1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2	293 RD MEETING
4 5	FULL COUNCIL SESSION
6	FOLL COUNCIL SESSION
7	Hilton Baton Rouge Baton Rouge, Louisiana
8	
9 10	FEBRUARY 1-2, 2023
11	VOTING MEMBERS
12	Dale DiazMississippi
13	Kevin Anson (designee for Scott Bannon)Alabama
14	Susan BoggsAlabama
15	Billy BroussardLouisiana
16	Jonathan DugasLouisiana
17	Phil DyskowFlorida
18	Tom FrazerFlorida
19	Dakus Geeslin (designee for Robin Riechers)Texas
20	Bob GillFlorida
21	Michael McDermott
22	Chris Schieble (designee for Patrick Banks)Louisiana
23	Bob Shipp
24	Joe SpragginsMississippi
25 26	Andy StrelcheckNMFS
20 27	Greg StunzTexas
2 <i>1</i> 28	C.J. SweetmanFlorida Troy WilliamsonTexas
20 29	Troy williamsontexas
30	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
31	Dave Donaldson
32	LCDR Lisa Motoi
33	
34	STAFF
35	Assane DiagneEconomist
36	Zeenatul BasherCoral and Habitat Biologist
37	John FroeschkeDeputy Director
38	Beth HagerAdministrative Officer
39	Lisa HollenseadFishery Biologist
40	Ava LasseterAnthropologist
41	Mary LevyNOAA General Counsel
42	Natasha Mendez-FerrerFishery Biologist
43	Emily MuehlsteinPublic Information Officer
44	Ryan RindoneLead Fishery Biologist/SEDAR Liaison
45	Bernadine RoyOffice Manager
46	Charlotte SchiaffoAdministrative & Human Resources Assistant
47	Carrie SimmonsExecutive Director
48	Carly SomersetFisheries Outreach Specialist

1		
2	OTHER PARTICIPANTS	
3	Billy ArcherPanar	ma City, F
4	Kindra ArnesenPlaquemines	
5	Major Dean Aucoin	
6	Keith BanksPort	
7	Eric BrazerShareholde:	
8	Catherine Bruger	
9	Gary BryantOrange	-
10	B.J. BurkettPanai	•
11	Phil Calo	<u> </u>
12	Cody Chivas	
13	<u>-</u>	
_	Doug Daigle	
14	Scott DaggettMadeira	
15	Jason Delacruz	
16	Joshua Ellender	
17	Katie FischerMa	
18	Jamie GaspardGran	•
19	Ian GiancarloEnvironme	
20	Jim Green	•
21	Marshall GrossLee	•
22	Buddy GuindonGa	•
23	Ken Haddad	•
24	Nick HaddadSea	a Grant, FI
25	Kevin HallerPort	Aransas, TX
26	Alan HarrisLa	akeland, FI
27	Jonathan Hernandez	
28	Sean HeverinMadeira	a Beach, FI
29	Scott Hickman	lveston, TX
30	Rachel HislerDevil	s Bayou, TX
31	Dylan Hubbard	<u>-</u> ·
32	Holden Hunter	
33	Graham JankuraPalm	
34	Gary Jarvis	
35	Mike JenningsF:	•
36	Trenton Knepp	
37	Randy Lauser	
38	Brian Lewis	
39	Kerry Marhefka	
40	Lawrence Marino	
41	Tyler MasseyPer	
41	<u> </u>	
	Jack Montoucet	
43	Jay Mullins	
44	Mac OwensPort 7	
45	Alicia Paul	-
46	Kelia PaulPanama City	-
47	C.J. PeppeTarpon	
48	Charlie Renier	FI

1	Charlie RobertsonGSMFC
2	Michael Rolewski
3	Eric SchmidtFort Myers, FL
4	Randy SobierajLeesville, LA
5	Alexandra SpringTarpon Springs, FL
6	Mark TryonGulf Breeze, FL
7	Matt WaliaNOAA OLE
8	David WalkerOrange Beach, AL
9	Ed WalkerFL
10	Wayne WernerAlachua, FL
11	Bob Zales, II
12	Jim ZurbrickSteinhatchee, FL
13	
14	-
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	e of Motions
Call	to Order, Announcements, and Introductions
Adop	tion of Agenda and Approval of Minutes
Pres	entations
	Update on Return 'Em Right Project
Supp	orting Agencies Update
	South Atlantic Council Liaison
	NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE)
	Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission
	U.S. Coast Guard
Othe	r Business
	Litigation Update
Loui	siana Law Enforcement Efforts
Othe	Business (cont.)Shark Problem and Possible Solutions
	Shark Problem and Possible Solutions
Publ	ic Comment
Comm	ttee Reports
Comm	ittee Reports
Comm	Administrative/Budget Committee Report
	Administrative/Budget Committee Report
	Administrative/Budget Committee Report
Othe	Administrative/Budget Committee Report
Othe Coun	Administrative/Budget Committee Report

 PAGE 138: Motion that anti-harassment training should be completed at the time of appointment or reappointment of Council members, SSC members, and AP members. State directors and their designees should complete anti-harassment training every three years and at the time of appointment. The motion carried on page 139.

PAGE 139: Motion to approve modifications to Sections 4.8 and 4.8.1 of the council SOPPs. The motion carried on page 139.

<u>PAGE 139</u>: Motion to approve modifications to the SOPPs as recommended by the LETC and proposed in Tab G, Number 4(c). <u>The</u> motion carried on page 139.

<u>PAGE 140</u>: Motion for a \$5,000 increase in funding for the state and commission liaison contracts. <u>The motion carried on page</u> 141.

PAGE 143: Motion to advertise to repopulate the CMP AP only. The motion carried on page 143.

<u>PAGE 155</u>: Motion to approve the letter, with edits, from the council and that it be sent to the FKNMS. The motion carried on page 155.

PAGE 160: Motion to approve Abbreviated Framework Action: Modification of For-Hire Vessel Trip Declaration Requirements and that it be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce for review and implementation, and deem the codified text as necessary and appropriate, giving staff editorial license to make the necessary changes in the document. The Council Chair is given the authority to deem any changes to the codified text as necessary and appropriate. The motion carried on page 161.

<u>PAGE 166</u>: Motion that the Ecosystem Technical Committee charge be revised to have the Outreach and Education Technical Committee develop the plan to engage stakeholders in the process of creating the Fishery Ecosystem Plan. <u>The motion carried on page 167</u>.

PAGE 168: Motion to approve Framework Action: Modification of Gray Triggerfish Commercial Trip Limits and that it be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce for review and implementation and

deem the codified text as necessary and appropriate, giving staff editorial license to make the necessary changes in the document. The Council Chair is given the authority to deem any changes to the codified text as necessary and appropriate. The motion carried on page 170.

PAGE 171: Motion that, no later than June 2023, the council should conduct a review of IFQ program goals and objectives, and recommend changes. Based on the newly updated goals and objectives, the council should then initiate an amendment to address program changes consistent with the resulting goals and objectives corresponding with the themes presented in Tab B, Number 5(c) at the January 2023 Gulf Council meeting. The motion carried on page 181.

PAGE 181: Motion In Action 1 to move Options 2c and 3c in
Alternatives 2 and 3 to Considered but Rejected. The motion
carried on page 181.

<u>PAGE 183</u>: Motion in Action 2 to move Alternative 4 to Considered but Rejected. The motion carried on page 183.

PAGE 184: Motion to direct staff to develop the following options for exploration in a framework action or amendment: lowering the gag and black grouper recreational bag limit; establishing a gag and black grouper recreational vessel limit; spatial areas to protect spawning gag. The motion carried on page 187.

PAGE 189: Motion to take Draft Amendment 56: Modifications to the Gag Grouper Catch Limits, Sector Allocations, and Fishing Seasons out for public hearings in the following Florida four locations and on virtual: Destin, Cedar Key, Tampa, Naples. The motion carried on page 189.

PAGE 191: Motion in Action 1 to add an Option b to Alternatives 2, 3, and 4: Option b is modify the recreational fishing season for the Gulf jacks complex (i.e. lesser amberjack, almaco jack, banded rudderfish) such that this season is open June through February. The motion failed on page 192.

<u>PAGE 192</u>: Motion to remove consideration of the jacks complex from the document. The motion carried on page 193.

PAGE 194: Motion in Action 2 to add an Alternative 4: Alternative 4 is establish a commercial trip limit of seven fish. The motion carried on page 194.

<u>PAGE 194</u>: Motion to request SEFSC provide a presentation to the council regarding multiyear ACL averages to monitor ACLs. <u>The motion carried on page 194</u>.

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48 49 <u>PAGE 195</u>: Motion to request that staff begin development of a framework action to update the recreational red snapper data calibration ratios for Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, using the calibration ratios recommended by the SSC during their January 2023 meeting. <u>The motion carried on page 196</u>.

PAGE 197: Motion to direct staff to start a document to modify Gulf gray snapper catch limits. The motion carried on page 198.

<u>PAGE 201</u>: Motion to direct staff to initiate a document that addresses elimination of recreational red grouper overruns by considering changes including seasons, bag limits, size constraints and other measures. The motion failed on page 204.

PAGE 208: Motion to initiate development of a recreational fisheries management initiative for reef fish in 2023. The goal of this initiative is to evaluate the efficacy of current federal recreational reef fish management in the Gulf of Mexico and develop future management approaches and guidance intended prevent overfishing, address discards and/or discard mortality, account for uncertainty in recreational data, and provide for innovative new management approaches to regulate federally-managed recreational fisheries. The initiative would 1) development, review, and revision of goals and objectives for recreational fisheries management; 2) review of the status of federally-managed species in the Gulf of Mexico that are highly sought after by recreational anglers, including recreational sources of directed and bycatch mortality; 3) review of recreational management measures, including how management measures have changed over time; 4) assessment of the performance efficacy of recreational accountability measures and recommended improvements; 5) evaluation and consideration harvest control rules (i.e., pre-agreed guidelines) for setting bag, size, and season limits; 6) scientific recommendations to the council for addressing variability and uncertainty recreational catch estimates, including use of multiple years of data, identification of catch estimates that are the result of low sample sizes or outliers, and statistical recommendations and guidance for how such approaches could be implemented; and 7) exploration of innovative new management strategies, including but not limited to: regional management, sector separation, a effort rationalization, bottom-fish season, and management approaches for reducing discards and discard mortality. motion carried on page 215.

The Full Council of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the Hilton Baton Rouge in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Wednesday morning, February 1, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Dale Diaz.

CALL TO ORDER AND INTRODUCTIONS

CHAIRMAN DALE DIAZ: I want to welcome everybody back to the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council meeting. We're at the point where we're ready to start our council meeting. Welcome to the 293rd meeting of the Gulf Council. My name is Dale Diaz, chair of the council.

If you have a cell phone or similar device, we ask that you place it on silent or vibrant mode during the meeting. Also, in order for all to be able to hear the proceedings, we ask that you have any private conversations outside. Please be advised that alcoholic beverages are not permitted in the meeting room.

The Gulf Council is one of eight regional councils established in 1976 by the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, known today as the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The council's purpose is to serve as a deliberative body to advise the Secretary of Commerce on fishery management measures in the federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico. These measures help to ensure that fishery resources in the Gulf are sustained, while providing the best overall benefit for the nation.

 The council has seventeen voting members, eleven of whom are appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and include individuals from a range of geographical areas in the Gulf of Mexico with experience in various aspects of fisheries.

The membership also includes the five state fishery managers from each Gulf state and the Regional Administrator from NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Service, as well as several non-voting members.

 Public input is a vital part of the council's deliberative process, and comments, both oral and written, are accepted and considered by the council throughout the process. We will welcome public comments from in-person and virtual attendees.

Anyone joining us virtually that wishes to speak during the public comment should register for comments online. Virtual participants that have registered to comment should ensure that they are registered for the webinar under the same name they used to register to speak. In-person attendees wishing to speak

- 1 during the public comment should sign-in at the registration
- 2 kiosk located at the back of the room. We accept only one
- 3 registration per person. A digital recording is used for the
- 4 public record, and, therefore, for the purpose of voice
- 5 identification, we will call attendance for council members
- 6 attending virtually first. After this is completed, members in
- 7 the room should identify him or herself, starting on my left.
- 8 Dr. Shipp and Dave, if you all would --

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10 DR. BOB SHIPP: Bob Shipp, Alabama.

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12 MR DAVE DONALDSON: Dave Donaldson, Gulf States Marine Fisheries 13 Commission.

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15 MR. MICHAEL MCDERMOTT: Michael McDermott, Mississippi.

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17 GENERAL JOE SPRAGGINS: Joe Spraggins, Mississippi.

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19 MR. TROY WILLIAMSON: Troy Williamson, Texas.

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21 MR. DAKUS GEESLIN: Dakus Geeslin, Texas.

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23 MR. BOB GILL: Bob Gill, Florida.

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DR. C.J. SWEETMAN: C.J. Sweetman, Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

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28 MR. PHIL DYSKOW: Phil Dyskow, Florida.

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30 MR. KEVIN ANSON: Kevin Anson, Alabama.

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32 MS. SUSAN BOGGS: Susan Boggs, Alabama.

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34 MS. KERRY MARHEFKA: Kerry Marhefka, liaison from the South 35 Atlantic Fishery Management Council.

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37 **LCDR LISA MOTOI:** Lieutenant Commander Lisa Motoi, U.S. Coast 38 Guard.

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40 MS. MARA LEVY: Mara Levy, NOAA Office of General Counsel.

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42 MR. ANDY STRELCHECK: Andy Strelcheck, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast 43 Regional Office.

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DR. CLAY PORCH: Clay Porch, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center.

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48 MR. PETER HOOD: Peter Hood, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Regional

Office.

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MR. J.D. DUGAS: J.D. Dugas, Louisiana.

MR. CHRIS SCHIEBLE: Chris Schieble, Louisiana.

MR. BILLY BROUSSARD: Billy Broussard, Louisiana.

DR. TOM FRAZER: Tom Frazer, Florida.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CARRIE SIMMONS: Carrie Simmons, Gulf Council staff.

DR. GREG STUNZ: Greg Stunz, Texas.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, all. All right. I do want to call the meeting to order, and I want to make sure everybody knows that, at 11:00, the Secretary of the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries will be here to give us some opening remarks and a welcome statement. We're running a little early, but, as close to 11:00 as possible, we're going to give the Secretary of Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries and Parks an opportunity to do that, and so we're going to make a break right there, as close as possible.

 Okay, and so the first order of business is the Adoption of the Agenda, and I would like to add, to Other Business, Council Elections. Is there any other business, or any other business to be added to the agenda?

DR. SHIPP: Dale, I would like to add an item to the agenda, and I would like a brief discussion on the shark problem and what we can do about it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Shipp. We have that, and I've got that down under Other Business. Any other business to add to the agenda? All right. Then I would entertain a motion to accept the agenda, as amended.

DR. STUNZ: So moved.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: It's so moved by Dr. Stunz, and it's seconded by Ms. Boggs. Any opposition? The agenda is adopted. The next order of business is the Approval of the Minutes. Are there any corrections or modifications to the minutes? Seeing none, is there any opposition to adopting the minutes? The minutes are

adopted.

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Moving down our agenda, the first item of business is we have some presentations, and the first presentation is going to be by Mr. Haddad, and it's going to be on an update for the Return 'Em Right project. Mr. Haddad.

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PRESENTATIONS

UPDATE ON RETURN 'EM RIGHT PROJECT

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Good morning, and thank you, Mr. Chair. MR. NICK HADDAD: name is Nick Haddad, and I'm here to give an update on Return 'Em Right. I'm with Florida Sea Grant, and I'm joined by my colleague, Charlie Robertson, from the commission, and so, around halfway, I will hand over the stand to him.

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Just a reminder, and I presented, in June of last year, introduction to the program, and so just some basics, for those who did hear that presentation, and Return 'Em Right is a sevenyear project funded from Deepwater Horizon oil spill money, with three main components, an education and outreach component, a fish descending device distribution component, and both of those are being led by us at Florida Sea Grant, and a monitoring and evaluation component being led by the commission.

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There is three main goals to reduce mortality in reef fish resulting from barotrauma and release, improve experience with the release gear, and both of those should, in turn, improve the overall health of the reef fisheries.

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The project plan was to build an independently-branded program that resonates with anglers, and so that's what the whole Return 'Em Right is. It's guided by anglers and grounded in science, and it promotes all best release practices, and so it's not a program that is telling everyone to descend every fish, or vent every fish, and it's giving anglers the power and the knowledge to do what works best for them, in whatever situation that might be on the water.

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From a gear distribution standpoint, a major part of the plan is to require education, and so we don't just hand out free descending devices, or free gear, without an angler going through an educational module that we have online, and part of that comes from the DESCEND Act requirement. Now that venting tools and descending devices are required in federal waters, when fishing for reef fish, the added value from this program is that educational component. If an angler is venting wrong, or if they have a descending device getting rusty in a cup holder

on the boat, that doesn't support the resource much, and so knowing how to vent, how to descend, and when to do so is the added value from the program.

The plan was to roll out the program in two phases, starting with federal for-hire reef fish permit owners, captains, and crew, and then roll it out Gulf-wide to all recreational anglers, offshore recreational anglers.

The current status, and I'm not going to go into too much of the background work, because I presented last year on this, but the program is fully up and running. Everyone, across the Gulf of Mexico, has access, through returnemright.org, to an online training on barotrauma best release practices, and eligible anglers will get a shipping form, at the end of the module, where they will be shipped free release gear to use out on the water, to support the fishery, after completion of the module, and gear is being distributed widely across the Gulf.

Here is a density map showing education module completions by eligible anglers by county, and so, as of a couple of weeks ago, we've had over 11,500 anglers, offshore anglers, complete our online training on barotrauma and best release practices. You can see the dark-red on the map is over 200 anglers per county, and there is very high participation around Tampa and St. Pete, and, headed south, I would like to think that's because I live in that area, and I'm highly connected, but it's probably because influencer extraordinaire Dylan Hubbard lives there, and so that's more likely the case, but a lot of the participation up through the Panhandle and Alabama, and into Louisiana as well, and a fairly even distribution across Texas as well.

 The average completion time is fourteen minutes, and so we wanted this program to highlight barotrauma, general best release practices, venting, and descending without too much fluff involved. You can see the sector breakdown in the chart on the top right, with over 270 federal for-hire captains and crew and over 11,000 private recreational and 186 state for-hire captains that have participated so far.

One of the cool things is, at the end of the training, once anglers submit their shipping address, they receive an option to complete a follow-up survey, and so I mentioned that we want this program to be guided by anglers, and over 6,200 anglers actually completed the follow-up survey, which is amazing. More than half of the anglers have, and we use this survey to kind of report on what anglers are saying and how we can improve the program.

Another amazing thing is I know we get a ton of surveys, and it's easy to pick multiple choice things, but actually taking the time to write out responses -- I feel like we don't see that as much, and you can see here, when we asked why people took the training, and this is only through October as well, but over 860 responses, free responses, of anglers actually taking the time to type out why they were interested, and a lot of them are conservation purposes, and so, as anglers, we really care about the resource. We want to do what's right for the resource, and sometimes we just need additional education and outreach.

I know we talk about it a lot here, but I really stress the importance of education and outreach. 99.9 percent of anglers want to do the right thing in these situations.

Some other comments from anglers is they want to learn more, and be able to teach others, and it was recommended through a bunch of avenues, and I thank the council for pushing out the message, and also a ton of other avenues that have helped. People have mentioned that they think that it should be required, or have open availability, and it is openly available on our website, and so it's up to us to continue to push that out.

They thanked us for providing the gear as well, and, again, teaching and sharing info. A misconception clarified, and I've been reef fishing all my life, and I discovered that I've been venting wrong, and thanks for the help, and so there's actually quite a few comments like that, and so the power of education and outreach can really help in this initiative.

We also asked was there any specific information that they were expecting to see that was not covered, and so anglers, additionally, asked us to provide more information, like how to set depts on descending devices, and what's the preferred rig, or setup, that you want to use on your boat. Then different aspects of barotrauma with different species, how to vent with different species, and I want to mention that, on the right side, you'll see a Plan B here, and what if efforts do not seem successful the first time, and do you retry something else?

Yesterday, there was a brief discussion on venting and descending of fish, and, 99.9 percent of the time, if you have the right amount of weight, there is no reason to vent the fish and descend it. Now, there are some rare occasions, if you don't have enough weight, where removing some of that air can help get that fish down, if you don't have enough weight to pull it down, and an example is we were fishing in Panama City last

year, and we caught a gag grouper out-of-season, that was estimated to be around fifty pounds, and the captain vented the fish quickly, and it still didn't go down.

I had a descending device rigged with three pounds of weight, and that wasn't going to get a fifty-pound gag grouper down, but, luckily, we had an additional four pounds that I quickly looped on the device, and so seven pounds, in addition to removing some air, through venting, did get that fish back down, and it stayed down, and so that's a scenario where venting, and releasing some of that air, might help, if you don't have enough weight.

 Lastly, we asked if anyone had any problems with the training, and the majority didn't, but some anglers did have issues with videos not loading, or we had some YouTube links in there, with some additional education, and they were having some trouble getting back to the training, and they had to start over, and so this is all stuff that we're taking anglers' feedback and using it to improve the program, improve the training, and make it a better experience for anglers.

Next steps on the education and outreach side, and so we already developed a new version of the education module that addressed all those issues, and we reduced some of the video resolution size to increase the loading time, and we removed all external links. We added more information on the specifics of how to use some of the descending devices, more information on the tips and tricks for how to rig it on your boat to make it efficient, an easy process. We removed -- Like I mentioned, we removed those links, to improve the technical issues, and so that module is already launched and exported and ready to upload to the server, and so, in the coming week or so, we'll have a completely refreshed module, with improvements made.

We want to retarget captains and crews, and so, as the educators of the sport, it's really important to get them involved in the program, and, again, I'm not -- I'm not saying that captains should descend every fish, and have to do that every time, but having the gear with them, having venting tools and descending, really helps, from an education standpoint. I don't know any anglers that just pick up a rod and buy a boat and go offshore for the first time and know what they're doing. Most of them started on a charter somewhere, and they learned from watching the captains and crews.

We launched, again, back in October, but there's been significant changes and improvements to the program since then,

and so we want to re-target them, and the same with areas of low participation. You saw there were some hotspots on that density map, but there were also some areas where we're lacking some participation. Some of that is because angling effort isn't spread evenly across the Gulf, but we can really take a look at some of those areas where additional outreach and education can help.

We also launched a device use follow-up survey, just last week, and so we are surveying anglers that have had the gear for over six months, to tell us about experiences with the gear, if they need additional education, or outreach, on any particular aspects of venting and descending, and, also, what kind of species they used it with, how often they used the gear, and questions like that.

Lastly, we want to develop new educational videos, and modules, based on what those anglers are asking for, and a lot of anglers are requesting more dehooking videos, more simple videos that can help those minor nuances that we didn't include in the training, to kind of keep it short, and, lastly, translating products, and we want to translate some of these products into Spanish, and possibly other languages, to continue to be as inclusive as possible for anglers across the Gulf, and, with that being said, I'm going to pass it over to Charlie, and I will take a seat, but I will be available after, for questions, as well.

MR. CHARLIE ROBERTSON: Thanks, Nick. My name is Charlie Robertson, with the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission. As you can see, there's a lot of really great work that's happening here. Nick's side, Florida Sea Grant, is handling a lot of the outreach and education, but they're so much stuff involved with this project, and we've got our hands in so many different pots, that we're really relying on each other to have some kind of separate primary responsibilities, although we work together on pretty much all aspects of the project, but the commission's main role is to manage the monitoring and evaluation side of the project. Since this is a Deepwater Horizon NRDA-funded project, we've got to answer questions on the benefits of restoration, and so that's kind of where our primary responsibility lies.

We've kind of relied on a lot of our partners in the states to help us gather information, through existing platforms, and through fishery-dependent and independent surveys, and so I've listed those here, and I will kind of briefly go through each of these, but I think what you'll see is there's a lot of questions that we're asking, to help us understand what the benefits of

this project are to fisheries, that might be different from the questions that you guys are asking from the council, but the answers that we're hoping to get are things that could also benefit your work and some of the discussions that you're having here.

The Gulf at-sea observer programs, that's a program that we're working with several states on right now. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Commission, the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, and the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources are working with us to help collect information from the for-hire recreational anglers.

You guys are probably familiar with Florida's program, and they've been doing it for a long time, and it's probably the most long-standing at-sea observer program in the Gulf, and it's very reputable, and so we've modeled some of the work in the other states to kind of standardize the same types of data that they're collecting, but we've also added some new stuff to that, to help inform our project, and so the prevalence of use of descending devices, as well as venting tools.

We're also hoping to capture some information on discard mortality rates, through mark-recapture components, and each of the states are implementing those as well, and then we're standardizing some of the coding that's being recorded in the different states, in things like barotrauma and disposition. In the past, for instance, Florida was collecting information on the symptoms, and not necessarily the severity, and so, instead of going from a stomach sticking out of the mouth, or scales sticking out, or anus protruding, we're using a number code, so that we can codify that stuff, to standardize across the different states, and actually do some data analysis for that. That will help us understand how fish are affected at different depths when they're caught.

As I've just mentioned, we're trying to standardize some of the methodologies from the data collection in the different states, and the data fields that they're actually collecting as well, and, if you're familiar with the MRIP survey, the sampling is done in much the same way, in that they're randomly selecting for-hire vessels each month, for observers to be onboard those vessels.

I did want to note here that, in the last council meeting, there was some discussion about information on amberjack discards, and I wanted to point out that Florida's program, their at-sea observer program, has been collecting, through their routine

sampling, information on amberjack. However, since we started, last year, supporting their program, they were able to increase, and target, trips that are specifically targeting amberjack, so that they can increase the sample size for amberjack, and I think, to-date, right now -- Alabama is collecting information as well on amberjack, and, to-date, I think just this last season, they were able to tag and release over 200 amberjack in Alabama and Florida.

We've already started to get some records of returned fish, and we're hoping to tag more in the upcoming years, and get more returns in, and, of course, we'll make that data available to you guys, as it comes in.

We're also collecting information through the state reef validation surveys in each state, and, again, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi are helping us with that, and we're able to collect information from the private sector, through these surveys, as well as the for-hire, and so the information that we've added to the existing surveys, again trying to minimize that, because, you know, we're cognizant of the fact that the burden of the anglers having to answer questions -- We just wanted to get a couple of things to help us understand the use of devices, and so whether or not they have a device onboard their vessel is something we're interested in, as well as the number of fish that they release, by species, using the different release types of venting and descending. Then the average depth that they fish during their trip, because this will help us understand how they're using those different devices and whether they're using them appropriately.

The surveys that collect this information are the State Reef Fish Survey, the Reef Fish Validation Form in Alabama, and Tails 'n Scales in Mississippi, and, again, these are dockside intercept surveys.

 We have also been working with NOAA to add some fields to the Southeast Region Headboat Survey, and this is collecting information from the for-hire headboat fleet, and so the new fields that we've added are the venting and descending fields, and this is an electronic-logbook-type application, and so it's collected through the VESL app, and it's much in the same regard as the intercept surveys. These are self-reported by the captains, and so we're using this information, in combination with the information from the at-sea observer programs, to validate those two datasets.

I don't want to spend too much time going into details here, but

we're also planning some fishery-independent studies, and we've got four different studies going on across the Gulf right now. The key take-aways are that, you know, there's variety of high-priority species that we're collecting information from, that you're interested in as well as we're interested in, and so red snapper, gag grouper, greater amberjack, and gray triggerfish are all covered in these studies.

We're looking at release and discard mortality rates, as well as depredation, and there's a broad geographic range of coverage represented in these studies, and so they're in offshore waters off of every state in the Gulf.

We've also funded, and you guys have maybe seen it at this point, and we published it last year, but the baseline report from our human dimensions survey that we were able to get a lot of help from the states in achieving some really good success with the sample size on this. We ran the survey from October to December of 2021, and what we were interested in here was learning about the attitude, perception, and the use different practices for release in the Gulf from our recreational reef fish anglers.

We had over 4,200 responses from anglers that identified as reef fish anglers in the Gulf, and so this is, to my knowledge, probably the largest sample size of any survey of this type, and so we feel like we got some really good information back.

Just to touch on some of the results from it, just a high-level, quick snapshot, and you can read the full report on our website, and I apologize, and I meant to link it in here, but some of the results we saw were that over 90 percent of anglers recognize at least one symptom of barotrauma, and we're hoping that we can improve the percentage of anglers, or recognize some of the less obvious signs of barotrauma, but we also learned that 71 percent of anglers in the Gulf know about venting.

 However, about 11 to 15 percent of those are not using venting tools that comply with the current regulations, and so they're using things like knives and ice picks to vent fish, and so we've got some work still to do there. I think we all recognize that venting is not as easy as we thought, and we really have some education to still do in that regard, but, with respect to descending devices, we learned that only about 32 percent of anglers in the Gulf know, or are aware, of what descending devices are, compared to the 71 percent for venting, and so we really want to focus on trying to close that gap.

I think Nick mentioned earlier that our program is really looking at best practices, but we have to kind of understand that there's a big knowledge gap between venting and descending, and so the point here is that we want anglers to make the best decision for releasing their fish, and, if that includes -- If that means descending a fish, they need to be able to know that that option is available to them, and how to use it, if they feel comfortable taking that action, and so, if we want to close that gap and make sure that we're doing the right thing, we've got to make sure that we educate them on their options.

Some of the next steps that we're hoping to achieve, in the next year, and even the coming months, are we'll start to receive some of the data from last year, the data collection efforts from the states, and then we would like to continue the state partnerships that we've developed so far, with the at-sea observer programs and the reef fish validation surveys, to continue collecting that data and make whatever, you know, minor improvements we can to that program.

We're also hoping to develop a centralized database for those datasets. Right now, each state is reporting their data in their individual respective databases, and we're hoping to have a centralized database that will help us manage and validate that data, and also be able to share a little bit more easily with folks that are interested in seeing that, and we've also identified some areas to make improvements, potentially, in the data collection, and so one example would be to use electronic measuring boards on the observer trips, so that they can record that information a little bit easier and quicker, to help get fish back in the water and reduce the work that the observers have to do, because it's quite a lot of information they're collecting.

I don't know if you guys have ever seen their data sheets, but they're like an eleven-by-fourteen, and they are filled with information, and so there's a lot of information that they're collecting.

We'll also do our follow-up survey to the human dimensions survey, in 2024, that will allow us to measure the changes in what we saw from the first one, and then we'll, obviously, continue to explore opportunities to make improvements to the program and to support our outreach and education efforts with the data that we receive, and so, as we're getting in new information, we'll tailor our messaging to incorporate whatever new information we're learning.

 I would just like to thank our partners, and we have a lot of people helping us that, if we didn't have their support, we wouldn't be able to do probably any of the stuff that we've been able to achieve so far, and I just wanted to point out that the council is part of Return 'Em Right, and you guys -- You're probably aware, but maybe you're not, that Emily Muehlstein and Peter Hood are part of our project management team, and so, if you guys ever have questions about Return 'Em Right, or feedback that you would like to get to us, feel free to work through them, or Nick and I are always available as well, and, with that, I would like to thank you all, and, if you have any questions, Nick and I will be happy to entertain them.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Haddad. That was a great presentation, and it's a great program, and so that was well put together, and we appreciate your, and all your partners, hard work in getting it to this point. Any questions for Mr. Robertson or Mr. Haddad? Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Two questions, and my first question is, is there any cost associated to the angler, or the charter captain?

MR. ROBERTSON: For the at-sea observer program?

MR. DUGAS: No, for the descending tools.

MR. ROBERTSON: As Nick mentioned, we have our education module, and they can go through the education module, and their cost is really their time, to learn about how to use them and to identify barotrauma and learn best practices, and so there's no cost to the angler to get a device. Once they go through the education module, which takes about fifteen minutes, they put in their information, and we'll ship one directly to them.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Go ahead, Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you. My second question is it seems the approach is more towards the recreational anglers, and/or the charter fleet, but is there any talk, or discussion, about engaging the commercial industry? To my knowledge, there's a lot of discards in that industry as well.

MR. ROBERTSON: It is a recreational focus, and we had this come up last year, and we had a workshop with some scientists, and anglers as well, and that was one of the concerns that they brought up, was that we would be potentially excluding the commercial guys, and I don't know that we've come up with a

great solution to that just yet, but I think we're trying to be as inclusive as we can, and include as many of the anglers in the Gulf as we can, and so, if there's feedback, and I don't know if Nick wants to talk about that.

MR. HADDAD: I just wanted to add one thing. A lot of commercial folks like to fish too, and so you can be considered a private recreational angler as well, and go through the training, and so that option is always available as well.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Frazer.

 DR. FRAZER: Thanks, Charlie and Nick. I always appreciate the work that you guys do, but, Charlie, in your part of the presentation, you made reference to a couple of collaborative studies that deal specifically with release mortality and depredation, and I know that it's probably going to be a while before those studies are completed, but do you have any idea of the timeframe and when we might learn, maybe something even on an interim basis?

MR. ROBERTSON: I know, and I wish we could have the data right now, or yesterday even, but we're probably looking at another two years, probably, before we get some of the reports from some of those studies, and so I know one of them is supposed to finish up now, but we've actually extended it, so they can collect some other data that they were realizing there was a data gap in the study, and then a couple of the other ones had some delays in getting started as well, and so we won't have it as soon as we had hoped, but, when we have those, we'll definitely be reporting back to you guys.

DR. FRAZER: I appreciate that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Porch.

DR. PORCH: Thank you for that presentation. It was very enlightening for me, and potentially game-changing, in a number of aspects, and so it's really exciting to see the progress that's been made. As you're probably aware, one of the bigger sources that we have in the management and assessment of these species is the estimates of the total discards, and so not only the discard mortality, but just the absolute number of discards, and it's largely self-reported information, through our MRIP and associated programs, and so I see that you have observer coverage for the for-hire fishery, which is great to see, and I have a couple of questions in that regard.

 One, how representative is your sampling universe? Are you able to pretty much get people on any vessel that you select throughout the entire registry, and what is your percent coverage? That is one thing, and then the other aspect that I'm interested in is that private recreational component, the larger component, which you've obviously targeted observers on vessels there, and I wonder if you've tried to do that, or if you think it's possible to get some observers on recreational, private recreational, vessels, just to see how those discard rates compare, and then you could actually compare it to the other self-reported survey and see how things match up.

MR. ROBERTSON: Those are great questions. The first one, I guess the only thing I can say there is that the states are managing how the sampling is done, and so they would probably have to -- They would be better suited to answer your questions about the coverage, but I'm sure we can get that information. I don't have it off-hand, but we can get that.

Then the second question, about the private fleet, that's a challenging thing to do, and I don't know that there's a good mechanism in place for us to do that. If you have suggestions, we would definitely be open to hearing that, because I think the point that you brought up about validating that data is important to consider, but I don't know if we have a good mechanism to be able to do that, unfortunately.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so, next, I have Mr. Strelcheck.

 MR. STRELCHECK: Nick and Charlie, thanks for being here. Great presentation and great program. Two questions. You've had about 11,000 people go through the program, and remind me, again, how many devices are you hoping to target, in terms of the overall funding.

MR. ROBERTSON: Our target is somewhere around the range of 40,000, and so hopefully, in the next three years or so, we can continue doing this.

MR. STRELCHECK: I guess, related to that, I mean, are you seeing a ramp-up of people learning about the program, and they go through it, and they tell other people, and so you're seeing more and more people participate in the program?

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, and I definitely helps -- Like I mentioned before, I need to thank everyone, the states and everyone that has helped push out the message. We had a lot of participation on that first coordinated launch last May, and so the numbers

kind of spiked, but we've pretty much had continued participation. Just last week alone, without doing any outreach, we've had another 128 people go through, and so, of the 11,500 or so, 28 percent of them found out about the program from another angler, and so it's being spread rapidly through fishing networks, which is great, because that means they had a positive experience with the program, and they're willing to tell their angling community. The second is Facebook.

MR. STRELCHECK: All right. Well, I don't have a Facebook.

MR. HADDAD: Probably Dylan's Facebook page.

 MR. STRELCHECK: The second question kind of builds on Clay's comments, or questions, and, you know, I'm thinking of kind of the long-term scientific gains here, right, and so I noticed, like with your validation surveys, observer programs, they're all focused in the eastern Gulf states, and there isn't inclusion of MRIP, or the SEFHIER program, and so is there opportunities there to expand this to more programs, and get kind of that broader geographic coverage?

 MR. ROBERTSON: I think, in general, the answer is yes. Actually, Dakus and I were just speaking, last week, about the potential in Texas, and there's a lot of things to consider there, but we're definitely looking for opportunities to expand across the Gulf, and to cover other regions, and I know it's been talked about, potentially, SEFHIER, but, you know, I think we're waiting in the wings, to see how SEFHIER evolves, before we even think about making any kind of modifications to that survey, or even starting the conversation about making modifications, to incorporate things that we would be interested in learning, but, in general, the answer is yes, we're hoping to expand.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Next up is Mr. Geeslin.

MR. GEESLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and, Charlie, I do appreciate the consultation a week or two ago. There's a couple of things on our front, way out in the western Gulf, one being continue to investigate the feasibility of incorporating the atsea observer program, but, more recently, just last week, in consulting with our colleagues in Florida as well, and C.J. can speak to this, but I went before the commission and sought to require not only to mirror the DESCEND Act, and have anglers from all boats in state waters have the descending device and venting tools rigged and ready, but we're going to propose to go a step further and actually have them use those devices when

they observe a fish exhibiting signs of barotrauma.

I think we all recognize the criticality of the outreach and education that goes along with that, just, as you mentioned, to recognize what barotrauma looks like, and then, more importantly, how to safely and effectively use these devices, so they're not imparting more injury to the fish than benefit, and so I just wanted to update you on that, and we do have a two-step process. We go before the commission and ask their permission to publish in the Texas Register, and that initiates the public comment period, and so we'll go back in March and seek adoption of that, but just kind of the update from the state perspective.

MR. ROBERTSON: Thanks for that update, and I know, when we talked last, you had mentioned that, once something like that went into place, that the outreach and stuff that you would have to do, from the state side of things, and I just wanted to reiterate that that's kind of what we're here to help with, I think.

Nick has done a really great job with the education module, and, if you haven't seen it, I would recommend that you check it out. Every time I go through it, to do reviews for him to update, I'm more and more impressed with it, but we're here to help with that kind of stuff. We've started to gather a lot of information. Nick has been handling a lot of that, and he's done a really great job with it, and I don't know if he wants to add anything to that, but we're kind of here and poised and ready to help with any of the outreach efforts.

MR. HADDAD: Yes, and I've had discussions with all the states, and everyone seems very willing to help support the education and outreach, and we're willing to help support it as well. Part of the funding from this is we use the help of all the Gulf Sea Grant programs, and so I work with Texas Sea Grant, to help facilitate the distribution of materials and education and outreach in Texas, and around all the states, and, as Charlie mentioned, you know, awareness -- This whole first gap is simply knowledge and awareness. You can't use a descending device, or know what to do in that regard, if you don't know what it is, and, after that, you know, another huge thing is how to use these things properly.

I don't know how many people around the council have used descending devices, but, the first time you go out and use them, it's probably not going to be the best experience in the world, and so I've been using them for five or six years now, and, once

you figure out what works, it really, really makes it easy out on the water, but it takes some time, and so reiterating to be patient in this process, and there's a lot of work to do still.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So, with the outreach and education, and so I have asked, a couple of times, about how -- So, for instance, at our fuel dock, we sell venting tools, because I'm not going to invest the money in the descending devices, because, you know, people want what's cheap and easy to put on the boat to be compliant, and I'm not going to lie, but, to help with the outreach and education, if there was someone to walk through our door and ask about it, do you have any kind of QR code or something that we could post in our -- Not just our dock store, but anybody else along the coast, to help with that outreach and education, and, you know, I would even put it beside the venting tools and say, if you want to go a step further, you could do this.

MR. ROBERTSON: Yes, and we actually -- We have small business cards, and we have tri-fold brochures, and we have flyers, and we have posters that can be put up around the marinas, and so we have all of that available, and I'm happy to send those materials anywhere, if they're willing to be used.

Additionally, we've mentioned, as part of this project in the future, creating displays for tackle shops, that can kind of help with the education and outreach, but also bring together some materials from the shop, so it's not taking business away from venting tools, but you have all of your release gear, the dehooking and venting tools, together in one spot to support anglers, and so I'm very happy and welcome to work with any marina, any shop, anyone at all to help spread the word on this project, and we'll happily send anything anywhere to help.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I wanted to follow-up to Andy's point, related to the collaborative study slide that you had, and somewhat Clay's as well, and, yes, I also agree that the need for a broader, region-wide study, particularly on those collaborative studies -- I don't know the reason, or the decision point there, Andy, but it was limited, at the time of that funding source, to PIs in the eastern Gulf of Mexico.

I think the intent was that it would open up broadly across the region, but, obviously, there is very different regional

differences in the output of some of those collaborative studies, and so I would encourage, you know, that we obviously look at the Gulf as a whole, and so, anyway.

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MR. ROBERTSON: Sorry, and I'm not sure if I understood you correctly, and you said that it was limited to the eastern Gulf, and what was that in reference too?

DR. STUNZ: In the request for those proposals, it was limited to PIs that were in the eastern Gulf of Mexico only.

MR. ROBERTSON: I don't think that's correct. I can look back, but I think we were looking at the priorities were Gulf-wide priorities, from my understanding, and I came in right when the RFP was put out, but we considered proposals from across the entire Gulf. In fact, I think you were a PI on one of them, to start, before you moved, and that was the Gulf-wide study with Marcos Drymon, but we also had some proposals, I think, from Judd Curtis that we were considering as well in Texas.

DR. STUNZ: Yes, you should look, and I'm pretty sure on that. Yes, I'm involved with the Gulf-wide, as a co-PI, but it was clearly an eastern Gulf of Mexico focus that was the focus of the RFP, and I think the idea was that it would be opened up more broadly, across the western Gulf states, and so, anyway, yes, we can talk about that offline, if you want, but I'm pretty sure that's accurate.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. My question could be actually for Andy, but for the requirements for the rec sector, the charter/for-hire, and the commercial fleet, are the requirements the same across-the-board, when it comes to like being rigged and ready to go? Is all that the same?

MR. ROBERTSON: I believe, in the DESCEND Act, it states that it's required evenly across-the-board for commercial, charter/for-hire, and private recreational.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Great program, guys, and great presentation. I appreciate all the work that you've been doing along these fronts, and it's really important work. I am just going to follow-up with what Mr. Geeslin was talking about, and Florida is hoping to go final, in our upcoming February commission meeting, for a proposed final rule that would require

possession of venting tools and descending devices in state waters for a private vessel fishing for reef fish, and then, also, as Mr. Geeslin was talking about, we are going to propose requiring the use of that if a fish, reef fish, is experiencing barotrauma.

As you mentioned, outreach and education is, obviously, a critical important part of this, and one thing that we recognize is that sometimes compliance isn't always the greatest, with some of these, and people just don't understand how to use these things properly, and, therefore, they aren't effectively using them, and so I know we are coordinating with you all on our descending devices coordination team, as far as the outreach and education efforts, and so I just wanted to thank you all for your efforts along those lines, and I think it's a really great program.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I am not seeing any more hands, but I want to thank you all again, and it was a great presentation, and thank you for spending time with us today. We appreciate it.

MR. ROBERTSON: Thank you all for having us.

MR. HADDAD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Next up on the agenda, we have a presentation from Ms. Matthews, and it's an Update from the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management on Wind Energy Development in the Gulf of Mexico. Ms. Matthews.

UPDATE FROM BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT ON WIND ENERGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE GULF OF MEXICO

 MS. TERSHARA MATTHEWS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm Tershara Matthews, and I'm the Chief of Emerging Programs in our New Orleans office. Today, I'm going to talk about our new regional leadership that starts actually today. I'm going to give you some more background, and I'm going to talk about where we are in the leasing process, the proposed sale notice, which is our next big milestone step, and then we'll talk about next steps for the actual lease auction itself.

Starting today, Dr. Jim Kendall is now the Regional Director for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management. Mike Celata, he retired yesterday, and so I can't wait for Jim to come before you, so that you all can meet him. He's from our Alaska office, but he's done work in the Gulf of Mexico before, and he started his career actually in the Gulf of Mexico. He's definitely a study science guy, and so I think you will definitely enjoy meeting him, when he's able to come before you.

I kind of wanted to remind you, and orient everyone, where we are in the process, and we're still in the very early stages. We have identified those areas, the wind energy areas, and we're conducting our environmental reviews right now, and the next major step for us is publishing those leasing notices, which we hope to have within the next month or so, and so we're still in the first stages, and we have not had an auction in the Gulf of Mexico yet, and we're hoping to have one by the summer of this year.

 This kind of just shows you more of a linear where we are. Once we publish that proposed sale notice, there is an opportunity for a public comment, a sixty-day comment period, and so we'll be looking for the council, and others, to provide us those comments, and I will talk about what's going to be in that proposed lease sale and the areas that will potentially be in there.

As I mentioned, we went through a lot of stages, throughout the last two years, and we had the planning area, and we had the RFI area, which is essentially pretty much all of the Gulf of Mexico, and then we went down to the call area, which was west of the Mississippi River out to the Texas-Mexico border to 400 nautical miles -- To 400 meters of water depth. Then we went to the wind energy areas, which is an area, and I will show those in a second, but those are areas off of Galveston, and one off of Lake Charles, and now, in the proposed sale notice, we're going to look at the smaller lease areas, and so they'll be smaller than the original wind energy areas, and so we're continuing that winnowing-down process.

 This kind of shows you the milestones of how we stepped through these processes, as we started on June 11 of 2021. On October 31, we published those final wind energy areas, with the help of NOAA, with that ocean planning model, and I will talk about that in just a second.

On October 31, 2022, we announced these final wind energy areas, and we did receive comments, as I mentioned before, and we have received like 107 comments on these two areas, and so the reason why we recommended these two areas was because, again, our regulations asked if there was competitive interest, and there was competitive interest, and there was competitive interest, and there was less national security concerns in these areas, proximity to points of interconnection

back on shore, less than 10 percent of the moderate to high shrimping, and then there's enough acreage, within these two wind energy areas, to further divide into those lease sale areas that I mentioned earlier.

The next steps, for us, is we're continuing to work with NOAA on the modeling, and NOAA is going to help us determine those model lease sale areas, so that we can find the most deconflicted areas to determine, and so they're working, and they're modeling for us right, our subject matter experts, BOEM subject matter experts, are providing those ranks, and, later on, I'm going to talk about the cables, which I think a lot of people have concerns with bringing those cables back to shore. NOAA is also helping as to model the cable routes.

In addition to NOAA helping us to model those cable routes in the water, onshore, we have the National Renewable Energy Lab helping us to find those best points of interconnection to bring the cables back to shore, and so those two studies are working together, so that we can minimize as many impacts as possible in bringing those cables back to the coastline.

This is the proposed sale notice, and it gives you the area that we're going to actually lease, and it talks about those fiscal terms. Currently, the terms that we have in our leases are thirty-three years, and it used to be twenty-five years, but now the equipment is able to be out there longer, and so we've upped the terms to thirty-three years, and it also talks about the auction details and the format, and it talks about those lease terms, what the developer has to do, as far as stakeholder engagement, and are we, you know, reaching out to the tribes, reaching out to the fishermen, and so all of those terms and conditions will be in those leases.

This is the last opportunity for those companies to come in and submit their qualification materials, and so they have be legally, technically, and financially qualified by us, and they have to be a U.S.-based company, in order for them to quality as a company to participate in the actual auction itself, and then it will talk about those non-monetary factors and what we call bidding credits that they may get for doing some of the other things that we require, and all of those things will be in that proposed sale notice.

Once that sixty-day comment is over, and we have reviewed the comments that we have received, and addressed those comments, we will put out what we call the final sale notice. The final sale notice has to be out at least thirty days prior to the auction,

so then they can see what those final conditions are that we have decided that the bidders have to abide by in their actual leases, and we'll have a mock auction, and then we'll have the actual auction itself, which is all on the computer.

In the next few months, we'll identify those lease areas. As I said, NOAA is actually helping us to model those lease areas, looking for the least conflicted areas, and then we have the final environmental assessment, and we'll have that final sale notice, the proposed lease auction, and then we're still behind the scenes, as I mentioned, working on those export cable routes.

This is the modeling that we're using, as far as the export cable routing. We're looking at the whole ecosystem, and we've been working closely with the States of Texas and Louisiana in understanding where your parks are, understanding where your wetlands are, or your oyster leases, and so, that way, when we are routing those cables, using the model, we understand where those areas are that we need to try to avoid and looking at those existing right-of-ways to actually bring those cables back, and so our subject matter experts are actually looking at the rules, and the methods, and looking at the rates, and then NOAA is going to run the models for us, and that's it for the update, and I will take any questions at this time.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Matthews. Any questions for Ms. Matthews? Mr. Schieble.

 MR. SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Great presentation, and I appreciate it, and I know you've come to our different taskforce meetings in Louisiana, and you've done a great job explaining all of this, and my question is regarding the cable routing back, and you mentioned it briefly, but, when I look at an existing nautical chart, you know, they have those magenta lines, where current oil and gas infrastructure is routed back into the mainland, the marsh, if you will, and is that the safety fairway that will be utilized to run these cables back in, the existing, or will there have to be new routes determined?

MS. MATTHEWS: Right, and so we're looking at both options, using those existing, and maybe using existing pipelines, but the integrity of those pipelines has to be assessed by BSEE, our sister agency, but we are looking at that, so we won't have to disturb more sea bottom, running them back. If we can use those existing right-of-ways, it would be great, and so we are looking at that and modeling both.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Go ahead, Mr. Schieble.

MR. SCHIEBLE: Just a quick follow-up, and so, if you can't use the existing fairways, are you working with NOAA to have the nautical charts updated quickly, in a timely fashion, with new routes, so that the shrimping industry will know where these are?

MS. MATTHEWS: Yes, and they are getting the latest-and-greatest information into the model, so that we can run it back. Yes.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Thank you for the presentation, Ms. Matthews. It's good to see you again, and thank you for coming as many times as you do, but we do appreciate you updating us, and so this may have been answered in a previous presentation that you had provided us, but I'm just curious, relative to the lease, and is there a specific timeline that is included in each of the leases, going forward, that will deal with removal of the equipment, you know, for the oil and gas infrastructure that's in place? I think, after the lease expires, or if the well is no longer producing, it has to be removed within like five years, and so can you describe if that's going to be like a consistent language thing, or is that on a case-by-case basis, regarding the removal of the infrastructure?

MS. MATTHEWS: Great question, and so, yes, in the actual lease, we'll talk about decommissioning. Usually they have about a year, once the equipment is no longer in use, and so they have about a year to send all of their information, and to actually remove it, and try to restore it back to its natural state.

MR. ANSON: I'm just curious, and I'm sure you're aware of the Rigs to Reefs program, and have you all made any concessions, or thought about that opportunity, for adjacent states to utilize that infrastructure for use in their reef program?

 MS. MATTHEWS: Yes, we have, and so it can be a case-by-case, and so, if they submit -- Once the application is submitted, we can reach out to the states, to see if someone else wants to take that equipment.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Tershara, it's great to see you. I appreciate you being here. From the proposed sale notice to the final sale

notice, what's the general timeframe? You said the proposed sale notice would be this summer, and so when would we be looking at a final sale notice?

MS. MATTHEWS: The final sale notice will come after the sixty-day comment period, and so you're looking -- The final sale notice should come out in like thirty days, and so the sale would hopefully be this summer, the summer of 2023, and so that final sale notice would come out in say June, June of this year, the final sale notice.

MR. STRELCHECK: So that's essentially decisions on the leases to proceed, and then, at that point, we would know how many lease sites and how many companies have competitively bid for those sites.

MS. MATTHEWS: That is correct. We will end the final sale notice, and it will list all of the qualified companies, all of the companies that have gone through the financial, technical, and legal qualifications, and those companies will be listed in the final sale notice, and it will show those lease areas, how many blocks, how many acres, and all of that will be in that final sale notice.

MR. STRELCHECK: I am asking this because I think it's really important that -- We've spent a lot of time working with BOEM upfront, and they've been working NOS and NCOS, to do the marine spatial planning, to deconflict potential issues with fisheries and habitat, and so hopefully we've done a really good job, but we're going to still have a lot of work to do, once those sale notices go through, and my office will be consulting both on the ESA and EFH, and as well as we're going to have to be looking at survey mitigation and other factors, and so, from a timing standpoint, really things will ramp-up come next fall.

MS. MATTHEWS: Right. That's correct.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz.

 DR. STUNZ: Thanks again for the routine updates, and I had a question, and we might have discussed this, and you might have brought it up in the past, and I don't recall, but I am wondering about, you know, the bonding requirements for removal, or thinking down the line, or if, for example, a company doesn't make it, and they have these structures out there, but then there's no money for removal, and, of course, that's been an

issue with the oil and gas platforms, and so is that a requirement in place, or how do you ensure that, if it doesn't work out, let's say, that those structures aren't just sort of derelict out there, twenty years from now, or something?

MS. MATTHEWS: Right, and so we have a Risk Management Operations group that actually verifies their financials, to make sure who are the companies that are backing them, or venture capitalists that are backing them, and so we have to see financial statements, before they can be financially qualified, and they also have to put a bond in as well, before they can actually put anything into the ground.

Before they -- Once their construction and operations plan has been approved, which can take up to five years, because there's going to be some back-and-forth, with some environmental consultations, and comment periods, and all of that has to happen before they can actually -- Before we can approve that construction and operations plan, and we'll check their financials again, to make sure they're still a financially-viable company, before they can put anything in the ground.

DR. STUNZ: Just a quick follow-up, Mr. Chair, and so, of course, going in with all the venture capitalist money, your financials look probably pretty good, until maybe down the line, but that -- Does that bond ensure let's say some time period down the road, when that money is not maybe there? In other words, what if the company goes -- What if it doesn't make it?

MS. MATTHEWS: The bond -- The money is still --

DR. STUNZ: That bond is still there to ensure that?

MS. MATTHEWS: It's still there. Yes.

DR. STUNZ: Okay. Good. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I was just trying to wrap my head around something, and so you're going to -- The way it's worded, it's a notice of final sale, right, which implies that there's a transfer of ownership.

45 MS. MATTHEWS: Right.

DR. FRAZER: But it's not really a sale, right, and it's simply a transfer of access to that area.

MS. MATTHEWS: That's correct.

 DR. FRAZER: All right, and so it's a true lease agreement, because there is some confusion, I think, in the community, and so you're not actually selling that public resource, and you're just providing access.

MS. MATTHEWS: Just access to it. That's correct.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Porch.

DR. PORCH: Thank you, again, Tershara, for this presentation, and I really just wanted to publicly thank BOEM for embracing the marine spatial planning and working with NOAA on this, because it has totally changed the game, compared to previous efforts, and being able to deconflict ahead of time, and to identify areas with the least impact, is just a sea change, and so you do this before the leases are issued, because, after leases are issued, it's really hard to mitigate some of the impacts, and so I really appreciate that, and I look forward to continuing to work with BOEM, now that we have a little more resources, and I think we can provide even better information to deconflict this and other new areas that might be proposed.

 MS. MATTHEWS: I agree, and so the Gulf is leading the charge, as far as looking at the cable routing before we -- You know, before the leases and stuff, and so we are leading the charge. We also started, in the Gulf, with the marine spatial planning, and so now the other regions have picked it up as well, for the Gulf of Maine, the Mid-Atlantic, and then also Oregon as well, and so James is working with all of those groups as well.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you for coming, Ms. Matthews, and I may have asked you this before, but, regarding your auction process, is this going to be by a written bid, or is it like all these folks will get in a room and raise their hand?

MS. MATTHEWS: No, and it's actually on the computer, and so you will get -- Once you get a qualifying BOEM number, we will give you login information, and the company will go on, and you actually bid on the computer, and we can see the bids, and they can see the bids, as they go through each phase, and so it's anonymous. Once you get the number, you login, and then everyone bids on the computer, and so there is no one in the room.

MR. WILLIAMSON: A follow-up. Is this going to be with reserve or without reserve?

MS. MATTHEWS: Can you explain a little bit?

MR. WILLIAMSON: In other words, is there like a floor of say a thousand dollars per unit or --

MS. MATTHEWS: A minimum bid? Yes, they will start with a minimum bid, and so we have a whole econ team for the economics of looking at what the price should go, or how it should start, in the Gulf of Mexico, compared to the other regions, because, you know, the New York Bight, I think it was \$4.3 billion for those leases, and then California was a little bit lower than that, and so we're just trying to -- The economists are looking at what the areas should be for the Gulf of Mexico.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you.

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MS. MATTHEWS: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I'm not seeing any more questions, but, as always, Ms. Matthews, very good presentation, and we thank you for spending your time with us today. We appreciate it.

MS. MATTHEWS: Thank you so much.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Next up, we have Secretary Montoucet from the Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries, who is going to share some words with us, and welcome, Secretary Montoucet. We appreciate you taking time out of your busy schedule to come and speak with us today. Thank you.

MR. JACK MONTOUCET: Thank you so much. Good morning, members of the Gulf of Mexico Management Council, and welcome to Baton Rouge, and to Louisiana, the place we call sportsmen's paradise. We are certainly proud to be hosting this event.

I don't know about you, but Baton Rouge, in French, is red stick, and the only thing I've been able to find in Baton Rouge is red lights, and I haven't found a stick yet, and so I have a thousand-dollar check prepared for the first person out of you who can find a red stick, and report it to Chris Schieble, and I will get you a check signed. Okay?

Like you, our department believes in using the best science available and listening to the public to make the soundest

recommendations to protect our fisheries resources. In that vein, I want to take this opportunity to thank you again for giving us state management for red snapper. It's been a real great help to our department, and it has had a widespread support from our fishing community.

Now I want to say something, and I've got to get this off of my chest, guys, and I know a lot of you have heard a lot of stuff about French fries, and did you know that French fries were never fried in France? They were fried in grease, and so, with that corny joke gone, again, I want to thank the opportunity to thank all of you and your dedication to science and your determination to make the right decisions, and it certainly is important to not only us, but to all the Gulf states. I hope you have a successful meeting, and I hope you buy a lot of Louisiana seafood and have a wonderful time in our red stick here. Thank you all so much, and I look forward to talking with some of you. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Secretary Montoucet, and I want to thank Louisiana for you all's leadership. I mean, Louisiana was the first state hollering to do state management, and you all always are well represented on the council, and you help this council successfully manage a lot of our fisheries, and so we appreciate you all's leadership.

MR. MONTOUCET: We have some wonderful people working for us, and they're dedicated, and they have a lot of compassion for what they do, and it certainly is important to me, and to the department, and especially to the state as well. Thank you for those kind words.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Mr. Secretary.

MR. MONTOUCET: I knew that was coming, Joe.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: No, and I just wanted to thank you, and I will tell you what. Louisiana has done an outstanding job, again, as you always do. Every time we come over here, you're always so hospitable, everything we could want, but I appreciate it, and I know there's a big thing tonight, that we're looking at to do, but we appreciate you, and we appreciate your staff, and we appreciate your hospitality.

47 MR. MONTOUCET: Thank you so much. I've got to tell you a little story about Joe, and I took him duck hunting, about a

week ago, and I let him shoot my limit, and he shot the guide's limit, and he shot everybody's limit, but then he sent me a text, and he said, my office could use one of those big white birds that you've got flying around, and so I looked up, and, sure enough, here comes a big white pelican, and I said, no, Joe, you can't shoot the white one, but, if you find a brown one, go ahead and have fun with it, okay, but that wasn't enough, and he had to come back and look at trying to shoot some other birds, and I said, Joe, we're here for duck hunting, duck hunting only, all right, but we had a good time, and I certainly appreciate your friendship, Joe.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I wanted one of those pink ones. That was pretty.

MR. MONTOUCET: Yes, and those are even more dangerous than the brown ones. Thank you, guys. I hope you have a good stay here in Baton Rouge.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. All right. We're going to keep working our way down the agenda, and we're going to move things around a little bit, just to try to use our time as efficiently as possible, and so, Kerry, are you ready to do the South Atlantic liaison report?

SUPPORTING AGENCIES UPDATES SOUTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL LIAISON

MS. MARHEFKA: Sure. I'm happy to do it. You all have already talked about some of the things we're doing. As you know, and we discussed earlier, we're working on the commercial logbook amendment, and we're going to be moving forward with that. We just approved our ABC Control Rule Amendment for submission to the National Marine Fisheries Service.

 In snapper grouper, we're working on, of course, red snapper, and red snapper is overfished and undergoing overfishing, and we have high levels of discard mortality, and so we're kind of approaching that in a multipronged approach, the first one being a discard mortality reduction amendment.

Right now, currently, it's out for public hearing, and we had, I believe, the last public hearing last night online, that I was able to listen to, and the two actions that are currently in there to reduce -- Well, we need to change our ABC, and then we are also going to look at prohibiting or only allowing the use of single-hook rigs. At one point, we had talked about prohibiting the use of hydraulic and electronic reels, but we've

removed that from consideration at this time.

Also, as part of our effort to reduce discards, in the appendix of that document, we have a pretty solid outreach plan for best fishing practices, and so education is going to be a huge part of what we hope is some discard reduction, discard mortality reduction, and then, long-term, we have contracted out an agency to do a snapper grouper MSE, and so management strategy evaluation, and we're going to kind of be looking at some of the big, long-term issues that we have in snapper grouper, and hopefully get more at this issue of high discards and high discard mortality.

Of course, we already talked about the private recreational permitting amendment, which is our Amendment 46, and I had said that we had completed scoping, when I spoke earlier, but there is one more scoping hearing next week, on February 6, and I believe that's online, and so, if anyone is interested in listening to it, you can sort of see the level of support we are getting for that.

We're working on an amendment for snowy grouper, because snowy grouper is also overfishing and overfished, and so we need to reduce catch levels for that, and we're completing an amendment for golden tilefish, in which we have good news, and we're going to be able to increase golden tile a little, but we do need to do some work on blueline tilefish, because the recreational sector has had some overages for a few years.

As you know, we're working on a couple of coastal migratory pelagic things together, and we have sort of stopped work on Amendment 33 at this time, and our council has requested a series of port meetings that are going to be held -- I am trying to see when we decided we were hopefully going to get to hold them, and I think those are still in planning. We're developing a plan to hold port meetings, and it will include meetings in the South Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Mid-Atlantic.

For Spanish mackerel, we're also in a waiting period, because we don't have updated catch level projections, and our SSC is still working on some issues with that, I believe one of the main issues being there was a really high year of shore-based landings, in 2019, that are maybe hard to -- Or 2020, and they may be hard to believe, or they may be not hard to believe, and so we are waiting on our SSC to come back and give us updated catch levels for Spanish mackerel.

Then, finally, dolphin wahoo, we're stepping back for a little

bit, and NMFS is taking the lead on doing an MSE for dolphin wahoo, and they're doing a lot of workshops for that right now, and we're hoping that that is going to help us get at some of these issues.

We have some different perceptions of the health of our dolphin wahoo fishery. It, in general, tends to be that folks in the north area of our region tend to think that the dolphin population is doing well, and we're hearing the very opposite of that in the southern part of -- In Florida, specifically south Florida, and so we're hoping this MSE approach will help us figure out the next tact to take with dolphin wahoo, and that's really brief, and I'm happy to answer any questions, if you have any.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Any questions for the South Atlantic? Seeing none, thank you for your report, and so we're going to drop down to the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement, and, Mr. O'Malley, if you're ready for that, or Mr. Walia.

NOAA OFFICE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT (OLE)

MR. MATT WALIA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. ASAC O'Malley has been here as well all week, and so he's available for questions, and so I've got a couple of slides here. As far as our efforts, what we want to present here, and I do have our whole report, and it's in the briefing book, and I'm just giving a brief summary of that, as far as efforts we have, and this is from our Quarter 1 of the fiscal year, and so this is from October to December of this past year that I'm reporting on.

Specific to the Gulf of Mexico, you will see here that we have 209 open incidents that we handled, and there is a slew of different results of that. Six cases we ended up referring to our General Counsel, and/or the U.S. DOJ, and some of that included unpermitted charter and fishing in a closed area, and there is twenty-nine summary settlements, and you can see the range there. They can go from the low end to the high end of \$3,000 for retention during closure, undersized possession, and that's a pretty common one that we have within the recreational fleet, and TED requirements always pop up, as well as fishing in the sanctuary.

I do want to note that, out of the 209 incidents that we did open, 40 percent of that resulted in no violation, or compliance assistance, and so that's our folks getting out to the docks and working with the fishermen, making our presence known, doing boardings, helping them out with SEFHIER reporting, getting

their logbooks in, and stuff like that.

Some of the highlights, and this is a section in our report, and there's a lot in there, and I encourage you to check it out on your time, so you can see it, but some of the things that I wanted to pull out of there is we are doing more port inspections and IUU efforts. In the Gulf, a lot of that is on the Texas-Mexico border, which I will get into here in a second, as well as the Houston airport, and so that's a big focus of

ours.

One thing that I did want to note, that we were able to do, is there was a shipment of Patagonian toothfish that came in on the east coast, down in southeast Florida, and they didn't have the proper paperwork, and some other stuff, and we ended up seizing it. They forfeited the catch, and we were able to bring that up to Tampa and donated it for Hurricane Ian efforts, and so that was a donation, and it was about a little over 5,000 pounds of toothfish that we donated at the time, after the hurricane.

As far as partnerships, that's what keeps us going, and we rely on our partnerships with our state and federal partners on this. We have a lot of joint patrols that are in there, and we did a recent one with the Coast Guard recently, and it was Operation Redfish, that we worked with FWC as well as the Coast Guard, getting out there in the closure and seizing for retention, and we had a slew of different violations and boardings going on, and we worked with other state partners on patrols.

We do TED inspections, and there's a gear management team, folks that we work with a lot too, and so they go with us, and we partner up with the state partners, to give training on TEDs, how to inspect them, how to take the measurements on them, and as well as trainings. We've done a handful of recent SEFHIER and TED-related trainings as well with our partners. We will go to GRFTC for the Coast Guard as well, and present there as well, and help out their officers.

As I said, the partnerships, you know, they're key, and they help us get our mission done. Within this past quarter, we had forty-four overall enforcement referrals come from our partners, and that's encompassing the whole SED. Within here, in the Gulf, you see Florida, Texas, and the Coast Guard were the ones, this last time, that were able to give some to us. Florida was a mix of Magnuson, the sanctuary, and a couple of TED/BRD cases. The Coast Guard were TED and BRD patrols, and all of those came from District VIII, and Texas were all reef-fish-related cases that we got.

2 Some of the special operations that I wanted to highlight, and 3 so we always have our normal patrols and efforts, and we 4 normally have a few operations on top of that. 5 6 7 8

quarter, we had four operations that we did here, and you see here those top two, Osprey II and Osprey III, and those were targeted on the Texas-Mexico border, working with Texas Parks and Wildlife, as well as CBP, and we did EEZ deterrence patrols against lanchas. They would see us over there, and they zoom back over the Mexico line when they see us out there, and we able to pull gillnets out of the Rio Grande River, as well as well as inspect -- You see quite a decent number of seafood imports coming in, everything from snapper to yellowfin grouper, and crabmeat as well, and so that was a good success.

This past

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Operation Acorn focused on the Lower Keys Sanctuary, and that was a lot, you know, obviously, National-Marine-Sanctuaryrelated patrols, and we were able to cite a few people for operating personal watercraft in the wildlife refuge, and that's been an area of concern too, and so we targeted that, and then Triple Header, and you see here that that was working our Alabama and Mississippi folks, and a lot of that had to do with TEDs and SEFHIER training, as well as patrols. I mentioned the gear management team folks before, and they came along on this one as well, and we worked with our state folks on that.

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As far as the current spotlight, where we are, I have this broken down here, just to show where our efforts are, where we're going with everything, and what's taking up our time. SEFHIER outreach enforcement is always up there, and I know that came up earlier today as well, and we continue to go to the docks and work with folks. We get referrals from the SEFHIER program staff, and then act on those as well, and so that's always ongoing.

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Unpermitted charter operations continues to be a priority, and the U.S. Coast Guard recently initiated an illegal charter group that we joined in, and we're working with our state partners on how to ID those illegal charters. We do our normal patrols and ops as well targeting that, and so that continues to happen throughout the area, and in the Atlantic as well, and TED requirements, and the same deal. We're doing a lot of training with our folks, and we're getting out there with the gear management team and inspecting vessels on that.

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I hit on this a little before, with the Texas-Mexico stuff going on, and so trade monitoring overall has been a big effort. know, a lot of it in the Atlantic is down in Florida and Georgia, out of the Port of Savannah, but, like I mentioned, here in the Gulf, Texas is the big one, and we center on that. Our priority is to protect domestic seafood, and we're looking for traceability of seafood, inspecting it, seeing what's going on, and getting those products in, and the other thing that I wanted to highlight too -- That's collaborating with other agencies too, and I wanted to say that, and so we're working with more state partners, and federal partners, at the airports and stuff like that, which is a new thing moving forward, with U.S. Fish and Wildlife and CBP.

Observer safety and compliance has taken up a lot of our resources recently, and that continues to be a priority, and so, just as a reminder, we've had a handful of cases coming in, and just a reminder that captains and crew need to be professional to the observer, and that's everything from access to gear, catch, harassment, and, on the flip side, we expect the observers to be professional. When they're out and deployed as well, they need to conduct themselves properly to get their job done.

As far as compliance, I just wanted to give a heads-up. We have historically had high compliance reported to us, or non-compliance, within the shrimp fishery, in the Gulf and the Atlantic, and so one of the things that we're doing is we're targeting a compliance letter that we're sending out to the whole fleet, and so this all permit wide, and we're looking at about 2,000 permit holders are going to be getting a letter, and we're in the process of getting that out in the mail, just stating that, hey, these are the requirements, and you need to contact the observer program when you're selected, and make sure you follow through and do what you're supposed to do to get coverage and not have adverse actions from us afterward, and so it's just one more step we're trying to work with the fleet on that.

We do realize that some hurricane-impacted vessels are in that area, and there's some cause with that, but, when you are selected, you just have to call the observer program, and so just a heads-up to the captains to do that.

Lastly, right whales are on there, and I know that's not really centric to the Gulf, but that's taking up a huge resource for us. We have agents in the Gulf that are working right whale cases in the Atlantic, and taking up time, and there's been a lot of mother-calf sightings recently off the coast of Florida, and so we're taking resources off of there, and we're working with FWC and doing joint patrols. We're doing speed monitoring

enforcement up and down the seaboard as well, and so that's taking a lot of our effort.

This general slide we have up here a lot, and, obviously, our resources, and the one thing that I wanted to point out here is you see that top graphic, on the right, and that's our priorities document. Our new one is pending, and we recently — It was around last fall that we came out to all of you, council members and different constituents, on feedback for our new priorities, our five-year strategic plan.

We were waiting for NOAA to release their overall one, which they did, and so we're now getting finalized comments, and I just wanted to give a heads-up, and I believe, by the end of February, our new priorities will be going out for a thirty-day public review, and so keep an eye out for that, and that should be coming shortly.

I think that's it, and before I take any questions, I did want to note, because I know we moved up, instead of going tomorrow, but we do have a new agent that is in the area, and he's based out of Slidell, Special Agent Bryant, so, if he's here, ASAC O'Malley can introduce him. If you see him tomorrow -- He may be here tomorrow, and please come up and say hi to him, and we also have an enforcement officer based on Houma, Louisiana now as well, and so I just wanted to make a note of that, and that concludes my report. Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Any questions for NOAA OLE? Thank you very much. We appreciate it. Mr. Donaldson, are you ready to do your Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission Report?

GULF STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION

MR. DONALDSON: Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I really don't have a whole lot to update. I was going to talk about the Return 'Em Right, but Charlie and Nick did a great job of covering that. We continue to work on the activities that we presented at the last meeting, and things are running smoothly, and we're planning for our October meeting, somewhere in Louisiana, and so that's really all I've got, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Any questions for Mr. Donaldson? We missed you being here this week, Dave. It's always nice to have you at the table, for all your historical knowledge and the stuff you help us with, and so I look forward to seeing you at the next meeting. Okay. I'm not seeing any questions, and so we're going to move on down our list, and Lieutenant Commander

Motoi is going to give us the U.S. Coast Guard report.

U.S. COAST GUARD

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LCDR MOTOI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. All right. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and members of the council. I'm Lieutenant Commander Lisa Motoi, and I'm the Living Marine Resources Officer at Coast Guard District VIII in New Orleans.

 For today's update, I will discuss District VIII's area of responsibility, Fiscal Year 2023 Quarter 1 domestic fisheries and lanchas stats, and then recent operations, and so here's an overview of District VIII, for new members. It covers all, or part, of twenty-six states throughout the Gulf and the heartland, and you can see that it's divided into seven sectors. Of these, four are coastal, and they conduct the fisheries mission, along with -- There is three air stations and five fast-response cutters, which have been a key part to our lancha threat.

For domestic fisheries, for the fiscal year, for 2023, for Quarter 1, we conducted 114 vessel boardings across the Gulf. Thirty-three vessels received one or more safety violations, and twelve vessels received one or more LMR violations. Most safety violations that we saw involved lack of lifesaving equipment, such as distress signals, life jackets, and life rafts, and, for LMR violations, the majority that we see are gear related, such as illegal configurations and TED and BRD requirements.

The pictures, these pictures are from a search-and-rescue case from like two days ago, and it involved a fifty-foot commercial fishing vessel that was taking on water ten nautical miles southeast of Pensacola. The vessel did have an EPIRB, and they did activate it, and the position did come with the alert, and so, as a result, we were able to launch an airplane and a response boat. The response boat got on scene, and they were able to take the three people onboard, and then take them to the local marina, and the fishing vessel ended up sinking.

For look ahead, we want to continue to optimize LMR efforts to overcome resource constraints, particularly with assets supporting the Department of Homeland Security's Operation Vigilant Sentry, which I will talk about in the next slide. Second, continue to prioritize high and medium-precedence fisheries, and three is pivot fast-response cutter employment towards high-precedence fisheries, in particular highly migratory species, and then strengthening relationships, both internally and external.

I wanted to highlight the ongoing Operation Vigilant Sentry, since it does impact our fisheries mission, and, notably, there has been a sustained surge in Cuban and Haitian maritime migration events, just demanding more and more resources, and so we're at a thirty-year high for migrant at-sea migrations. Since January of last year to now, there's been over 35,000 migrants interdicted at-sea, and so some of the push drivers have been political instability, human despair, gang violence, the Haitian president being assassinated last year, and so the flow is really now a flood, and we're devoting just a myriad of resources to deter at-sea migrations, and, at the same time though, it has pulled resources from different mission areas, like domestic fisheries and illegal incursions in our EEZ.

For lanchas, for the first quarter, we interdicted eight lanchas, seizing 1,350 pounds of catch, mostly red snapper, and then, for updates with this, back in September, I attended a delegation with Mexico, at the Mexican Embassy, and it was really the second iteration of technical discussions between the Coast Guard and Mexico, concentrated on three key initiatives that we're working on.

The first one is at-sea transfers of lanchas interdicted in U.S. waters, and the second is case package transfer, how we transfer to Mexico, and then the third initiative is combined patrols and ship observer operations, and so, from this delegation meeting, it became clear that we need to establish a legal working group between us and Mexico, and I would say one key hurdle is that Mexico -- They require all physical evidence for prosecution, when they're prosecuting their cases, meaning the vessel, catch, and gear, and so, of course, during this meeting, we had concerns with this, mostly with the optics of us transferring all of that to Mexico at-sea, and so there is progress being made, but it's just rather slow, since there are things beyond our control, like changing the Mexican law.

The last is new surveillance capabilities, and so we are employing -- It's a joint operation with us and Customs and Border Protection, but we are deploying an aerostat, and so it should be going up any day now, if not already, and, hopefully at the next council meeting, I can probably talk more on this capability, as we're still kind of working out the standard procedures and limitations of that right now. That concludes my brief, Mr. Chairman, if there is -- Pending any questions.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Any questions for Lieutenant Commander Motoi? Mr. Strelcheck.

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 MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks for your presentation, and not a question with regard to the information that you presented, but we talked, I guess on Monday, about the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary expansion and Pulley Ridge, and the council is going to be writing a letter, and they are supportive of prohibiting anchoring in Pulley Ridge, right, but not under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, and so my question is do you know the U.S. Coast Guard's authority, in terms of prohibiting anchoring in navigable waters, and would that apply in this instance? The goal here is to protect critical habitat, or key habitat, in that area.

LCDR MOTOI: That is something that I will have to circle back with you on, as far as our authority to anchor, or to prohibit anchoring, in a closed area, and is that -- For the sanctuary?

 MR. STRELCHECK: It wouldn't necessarily be a closed area, but it is a habitat area of particular concern that we allow fishing activity in, and so the goal is really to protect the bottom habitat, and so, yes, if you could inquire about that, and whether that would fall into the Coast Guard's authority, and other agencies' authority, that would be helpful.

LCDR MOTOI: Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Any further questions? Seeing none, thank you, Lieutenant Commander. We appreciate it. All right. We're going to keep going through our agenda and take up the business that we can take up. Ms. Levy, are you prepared to do the litigation update at this point?

OTHER BUSINESS LITIGATION UPDATE

 MS. LEVY: Sure. I don't really have that much of an update, and I feel like we already talked about the Amendment 53, red grouper, litigation, and we also generally talked about the challenge to the for-hire reporting requirement and the VMS, and the status of that, which is still before the appellate court waiting for a decision.

 I guess the only other thing was Dale had mentioned a case that was not -- NMFS was not a party to this case, and it was between some local governments and businesses in Mississippi, I believe were the plaintiffs, against the Army Corps of Engineers and their operation of the Bonnet Carre Spillway, as a flood control measure, and they had argued that the Army Corps violated the

Magnuson Act by not consulting with NMFS regarding impacts to essential fish habitat.

The court issued a decision in that case, basically agreeing with the plaintiffs, and arguing the Army Corps to consult with NMFS by I believe September, the end of September, of 2023, and so that I assume, will proceed. Again, NMFS wasn't a party, and so we weren't really involved in that case, but, since it does involve essential fish habitat, and Dale had mentioned it to me, I thought that I would mention it to you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Mara, this may be something that we can talk about offline or something, but it may be of interest to the council, and someone had mentioned to me that that -- I think it's that case was one of the first ones that I guess was sort of precedent-setting, as it related to essential fish habitat, that I guess maybe that -- The reason I'm asking is there's some other issues going on in the western Gulf which might be similar to that situation, but there wasn't any, I guess, tests, or litigation, specifically around EFH, and is that true or not, or is that -- In other words, it's sort of precedent-setting cases, which might actually, you know, have broader implications around the table.

MS. LEVY: I don't know, and I would have to look into that. I mean, the main issues that the court decided -- I don't think there was much of a dispute about there being essential fish habitat and this impacting it, but the Army Corps had raised, as a defense, a sovereign immunity defense and a standing argument, and so basically saying that the plaintiffs couldn't establishing standing, and then also that there was --

I guess they were immune because there was no action-forcing mechanism in the Magnuson Act or the regulations, and so the court decided against them on those issues, and so perhaps that's something that hadn't been addressed before, and I don't know the status of that litigation, in terms of I don't know whether the government is going to appeal that, or how it's going to progress, and the trial court just issued its decision on January 18, and so the government still has time to decide if they want to appeal that decision.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Ms. Levy, obviously, Mississippi is in the middle of this, and it was a coalition in Mississippi that filed

this. The question I've got is, you know, we're having different meetings and looking at it, and the way I look at it, and I'm not sure if I'm 100 percent correct, and I'm asking you, as far as NMFS' part of it, but it basically says that the Corps needs to consult with you, and it didn't say that you could stop the Corps from opening the Bonnet Carre, or doing anything to that effect, and is that correct?

MS. LEVY: Right, and so, under the Magnuson Act, it basically says that a federal agency needs to consult with NMFS before taking any action that would adversely affect essential fish habitat, and then NMFS has an obligation to make recommendations to reduce any adverse effects, but none of that is preventative, meaning, if the action agency, like the Corps, does not want to adopt NMFS' recommendations, they can explain why they're not adopting them, but there's nothing, per se, that forces the Army Corps to do what NMFS suggests.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: A follow-up question to that too is some of the questions that have been brought to me is does NMFS have any control over what happens in state waters, and we're talking fresh water, and we're not talking marine, and, since this is coming from a river, you know, and then flowing into it, is it something that we -- I am just asking for information.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Go ahead, Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: So I'm not sure what you mean by "control", but, when we consult on these types of projects, we're consulting on whether they're going to have adverse effects to essential fish habitat, or under the Endangered Species Act, and so, under both of those, it applies, you know, beyond just federal waters, right, and so we can consult, obviously, and, if there are adverse effects, provide recommendations, terms and conditions, or, potentially, the project can't proceed, because there is adverse modifications.

With this one in particular, and I'm less familiar with the EFH component, but, on the Endangered Species Act side, we know that the Bonnet Carre Spillway is going to be operating, and it's a flood control mechanism, and so what we were being asked to do is essentially do after-the-fact emergency consultations, right, but the Corps has essentially said, no, this is something that they should have an operations plan for, that is foreseen, that we need to consult upfront of it, and we agree with that, and we've actually recommended that in the past, and so the intent here would be, for both ESA and EFH, to do those upfront consultations to consult on the impacts of these projects and

then provide recommendations, or terms and conditions, as I mentioned.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Levy, is it to that point?

MS. LEVY: Just to make clear that there's a difference between Endangered Species Act consultations and essential fish habitat consultations, and I was focusing on the case that dealt with the EFH, because that's within the council's purview, and there was a separate case that involved a failure to consult prospectively under the Endangered Species Act, and NMFS was a party to that case, as was the Fish and Wildlife Service.

There are more things that the agency can do in the ESA context, in terms of controlling what happens, then the EFH context. Essential fish habitat does not have the same kind of sticks as the Endangered Species Act.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Just one other question, and, you know, I know it's stated that you all should do this prior to 30 September 2023, is I think what I read into it, but, knowing that the Bonnet Carre -- If it is going to open, the odds are that it's going to be March or April, somewhere in that timeframe, and is there any projection, or do you all expect, to consult with the Corps, if it happens sooner, and I know you have until September to get the actual consultation together, but is there something that NMFS is looking at to be able to talk with the Corps, if they are going to have to open it up in the March/April/May timeframe of this year, prior to you all coming up with the final?

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, we're in regular communication with the Corps, but the Corps did not join the future operations of the spillway, in terms of -- You know, they're still going to be able to operate the spillway, going forward, and we will consult, based on the timelines provided, and we'll continue to, obviously, consult on the operations, going forward, and so I think the simple answer is, right now, I don't think so, and I don't think there's anything that we would do differently, between now and when we have to complete kind of the updated consultations.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz.

 DR. STUNZ: Andy, this is a good example, and, Mara, kind of just maybe as predicting future things to come for your office, and around this table maybe, and why folks out in Texas were paying attention to this EFH case was because -- Unlike in this situation, it's not about too much water. In our region, it's not enough water, and it's having to do with desalination, and, of course, those impacts affecting nursery grounds for species that we manage, and my understanding was they were paying attention to this because it had never been used as, I guess, a tool in litigation before, in terms of EFH, probably for the reasons that Mara is pointing out, in terms of, you know, how much leverage do you have with it, but, anyway, it's -- I think we'll be hearing a lot more about that in the future, but, anyway, it's just kind of an FYI.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Dr. Stunz just covered one of the points that I was going to make, but relative to prolonged drought periods and the release of water to help with, or maintain, EFH, and so that's just another -- Rather than just a desalination question, but, I guess, Andy, relative to the operations plan, and I realize that there's, you know, the tools, or the sticks, if you will, as Mara described, are somewhat limited as it relates to EFH, but, for the operations plan, I mean, you are just going to -- Are you going to address just the release of water, or do you also address the quantity of water, the duration of the time, and, I mean, how nuanced is that operations plan going to be, and will that cover for future instances, any and all, you know, a super, super flood, or just a regular flood, or, you know, can you describe some of that?

MR. STRELCHECK: I can't speak to the specifics, but, in terms of the consultation and giving this an operations plan, we would hope to cover kind of the scope and scale of the operations, right, and so it would cover the depth and breadth of, you know, however they plan to operate it, under varying conditions.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Mr. Strelcheck, I would just like to ask another question too, and, I mean, this has opened up kind of a can of worms, and, you know, with the Bonnet Carre, but, also, there is other diversions that are being proposed in the Gulf of Mexico, and especially around the Louisiana and Mississippi area, but are you all in consultation with that also, as to what that diversion could do, or what it could do to the estuary and what it could do as far as our fisheries and all, and are you

all with the Corps and working with that on it?

MR. STRELCHECK: Yes, and so we have actually worked on the Mid-Barataria sediment diversion, which is one that I guess a record of decision is going forth potentially today, and, in terms of the other one that would be more likely to affect Mississippi on the east side of the delta, is Mid-Breton, and so that work is kind of early in the process, and we will be consulting on that project, going forward, and I have staff that are working on that project, but, at this point, we haven't officially been requested to consult on it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Thank you. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Just a follow-up on that, and I would love to talk with you, Andy, sometime, and we have done some studies ourselves, with USM and Mississippi State, and I would love to let you get a part of that, as soon as we can get it released.

MR. STRELCHECK: Sounds good, and I'm certainly happy to pull my team together and meet with your staff.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Ms. Levy, did you have anything else? All right. Any other questions for Ms. Levy? Thank you very much. Major Aucoin, from the Louisiana Office of Law Enforcement, is back, and so, Major Aucoin, if you would go ahead with the Louisiana Law Enforcement report.

LOUISIANA LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

MAJOR DEAN AUCOIN: Thank you all for having me, and I hope you all are enjoying you all's time in Baton Rouge, and I will keep this pretty quick. I hope everything is going well.

Just to give you kind of an update, and I'm sure that everybody is aware that the Gulf coast of Louisiana -- You know, we got hit pretty hard, last year, with Hurricane Ida, and it affected, you know, some major fisheries down by us, with Terrebonne and Lafourche, in the lower Plaquemines, a lot of our docks.

You will see, compared to years past, that our numbers are lower than they have been, and we have a few different things that have played into this, and total man hours last year was 5,300, that we worked, and NOAA Fisheries -- We put a heavy, heavy investment in the commercial fisheries side, and one thing, coming up for this year, that I'm excited about is one of our state officers recently left the state and is now working for NOAA, and he will be assigned to the Louisiana area, and I can

tell you that he's been boots-on-the-ground, and we meet weekly, and we have significant plans, this year, to have multiple endeavors within the fisheries to enforce, you know, the laws, and we've already planned some TED, and we've also started some ideas on working some SEFHIER things within the state, and so we're looking forward to that.

Public contacts last year, and the last JEA year was 1,100, just over 1,100, contacts. To kind of give you an idea where we are with that, in Louisiana, we are graduating a cadet academy class in March of this year, and that will put our TO at 214 officers statewide, and this covers the entire sixty-four parishes throughout the state.

Along the coast, we're sitting on about I would say a hundred officers, and so, you know, we are kind of limited in our manpower. We did graduate a class of fifteen last year, and we're graduating a class of nineteen this year, and so we're hitting a point, within the agency, where our officers have a twenty-year retirement, and we had to switch to a twenty-five, and so we will have five years where we should be able to get to our TO, which is 234. That should give us a lot more officers, a lot more manhours, a lot more ability to work our NOAA Fisheries efforts.

Total inspections, as far as manhours worked commercially, it's 335 and fifty-four. This is just a breakdown of our number of inspections versus compliance, and, you know, we typically have a high compliance rate, when it comes to our number of inspections, and we are -- We were in a transition with the TEDs, kind of an educational phase, and we are going to ramp-up our efforts this year, when it comes to enforcement of TED fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico regarding Louisiana.

The same thing with recreational, and you will see a high compliance rate with recreational fisheries, and, again, we saw a significant decrease in recreational fisheries on the eastern part of the state this year, whether it was due to COVID, the economy, you know, whatever, but Grand Isle is a major fisheries port, and Fourchon, Louisiana is a major recreational fishery, and they had significant damage, and there was a lot less people out.

Our western end of the state, Vermilion Parish, those guys have really stepped it up for us this year, and they are at high notes this year, as far as case reduction, and, if anybody is familiar with that fishery, they have to travel a significant way to get to snapper waters.

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You know, one of the big cases they made this year is they cited three subjects for having eighty red snapper filets and nine whole red snapper, and so, you know, kudos to them guys for going out, and, you know, they will have a three or four-hour boat ride just to get to the fisheries, and they've really done a great job for the state, stepping up and helping us work these hours and these endeavors with NOAA. Any questions?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Questions for Major Aucoin? I would just like to compliment you. Thank you for your presentation, and I have met several of your officers, over the years, and they're very professional people.

MAJOR AUCOIN: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We appreciate you all's efforts.

MAJOR AUCOIN: We appreciate it, and, like I said, we, as an agency, we've come a long way, and we are in the process of developing some software, and some programs, within the agency, where we will have real-time computer-aided dispatching, where our dispatchers can, you know, login and pull up the body cameras on this, and, you know, we'll have different things that this agency is doing to better those relationships with the public and, you know, be more transparent with the councils and different organizations that we deal with, and so I appreciate the feedback.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you very much. We're going to tackle one more agenda item. Dr. Shipp, if you're ready, I'm going to put you on the spot and see if we can talk about your Other Business item that you said about the shark problem.

DR. SHIPP: Yes, I can go. Are you ready?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Yes, sir. Why don't you go ahead and introduce that topic that you want to discuss.

OTHER BUSINESS (CONT.) SHARK PROBLEM AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

DR. SHIPP: You know, the last several years, in public testimony, we've heard, over and over again, how the shark problem is increasing. Just yesterday, I got an email from a very respected surgeon out of Mobile, who has scuba dived all his life, and he said, the last few years, it's just been incredible.

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The problem is that some of these species, especially the sandbar sharks, are protected, and, yet, their abundance is incredible, and so I don't know what the council can do, and, obviously, we don't manage sharks, and they're highly migratory, but at least we ought to send a letter, or whatever process we might have, to call attention to the fact that this is an ongoing problem, and it's increasing. There are some solutions, and, in a way, I'm kind of glad you got me up before public testimony, because I will be curious as to whether we hear a continuation of a description of this problem.

As an aside, Carrie's major professor, Dr. Steve Szedlmayer has been running red snapper surveys off the north-central Gulf for years and years, and I talked to him recently, and he says that I've gotten to the point where I just don't even want my students to get in the water, and there are so many sharks, and so I just want to call this issue to the attention of the council, and I don't know if the agency has some suggestions or what, but I do think that we ought to acknowledge the problem and do whatever we can to step a solution in that direction, an that's all I have. Thank you, Dale.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Any comments? Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Dr. Shipp, for the comments, and I received, I think, probably a similar email that you did, and several other colleagues within NOAA Fisheries, and I guess a couple of things.

One is, you know, our Highly Migratory Species Office is responsible for conserving, regulating, and doing shark management, and so I have referred that email to them for a response, and I'm happy to, obviously, share that with the council, going forward.

 I think the challenge with sharks, and, you know, we continue to hear about the depredation, not only from sharks, but also dolphins, is that HMS, like us, is trying to recover and rebuild shark populations, right, and, as they successfully do so, people are seeing more and more encounters with sharks, and so I'm not sure what the solution is, and it's certainly not an easy one, because of the recovery of shark populations, but I am certainly willing to pass along the concerns and have HMS come talk to the council further about efforts underway to, obviously, regulate and manage the shark populations.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Strelcheck. Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Just to follow-up, as a shark researcher, I'm kind of sensitive to this issue, and I experience exactly what Bob is describing, and others, and, you know, we've got to get our tagged fish down, and the whole discussion we just had, and we saw the presentations on all the ways to improve discard mortality, you know, and then sharks are kind of offsetting a lot of that, and, in fact, there's ongoing studies to try to put a number on that, but, as far as what we do, you know, I don't know.

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I mean, we're sort of living in a time, and many of us have never lived through an ocean that has healthy shark populations, you know, and they're part of the ecosystem, is kind of what it looks like, but, at the same time, you know, you're hearing reports, and I will be astonished if we don't have a lot of testimony about, you know, you can't bring your clients' fish back, because they're just getting eaten too quickly, and so I don't know what the solution is.

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I mean, we would -- We don't manage this, but at least maybe writing letters, or conveying messages, to HMS, and we want to move very cautiously here, because, in the past, we didn't move so cautiously, and we got in big trouble, and it took pretty much until now to start recovering that. In the Gulf, we're probably in a very good situation, compared to globally, terms of shark populations, which is a good thing, but it's a --It puts us in a difficult situation, and, you know, I don't really know what the solution is, but, you know, you can argue both sides of the shark problem pretty easily.

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CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Anson.

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MR. ANSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and, just to follow-up on the comment that Andy just made about, you know, requesting HMS folks to come to the council, I think, the last time that they presented some summary information on some assessment, recent assessment, or assessments, that had been done on some shark species, that was a request that was made, and certainly just reiterating, to the extent that you can encourage that, and get that to happen, we certainly would like kind of a regular visit, I guess, or an update on how assessments are going.

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You know, I think, at the time, also, during a council meeting, there was, you know, an extension, or an offer, to work with the states, because the states are collecting, you know, additional information, and making sure that there is, you know, good communication in that regard, with those folks that are dealing with those species, that, you know, they have the most complete and up-to-date information to kind of give a good picture, since they are somewhat data-limited, you know, for the majority of the species. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Anson. Any further comments? Mr. Dugas.

 MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I recall, and I think it was in the last year, Kevin, that there was a presentation given to us, and I think it was Andy's folks, in his office, but I recall the presenter telling us that nothing can be done. They're in a rebuilding program, and it is what it is, and so I guess my question is -- You know, in that regard, it's protecting the MSA, and so does something need to be done on the congressional level, out of our area?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: I think a suggestion here might be to write a letter or something expressing our concerns, to kind of, you know, see where we are with the situation, kind of, you know, our baselines, and like the Szedlmayer example that Bob just had, and, you know, the baseline there is, you know, a situation where there is not many sharks, and now it seems like we've got a lot of sharks, but is that --

You know, ecologically speaking, there might be room for even more, you know, and so I don't know, and so I guess we really probably need some more expertise to weigh-in on this, and the reason that I was mentioning earlier, and I failed to, about caution is just their life history doesn't -- It isn't real amenable to heavy extraction, in terms of their ability to respond to, you know, heavy fishing pressure, and so we've got to be real careful about -- Let's say you open the fishery, and, you know, you can knock them down pretty quickly.

I think -- I don't know what that letter looks like, Dale, right now, but, I mean, maybe putting something together to say this is a concern, and we're hearing about it in public testimony and others, and how do we, you know, get in front of this problem, would be my suggestion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so, Dr. Simmons, did you want to speak?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so I think, if we're going to write a letter, I think a motion would

be good, and we can maybe come back to that, but I just also wanted to mention that, you know, we are going to have that ecosystem technical committee meeting, and it's scheduled in April, and one of the things that I think we're going to really be working on is those fishery ecosystem issues, FEIs, and I assume that one of those is going to be these interactions and depredation.

That's not going to solve our issue, but I think it hopefully will put into perspective the why we're seeing these interactions, and try to look at it at a more ecosystem level, and so I know it's not an immediate answer to our issue, but I think it might explain the why, or get at the why, and maybe help inform, in the future -- My goal would be help us inform some of our reef fish management decisions, potentially, as far as seasons and that kind of thing.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: So I'm just talking back and forth with Dr. Stunz here. If it's okay with the council, I would like to leave a placeholder in Other Business, at the end of the meeting, to bring this subject back up, and I think Dr. Stunz wants to talk to a few other council members about this letter idea, and what would be in it, and I guess we can decide, at that point, at the very end of business of the council session, to do that. Mr. Strelcheck, did you have anything at this point?

MR. STRELCHECK: I just wanted to respond to J.D.'s comment, and certainly I can't lobby, and the agency can't lobby, Congress. We have, obviously, mandates that are passed by Congress, that we may or may not agree with, but we have to obviously abide by those mandates, and, you know, certainly, you know, there can be recommended changes that could shape, obviously, future management and science, if MSA, or other laws, are changed.

I will note though that Congress, I think, has actually tightened restrictions on sharks, based on passing of a law at the end of last year prohibiting sale of shark fins, right, and so that's kind of the additional restrictions and constraints which may affect the shark market as well, and ultimately lead to more sharks staying in the water, because there is less economic incentive to harvest them, and so I just wanted to acknowledge that.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz, to that point, and then Dr. Shipp.

DR. STUNZ: Very quickly to your point, Andy, and that's not just federal, but state regulations are as well, and so,

regulatory-wise, J.D., we're not really headed in the direction of reducing shark numbers, and, in fact, it's just the opposite.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Shipp.

DR. SHIPP: Thank you. One of the problems that exacerbates this whole issue is the fact that we continue to hear comments about rebuilding the shark stocks, but it's much more complicated than that, because there are multiple species involved, and so many of those species are almost impossible to tell apart, especially for the layman. You can rebuild one species and totally ignore another.

The sandbar shark seems to be the one that the population is exploding, at the Alabama Deep-Sea Fishing Rodeo and up and down the coast. You know, this shark looks like a typical shark, and there's nothing unusual about it, no color patterns or anything, and it's anecdotal, but my feeling is that species is totally rebuilt, at least in the Gulf of Mexico, and it just makes it a difficult problem, but I appreciate the time, and I agree with the comments about following the meeting. Thanks, sir.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. I don't see any further hands, and so we're going to go ahead and stop discussion, at this point, on this item, but bring it back later, and so we're at our lunchbreak.

I want to remind folks about public testimony, and so we have a kiosk, at the back of the room, for folks that want to do inperson testimony. People that are online and listening now, and so virtual testimony, it's required that you sign-up by 12:30, to give virtual testimony, and so we will not accept people that sign-up after 12:30 for virtual, and that's for several things on our end, logistically, that we have to do to make sure that that can happen, and so, people virtually, please take care of signing-up prior to 12:30. All right. We're taking our lunch, and we're going to be back at 1:30. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the meeting recessed for lunch on February 1, 2023.)

February 1, 2023

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

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The Full Council of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council reconvened at the Hilton Baton Rouge in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Wednesday afternoon, February 1, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Dale Diaz.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Good afternoon, everybody. I would like to welcome everybody back to the afternoon session of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council. I am going to start out by reading a statement about public testimony.

Good afternoon, everyone. Public input is a vital part of the council's deliberative process, and comments, both oral and written, are accepted and considered by the council throughout the process.

 The Sustainable Fisheries Act requires that all statements include a brief description of the background and interest of the persons in the subject of the statement. All written information shall include a statement of the source and date of such information.

Oral or written communications provided to the council, its council members, or its staff that relate to matters within the council's purview are public in nature. Please give any written comments to the staff, as all written comments will be posted on the council's website for viewing by council members and the public and will be maintained by the council as part of the permanent record.

 Knowingly and willfully submitting false information to the council is a violation of federal law. We will welcome public comment from in-person and virtual attendees. Anyone joining us virtually that wishes to speak during public comment should have already registered online. Virtual participants that are registered to comment should ensure that they are registered for the webinar under the same name they used to register to speak. In-person attendees wishing to speak during the public comment should sign-in at the registration kiosk located at the back of the room. We accept only one registration per person.

Each speaker is allowed three minutes for their public testimony. Please note the timer lights on the podium or on the webinar. They will be green for the first two minutes and yellow for the final minute of testimony. At three minutes, a red light will blink, and a buzzer may be enacted. Time allowed to dignitaries providing testimony is extended at the discretion of the Chair.

 If you have a cellphone or similar device, we ask that you keep it on silent or vibrating mode during the meeting. Also, in order for all to be able to hear the proceedings, we ask that you have any private conversations outside. Please be advised that alcoholic beverages are not permitted in the meeting room.

The way we're going to do our public testimony is we're going to go back and forth between virtual participants and in-person participants, and we're going to do that until we go through all of the virtual testimony, and so we have fifteen people signed up right that are going to be testifying virtually, and so that's how long that will last. We're going to start with in-person and Mr. Lawrence Marino.

PUBLIC COMMENT

MR. LAWRENCE MARINO: Good afternoon. My name is Larry Marino, and I'm here on behalf of Louisiana Attorney General Jeff Landry. You've all heard about blackballing in the leasing of shares, particularly in the red snapper fishery. As Casey Streeter has detailed to you, he has been blackballed for speaking his mind. Ron Chicola has told you about the blackballing threats against him and his wife, Laura, and several others have been threatened with blackballing and intimidated into silence. You've heard that, too.

This is a fundamental problem that should be investigated and addressed by this council and NMFS. It's bad enough when threats are made to people who just want to tell you their perspective on the fishery, which, of course, that's the purpose of public testimony, but, when those threats are made to IFQ Focus Group participants, as they were around the first focus group meeting, that interferes with people that are charged with making recommendations to this federally-created body. In Louisiana, they would be public servants for that purpose, and protected as such, and I would hope that there is no less protection under federal law.

The existing allocation system is flawed, because it enables this kind of economic duress. Dale, J.D., Troy, and others, you've talked about it, and they've asked about it, and, so far, there haven't been any consequences. I urge the council, and NMFS, to investigate this dire problem, so you know exactly what's going on. It's criminal, and it can be referred to the proper authorities, or perhaps it's a fishing violation. It certainly should be, and I urge you to keep this problem in mind as you deliberate about reforming the IFQ program, so that you can at least reduce the ability to enforce silence by

withholding allocation from those who would otherwise give this council their true opinions, concerns, and ideas.

In your deliberations, please keep in mind that the fundamental purpose of the IFQ program isn't to decide who controls access to the fish, but, rather, it's a system to ensure that the quotas are obeyed -- They've been very good at that, but it needs to be reformed so that it allocates fish according to this council's objectives, and one of those objectives should be preventing those who benefit from the system from being the ones who decide who gets to fish, and so one recommendation I have for you is to have an objective and transparent body distribute shares and allocation.

On a different point, another recommendation is to reject reducing overcapacity as an objective for this program. It shouldn't be a goal of this body to prevent people from working in the career they choose. Originally, this may have been a need to the end of ending derby fishing and improving safety-atsea, but there's no need for that now. The program itself solved those problems.

As the council develops its objectives, you have to start with the end in mind. What do you want this fishery to look like? I don't think that you think that this fishery should look like a private monopoly, where fishermen are merely sharecroppers for a privileged few. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Marino. Next, we're going to go to a virtual participate, Catherine Bruger. Ms. Bruger.

MS. CATHERINE BRUGER: Thank you. Good afternoon, and thank you, Mr. Chair. My name is Catherine Bruger, and I'm a native of St. Petersburg, Florida and Manager of Fish Conservation for Ocean Conservancy. I'm sorry that I couldn't be there with you today in-person, but I am grateful to the staff, and to the council, for providing the opportunity to testify virtually.

My comments today focus on the gag rebuilding plan. Ocean Conservancy reiterates that the future management of gag is incredibly precarious, as the stock remains both overfished and undergoing overfishing, with dangerously low male biomass. The rebuilding plan, in its current state, represents the bare minimum for a stock that needs maximum life support.

As discussed yesterday, Amendment 46 currently provides us with effectively only two options that address overfishing, a Tmin, or minimum rebuilding time scenario, and, effectively, several

Tmax scenarios. The Tmax scenarios have the maximum risk legally allowed in a rebuilding plan. We ask that the council support a more conservative rebuilding plan that follows NS 1 guidance and specifies a T target at some period between Tmin and Tmax. Tmax is intended to be a limit and not a target.

Further, as was recently approved for amberjack, we request that the council consider a constant catch approach, where baseline catch levels are set and increases do not occur until tangible signs of stock improvement are shown through an interim assessment.

 Further, five of the six analyses requested at the October meeting are not included in the document, and I understand the timing constraints. However, we urge the council to prioritize inclusion of additional analyses before the April meeting. For instance, bag limits could have significant effects on discard rates.

Given the uncertainty surrounding increased discards and the reduction of the gag season length, we urge the council to request a historical discard analysis to help inform setting the recreational season, with an aim at reducing out-of-season discards.

In addition, we encourage the council to consider the inclusion of an environmental buffer, based on likely future red tide mortality events. We know that discards and environmental conditions are significant sources of both uncertainty and mortality. Yet, they are not addressed in the rebuilding plan. We appreciate the inclusion of a more precautionary SPR reference point, but, generally, the plan lacks safeguards for high mortality due to a significant red tide event. We urge the council to address these uncertainties in the design of the rebuilding plan, to ensure success. We want a stronger rebuilding plan, and we feel that there is still time to get it done right.

Finally, on a separate note, we encourage the council to consider establishing an annual review of catch and discard estimates of rebuilding stocks in comparison to catch projections. There is an example in our written comments. That's all I have for you today. Thank you so much for your time.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Bruger. All right, and so, next up, we have Dylan Hubbard, and Ian Giancarlo is on deck. Mr. Hubbard.

MR. DYLAN HUBBARD: Thank you for the time to speak today. I want to start out by talking first about gag grouper and talking about what I feel is best for the fish. I've been thinking about this for a really, really long time, and it's been weighing on me a lot, and I've had a lot of conversations about it, and so I'm going to lay out what I think is best for our fish, not for me or my business or my area directly, but a September start seems imperative, to me, and it's the beginning of a wave.

We talk a lot about that around this table, and in our committees and APs, and I think starting at the start of a wave is important, and so September, Alternative 2, has my vote, for that reason. Also, a high spike in effort occurs when we have these limited seasons. We're shifting one of the most popular fish in my area to a shorter season, and so you're going to see a real big spike in initial effort, and so, if we shift that effort spike to a time of year, like September, then gag grouper fishing is not great, and it's hard to find that. It's going to soften that big effort spike.

That effort spike would occur in a time where gag grouper fishing is great, like October or November, and that initial season spike could, in my opinion, completely overrun the quota. If the season opened up right between cold fronts, and it's beautiful, flat calm off of central west Florida, and gag grouper season opened up, it's going to be shut down very quickly, or we're going to have -- Or even worse, quota overruns, with accountability measures, and a very short season, and so I feel like September 1 is a great start date to smooth out that initial spike in effort.

As far as red snapper concerns, not having gags open during red snapper, we don't catch a ton of gag grouper in the summertime. We do in the beginning of June, when the water is still pretty cool, on the bottom, out there in deep water, and so occasionally we do encounter those gag groupers, but that's because we're really good fishermen, and good fishermen can find those gag grouper in early June.

Come July, it's tougher to find those gag grouper, unless we're in super deep water, and we avoid them by being selective and targeting red snapper. That's what we're out there to target. If you're not dropping down to the bottom, you're never going to encounter a gag grouper, and, as Mr. Haddad spoke earlier, in the Return 'Em Right presentation, if we do encounter gags, it is easy to release them with those descending devices.

1 2

 Also, let's not re-live jacks, amberjack, and we saw that problem where we set goalposts, and we're constantly moving them, because what we tried wasn't working. I have a feeling that, if we set the season opener later in the year, and we see these big spikes, these quota overruns, or, two or three years down the road, all of a sudden, the season is getting longer, as the ACL increases, and then, all of a sudden, we see people wanting to revisit it. If we set it at September 1, we have time to grow into that season. We can set it and forget it and hopefully watch that fishery rebound exponentially quickly. As far as jacks -- I'm running out of time, but I had a lot more to talk about, but I will email you. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Hubbard. Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Give us your thoughts on jacks.

MR. HUBBARD: Thank you. For jacks, I would love to see September and October, and leave out the healthy fish. The jacks complex is doing really, really well, so much so that we almost overran the quota, because we're catching them so well. An almaco jack is an almaco jack, and it looks nothing like other amberjacks.

 Lesser jacks, rudderfish, are a little difficult to tell, and I could see that problem, but experienced anglers are experienced anglers, and I think we have to give recreational fishermen a little bit more credit than that. Plus, the council does a great job of outreach and education, and we have a really good identification chart that works really well as well, and so, for jacks, definitely Alternative 3 in Action 1.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I know you have a VMS unit on your vessel, and which VMS unit do you have, and are you experiencing any trouble?

MR. HUBBARD: We have multiple VMS units on multiple different vessels. We have the Nemo units, and we also have the Triton units. One of our Triton units was broken out of the box, and so not even placed on the vessel and it was broken, and we had that replaced. The Nemo units gave us a little bit of a difficulty, but, once we got everything set up properly, and functioning properly, we haven't had any problems ourselves.

What we have experienced though is, seven months after the fact, we'll get a phone call that a report -- Like, in August, we'll

get a call that a report in February wasn't done properly, and so we do get those big time delays, and then I've been reached out to by a captain in the Keys, who had the exact same situation that you outlined earlier in committee, where he was sent a letter, from I believe NOAA OLE, that was like basically, hey, you're going to jail, and so he was unaware that his VMS wasn't working, and, as soon as he found out, he went out to the boat and double-checked everything, and got it functioning, and so I definitely see where you're coming from, but, as Andy put it earlier in committee, I think it's a new program that everybody is trying to figure it out.

Unfortunately, funding is always an issue, and so I understand, and live with it, and it's not the best situation, but it does happen, and I think we all have to kind of grin and bear it together, because, in my opinion, I want to get to a place, three years, or four years, down the road where this data is calibrated and we're able to stand on our data and have it input into the stock assessments and remove buffers and more fully utilize our fishery, like the IFQ system does in commercial fishing, but we would be managed under seasons, size limits, and bag limits and not IFQs, but, through our daily electronic reporting that's validated, we would be able to more fully utilize that fishery.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Hubbard. We appreciate it.

MR. HUBBARD: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Next up is Ian Giancarlo, and on deck is Bob Zales.

MR. IAN GIANCARLO: My name is Ian Giancarlo, and I'm an Oceans Advocate for Environment America. We are an environmental advocacy group that works for clean air, clean water, and open spaces. First, I just wanted to thank the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council for allowing me, and everyone else here, the opportunity to speak today, and I'm here to talk about the Florida Keys Marine Sanctuary and its proposed rule.

Earlier this week, one of my colleagues from the Florida Keys Restoration Partnership sent you along our topline and technical comment letters, for your reference, and both were submitted to the Federal Register and contain more detailed information on our thoughts and recommendations on the proposed rule. These letters were prepared by a coalition of local and national NGOs who want to see the Keys better protected.

The sanctuary, and the ocean life that calls it home, need better protections, given the critical value that it adds to our ocean ecosystem, local communities, and to our nation. Restoring degraded habitats and keeping reefs, seagrass meadows, and other areas in the Keys vibrant is also critically important if we want to maintain fish populations.

We are glad to see the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council has been really supportive of protecting coral habitats. As we know, coral reefs, and coral reef fish species, are directly impacted by motor speed and noise. When coral fish are exposed to excessive noise, they are less able to care for their young and feed, and it overall just helps the stability and health of these delicate ecosystems, to reduce these negative impacts.

We were also glad to see an increase in the number of strongly protected marine zones, an increase in the overall size of the sanctuary, an expansion in the number of acres of the sanctuary that are also strongly protected.

In your draft letter to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary on the proposed rule, you have mixed views on the westward and southward expansions of the sanctuary. However, large, contiguous, highly-protected marine reserves are the most effective way to preserve biodiversity and create resilience to climate change, and that's what these expansions will allow for.

 Therefore, we are urging NOAA to include large areas, like the Tortugas corridor, in two shore-to-reef protected areas from Key Largo to Carysfort Reef and Long Key State Park to Tennessee Reef in its final rule. We are also thankful that the proposed rule protects the deeper, healthier corals at Western Sambo, Alligator Reef, Tennessee Reef, and Carysfort Reef, and we applaud the inclusion of Pulley Reef.

Again, in your draft letter, you are opposed to Pulley Ridge's premature inclusion in the sanctuary, but we urge you to reconsider. You acknowledge it is an area that shelters mesophotic corals and agree that the proposed regulations would benefit them, and so, by adding Pulley Ridge, and further protecting it from anchor damage, oil drilling, and other threats, the sanctuary can protect upstream coral populations with demonstrated resilience to climate change and climate extremes, as well as fish populations that seed the Dry Tortugas, the Florida Keys, and beyond, via the Loop Current.

We all know there is a lot more we need to do, but establishing these rules will ensure a future for this incredible ecosystem, one where thriving coral, sprawling seagrass beds, and a vibrant ocean life community, as well as the economic foundation of the Keys, can thrive while staying protected. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Giancarlo. All right. Next up, we have Captain Bob Zales, and on deck is Brian Lewis. Captain Zales.

MR. BOB ZALES, II: Bob Zales, II, representing SOFA and also the National Association of Charter Boat Operators. I am going to talk on this excessive discard mortality that is affecting our fisheries, and I'm not going to sit here and pick on any particular sector, because I'm not sure it's a sector problem, and I think it's more of a management issue.

In red grouper, discard mortality, from the recreational side, is multiple times higher than what is in the commercial fishery. The commercial fishery, and the for-hire fishery, both of us are fully accountable, and we've got our logbooks, and you know how many of us there are, and you know where we're going, where we fish, how many days we fished, what we catch, what we throw back.

On the recreational side, it's not there, and the problem with that is that the overall quota in red grouper is reduced to account for the discard mortality by the recreational sector, and that means we all lose fish. Now, in 2021, they were over their quota by 87 percent. In 2022, it was by 79 percent.

Right now, the season opened up on January 1, and it's projected to stay open until the end of the year, and my guess is that, about August or September, somewhere in there, like it has been the past couple of years, the Fisheries Service is going to come out and say, okay, the quota has been projected to be met at some point, and so we're going to shut the fishery down.

 The problem with those projections are that apparently they're way off, because that same scenario has happened in 2021 and 2022, and so, when you shut them down, by the time you calculate the numbers, they're 80 percent over, and that means that discard mortality has been 80 percent higher, and we've got a stock assessment coming up on red grouper, and, if this trend continues, you're going to see this stock continue to go down, and, eventually, we'll be in an overfished and undergoing overfishing status, and the same situation is happening in gag grouper.

48 You've got to get a handle on constraining that effort. There

is two ways to do it, from what I can see. You can do a payback feature, but it's going to be difficult to do. You can, rather than saying you're going to be open twelve months, here's your season, and you get six months. At six months, you reevaluate. If you've got quota left, give them more quota at the end of the year. If not, you can prevent that overrun.

We've got to stop the discard mortality, because it's destroying the fishery. Everybody loses. I lose, the commercial guy loses, and the rec sector loses, because there's no fish to catch.

With gag grouper, the latest stock assessment says that gag has been overfished and undergoing overfishing since before Magnuson, and that's over forty years. In 2014, supposedly it was rebuilt. Now you've got projected plans to rebuild this fishery in a maximum of twenty-two years, and my question is, in the forty years that we've been managing, and we're going downhill, how are you going to bring it back in twenty-two years, and so any questions?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Any questions for Captain Zales? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: In a short answer, what type of unit, VMS unit, do you have on your vessel, and have you had any issues?

MR. ZALES: For VMS, Nemo. It's a great little unit. They communicate with you. When it's out of power, they send me an email that you need to go plug it in.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Zales. We appreciate it.

MR. ZALES: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Next up is Brian Lewis. Mr. Lewis.

MR. BRIAN LEWIS: Good afternoon, Chairman and members of the council. I appreciate this opportunity to speak. It's really great that I can do this in a virtual mode, and it makes it a lot more flexible for me, and so thanks again, and kudos for how you guys offer this to us.

For the record, I am Brian Lewis, and I'm a commercial vessel owner, IFQ stakeholder, recreational fisherman, and a concerned person. Okay, and we're talking about this IFQ, and wanting to make changes in it, and yet, according to the review process, it has met most of its goals, and we started talking about overcapacity. Well, according to what we've been doing in the

commercial fishery, I can't see it being in overcapacity mode.

We've been catching our fish sustainably, and, according to what I've read, there's not any real way to define "overcapacity", but that's been one of the methods, and so it's been left up to interpretation of how we define "overcapacity", and so I would exercise caution on how the Gulf Council proceeds in considering what overcapacity really is, or even being able to define it.

Moving on, I would like to talk about the process, and I overheard somebody on the council speak about maybe possibly creating a multiuse allocation, such as maybe using some of my red grouper allocation, two-to-one or three-to-one or whatever, to be able to utilize to have access to red snapper, and trading, rather than having to pay out-of-pocket, and maybe we can consider something of that sort.

I was going to talk about the gag grouper, and, after hearing other charter fishermen speak, and, you know, even thinking in my own mind here of, you know, how do we reduce discards, well, you know, you open up the red snapper season, and it's going to be likely that gag grouper is going to be caught, but there is also, with proper education, the ability to release them right, with a venting tool, and, also, I heard another council member bring up the subject and ask somebody if they vented the fish prior to trying to descend them on a descending device, and it's a two-part process, and hopefully we keep on going on about the education and the awareness of that.

I support a fall season for gag grouper, and I think that they can release these fish during red snapper season, because the gag grouper fishing is not as great in the summer as it is come fall.

I would also like to bring up -- I don't have a degree, and I went to the school of hard knocks, but I will tell you one thing, and there is so many tools in the toolshed that we can employ in trying to manage our fisheries, and, you know, some of the things that maybe we can consider doing is, even on the commercial side of things, is releasing the rusty bellies, and I don't know how we're going to manage that, and I know that fishery management is a tough thing, but maybe we can do that.

Regarding sharks, we have lost, on occasion, as many as 400 to 500 pounds of gag grouper, a trip, a seven-day trip, and so we've got a real problem with the sharks, and so hopefully, with congressional oversight or something, we can do something about that.

I do support a vessel reef fish license, and quite possibly a fish tag program for the other anglers that are onboard the vessel, some way that we can start counting the real number of fish in the recreational sector, so we can really know where we're at with the recreational sector. I appreciate all the effort in calibrations and everything else, but let's just face it. We're still guessing, and so I'm hopeful, and I'm hearing some traction, maybe, going on, and I hope that we can move forward with something without taking ten years and doing so.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Lewis, I would ask you to --

MR. LEWIS: Okay. I'm just finishing up. I do not support an increase in gag grouper allocation for any sector until we get this overfishing under control. I appreciate this opportunity to speak, and I would welcome any questions you may have, and, by the way, my VMS system is working just fine in my commercial vessel, and it's a fantastic system, and so I just wanted to add that in there. Have a nice day.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you for taking the time to be with us virtually, Mr. Lewis. Next up is Mr. Ken Haddad, and on deck is Katie Fischer.

MR. KEN HADDAD: Thank you, Mr. Chairman and council members. My name is Ken Haddad, with the American Sportfishing Association, and I've got a couple of things to briefly cover today, and one is the letter to NOAA on the sanctuary.

We agree with most of the letter. However, we do believe that Pulley Ridge should be included in the sanctuary as a no-anchor zone. When the council designated the area as an HAPC, it was able to regulate fishing vessels only, and a sanctuary designation would allow all vessels to be regulated, in that sense, to protect that habitat. We also support Florida's interest in power poles and push poles being allowed in these zones.

On gag grouper, we want to note that, although we're good with all the elements in the amendment right now, there has been no input on socioeconomics, and you had a discussion that that should be coming upfront in your discussions, instead of on the backend, and here's another example where that's not happening.

On allocation accountability, it was nice to hear a discussion actually get going across the council on that topic, and we do believe a detailed introduction to the South Atlantic decision

aid would be, at a minimum, a focused discussion, and, at a maximum, maybe a tool to build off of for this council, and it would be nice to see what they're doing and how it could apply here to the council to do all that.

We also have provided a detail letter to you, ASA and other organizations, on the CHTS to FES conversions, and our read of how that's going and some recommendations, and we hope that you will take that into account, at some point, and we would be interested in getting any feedback from staff as to whether we're off-base on our thinking, because there is a lot of confusion in this area, and we would like to be on the right side of how that works.

Then, finally, I want to compliment my counterpart, Nick, and Charlie, on their work that they're doing with Return 'Em Right. I think it's critical. All these discussions that we're having on discards are very important, and I think, in the long-term, that it's going to play a pretty important role, and one of the things that we would like to see is that the council members themselves become ambassadors to this program. You've got a lot of power behind you, and you don't talk about it much, and you get presented occasionally, but, almost every species that comes up, discards is an issue, and it should be concurrent with Return 'Em Right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Haddad. Okay, and so next up we have -- I'm sorry. We've got a question for you, Ken, from J.D.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ken, I know you guys are associated on the east coast and other areas besides the Gulf, and do you all have any input on the shark issues that are going on?

MR. K. HADDAD: ASA has developed a position paper on shark depredation, and that can be made available to the council, and I think it may have been, at least to some council members, and so, yes, we have some very specific thoughts on that that are readily available.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so, next up, we have Ms. Katie Fischer, and Eric Schmidt is on deck.

MS. KATIE FISCHER: I'm Katie Fischer from Matlacha, Florida, fish house owner, and also a vessel owner. First, I want to start off by saying that the last review on the IFQ program, that said it was successful, was in 2018, and that was five years ago, and so I think a lot has changed since then, and

definitely we need to address some needed changes to this.

Mostly, today, I want to talk about the presentation on the adaptive catch shares, and it was excellent, and kudos to Andy for that, and he did an excellent job of presenting it in a very understandable way. I know a lot of the people that were at the IFQ Focus Group meeting wanted to hear about it, and we didn't get to, and now we have, and so thank you very much on that.

One of the things that comes up, all the time, is a "new entrant" definition, and the council has never been able to decide on what a "new entrant" definition is, and I have a very simple solution to that. A new entrant is any fisherman who has entered the fishery post-IFQ implementation. This creates two separate groups, the first fishermen that were allocated the fish, given the fish, and then another group where they have had to buy-in or are lease-dependent.

I think actually a better term for "new entrant" could be "second generation", and it kind of -- You know, "new entrant" says "new", and it's like a couple of years. Well, there's a gap in between when implementation happened until now, a large gap, and so that leaves a lot of fishermen out, but I think that would be a very simple solution to a definition.

Also, dealers, and it got brought up of what about dealers, and, look, I'm a dealer, and I support a program like this. Dealers would be required to own a permitted vessel, to own shares, and this would encourage them to participate in the harvesting aspect of our fishery, and not just the buying and selling, and this type of program would also give fishermen the freedom to fish and land where they choose and not just where quota is available.

 I also have a question for Bob, and this is kind of an openended question, you know, just a thought that I had, but you mentioned that all actions need to be measurable, and how would you measure like the successfulness of policies that would be put into place to remedy some of our socioeconomic issues that we have in our fishery? I know, in the past, it's very hard to, you know, quantify something like that, but that's just a thought that I had, and it may be hard to, you know, have that be measurable, but that is definitely an issue in our fishery.

Also, the comment was brought up about unintended consequences of a program such as this, and I can guarantee you the people that, you know, wrote and that designed the current IFQ program did not intend, and did not foresee, our fishery, and our

industry, to be in the position that it is now, where lease prices are extremely high, and allocation is scarce, and the small-boat fleet takes, you know, most of the brunt of that, and so I feel like, any change that we make, there is going to be unintended consequences to one party or the other.

Also, you know, a timeframe was mentioned, and, you know, there really wasn't a timeframe given, but I can tell you that time is of the essence. We are losing fishermen by the day, due to lack of access, and also the inability to be profitable, due to high lease prices, and the future of our fishery cannot wait for change. We are already having trouble recruiting our replacement fishermen for the next generation.

Again, I just want to reiterate that it was very refreshing to hear this discussion yesterday, and I know it provided a lot of hope to the fishermen that I talked to, the small-boat fleet, that change could be coming.

Next, on gag, I don't know, and everyone that we fish -- My son and I, we bumped offshore to do a rec trip a couple of weeks ago, and gag were everywhere. Literally we were saying, every time we hooked up, don't be a gag, don't be a gag, and, I mean, my son even made the comment of, Mom, these gags are like catfish.

I talked to another recreational fisherman, today actually, who went out yesterday, and he said they had to throw back twenty-five keeper gags in under a hundred feet of water, and so I think there's a definite lag in between management and the stock assessment and what is actually going on on the water, you know, and that brings me to my next point of when are fishermen going to be considered the best available science? I mean, we are real-time, and we are your real eyes on the water.

Lastly, I support a recreational permit, and we definitely have to define our universe, because you guys are just managing on guesses, and we need to define our universe in order to manage our fisheries fully, to ensure that future generations can fish as well, and that's all I've got for you guys. Thanks for the time, and thanks for the meeting, and it's definitely great discussions. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Next up, we have Captain Eric Schmidt. Folks, at some point, if I ask you to wrap-up, it's not being disrespectful, but I'm trying to keep everybody with the same amount of time, and I'm letting people go over just a few seconds, but not double or triple the amount of time, and so I'm

trying to be fair to everybody, and I'm trying to be respectful to you all, too. Captain Schmidt.

 MR. ERIC SCHMIDT: Thank you. Captain Eric Schmidt, Fort Myers, Florida, and I charter fish and commercial fish. First off, if I had to pick a -- At this point in time, if I had to pick a date, start date, for the harvest of gag for the recreational and for-hire sector, it would be September.

Second of all, I will totally agree with what Captain Zales had to say about the discards on red grouper and gag grouper. Now, I have been to just about every council meeting, whether it be a full council meeting, an SSC meeting, or an AP meeting, or an IFQ Focus Group, probably in the last calendar year, with the exception of one, and that was at the Lodge in Alabama.

Yesterday, when I saw the presentation on amberjack, and I've seen that document several times, and that is the first time in that document that I saw any mention of closing in on a closed season of almaco, banded rudderfish, and lesser amberjack. I don't know where that came from, but I had several phone calls and text messages from fishermen in southwest Florida.

Now, we're hurting, after the hurricane, and they're probably not going to have much of any kind of season this year, and so maybe that won't affect them this year, but it's going to affect them down the road. There's been no stock assessment done on any of these fish, and we are not going over the ACL. We need to be able to keep as many fish as we possibly can.

If I were commercial fishing, or I were charter fishing, right now, this is what I'm looking at, the potential of a two-month gag grouper season, the potential of a possibly eight-week amberjack season, if not shorter, and, if you're going to open it up, they're going to open it up when the amberjacks aren't around. Two cobia per vessel, and triggerfish is only open a couple of months, and now you're going to take away rudderfish, which we catch a lot of, and almaco jacks.

You also had a presentation, yesterday, by council staff about outreach and education. If you really -- These people that called me last night, they're very upset, because they feel like it was snuck in on them, and I have to say that I was startled, yesterday, when I saw it myself, but, if you would like to have outreach and engage with your stakeholders, this really needs to be a more transparent process, because, as I said, I have no idea where it came from. There had been no discussion, in all of the council meetings that I have been to, about doing

anything with almaco or rudderfish or lesser amberjack. Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Schmidt, and I want to thank you for -- I know you spend a lot of your own time trying to come to our public meetings and give us your expertise, and you've got a lot of good historical knowledge, and we appreciate you sharing that with us, and so thank you.

MR. SCHMIDT: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: So, with the hurricane season down here, and I understand, and so this may be kind of a loaded question about VMS units, and I'm going to ask a more general question, if I may have just a little leeway, and so I'm guessing a lot of those units down there are having to power-down, because their boats are out of the yard, and things of that nature, and is that a correct assumption on my part?

MR. SCHMIDT: A few of them powered-down, and a few of them were destroyed. They're powered-down permanently, but I know of three fishermen, between Englewood and Marco Island, that had SkyMate issues, and they had issues -- According to National Marine Fisheries Service, they had issues in August, prior to the storm, and they were just now notified, and, if I may add, I listened to the discussion with Mr. Strelcheck and yourself during the Data Collection Committee, and I owned a commercial boat, a commercial vertical boat, and, sixteen years ago, we were supposed to have VMS, and that's when the VMS program came along.

I bought a unit called a SkyMate, and SkyMate was a large unit, and it had a big, giant dome, and it was about half the size of a satellite antenna that you put on your boat, and the keyboard looked like a keyboard from home computer, but the problem with these VMS units is they drew a lot of power.

 A couple of times, I was offshore, and I woke up in the middle of the night, and I had lost all my power, and it caused my boat to sink at the dock. I was in Madeira Beach, in a small canal, and the January north wind sucked all the water out, and the boat went down, and the VMS killed the batteries. The water came back in, and the boat sunk, and I had to rebuild the engine.

48 Now, Mr. Strelcheck, you had mentioned something about a

strongly-worded letter, and, at that time, I was still very involved with the council process, and everybody knew who I was, and I had been coming to meetings for a very long time, and it was seventy-two hours later that I received a letter from National Marine Fisheries Service, a certified letter, telling me that I was at risk of losing my permit and a \$5,000 fine.

Again, with outreach, and wanting to talk to stakeholders, maybe law enforcement could have just called me and said, hey, what happened, and, I mean, I understood what was going on there, and, you know, we got it finally taken care of, but, if I were just a casual fisherman that didn't come to these meetings, and didn't know people, at various levels, I would have been very upset, and so perhaps law enforcement could think about a better way to introduce an issue with the various permit holders, if something happens.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Eric. I hear your concerns about the jack complex, and I have the same concerns, but, regarding AJs, my question to you is would the eastern Gulf, in your area, benefit from an east and west division of that species, and it would allow you guys to set your own season that's beneficial for you all's timeframe.

MR. SCHMIDT: Would I be in support of that? I have been a proponent of regional management in the Gulf of Mexico for about as long as I've been coming to meetings, and so yes, because when they catch them in the western Gulf, we don't catch them in the eastern Gulf. If you were going to ask me what month, and I know Captain Hubbard said that Captain Hubbard said that he would support opening it in September.

In our area, most of the amberjack that we catch come in January and February, when they aggregate on wrecks to spawn, but most of the dates that have been bandied about in recent discussions wouldn't really affect me, because, if you open it up in June, they're not there to catch anyway.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Schmidt. All right. Next up, we have Cody Chivas, and on deck is Scott Daggett.

MR. CODY CHIVAS: My name is Cody Chivas, and I'm a charter captain and commercial fisherman here on the west coast of Florida, and I will try to be short and sweet. I am commenting in regard to the fall gag grouper season, and I think an October 1 start would be great. It's usually when, you know, when the

fishing really starts to pick up for those fish, over here, and a lot of my clients really start calling me to go fishing, you know, and that October and November, you know, the first half of December, is definitely peak harvest for them, you know, for the for-hire.

Then, you know, the September, the last few years, it seems that we've lost a few weeks to hurricanes, and I know that doesn't happen every year, but I think, you know, that's just kind of been one part of my decision, and why I think we need an October start.

Then, as the water gets cooler, we don't have to run as far. Some of the trips that I do in September for gags, you know, we're going out to deeper water and catching those bigger fish, and, like everyone that's been on here, you know, the last four or five years, we've really had a problem with sharks, you know, anytime we're fishing those gags out deeper, but for sure when that water is warmer.

Then, in regard to the VMS system, I really have been using that commercially since, you know, it was implemented, and it's gotten a lot better, on the commercial side, over the years. It's a lot easier to use, and there are very few issues, and, when you do have an issue, you know, within twenty-four hours, NOAA is calling and letting me know, usually.

I just had an incident with CLS, and, like I said, they've been great on the commercial side, but I had someone contact me from NOAA and let me know that I have never reported a for-hire trip, and I've been doing it since this started, and so they ended up finding that it was some kind of software problem on their end, and CLS had every single report, you know, for the for-hire that I had every submitted, and so I do think there is a little disconnect on that side, and, you know, I was a little upset that it took so long to figure it out, because those for-hire reports are a little more intrusive, and time-consuming, in my opinion, you know, than the ones we submit for the commercial side, and that will be all that I've got to comment. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Chivas. All right. Next up, we have Scott Daggett, and Kindra Arneson is on deck.

MR. SCOTT DAGGETT: All right. I'm an owner-operator out of Madeira Beach, Florida, and there are so many things that I wanted to touch on, but I will keep it pretty simple here. About the black grouper, you know, it's usually about 10 to 15 percent of my catch. Sometimes, when I go to the Edges, it can

be up to 40 percent of my catch, and so, you know, that's maybe once or twice a year that it gets that high. When the opening happens on May 1, black grouper fishing is usually pretty good, and so that's going to hurt us in a bunch of ways.

I heard you just mention something about an east and west Gulf, and that's something we've been trying, for a long time, to get implemented on the red snappers. I mean, when I first started fishing, I was pretty young, and I'm getting pretty old now, but, you know, we hardly saw a red snapper on our side of the Gulf, in the eastern Gulf, and now you can't -- I mean, every trip I go, it's 2,000 to 3,000, without even trying, and so, you know, I was hoping something might change there one day.

I don't want to take fish away from anybody in the western Gulf, and I don't want to feel a target on my back right now, but I would like to see something implemented in the eastern Gulf, and I think that would be a huge help to us. All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, sir. All right. Next up is Kindra Arneson.

MS. KINDRA ARNESON: Good afternoon. I'm Captain Kindra Arneson out of Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana. I am the Commercial Fishery Representative for the Plaquemines Parish Government Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee. My husband and I have been involved in the federal fisheries reef program for the last twenty-four-and-a-half years, him a little bit longer than that, but that's how long I've been in it with him.

I'm reaching out today to comment on the amberjack decision coming up. Due to the actions prior to today on amberjack, our small family-ran fishing business is hanging by a thread. During the public comment period just prior to decreasing the amberjack daily limit to 1,000 pounds, I traveled to attend the Gulf Council meeting to plead for our livelihood.

 The decision made on that day cut our business by \$1,250 per day. At a thousand pounds per day, we have the opportunity of \$2,500 in sales, per trip. After fuel, tackle, bait, and wear-and-tear on the equipment, we are left with about \$1,400 to split between our boat and our truck. When I deliver amberjack to the cutting houses in New Orleans, the catch is less than twenty-four hours out of the water, and our catch is distributed to restaurants throughout the greater New Orleans area and Baton Rouge.

This gives the American consumer, from all parts of our nation,

a chance to obtain the best the Gulf has to offer, and we do not own IFQ allocation. The lease price has reached a price point that makes leasing quota out of our reach.

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Alternative 1, no action, at this time would be my preferred alternative. Any other alternative would result in eliminating our ability to harvest amberjack. Any other alternative would shift greater amberjack to a bycatch species for those who have access to our own IFQ allocation. Any other action than Alternative 1 will be the death blow to our small family fishing business and to others like ours. I understand that this can result in shorter seasons. In my opinion, this would be better than ending this altogether. Thank you for your time and hearing me out on the amberjack.

Lastly, I would like to address the shark population. It has been a common conversation, for at least the last thirty-six months, where the shark population in the Gulf of Mexico has become a serious problem for all sectors. This is not only a problem for all sectors, but this is a problem for the sustainability of all stocks of all species, in my humble opinion.

 I would suggest that the council consider asking for emergency action, so that we can expand the commercial shark fishing effort, in order to call out some of this overpopulation that we're all dealing with. Thank you for your time, and, if you have any questions, I will be standing by.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Arnesen. I appreciate it. All right. We're going to move on to Charlie Renier, and then on deck is going to be Alexandra Spring.

MR. CHARLIE RENIER: Hello. My name is Charlie Renier, and I'm a second-generation fisherman from the Keys. My dad started fishing in the 1950s down there, and, when I graduated school in the 1980s, I've been fishing ever since.

I have been attending you all's meetings since they started, and I remember that all the old-timers said that, as soon as you all started your meetings, we were all out of business. Well, it's thirty years later, and we're still here. I want to tell you all that you've done a good job, because I was worried about it, and I want my daughters to be able to run my business. I still own a seafood business in Key West, and I've been there thirty years, and I've got one in Madeira Beach that's been there for sixteen years. I own crab boats, lobster boats, mackerel boats, kingfish boats, and, five years ago, I started buying longline

boats.

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I own longline boats and bandit boats, and the IFQ is the reason that I bought them, because I was able to go buy quota so that I could go catch my fish. I stand behind the IFQ system 100 percent. There's some tweaks that you all need to do to get it right, but, in my mind, it's the best thing that ever happened to this fishery. I own the boat, and I own the permit, and I own the fish house, and I own the quota, and so I'm in control of my own destiny.

There's one thing that you've all got to remember, and there's 300 million Americans around this country that don't get the seafood that we get on the coast, and we catch it and provide it to everybody in this country, and it's not just the recs and the commercial fishermen, but it's all the people out there that want to eat it, and we're supplying them constantly, and I'm still buying quota to this day.

The one thing that I do think you all need to do is, when the quota system came out, there was no red snapper caught on the eastern Gulf. We didn't have red snapper. You could fish for a year and catch one or two, and, since you all did such a good job regulating and managing it, now we have an unbelievable fishery down there, and we don't have any red snapper quota. I buy some out of the Gulf, and I lease a lot out of the Gulf, but I would love to see somebody do a stock assessment on what we have in that area and give us some fish to catch for what we have, because all my longline boats catch from a thousand to 3,000 pounds a trip.

 It used to be a bycatch, and this is a viable fishery that we have, and I think these fishermen need a chance to catch it, and you all -- You know, if you could help us, that would be greatly appreciated.

On your gag groupers, I think you all are getting a -- I think the information you're getting is bad on the gag groupers. I probably produce, and handle, more gag grouper than anybody there is, and, in the last two years, I've seen an abundance of gag grouper, and I'm going to tell you why I think your information is flawed. You all said there's more females than males, and these ladies come and check our fish almost every time we've got boats unloading, and I unload all the boats.

I watch them, and our gag groupers are from ten to fifty pounds. They will come in there, and they will take a five-pounder, or an eight-pounder, or a ten-pounder, fifteen-pounder, and I've

never seen them put a thirty or forty or fifty-pounder on their table and check it, and I've asked them every time, and I'm like, are we getting the right numbers, with you all looking at the small fish, and there's a lot of big fish here, and, you know, they've never checked them, and so that's just for you all's information, and somebody needs to look into that, because, like I said, we've had the best two years that we've ever had on gags. We've never caught that many.

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Any time any of you all want to come to my fish house and watch what's going on, and learn about what we're doing, I'm game for it, and it's right in Madeira Beach. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Renier. I've got a question for you, Mr. Renier, from Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Thank you. Thank you for coming from far away in Florida.

MR. RENIER: You're welcome.

MR. ANSON: You mentioned that you're in support of the IFQ program, but you thought that it needs a few tweaks, and you mentioned one of them, talking about the distribution of the fish, and do you have any other? Just briefly, can you touch upon the other tweaks that you --

MR. RENIER: Well, the tweaks that I foresee is the rec fishermen go over every single year on our red grouper. Our main industry is red grouper. That's what we sell, and that's - Madeira was known for the red grouper capitol of the world, and that's what we catch, and now, with the sports going on, and I have a ton of friends that are sport fishermen and rec fishermen, and they tell me, all the time, if we had a season, it would be fine. You all just need to pick a season. Give them -- If you gave them a four-month season, and they caught half of the fish, and then gave them another three or four months, they would never go over.

You need the time to analyze it and see what they got, and we want everybody to catch fish. We want the sports to catch it, and the recs to catch it, and you know why? Every year, all the people come to Florida, and I sell them seafood. All my buddies take them out on boats, and they all go out. Everybody has got to be happy in this thing, or it doesn't work, but, if you all were to give them a specific time, let them go catch them, and then shut them off and then reopen them back up, they don't have a problem with that. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Thank you for your testimony, and so just a quick question. When your fish are being processed, and I guess when you bring them to shore, and kind of the dealers, I mean, they're already gutted at-sea, right?

MR. RENIER: Yes, they are.

DR. FRAZER: I just wanted to make sure that I was understanding that, right, and so it's hard to sex a gag when --

MR. RENIER: Well, no, and they say they take out a specific ear bone, or some kind of bone, that they can tell what they are, but, if you never put a big fish on that table, they're never going to find out what they are.

DR. FRAZER: Fair deal, and I appreciate the information, and that's why I'm trying to follow-up on this a little bit, but it's difficult to sex a fish from the ear bone, and so therein lies part of the problem, but what I am interested in is, given that you have a broad range of sizes of fish, and you know, when you're gutting those fish on the water, and do you have records that would indicate that --

MR. RENIER: No, and, you know, it's funny, because Randy and Scott are my -- They fish for me, and I asked both of them, and I said, have you all ever looked to see what the big ones are, and they're like no, and our crew is gutting them in the back, but you can bet, from now on, we're going to start checking on that, because I want to know, and I really think there's an issue, because, if it was an unhealthy fishery, we would be getting a lot of small fish, and we wouldn't be getting these big fish that we get now, and, in the last two --

I mean, I think, last year, I handled probably 75,000 gags, or the year before, and, last year, I think it was upwards of 120,000 pounds of gags, and, I mean, it's -- So I know we handle a lot of gag grouper, and, to go back, I mean, I think me and my partner was the number-one holder in gag grouper, and I think we got 5,000 pounds this year. You know, we got crushed on the gag side, and, you know, that's a great fish that helps everybody out, and there's a lot of restaurants that want black or gag grouper, and now we're not going to be able to give that to them.

You know, we produce a lot of red grouper, and it's -- You know,

they're already calling me and saying what do we do, and are we going to buy imports, or frozen, or whatever, and, now, if there's a problem with the fishery, I am all for let's fix it, but, if it's not, which I don't think it is, and I think it's -- I think we need to look at this and figure it out. I think there's an issue somewhere, and so I don't know who does it, but I would like to see you check into it.

DR. FRAZER: Yes, and so, I mean, I think there's an opportunity here to work with your captains, right, and I'm not talking about necessarily overhauling the whole data collection system, but we have an immediate problem that, if we could get some records, on the water, of sex ratios of fishes, I think that could be very helpful and direct our efforts moving forward, and so I appreciate you sharing that information.

MR. RENIER: Okay. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. All right, and so, next up, we have Alexandra Spring, and then on deck is Randy Lauser.

MS. ALEXANDRA SPRING: I will keep this short and sweet. I just want to say thank you for taking your time to hear me out. My name is Alexandra Spring, and I live in the Tarpon Springs area. I'm a diehard recreational gag grouper angler, and I support opening the gag grouper season in October.

The cooler months are always when I gag fish, and they are our peak shallow-water season. The cooler months consist of shorter runs offshore, more fishermen being able to enjoy the season, and short fish being released safely in shallower water. I, and many other individuals I know, would love to be able to fish in October and November. September is simply too hot, and it requires us to run much farther offshore in order to catch these gags.

Less short gags dying from barotrauma sounds like a win-win proposal to me, and thank you for taking your time to listen to what I have to say, and your consideration, and I hope you all have a wonderful day.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you very much for taking your time to give us some testimony. We appreciate it.

MS. SPRING: Of course. Thank you.

47 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Randy Lauser, and then on deck is B.J. Burkett.

MR. RANDY LAUSER: Good afternoon, council. My name is Randy Lauser, east Gulf, commercial, owner-operator longliner, and I've been doing it quite some time. I am just going to reiterate about the black grouper. Last year, I had 15,000 pounds. This year, I got 1,200 pounds, and so we're going to take a real big hit on that, and I think you all need to look a little bit more into the data.

I've got a lot of recreational friends who go out fishing, and they are bringing in some nice gag groupers and all that, and I support an east-west sector too there, because a lot of times -- It's a pretty different fishery from Texas to Florida, with the red grouper and snapper, and I would like to see some kind of allocation go for the red snapper to the eastern Gulf.

On the shark issue, I've got a pretty good solution on that. Open a season. I mean, I've got a directed shark permit, and they've got deer season, bear season, geese season, turkey season, and open it back up. I've got a permit that used to be —— I used to make a lot of money shark fishing, and I won't even jump in the water now. The population has exploded. They have no predators, and, if you want to clean up the fishery, we can do it for you, and I have a CLS VMS, two of them, and they work just fine. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Next up is B.J. Burkett, and then on deck is Mark Tryon.

MS. BERNADINE ROY: Mr. Burkett, if you could go ahead and unmute your line.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. We're having a little bit of trouble with Mr. Burkett. We're going to move him down a slot or two and try him back in a minute, and so let's go back into the room and Mark Tryon.

 MR. MARK TRYON: Mark Tryon, commercial fisherman, Gulf Breeze, Florida. I run day trips, mainly for red snapper, and I also recreational fish. I just want to respond, real quick, and we just had a woman on the virtual who was very upset about the amberjack fishing, because they do a directed fishery, and now, if we go to this five-fish deal, or whatever is proposed, that that part of their fishery -- That it would, you know, put them out of business.

One of the things that I got to thinking is like, for instance, in my case, I only catch maybe a couple a year, right, and, now, I don't care, and that five-fish thing doesn't affect me at all.

However, somebody like that, it is a big deal, and, at one point, years ago, we were supposed to integrate these other species into the IFQ program, and apparently IFQ, for whatever reason, got such a bad name that the council is afraid to pursue that, and nothing is being done about it, but, with this woman who was on the virtual, that would be a beneficiary of such a program, okay, and so, anyway, it's just food for thought on that.

A lot of times, we have reports, and numbers, and it's overwhelming, some of the data that we try to sort through and make sense of, and I like to kind of simplify things. For instance, red snapper, you were talking about this universe of anglers, and, well, what's the universe of anglers? Everybody is throwing their hands up in the air, and we can't figure it out, like it's some super complex thing that you need to be a rocket scientist to figure out, which, to me, is ridiculous.

Let's just throw out some numbers here, simple numbers, and we've got approximately seven-and-a-half million pounds of red snapper which is allocated to the recreational sector, and let's just make up -- That, we know, okay, and now let's make up a number of universe of anglers, and is it reasonable to think that there's one-million anglers that fish in the Gulf of Mexico recreationally for red snapper? I think so, and I think it may be more than that.

If we do the simple arithmetic on this, and we take 7.5 million pounds, divided by one-million, each angler would get seven-and-a-half pounds, and so something seems very wrong here, okay, and how can we justify these long seasons if each angler is only allocated less than ten pounds, or two fish, for a whole season? It seems, you know, just totally improbable, and so, anyway, I would just like to make the point that way, and it looks like I'm running out of time, and so I will leave it at that.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Tryon. Okay, and so, next up, we have C.J. Peppe. All right. Next up, we're going to Mr. Alan Harris, and then on deck is going to be Tyler Massey,

MR. ALAN HARRIS: Hello. My name is Alan Harris, and I live in Lakeland, Florida, and I want to support the gag grouper season for October and November, as was mentioned before, and September is just too hot, and it's too far to go. I have always done charters, multiple ones, in the cooler months, when they come in closer to shore, in shallower waters, and I hope that you do take this under consideration, because, again, I much prefer the cooler months, and the fishing is so much better, and, again,

it's the October and November time, and I will be short and sweet, and thanks for the consideration.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Harris. Next up, we're going to Tyler Massey and then Michael Rolewski is on deck. Tyler Massey.

 MR. TYLER MASSEY: My name is Tyler Massey, and I'm a charter/for-hire and recreational and commercial fisherman from the Pensacola area. A few things that I wanted to touch base on, and so it was brought up, for a second, being a dual-permitted vessel and having to hail-out both on a charter and on my commercial -- So I use the app to report, and, when I'm on a charter, I also have to go into my VMS tablet and hail-out on that one too, and so you have to double report, you know, the trip for each charter trip, when I'm also commercially, you know, permitted, and so that's one thing that -- Maybe if there was a streamlined thing we can do with that, to make like it accept the one hail-out on the app, just to know that you're charter fishing and not commercial fishing for that day.

Another thing is so our area -- The grouper have been brought up a lot. In the northern Gulf, out of Pensacola, our grouper -- I mean, you can definitely target gags, and it's nowhere near as productive as it is, you know, southern and central Florida, and it's more of a bycatch for us. I don't really ever have any trips, you know charter trips, where I'm targeting gags. It's usually, when we go scamp fishing, we catch a gag or two, or we go amberjack fishing and catch a gag, or snapper fishing and end up catching a gag, and so, you know, the short season, it definitely hurts us.

We'll have a little bit more release of the gags, if it's not open in different times of the year, and so, you know, we fish in the deeper water, on average and stuff, and so it's just a little different for us.

Another thing is the jacks complex, the almaco, the rudderfish, and lesser amberjacks, there is no need to modify the season for those, based on someone not being able to identify an amberjack, a greater amberjack, and so, you know, that would hurt us, if it was closed most of the year and aligned with the greater amberjack, and that's just not something that -- You know, that needs to be on a law enforcement and an education base.

Another thing is so she has asked most people about our VMS, and we had very similar situations to you, and we have three federal for-hire charter permits and then one commercial permit, and we

have Nemo on two and then the Triton on one boat. Before we had the Nemo, we had a Feria unit, and it ends up being that those units were not reporting for almost two months in the summertime.

One of our local -- There was about ten or twelve of us that had the same units, and we bought them from the same -- It was an approved unit, and they ended up getting fined. They got stopped by NOAA Law Enforcement, out on the water, and they got, you know, shut down because you're not reporting, and, well, it was an issue with the actual company and their service, and so they got a big fine and shut down, and, you know, it was a big hassle, and we couldn't go fishing, because the ones that were approved did not function correctly.

We have since -- It took about two-and-a-half months, you know, from when it started to when we got our new -- They took them all back, and they sent us all the Nemo units, and so, yes, that's been resolved, but, still, in different situations, where, you know, we tried to renew permits, and it said that we were not pinging, and you call the company directly, and it says you're pinging, and you call law enforcement, and they say you're pinging, but then the office where we renew would not let us move forward with the process, because, on their side, it says they are not pinging, and so that's all I have to say.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So you said there was fines that were associated with this, and were they reversed once --

 MR. MASSEY: Not yet, no, and so two people, that I'm aware of, in the same situation, where the VMS is not operating correctly, and it's from the manufacturer's end, were issued fines, and they're still in the process of dealing with those fines.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Next up, we have Michael Rolewski, and on deck is Jim Zurbrick.

 MR. MICHAEL ROLEWSKI: Good afternoon. My name is Michael Rolewsi, and I'm an avid gag grouper angler out of Tarpon Springs, Florida. I just wanted to say thank you to you all for your time and for allowing me to express my opinion on the topic of the gag grouper seasons, and I just wanted to say that I support gag grouper opening on October 1 through the following months.

Agreeing with previous testimonies, it's less of a run-out, and

it's better for the people, better for recreational anglers, and, at the end of the day, it's safer for the fish that are not being kept and harvested. It's a safer release in shallower water, and it makes them more capable to grow, grow bigger and produce, so we don't have this issue further in the future. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Next up, we have Jim Zurbrick, and on deck is going to be Graham Jankura.

MR. JIM ZURBRICK: Thank you, council, for allowing me to speak. I'm Jim Zurbrick from Steinhatchee, many times up here, and I'm a commercial fisherman, an active commercial fisherman, and I'm a dealer. My wife and I are dealers, and I have a CLS, and my guys have three CLS and a SkyMate, and so we're keeping track. I love my CLS, and I went through the whole beginning, with the Tron-and-Tron and the Boatracs and all that, and so I'm really happy with CLS, but I haven't had any violation issues where I had to familiarize myself.

I'm a focus group member, and I have never been threatened, and everybody knows, many of you council members know, that I've been touting a plan to do something different with the increases that would affect me too as a shareholder, but doing something with the increases, and also doing something about the speculating, the pure speculators that are buying the allocation and stepping on it and reselling it, but the plan is a great plan, because there are guys that own their quota.

The stuff that my wife and I personally own, we don't lease that out, okay, but we do have to go out and lease for the other three guys that fish for me, because they're not in a situation to have money to buy, and so I provide it for them, and so leasing -- I need some people that are willing to lease me some of their quota, but we caught 98.6 percent, or 99 percent, of the red snapper quota, and so the problem is there's too many people that want it and not enough quota.

 Let's just double the red snapper quota commercially, and then we could solve this problem like we have the red grouper. Remember when red grouper was six-million pounds, and, hell, people gave it away. All my guys got red grouper free, because we couldn't catch it, and so inflated quota might -- Abstractly now that, obviously, I'm talking about, because there is the potential to catch it. That is my comment about the focus group, and those are my opinions, and everybody knew it.

48 I'm so glad that we went to twenty-five fish for the

triggerfish, and it helps. A little bit helps, and so my guys are bandit fisherman, and I'm a bandit fishermen, and it has been a little extra money, and I don't think -- Hopefully, we don't get to the point where, commercially, we restrict the banded rudderfish, that along with the amberjack, because, you know, I have a biologist at every one of my offloads, and we're all very familiar. We have the charts on the boat, onboard, and so we know when it's a banded rudderfish, versus a lesser jack, or a small amberjack, and I have one last thing here.

One of the most respected council members made a comment yesterday that, in allocation decisions, one must consider Magnuson requires you to consider what is the best overall use for the nation, and giving any fish to a sector that will cause the quota to be reduced, just because of discards, is hard to handle.

It's very hard to stomach, and we're going to get through this gag thing, but there is going to have to be some tough love, and it affects me, believe me, and my guys, and, by the way, we're not using live bait. None of my guys, and I don't know what they do when they get out there, and, I mean, I have cameras, and so I can count what I do, because of this camera system that Mote put on, but we're not going to use live bait, just trying not to have the interaction with gags. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Zurbrick. All right. Next up, we have Graham Jankura, and then on deck is going to be Marshall Gross.

MS. ROY: Mr. Jankura, please unmute your line, so that you can speak.

 MR. GRAHAM JANKURA: All right. I appreciate it. Council, thank you for your time today, and thank you for your interaction. I will be short and sweet with this. I'm not quite sure how we got to the gag grouper situation that we're in right now, and I do support a reassessment, because we see more gag grouper than we've ever seen before.

With that being said, I'm out of Palm Harbor, Florida, and I'm a recreational fisherman and spear fisherman, and, if I have to support a season for us next year, it would have to start in October, and the reason I say that is the same thing the previous speakers have talked about, with the cooler water, cooler air temperatures, less discards, but, you know, for me, it's about running offshore. I've got two little girls at home that I like to, you know, share the love of fishing with, and,

for me, you know, not being able to run as far, and it being a little bit cooler out, and having a successful day, because we know that's the peak of the season, and that's how we bring our young anglers along.

That's, you know, kind of where my focus is, at this stage of my life, and I think it's good for everybody, and I can't see a better time to start the season than October and beyond, and I just appreciate your time and your efforts. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, sir. Next up is Marshall Gross, followed by Holden Hunter.

MR. MARSHALL GROSS: How are you all doing? I'm a commercial fisherman from Leesville, Louisiana. I'm a boat captain, and I do not own a boat. I have managed to buy 5,000 pounds of snapper quota, and the boat owner said that we ain't really safe right now, because I don't own a boat and a permit, and so we are hoping to have a little job security, and I'm all for IFQs, and I love the system.

The VMS, we have CLS, and it works fine, and we have no trouble. I just -- I don't know if I'm safe or not to own fish, without a boat and a permit, because of the stuff that I hear, and so I was just addressing that.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Thank you, Mr. Gross. We appreciate it.

MR. GROSS: All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Next up is Holden Hunter, and then on deck is going to be Kelia Paul. Okay, and we're not able to get Mr. Hunter at this time. B.J. Burkett.

MS. EMILY MUEHLSTEIN: Mr. Chairman, we're going to do him on my phone, okay?

40 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Go ahead.

MS. MUEHLSTEIN: B.J., go ahead.

MR. B.J. BURKETT: My name is B.J. Burkett, and I own and operate three boats out of Panama City, Florida, and they're all dual-permitted. One mainly commercial fishes. The first point that I want to talk about today would be the gag issue.

What I'm saying, and I've said it at the last two or three meetings, is I'm talking for the health of the fishery, for what I see will make the fishery better, and not for my business, and so fall would be a better time for me to have a gag season, business-wise, but, for the health of the fishery, when you all do not open it in June, you all are going to kill a pile of these fish, for no good reason.

The assessments for the SDC are so far behind, and the stock is drastically improving, and you're not listening to the stakeholders. I mean, we're giving you real-time data, and you're not using it.

The next thing I want to talk about is the intersector trading, and I heard that was on the table yesterday, and, you all, the council does not even need to entertain intersector trading at this time. I don't know how in the hell you think intersector trading will help, when there's not enough fish for the stakeholders that are trying to get fish now. I mean, how is intersector trading going to help? That's only going to make it worse.

For the amberjack, I don't know why there is no talk about putting the fishing year back to January, as it was a few years back, and the August is there for no reason, and a smaller size limit. Back years ago, at a twenty-eight-inch size limit, there was a lot more fish out there, and you're going the wrong way with the regulations, with no result.

 The dolphins and sharks, the council really needs to get involved with the HMS staff and the mammal protection people and quit saying it's not the council's problem, because it is, because there is not going to be any fish to manage if you all don't get the dolphins and sharks figured out.

 The last thing I want to talk about today is about fishery permits and logbooks. As of today, I have a boat and a crew of three men that cannot go out and make money, because I'm held up because of the permit process. I have sent logbooks in twice, priority mail with tracking, and the logbook office has lost them both times, and why do we have to rely on the mail system, with today's technology? I mean, you will not allow faxes anymore, or emails of these reports, and I want to know why, especially with a situation like mine, and this would be directly towards you, Mr. Strelcheck, and how can you help me get this resolved, where my guys can go out and fishing and feed their families? Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Burkett. All right. Right now, we've got three people that's online that we have not been able to establish a connection with. If we get those people on, we're going to work them in, and so we're going to start working through the people in the room, but we might pick up some of those online people, if we can make that connection. Kelia Paul.

MS. KELIA PAUL: Good afternoon. My name is Kelia Paul, out of Panama City Beach, and I have two dually-permitted vessels. I was already going to bring this to the council's attention, but Ms. Boggs stole my thunder this morning, with all the VMS stuff, and so -- But I appreciate that Mr. Strelcheck said that they're committed to fixing this issue, but, unfortunately, I'm going to add another one to it.

We have issues with our system, and we have a Thorium, through Woods Hole group, and I know you're going to ask, and so I'm going to go ahead and tell you, but we're having an issue where we're submitting logbooks for our charters, and they're not going through to NMFS, but the Woods Hole group says they're there. I have this whole rigmarole of an email chain with them right now, and they're going back and forth, and so here's the other piece of that.

We didn't find out about these, and they're from the middle of the summer, and we didn't find out about them until October, and a lot of the calls where you're not going to be able to renew your permits, et cetera, et cetera, and we have all the little green checks, and the time stamps that say that we have submitted these, but they can't find them, and my permits are in danger, essentially.

 Something has to kind of -- Something has to give with that, and these are approved vendors, and one hand is blaming the other at this point, and so we've got to figure out something that -- We can't manage our business, and I can't -- If I don't know that something is wrong, I can't fix it, and the other piece of this is, if it was a truly missed logbook, if we forgot to submit an afternoon or whatever, we're getting calls a month later, and do you really think that we're going to remember what ten people caught on the 3rd of July in October? There's no way, and so there goes your data integrity, right?

That kind of piece of is the big piece of it, but my suggestion, which I haven't heard anything for that yet, and my simple suggestion would be, while I know that non-compliance has to be addressed, there should be some kind of a threshold. If I run

300 trips a year, and we miss three logbooks, I mean, I don't think that my permit should be in danger for that, and, right now, they are, and so deal with the ones that really aren't compliant.

I am encouraged by the commercial logbooks going electronic, and I'm actually happy about that. I do have a couple of comments, and I would like to see -- I think it was mentioned to have a test term for those, with feedback, and so we had that test term, last year, with SEFHIER, but we didn't get any feedback to say, hey, you missed these, and so, if we do that for commercial, hopefully it will eliminate that.

Then the other piece, which I haven't heard, and I might have missed, is I would like to know if it's going to be through the VMS system or if it's going to be through like the IFQ, or webbased, because we get trip tickets, and I know I'm over, but we get trip tickets after we sell our fish, and so going back to the boat and redoing that would kind of be a hassle, and so I would like to see how that all works, and I'm out of time, and so thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Paul. Okay. Next up, we're going to go back online, and we've established a connection with C.J. Peppe. Go ahead.

MR. C.J. PEPPE: Hi, everybody. My name is C.J. Peppe, and I'm just here to promote the October start. I'm a recreational fisherman out of Tarpon Springs, Florida, and I kind of echo a lot of the other things that people have said on this call. You know, if we're trying to protect these fish, having us go out there in the summer, when we have to go deeper, just doesn't make any sense to me, and so an October start would be a winwin, and so let's make it happen. That's all. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, sir. All right, and so Billy Archer is next, and Gary Bryant is on deck.

MR. BILLY ARCHER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Billy Archer, and I'm a third-generation fisherman from Panama City, Florida. I'm a dual-permit holder and Vice President of the Gulf Fishermen's Association. I'm speaking for myself and the CFA.

We support a September 1 opening date for gag grouper, and we also support Action 1, Alternative 2d. We also support Action 2, Alternative 2. For greater amberjack, CFA supports a September 1 to October 31 season, and we support Action 1,

Alternative 3 in that.

1 2 3

For SEFHIER, I personally think, on the SEFHIER, and I have a CLS VMS, and I've had it the whole time, and it has worked perfectly. I've got a handheld, a little iPad, and I just signin and sign-out, with no problems, and I want to thank you all for doing that, and thank you for modifying the trip declaration requirements. It shows that you're working with us.

The permit-swapping issue in Texas, and so our biggest concern, as a fleet, is, no matter system of swapping permits they use, it's imperative that the fish are categorized under what sector they come in, if they're recreational fish, or private recs or whatever, and that's very important to us, and so we would like to see that taken care of.

I did mention that I'm a dual-permit owner, and, with that being said, I will put my other hat on and speak to the commercial sector, and we support commercial logbooks, for better data and accountability. We support an increase in commercial triggerfish from sixteen to twenty-five per person, and then, also, Andy, as you mentioned, or Mr. Strelcheck, pardon me, and, as you mentioned earlier, with the IFQ system and things that you all are thinking about right now, and the process, as you called it -- Please don't put the cart before the horse.

Let's take our time before we wade into this. As you've heard today, the program is working, and I support it. If it needs tweaking, tweak it, but don't do anything that you can't reverse, and thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Next up, we have Gary Bryant, and on deck is Gary Jarvis.

MR. GARY BRYANT: I'm Gary Bryant, charter boat owner and operator and current President of the Alabama Charter Fishing Association, at least for a few more weeks, and then I'll be steeping down and let somebody else do that.

A couple of things here, and nobody has mentioned our sector separation, and we still fully support that, and I would like to see some progress in that, and it was mentioned about the Texas swapping, and our biggest deal with that is make sure, if they're state-water fish, they go against the state-water quota. If our season is open on January 1, I might be doing that too, but that's not an option, but, anyway, make sure they're in the right -- If they're state fish, they go against the state quota.

 The gag groupers, I support all the comments that Dylan Hubbard made earlier. I think September 1, and I think his comments was that it was better for the fish, and I fully support that.

For greater amberjack, I support the September and October, and I don't feel it's necessary to pull the other jacks complex into it, and just stay with amberjack. I fully support the SEFHIER and changing the hail-out requirements, and, let's see, and I would like to make a comment that one of my greatest fears, when we started this VMS, was something would go wrong and I couldn't renew my permits, and I recently renewed my permits, and I do have some deficiencies, which, you know, is kind of a panic.

The captain that runs my other boat, there was about ten trips that were either incomplete or duplicates, but I would like to brag on your people. I called the number, and the lady was super helpful, and I had to talk to her three or four times, to work through the VESL app and make corrections and delete the ones that were duplicated, which he had started one, and, for some reason, started another one, and he hailed-out twice on the same day, for the same trip, but, anyway, I would like to say they were very helpful, and we were able to work that out, and I was able to renew my permits in a timely manner, and that's it. Thank you. Yes, ma'am.

MS. BOGGS: As President of the Alabama charter fleet, or the Charter Fishermen's Association, have you heard anything from your members, any issues that they've had with their VMS units, or you personally?

MR. BRYANT: Well, we've had a couple at my marina have some issues, and I have -- I heard the comments, and the charter guys were saying -- I mean, the commercial guys, and, when I had commercial permits on my boat, I never had a VMS issue, and so I thought it was kind of strange, but I never had an issue with the VMS, but I'm using the Nemo unit, which has a solar panel, and so it's supposed to charge itself, and it has went dead, and so I think they must have looked at the data at the same time they called you, because they called me in January and told me that I hadn't had a VMS since June 25, almost the same time, and I didn't know it.

The Nemo has a little solar panel on it, and that's supposed to be the thing, and you don't have to charge it, and it's sitting on my dash, underneath the windshield, and so I thought that I was doing good by protecting it from the weather, but it has a light, and it's supposed to blink once every two minutes, and I think that's the fallacy with that unit, is you don't know if

it's working. I mean, you've just got to happen to be glancing at it once every two minutes, when it blinks, but it went dead, and I had to -- It wasn't an issue, but I was very concerned about these things breaking.

As long as we're reporting on our VESL app, it looks like we're good, I mean, because, if we get checked -- That's one thing. When they come down to the boat, and they check us, as a charter boat, they want to be sure that we've done our report, and so, I mean, even if the VMS isn't pinging, if they check me, and I don't have a -- I'm in trouble if I haven't done my thing, and so hopefully we can work through those issues and not have to stay at the dock. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Bryant. Next up is Gary Jarvis, followed by Alicia Paul.

MR. GARY JARVIS: Captain Gary Jarvis, former mayor of the luckiest fishing village in the world, and now a civilian once more. I am going to throw my hat in the ring to maybe be sitting where you all are sitting and participate in the improvement of our fisheries.

I am in support, 100 percent, of what Captain Hubbard's statements were concerning amberjacks and gags. If you want to talk about the VMS at the tail-end, I will answer any questions there, because I've had a couple of issues.

The last four years, this council has taken a focus on recalibration and common currency and the de facto reallocation that has produced, whistling through the graveyard, I believe, hoping that great fish counts and other assessments would allow for increased access to historical fisheries, and, needless to say, that is not working out too well for the fish.

 Now we have fisheries, species, that have gone from not overfished or undergoing overfishing to now overfished and undergoing overfishing. If your pie is big, and it's getting bigger, then perhaps focusing on getting a bigger piece of that pie is a worthy cause, and I understand that, but, when your pie is now the size of a cupcake, focusing on getting a bigger piece seems trivial and pointless, especially if it's to satisfy an unsatiable appetite.

I would like to encourage this council, in the coming months, and after some of these preferred management decisions you're going to make tomorrow come to fruition, that we refocus on the fish again, and let's put our eyes back on the prize, and really

work on maybe focusing on building the pie, and making it bigger, which will satisfy the appetite of more participants.

At an FWC meeting a few years back, a commissioner made a statement that struck a chord with me, and I'm never going to forget it. He asked his fellow commissioners if it would be unreasonable to ask for his commission to start managing their resources for abundance instead of barely getting by, and maybe that's a question for all of us in the future. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Jarvis. We've got a question for you, Captain Jarvis, from Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So which VMS unit do you have on your vessel? Well, you don't have a vessel anymore, do you?

MR. JARVIS: I don't, but David Walker does, and it's a forty-foot center console, and it's dual-permitted, and I have the blessing to be able to ride on that magnificent piece of machinery and get to fish for charter fishing, and I've kind of come full circle. I tie knots now and gaff fish, like I used to when I was a deckhand.

That CLS, and it's a really good company, but I know one of the requirements are all the providers -- When there's an issue with their equipment, they are supposed to notify the user, and that is I think a -- That's where I think the agency really needs to reiterate that, and begin to work out a better system, because I had a similar problem.

We had a period of time where our VMS wasn't working, and, when we went to redo our permits, we found out that two of my reports were incomplete, and I had no idea that they weren't there, and so I called CLS, and my reports were on their system, but they hadn't been transmitted, and it was just two reports out of sixty or seventy days, and so I think, apart from any type of software issues, or user issues on the captains and crew side of things, I think a little bit more emphasis needs to be put back on making sure the providers are monitoring their equipment a little bit better and inform us sooner that, hey, you know, your unit is not pinging or --

I mean, they're getting our reports before they send them to NMFS, and if it's like I hailed-out, and they don't get a report for that day, and I hail-out a second day, that should be a signal that something is wrong here, and we need to rectify it, because it was kind of scary, in the first year of SEFHIER, when

you go to renew your permits and they're like, well, we can't give you a permit, because you're missing ten reports, or we see that, you know, your unit wasn't pinging from this timeframe, and did you fish during that time, and so that's, I think, right now, where the program has dropped the ball a little bit.

I think, if you look back at the problems that you've heard from the podium, most of them really are kind of on the provider end and not on the user that is actually using the machine.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Go ahead, Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: So just a follow-up, and it just occurred to me, and I can explain this to the council later, but so you report on the tablet that comes with your unit, and you're not reporting through VESL or eTRIPS.

MR. JARVIS: No, because we're dual-permitted, and so we've got the VMS, because there was no other option with a commercial permit. I had a VMS on the Backdown II since 2006, and I never had any of these issues, and this issue seems to be kind of earmarked in the SEFHIER program that we've had these problems.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, sir.

MR. JARVIS: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Alicia Paul, and then on deck is Jamie.

 MS. ALICIA PAUL: Good afternoon. On grouper regional landings, I would like to see the regional landings -- From what I understand, there is five different regions, and, if our goal is to mitigate discard mortality, I think that information would be helpful, to help -- To reduce that discard mortality.

For me personally, in my area, as a whole, in the Panhandle right there, we catch a lot of gags in the first couple of weeks of June, and then it kind of fizzles out, and I do believe, with that water temp being real high, that we're going to have a huge discard morality rate, and so I don't know what the answer is to that, if regional management -- You know, with different sectors opening at different times, or splitting those couple of months up, and, you know, if you look at that chart, in June, it peaked.

Now, historically, I know that it's open June 1, whereas, if you all push it back to September, it's not going to have that peak, but I believe that the handling of fish by the recreational

sector -- That we're going to have a high mortality rate, and even by the charter sector. You know, we do our best to vent them, or to put them down with a descending device, and, a lot of times, those fish will just float off, regardless.

The sharks, we can go on and on about them, and we all know that they're a problem. The biggest thing that stands out, to me, is there has not been a stock assessment on the sandbar sharks since 2016, and they're a long way behind, and an interim assessment from HMS would be very helpful. Open up the season recreationally, if you don't want to open them up commercially, and let's try and thin them out just a little bit, one way or the other, and I don't think that would hurt the population.

 On amberjack, who knows what the answer to that is, but, as Mr. Schmidt said earlier, you know, that's the first time we've seen, in that presentation, that the lesser and the rudderfish and everything, and it kind of combined them, and that was a little bit of a shock for all of us, I think, and, for me personally, we need those fish, and we're already cut back two months here and two months there, and so those fish do help.

The triggers, I support the preferred Alternative 3 for the commercial sector of twenty-five fish. The IFQ program, you all know it's got flaws, and it needs to be tweaked, and I'm not really sure what the answer is to that, but please continue to do work.

The adaptive shares presentation, that was very interesting. The only thing that really stood out to me was, in like year-four or five, the person that didn't have anything ended up having more than the guy who started at the top, and so I don't know that that's fair to those shareholders, but it is a different approach, and, like I said, it's very interesting, and I appreciate that presentation and thank you.

I commend you all on working on a permit for the recreational management. Please keep doing that. We need an accurate accountability on how many we've got out there.

The VMS, I'm not going to go way into that, but we've had issues. For me, like Kelia said earlier, and I get a call, six months later, that I'm missing a logbook from June 3rd, and, my god, I don't remember what shirt I wore the day before yesterday, much less what I caught six months ago, and so your information there is going to be very flawed, when you call us six months later. Other than that, thank you all for doing the work, and thank you all for giving me the time to speak today.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Paul. Next up is Jamie, and Ed Walker is on deck.

MR. JAMIE GASPARD: How are you all doing, council members? I am Captain Jamie Gaspard from Grand Isle/Fourchon, Louisiana. Just a couple of things. One of our worst things going on right now is the shark population. We're seeing them where we've never seen them before, a hundred-plus miles offshore, running us down and eating fish.

One thing people have got to understand is these things don't eat just crippled fish. You know, they work on a population of fish. We're preserving certain fish and letting other fish have unfair advantages, and we need to do something about sharks, for sure.

I am excited about getting some structure back in the water with the top of the windmills, because lord knows, in Louisiana, we're losing them quick. We've lost so much structure, over the last few years, that it don't even look like the same scenery. We used to be able to leave the dock, and we never lost sight of a platform, for sixty or seventy miles, and now you run for an hour without seeing a platform, and we had the luxury, in this state, for many years, of not having to have reefs and other natural bottom, because we had the platforms, and so we're very far behind on artificial structures.

We're taking them out left and right, and, if you touch a piece of coral, they're going to put you in jail, but you can destroy a platform, with tons of coral, and it's like nothing is ever said, and have any of you all ever seen a dynamited structure and how many fish perish on a structure that's torn out like that? That's a big issue that I have, and, if you all have seen what's going on in the past five years, it would frighten you, too.

As I said, I'm really happy to hear about the structure coming back, with the windmills, and I think that's going to be a good thing. One thing I am worried about though is access to that, and are they going to put zones, to where you can't get close, that kind of stuff, and I think that kind of stuff needs to be addressed. That's pretty much it.

VMS, I've had a couple of issues, and nothing real big, but one thing that I will say is so I run a center console boat, and it's on a trailer, and it gets stored in a building, and I've had a couple of issues where reporting, because it's in a

building, stuff like that, and I had a power-down exemption. Well, if you power the boat down, and somebody calls you to go on a trip, and it's a seventy-two-hour power-down. I would like to see it to where, if you power it down, and you get a call to go back fishing, you can go out, and you wouldn't have to wait the seventy-two hours, and so stuff like that. Thank you all for you all's time, and any questions?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I've got a question for you from Mr. Schieble.

MR. SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Captain Gaspard, for coming all the way over here to speak today. I'm curious, and do you fish for amberjack out there, and, if you do, do you target them, or do they become an incidental catch, and, if you do target them, how do you feel about the actions in the document we're looking at, as far as a full-retention fishery, versus what we currently have?

MR. GASPARD: Well, so our amberjack population is down, and I'm going to say that, but I think it's because of the habitat loss. I did a research project, about five or six years ago, with the University of Florida, and I tagged over 400 amberjack, over the course of a couple of days, and those fish were caught all over. I never thought they moved as far as they did, and I actually ended up catching over a hundred that I tagged myself, and they were released again, and then, the next year, we caught a few, and a few, and so forth. I didn't hear the full extent of your question, like toward the end.

MR. SCHIEBLE: Real quick, one of the actions in the document that we're looking at is a full retention amberjack fishery, and so instead of, you know, catch-and-release or whatever, you would retain the fish immediately when you catch it, and how do you feel about that?

MR. GASPARD: Well, I don't know if this answers your question or not, but they are hearty fish, and they do survive, if you release them, if they're vented, or a descending device and stuff like that, and so that's pretty much my take on it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We've got one more question for you. Mr. Geeslin.

MR. GEESLIN: Thank you. I appreciate you sharing your thoughts on the artificial reefs and nearshore rigs. We hear about localized depletion, and I would like to hear your experience about how often you're fishing those rigs and if you're

experiencing any of that localized depletion on those structures.

MR. GASPARD: We do fish a lot of structure, and what did you say -- I didn't --

MR. GEESLIN: Localized depletion, and less abundance on --

MR. GASPARD: Definitely. The rigs are our bread-and-butter, because I'm going to tell you, and I also did the snapper count deal, and the rigs, and the artificial structure, there's no comparison to natural bottom. I mean, the rigs are the lifeblood, and the artificial structure. Natural bottom doesn't even come close, and maybe 10 percent, in my opinion, of where the fish are, on vertical structures.

Amberjack, in my area at least, don't seem to sit, unless they have some type of vertical structure, and like, on natural bottom, they're very small, kind of gradual, the coral and stuff like, and the almaco seems to like it, but like the amberjack don't, and they want something high.

You know, in our area too, we catch snapper and amberjack and groupers together, and so these rigs are really the way to go, and you've got a few that are cut off at a hundred foot, you know, from the bottom, and those things are just magnets. If they go all the way to the top, well then, mangroves, triggerfish, and all your bait species and all that, and so, if I could urge the council to do anything, let's preserve some of these platforms. You know they're going to take them out, but at least let's cut them off and put them there. Thank you, all.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so, next up, we have Ed Walker, and Wayne Werner is on deck.

MR. ED WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. First and foremost, I would like to address Action 2, modification of the gag recreational fishing. In the document, the stated purpose is the intent of this action is to balance the number of days the season would be open with the necessity to reduce overall mortality of gag, with special attention paid to reducing fishing mortality on male gag.

 I think that's key to the considerations that you have in front of you, as far as our season goes here, and I am in favor of Alternative 3, and the big difference there is you're eliminating September, September being the hottest month of all that you have selected here, and the warmest months being the

ones that are going to push the effort offshore, where the male gag population lives, and so that's that really a primary consideration in selecting the dates, and I would suggest taking September, Alternative 2, and not going that way, and moving forward with Alternative 3, which starts in October, which, as you've heard in testimony, is fairly well supported by quite a few people.

Some of the benefits to removing September, besides that, is it will reduce red snapper discards, at least in my part of the Gulf, because we can fish where there are no red snapper for the whole season, and we have much shorter runs, and we have higher release survivability in those depths where we'll be fishing in the cooler months, and, personally, I have built my charter business for the fall fishery in the shallow water. It's a thing, and people come there in the fall to fish with me, because it's a destination, and it's a unique fishery, and they like to do it.

I prefer -- I came here, ideally hoping that you would consider November and December, but, in talking with some of the other guys in the room, from other parts of the state, essentially, I have come to the middle, for me, and eliminated that and decided that I would like to go with the opening in October.

I've caught seven world-record gag groupers on my boat in the last couple of years, and all of them were caught in December, and so this not having December is going to hurt for me, and I think it also demonstrates that it's the best time of the year. I don't think that you should stretch the season into the time it's not that good, just like you wouldn't do with deer season, and you wouldn't say we can make deer season six months and give you the mid-summer to go deer hunting. The guys would rather go in the rut, in the fall, when it's the best, and so that's my comparison. I'm just about out of time, and I do have a quick amberjack comment, if anybody wants to ask me my opinion on jacks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Tell me about amberjack.

 MR. WALKER: It's actually -- Thank you, Ms. Boggs. I just wanted to address the closing of the jack complex, or the consideration of closing the jack complex, and I believe this is the first that any of us on the Reef Fish AP have heard this idea, and I was kind of -- I was surprised to hear it, but I catch a lot, a lot, of banded rudderfish. I catch them

commercially, and I catch them on charters, and I don't really target them, and sometimes I do, and I can tell the difference.

From what I can tell, that's a really healthy stock of fish, and them and almaco are something that people can take home and eat that you don't have any bad news about, and so I think it would just be really bad faith for the Gulf Council to close a perfectly healthy fish that a recreational Joe is allowed to put in his cooler and take home and eat based on an assumption that maybe people are misidentifying large numbers of these, which I don't believe to be accurate either, without, you know, some identified bad news. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Walker. All right. Next up is Wayne Werner, and on deck is Keith Banks.

MR. WAYNE WERNER: Good afternoon. We're well over the hundredth time that I'm here to address the council. I don't know anybody that's been at more meetings than me, even on the council, except for Dr. Bob Shipp, and I would like to thank, first off, Troy, for the crawfish last night, and that was a great deal.

My nephew was up here, and he's bought 5,000 pounds of snapper, and I'm trying to get out of the business, and he's trying to get into the business, but we need to know how you're going to set this thing up. You know, am I going to be required to have a boat to own quota, because I want to get out, but I would like to have a few years that I can distribute my fish to smaller fishermen, and I don't want to let them all go, you know, just to one person and more monopolize the fishery. I am trying to spread them out, and so, you know, if you set this thing up to where someone like me retires, I would like to see you give us five, six, seven years to get rid of them, so that we can distribute the fish. You know, we need a business plan, and that's what I'm looking for, for a young man, a younger man.

Anyway, I want to say one thing about the gags, because I brought it up last time. It was in 1984, and it was the best gag fishing that I ever saw, and Hurricane Elana came all the way up the coast and went in, you know, close to Panama City. I thought we were really killing them, you know, and we were catching 3,000 or 4,000 pounds a day, and, well, they were hurricane fish, and we got three tremendous storms in the Gulf, the last three years, and I think it has an effect on the abundance of fish that you can catch.

I thought that we were catching, you know, a lot of fish, and

then I come to the dock, and I find out that people are catching 500 pounds a day off the pier in Panama City, you know, and that's how much hurricanes affect these fish. Four or five years without hurricanes, and you might see some real trouble with some of these fish, and I just wanted to bring that up, and that's from fifty years of experience. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Werner. All right. Next up is Keith Banks, and on deck is Kevin Haller.

MR. KEITH BANKS: Hello. My name is Keith Banks, and I'm the head captain at Deep-Sea Headquarters in Port Aransas, Texas. We run for-hire trips on headboats and charter boats. I am here today to discuss the issue of removing the federal reef fish permit from a headboat to legally fish in Texas state waters.

Since 2018, we have transferred the federal reef permit off the New Kingfisher around the end of the year, to have the permit 100 percent transferred before January 1, leaving enough time to deal with any transfer issues. Then we're fishing in state waters January, February, and March, and most of April, targeting red snapper. Usually, sometime in April, we will then transfer the reef fish permit back to the New Kingfisher to participate in the federal red snapper season. After the closure of the federal red snapper season, the New Kingfisher keeps its permits until we transfer it off for the following year, never fishing in state waters for red snapper once the vessel has the federal reef fish permit.

When we began to discuss the possibilities of the first permit transfer in 2018, I personally contacted members of NOAA, the Permits Office, and federal and state law enforcement, to ensure this was okay, and this process was never described as a loophole to me, but only a completely legal business model and a great way to sustain our wintertime fishery.

 It has never been in our interest, as a company, to do anything that would jeopardize a permit. Each year, I am very clear about our intentions with the Permit Office, and it is my understanding that we have the right to fish for red snapper outside of the federal season in state waters, due to Texas regulations and Texas' right to manage its state waters.

We have never tried to operate under the radar or felt like we were getting away with anything. We have reported these catches in the headboat survey and continue to report through VMS, to stay compliant, even though we weren't required, without a reef fish permit. In no way are we trying to balloon our historical

data in preparation for an IFQ.

In fact, I would prefer to report to the state alone, simply because I believe that fish taken out of state waters during the federal closure come out of the state quota and not the federal. I don't believe we are exploiting the state fishery in any way. It is my understanding that Texas believes the \$10 million Great Snapper Count showed that counts were off times—three, and I personally think those numbers are light, at least in our local waters, due to twenty years of observation and the underestimated amount of open-water structure.

We, as a company, are faced with new challenges every day, and one of my jobs, as head captain, is to use every perfectly legal and viable option to grow and continue our business. In all of Texas, there are three boats that transfer reef permits, and there might be four. There might be a fourth in Port Isabelle, but I believe it could be one of the vessels that fishes year-round in state waters and never has a federal permit.

Deep-Sea Headquarters has always been a stewardship of the red snapper fishery, state or federal, and we have always given every effort to comply with any and all regulations, in a highly and increasingly monitored fishery, and we are not causing any problems or taking anything away from the state anglers in Texas. We are the state angler. We provide a way for people in Texas to enjoy the state fishery that might not otherwise have the finances or not wish to do so.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We have a question for you. Go ahead, Dr. Stunz.

 DR. STUNZ: Kevin, thanks. Thanks for traveling this far, and I know it's a long way from Port Aransas, but I have two questions for you. Did I hear you say that there is just three boats that are doing this that you know of?

MR. BANKS: I have tried to gather that information, and, you know, we're in touch with much of the fleet, up and down the coast, and, as far as I can figure, there are three, and possibly a fourth in Port Isabelle, but they're having engine troubles right now, and I don't know if they're going to be up and running, and I don't know when, but, as I know right now, it's us and two other vessels.

DR. STUNZ: Okay, and so it's relatively small, and I think you heard some discussion, around here, and even some testimony from your other captain colleagues, about we just want to make sure

that the fish that you're catching are debited from the right group, so to speak.

MR. BANKS: Yes, and, when we first started doing this, we were already VMS compliant, and already, of course, involved in the logbook program, and it was brought up, to a couple of members of our local NOAA people, what we should do with this, and it wasn't discussed in-depth, but we basically left the VMS and the logbook in place, just so that -- It was stated, through NOAA, that leave them in place, so that basically there was some record, and I would greatly appreciate if we could figure out exactly where to get these fish reported, because, like I said, I do believe that they should come out of a state quota and not a federal.

DR. STUNZ: One more question, real quick, Mr. Chair. When this issue came up, and just historically around this table, in the groups, there's been a lot of questions about the viability of the amount of red snapper in state waters, and, since you have lived this, I was hoping that maybe you could just comment on what's your thought, particularly in this middle Texas coast south, about, within that nine nautical miles -- In other words, people are -- They often say there's no way those fish are coming from federal waters, or there's not a viable, sustainable snapper population like that that headboats could target at that level, and I was hoping that maybe you could comment, since you see this every day.

 MR. BANKS: We have a very viable fishery, especially to the south of us, simply because of open-water, hardbottom structure, and it's very sustainable, or very viable, and one of the reasons we did leave the VMS on was because of that exact issue, and people were like there's no way that you can do this inside of state waters, and so sort of left the VMS on to sort of erase those doubts, and it was like we're being monitored, and you can see where we're at, you know, at all times.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, sir. We appreciate it. I'm sorry. We have one more question that I did not see from Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Keith, for coming. When you say you transfer the permits off, are you transferring them to another vessel?

MR. BANKS: Yes.

47 MS. BOGGS: With a VMS and everything?

MR. BANKS: Yes, and we transfer them to -- The other vessel has a VMS, yes, a fully-compliant VMS, since I think it was spring of 2010 or 2011.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Thank you for coming, Captain Banks, and so you had mentioned that you had talked with some NOAA folks there locally in Texas, or have you talked directly with the folks that run the headboat survey, because they're out of --

MR. BANKS: When? When we first started doing this or currently?

 MR. ANSON: Well, either, when you first started doing it or recently, and, I mean, you talked to them and notified folks directly with the program that you were doing this, and you were still submitting your data in those months when you didn't have a federal permit, but were going out, you know, fishing in state waters, and this was very clear to those folks?

MR. BANKS: Specifically the reporting issue, to keep reporting?

MR. ANSON: Your logbook reporting, yes.

MR. BANKS: The logbook reporting, and that was in 2018, but I did take it -- It was local NOAA people, some of the people that are around the docks every day, and one of my -- I can never remember his last name, but his first name is Will, and I talked with him, and I think I made a call to the logbooks office, and, like I said, it was 2018, and I'm not exactly sure who I spoke with, but, you know, like I said, I'm not exactly sure how to get this into the right, you know, pot, the state pot versus the federal pot, and, you know, I would be open to ideas on how to -- Because I do want them in the correct spot, you know?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, Mr. Banks, do you only report through VESL your landings?

MR. BANKS: Yes, currently, but we have spoken with the state, to start reporting directly through the state, to, like I said, get them reported in the right area.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Geeslin.

48 MR. GEESLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Keith, I applaud you for

coming, and I appreciate you bringing this to the council, and I also look forward to working with you, personally and with members of the council and NOAA/NMFS, as we navigate through this issue. In your mind, what is your preferred outcome?

MR. BANKS: To be able to keep doing this, you know, to keep doing basically status quo, no change.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Thank you. We appreciate your testimony, Mr. Banks. Next up is Kevin Haller, followed by Mac Owens.

MR. KEVIN HALLER: I am Captain Kevin Haller from Deep-Sea Headquarters in Port Aransas, Texas. I am here to talk about the lack of communication through the multiple agencies that we deal with in our reef fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. We were contacted, on November 30, from NOAA Law Enforcement on our permit legality for what we're doing with transferring permits so we can state-water snapper fish, and it took us until January 9 until we could feel comfortable enough to operate our business.

We had to cancel a bunch of trips, refund a bunch of customers, and it really affected our business that we've been trying to grow since 2018, because of the lack of communication. We have been legally transferring our permit over to another boat, so we can fish our state-water season January through April that the State of Texas provides for us.

We've had no issues since 2018, and it just started now, and, also, we've been monitored by VMS, and we're reporting all of our catches, and, like Keith said earlier, we would be more than happy to change where we report our catches with the State of Texas, but we're held to a higher standard than a non-permitted state-water boat, because we're monitored, and they know exactly where we're fishing, and how we're fishing, and what we're catching. State-water boats, state-water headboats, in the State of Texas don't have to report that, and so I just wanted to put that on the record.

The OLE contacted us and explained that we were in violation, and it took talking to several members of NOAA, the Gulf Council, Texas Parks and Wildlife, and federal law enforcement to get an answer to where we felt comfortable to continue with our business. Communication through the multiple agencies involved was a difficult and frustrating process, and I'm asking for a better means of communication, especially when people's businesses and livelihoods are on the line.

We have multiple people -- We have met multiple people here in this process, and here at the council, that is going to make it easier for us in the future, but I believe that all fishermen should have a way to talk to someone when they need to. All fishermen should be able to contact who they need to talk to when they're facing these issues. I guess I'm kind of out of time, and I was going to talk about the red snapper population on the coast, but thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Hold on. We have a question for you from Mr. Geeslin.

MR. GEESLIN: Captain Kevin, can you talk about the red snapper population along the coast?

MR. HALLER: Okay. Our state waters, and federal waters, in our area of south Texas, is booming. It's getting to the point where it's hard to fish for other species, if you direct for kingfish or trying to catch groupers, and, I mean, you're drifting flat lines, no weights, and catching snappers on the surface.

 We also have a huge problem with sharks, like what's been said in the past, and so you're venting and releasing these snappers that you're catching as discards, and you're watching ten sandbar sharks circle the boat and eating them, and it's become a real problem, but we do have a lot of natural and manmade reefs in the state waters, up to nine miles, all the way up and down our coast, that have plenty of snappers, undersized, full size, up to twenty pounds, and I just wanted to put that on the record.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you for coming today, Kevin. I do appreciate it, and I'm just doing some fact-finding, and so I didn't think to ask Keith, but I think your answer will be similar to what his would be, and what is your COI on your headboat that you're running?

MR. HALLER: You're asking how many people we can take on that boat? I believe it's forty-nine passengers, or forty-eight passengers, something like that.

46 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, sir. We appreciate it.

48 MR. HALLER: Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Next up is Mac Owens, followed by Rachal Hisler.

MR. MAC OWENS: My name is Mac, and I'm coming from Deep-Sea Headquarters, just like the other two, but I'm here to give like a business perspective on it. There is lots of communication and missing information, and Ms. Boggs brought up that why didn't you go to the top of the command, and we didn't know that, and we talked to the NOAA guy, and he should have told them, you know, and so there's missing information there.

We ran fifteen trips last year, with an average of twenty-seven people, and it's a small problem, or maybe not too big of a problem, and I am just here to make sure that we can continue as our business model. If you all want to entertain this problem and include us, and we're going to have the information and the data that you all need. We've been doing this since 2018, and we know people that have been doing it longer, and, you know, I want to be able to run this business, in the next ten years, knowing what's going to happen, instead of, at the zero hour, having something getting pulled that we have no clue about, and so we're going to be here more often, and we're looking forward to working with everyone, and that's kind of all I have to say on that.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We have a question for you, real quick, from Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Captain Owens, again, thank you all for coming, and your two captains before you, and I know you all traveled out here together, and several of you have brought, you know, just maybe the difficulty you had communicating, whether it was the council or NOAA or whoever, and that's why I had recommended that you guys come to a council meeting, so you could understand and put some names with the faces, because it's not real easy to navigate, I guess, and obviously it's not, if you're not living this every day, and so I just wanted to make sure, and I can probably speak for everyone and say, you know, we want to talk to the fishermen in the fishery and that kind of thing, and so hopefully you all are able to understand better who you need to talk to and resolve those problems, but it's sounding like maybe we're moving forward to a solution, but we're glad to have you here and have you comment and bring up some of these issues from the western Gulf.

MR. OWENS: Perfect.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. All right, and so we were able to

establish some communication with one of our virtual people, and so, next up, we're going to do virtual testimony from Jonathan Hernandez. Mr. Hernandez. Check and see if you're muted on your end, Mr. Hernandez. Test and see if you're unmuted, Mr. Hernandez. On our end, it looks like you can speak. All right, and so we're having some more difficulties with Mr. Hernandez, and we're going to go back to the in-room. All right, and so on deck is Rachal Hisler, and then on deck is Trenton Knepp.

MS. RACHAL HISLER: Good afternoon. I am Rachal Hisler, and I'm here today representing my multi-generational family commercial seafood business out of Devils Bayou, Texas. First off, I would like to say that I really appreciated the conversation concerning the lack of a real universe of the private anglers that exist in the Gulf. We've seen proven success in the commercial sector, by providing a data-rich environment, and I would like to see that success replicated in the recreational sector.

Secondly, I would also like to express my support of moving to electronic logbooks for the commercial harvesters. In my opinion, this will streamline the reporting process, by reducing redundancy and also allow for more efficient and accurate data collection. This will also provide for a more real-time snapshot of landings for scientists to access and analyze.

Lastly, I would like to touch on the topic of diversity and equity as it pertains to the fishery. As federal and state regulations have expanded, the opportunity for new entrants into the fishery has become more elusive. The ability to navigate the process of starting a new business can be difficult, to say the least. Owners and operators must comply with multiple layers of regulations and agencies.

I would like to hear discussion of an existing department creating a program that would focus on educating and assisting new entrants with the process of building a compliant business, and I think the gentlemen who just spoke before me are a perfect example of that, where they're looking to diversify their business, and they thought that they had met the requirements, but now they're having to backtrack a little bit, and they're unsure about their future business model, and so I think that's a great need that we can address using a department that is already is in existence and staff that is already onboard.

Then, also, I would like to agree with the previous speakers about the shark populations and then information concerning access to the offshore windfarm areas as well. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Okay. We're going to try Mr. Jonathan Hernandez again on virtual, and so, Mr. Hernandez, let's see if we can get a connection with you.

MR. JONATHAN HERNANDEZ: Thank you so much for having me. I think the fishery out of the Gulf of Mexico is as strong as it's ever been, and I can side with the guys who are trying to continue to prolong their business that has been multigenerational. I think we need a little bit better communication with the stats of what is happening with the numbers of fish being caught and the restrictions, and I think that -- I think, like I said, the grouper fishery, and the snapper fishery, in the Gulf of Mexico is as strong as it's ever been.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Hernandez. We appreciate your testimony. We're going to go back to the in-room list, and so Trenton Knepp, and then Scott Hickman is on deck.

MR. TRENTON KNEPP: Hi. My name is Trenton Knepp, and I'm a commercial rod-and-reel fisherman, commercial stone crabber, and my parents and my brother have been in the commercial fishing industry, and my parents got into it when I was a little kid, a young teenager.

The issue that I am personally having is the whole IFQ, and the quota prices have jumped 300 to 400 percent. 300 to 400 percent the quota prices have jumped, and it's become unprofitable, for me as a dayboat, to rod-and-reel fish, and we've been turned into sharecroppers, and they're taking all of our money, and retaliation is very real.

I've got an eleven-and-a-half-hour drive home, alone, because the guys that were coming to the meetings with me have been blackballed, and they can't get quota now, and they're afraid to come and speak, because they're getting blackballed, and, personally, and I don't know if it's a coincidence, but, ever since I've been coming, I have been getting law enforcement down my neck, over and over and over, from FWC, and my neighbor calls me and says, just to give you a heads-up, NOAA is on his side of the canal spying on you.

 Then they came over and searched my boat, and searched and searched and searched, looking for reef fish, when I was stone crabbing, and you could clearly see I was stone crabbing, and I've got seventy-five pounds of claws in the boat, and I've got crab bait, and I don't have a single fishing pole, and they even looked in my tiny lunchbox, trying to find a reef fish, and they

said, if you take as much as two reef fish off this boat, without properly documented, we're taking your permit, and you're not getting it back, and they were there for -- I don't even know what to say about all that.

Gag grouper, it's been -- When I was a kid, it was killer, and it's been on an even plane for a long time in our area. Ever since Ian, everybody is catching lots of gags, and true blacks, and we never caught true blacks in our area. I mean, one a year, maybe, and, since then, lots of true blacks are being caught, but my whole thing goes back, again, to blackballing and harassment and no profit.

 On the stone crabbing, if you don't -- Like I can't go lease somebody else's crab tags, and I have to fish it myself. It's illegal, and I can't even lease my brother's tags. If you don't fish your stone crabs, if you don't make your 5,000, in three to five years, you're done. You're out, and you have to get out, in three to five years, and you're done. No more. Period. However, the sharecroppers get to control us from here until the end of time. Thank you.

 ${\bf CHAIRMAN\ DIAZ:}$ Thank you. We have a question for you from Mr. Geeslin.

MR. GEESLIN: Mr. Knepp, I applaud your courage in continuing to address the council. Clearly, this retaliation, behavior, blackballing, it's got to stop.

MR. KNEPP: I just got pulled over, a couple of weeks ago, in the jetty, and it could have been a coincidence, again, but the guy asked me, and he said, are you the guy on Albee Farm Road that does the IFQ landings, and I said, yes, sir, I am, and he said, they, and I don't know who they is, but they keep telling me to come up and check you when you come in with fish, but, every time they call, I've been too busy, and it's like -- I had them follow me to a fish house and raid the fish house as soon as I left, and it's nonstop, and I know somebody is kicking the dogs, and I'm not a conspiracy theorist, but --

 ${\tt MR.~GEESLIN:}$ Mr. Knepp, were you able to see the adaptive catch share presentation?

MR. KNEPP: Yes, and that's what we need. Like, with sharecroppers, they own the land, and they guys don't own the ocean. The American public owns it, as a whole, and not a couple of guys, and, on top of that, another fisherman that was at the meeting with me, who was also scared to come, he heard

one of the shareholders tell another one how he would like to kill the one guy who was speaking now. Kill him. I know it was a joke, but come on, man, you don't talk about killing people. Something has got to change.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: I just want to say thank you for coming and speaking your mind. I appreciate it.

 MR. KNEPP: Thank you. My wife is nervous, and she was like, is one of those guys going to kill you, and one of those guys wives told me that, if he was going to keep speaking out, you had better be right with Jesus, because these guys will kill you. I haven't felt a threat with my life, but maybe I don't know who I'm speaking against either.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Thank you, Mr. Knepp. Next up is Scott Hickman, followed by Jason Delacruz.

MR. SCOTT HICKMAN: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the council and Chairman Diaz. Captain Scott Hickman, IFQ shareholder, and I think the system is actually working really well. I bought-in over ten years ago, and I made the investment, and the system, for me, has been very, very good, and you've just got to make the investment.

I'm also a federal charter/for-hire operator and a founding CFA board member, and I support all of CFA's recommendations on gag and greater amberjack that Dylan Hubbard read to you, and Jim Green will give testimony to you in a little while.

I would like to thank Dale Diaz for being an outstanding chair, and he's been a fair and balanced council member, and he's been great to work with, very open, and you can always go to Dale with issues, and he thinks about them, and he's been a very fair council member. I would suggest that the rest of this council always look to Dale as being very balanced, very approachable, and, you know, currently, folks from the charter/for-hire industry, the commercial industry, think the number-one thing that threatens their existence, moving forward, is an unbalanced council. Don't take that personal, because I like everybody that sits around this table, but I don't think we have a balanced council.

We should have equity and fairness for all of our user groups, and that should be paramount, and do the right thing for the resource. Please use the Texas rec quota for that harvest

happening in south Texas during the closed federal season. I applaud these headboats for being very innovative, because many of you know what I do, my fishery, and I think innovation is important. We should be innovative to all of our approaches, and that's the key to good management.

I want to revert back to something Dr. Bob Shipp said, about twelve or thirteen years ago, when we were dealing with the idle iron issue under the Obama administration, and they were pulling out platforms out of the Gulf faster than we could look at them, and Dr. Shipp said that the removal of these platforms could result in stock declines, cause recreational and charter and commercial issues, all those fish in the same spots, and overall localized depletion, et cetera, and it looks like that chicken has come home to roost.

The one thing that we have that looks great, from this BOEM presentation today, is the idea of having hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of new platforms in the Gulf of Mexico, and it would be hugely beneficial to the fishers, the fishery, for forage fish and recruitment, everything. The council should get behind this, but, also, the council should make sure that the stakeholders will be able to fish around these structures. Spreading out effort would make a big difference in this localized depletion issue.

The VMS on both of my boats work really well, and one of them is about four years old. It's a triple-engine boat, and it goes real fast, and I cruise at like thirty-five knots, and I fish a lot, and I have no issues with it. The other one of my charter boats is a Nemo, and that's one of the units that they were talking about, and it's on the diesel boat, and it has worked really good. I did get an email, like two ago, that the battery is dead, and that's how good they are to let you know that it's not working, and I had one of the captains go down and plug it in, and so that's all I've got today, and I appreciate you all, and I look forward to seeing you later.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Hickman. Next up is -- I'm sorry. Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you. Scott, what's your opinion on amberjack, east and west, regional?

MR. HICKMAN: It's a huge difference. You know, our fish are hurt, and you've got to run a little further to catch them, and, you know, once again, I will point at Billy Broussard, and I've done a lot of research work out of central Louisiana, and the

amberjack biomass off of central Louisiana is like nothing in the Gulf of Mexico. It's hard to sample snapper in more than about 160 feet, because there are so many amberjacks. If we go over to the other side of the river, they're in short supply. They're undersized, and there's not a lot of them.

In some parts of Texas, in close, where we used to catch them in fifty miles, those fish aren't there anymore. If you get around Flower Garden Banks, those cutoffs out in those areas, we still have a lot of nice amberjacks, and so, you know, we've had these discussions before, and I believe that this is a good species to look at for doing an east-west Gulf split.

I think that, you know, a biomass component would be very helpful, and, you know, I heard the other day -- You know, I listened, coming in here, and you had mentioned that, and I know it's a tough thing to discuss with the council, but this is a good species to test it out on, and you came up with regional management for red snapper by the states, and this would be a bigger regional-management-type thing, and I think I would help with the rebuilding stocks of amberjack and recreational, commercial, and charter/for-hire access.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Next up is Jason Delacruz, followed by Joshua Ellender.

MR. JASON DELACRUZ: Real quick, first, I want to agree with Charlie Renier. He's right about the gags, and I apologize, Clay, and I've been hard on you, the last few years, about data lags and when we get things done, from what we did with red grouper, and now we're kind of doing the same thing with gags. He's right that we've caught more gags, in the last couple of years, than we have in a lot of years, and we are going to be in the same place. We're going to have fish coming out of our ears, with no quota, and it is what it is, and we've got to figure out a better way to work that system.

Like him, I have a lot of gag, compared to a lot of people, and, right now, my personal boats, just the boats that I own, and I have like a 200-pound trip limit to get through the end of the year, and there's going to be times when they're just going to throw fish back.

We can manage our fish better, if you let us control it, and so, when we start talking about season closures, on a commercial fishery that's an IFQ, it kind of freaks me out, because I'm

like that kind of defeats the whole purpose, and let me let my guys do their job, and be good at what they do, and try to avoid them. We have had trips where we've had 6,000 or 7,000 pounds of red grouper, and we have 200 pounds of gag, and so we can do that very successfully, and so give us that opportunity, and don't close the season and make me throw fish back.

roll that into the you amberjack conversation, unfortunately, this is a bycatch fishery, and I feel bad for somebody who thinks they're going to directed fish for amberjack, and I don't know how that's going to happen, because we weren't able to get the rules changed before it happened, and we just did it under an emergency rule, and so we have a thousand-pound trip limit in the commercial fishery right now, and that fishery will be closed the rest of the year, quarantee it, because I know guys that are going out and fishing like crazy, and so that fishery has to become a bycatch fishery, and I hope we go to this twelve-fish count, or whatever we do, so that my guys aren't throwing fish back when they catch them, and so that just doesn't make any sense.

Then, lastly, I am a VMS dealer, and I have been told that I am one of the biggest VMS dealers, and so I keep everybody else's VMSs working a lot, and there are some times where the VMSs don't work right, and maybe I see it more because I'm a dealer, and so you're very right on that, Susan, that that's becoming a problem, and now, with the systems crossing over, I had one of my fishermen that got a call today and said that he had a trip in 2021 that did not have a three-hour notice and that he was potentially going to get a thousand-dollar fine for a trip in 2021.

 My wife, which is who I'm probably really speaking for today, because she's reaching out about this, is trying to research it backwards, and, if I remember it, we had an issue that the VMS company -- That their system got screwed up, and it had to do with a Google crossover, and the problem is we have to understand that there are much more powerful players in this game, when it comes to the stuff we're using with VMS, because we use Google and things like that, and so security protocols cause emails to stop working properly, and he's staring at a thousand-dollar fine for nothing that he did wrong.

You know, we can show the track where we worked on it, but I guess we need to either be a little quicker to talk about it, when there's a problem, and I guess we must have new people in that arena right now, and they're looking up stuff and then getting back, because we're getting a lot of things that are

coming that are old, but that's a little worrisome.

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Like it needs to be a little bit more timely or try to look at the track record of what a guy is doing, and, if he's doing the right thing -- I mean, this particular boat caught 66,000 pounds of fish, on a rod-and-reel boat, and he had -- That was the only problem he had that year, and it's like, hey, don't threaten him with a fine, and let's try to work it out and figure out what we're doing wrong or right, and so, anyway, thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We've got a question for you. Go ahead, Mr. Strelcheck.

 MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Jason, for being here. I am curious, and you, as a VMS dealer -- I mean, we've heard a lot of comments today that commercial units, you know, have been in place for quite some time, and they're working fairly well, and now some are having some problems under the SEFHIER program.

Obviously, we did certify and type-approve new units when that program came online, GPS units, but are you seeing any trends, any certain units or companies, that are having problems, or it's kind of across-the-board with these newer units?

MR. DELACRUZ: My trend is that I'm only a dealer for one, and so I only see the CLS, and so it's kind of hard for me --Because I said I don't want to be a dealer for -- But I really need to express to you that it's like -- It is a weird thing, where Google protocols change for emails, and it will screw it up, and they didn't even know it.

 I mean, I have two or three emails back and forth, where it was like, hey, are you getting emails from this boat, and they say yes, and then it's a myriad of problems. It can be that they're getting them, but then you guys aren't getting them, and you guys aren't getting them, and I'm getting them, and it's all over the place, and so we're got to figure out some sort of -- I don't want to say flexibility, but, I mean, he's not bad actor, and you can see the bad actors, and let's focus on that, but, if you have guys that are being compliant -- These guys, most of these guys, don't do what I do.

They don't talk to you like I talk to you on a regular basis, and so, when somebody threatens them with a fine, they freak out. I mean, it's a stressful thing for them, and it's not as big of a deal for us, because we're used to dealing with you, and we know that everybody is trying to do the right thing, and so -- But I have seen a little bit of problems with the other

CLS, the Nemo, but it's not been bad, and it's mostly been battery issues, but my own personal charter boat, that I partner on, they called us and said, hey, you missed a report, and it was like four months, or five months, before, and could you fill that out, and I'm like, okay, and so not a problem, but that's just -- I don't know, and we've got to kind of work through these things, and they're a little bit tricky.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Joshua Ellender and then Randy is on deck. Go ahead, Mr. Ellender.

MR. JOSHUA ELLENDER: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen of the Gulf Council and staff. Thank you for your time and effort for continually trying to improve the fisheries of the Gulf of Mexico. For those of you who don't know me, my name is Joshua Ellender, and I own Ellender Charters and co-own and manage Cocoa Charters, which operates out of Cocodrie, Louisiana. I also serve on the Reef Fish and Coastal Migratory Advisory Panels for the Gulf Council.

The first topic is greater amberjack, and, as you all know, it has puzzled the council for many years of why it hasn't rebounded. Since the inception of Amendment 1 in 1990, regulations began on greater amberjack to reduce the overall harvest.

Starting in the year 2000, and still to this day, the stock status has been overfished, and it has been experiencing overfishing. It seems, no matter what we do, the stock status continues to decline. My recommendation is to try something different. I recommend exploring the option of state management for greater amberjack. This would help keep each state accountable for their own fishery, which could help pinpoint exactly where the overfishing is occurring.

Due to the extreme restraints coming forward in Amendment 54, this could be a great time to start the process of state management, and I would be happy to help with moving this process forward.

Secondly, I would like to comment on the modifications to the for-hire trip declarations. Data collection is vital to the conservation of our fisheries, and I applaud everyone who has been behind the design and implementation of a logbook process. With that being said, sometimes we can overcomplicate things. In my opinion, hailing-out to perform a charter makes sense. This helps to validate fishing effort and what fish were removed from our waters.

What doesn't make sense is hailing-out to move my boat a hundred yards to fuel up. I have tried to think of different points of view to justify this action, but I have found none, and so, with this, I support Preferred Option 4.

As for the VMS units, we run the Nemo, and we currently haven't had any issues, but we're still pretty new in our offshore charter business.

Going off of what people said about sharks, they're horrible in our area as well, inshore and offshore, and so I just agree with everybody else, that something needs to happen there, but I do thank you all for the time to speak today.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. We have a question for you from Mr. Schieble.

MR. SCHIEBLE: Real quick, Captain Ellender, thank you for coming down here today and talking to about this, and my only question is, on the Reef Fish AP, one of the recommendations that came out of there was for us to consider a full-retention amberjack fishery, and how do you feel about that? Do you have any opinion?

MR. ELLENDER: When we say full retention, can you define that for me, if you don't mind?

MR. SCHIEBLE: I think it's to eliminate discards.

MR. ELLENDER: Okay. All right, and so I think you would increase take, or speed up the take, if you do that, full retention, and so could that have a negative effect on season length, and then it turns into a derby season, potentially, and I still think, if you separate -- If you go to regional management, at a minimum, your fishermen will be fishing more of the biomass, as J.D. has spoken to, and -- I don't know, and I don't think that full retention is the way to go, just because I think it will cause a derby-type scenario, which I think it's in Magnuson-Stevens that that's not the way to go.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. We appreciate it.

44 MR. SCHIEBLE: Yes. Thank you. I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Next up is Randy Sobieraj.

MR. RANDY SOBIERAJ: How are you doing, council? My name is

Randy Sobieraj, owner and operator a fishing vessel out of Leesville, Louisiana, or Dulac, Louisiana, and I guess I don't have much to say about the fishery. I think you guys are well aware of what is hurting and what is not, but I had once heard that, if there's no kids in a fishery, or in an industry, there's no future, and, if there's no future, there's no light, and so I would like to ask ourselves, what we managing, if there's no future in this industry? I would hope to be able to get the same opportunities as my previous generation has, and that's all I would ask for, or at least have some kind of opportunities. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Next up is Doug Daigle, followed by Eric Brazer.

MR. DOUG DAIGLE: Thanks. Hi. I'm Doug Daigle, and I am the coordinator of the Louisiana Hypoxia Working Group, and also the Lower Mississippi River Sub-Basin Committee, which is affiliated with the Gulf of Mexico Hypoxia Taskforce, and I think most of you are familiar with that effort, you know, the Gulf hypoxia action plan, to try to reduce the dead zone in the Gulf, and it's been underway for over twenty years, and the involvement of the fishing industry and the council has been, you know -- It's come and gone, but I want to encourage you to become more engaged in it.

 The timing is good, because the action plan has some key milestones that are coming up, and we have a new farm bill that's going to be put together in Congress this year, and the farm bill is one of the key tools to alleviate the problem that is causing the low oxygen in the Gulf, which is nutrient loading from the Mississippi/Atchafalaya River Basin.

As an invitation and step towards some further engagement, I am submitting you all a draft resolution to consider, you know, about expressing support for the action plan, but, in the process of doing that, you know, I would invite you to learn more about it and engage more with that taskforce, for the council to do that, and so, going forward, I hope we can work on that together, and I'm happy to answer any questions.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Any questions? Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Thank you for coming, by the way. I may not be getting the right emails, and certainly I don't go out of my way to try to find the data, but I'm just curious, and I've not seen much information, like I did five or seven years ago, where it seemed to be a lot of press releases on annual estimates of the

area of coverage, and I am just curious, in the last several years, relative to five or ten years ago, and, you know, what is the size, relative size, of the hypoxic zone?

MR. DAIGLE: Well, it fluctuates, and things like hurricanes, you know, can lead to a smaller size, and, because it's fluctuating, when they do that cruise every year, that gives them a snapshot, but it's just that, and so, last year, it was a little smaller than they expected, because there was a storm of fronts, and, of course, this year, the river has been low, unlike some previous years, and so, anyway, long story short, the trend is one of growth, but, you know, the action plan is trying to reach an average size that's smaller, and so that's --

MR. ANSON: Thank you.

MR. DAIGLE: Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, sir. Next is Eric Brazer, followed by David Walker.

MR. ERIC BRAZER: Thank you very much, Mr. Chair and council. My name is Eric Brazer, Deputy Director of the Gulf of Mexico Reef Fish Shareholders Alliance. Thank you for the chance to speak, and I'm going to speak quickly, so I can stay within my allotted time.

First off, on triggerfish, we support the preferred alternative of going from sixteen to twenty-five fish. Thank you, guys, for providing the opportunity to the commercial sector to harvest its quota.

On amberjacks, like a lot of the guys that came before me, we're concerned that this has somehow gone from a greater amberjack document to a multispecies jacks document without your explicit direction, and so, if the problem is identification, the solution isn't to lump everything together into one document, and it's turn Emily and Carly lose and let them do what they're best at, and so you guys got it.

Commercial logbooks, we support it, and it's a long time coming, and we're concerned about the rollout and the implementation. We're going to look at voluntary testing, but, the more we can hear from the agency on operations and technical support, trainings, things like that, the better the compliance and the better the data.

48 On allocations, if you're going to look at allocations, please

do it holistically. Look at allocations, look at reallocations, look at de facto reallocations, and, quite frankly, you should look at landings and discards, when it comes to allocations, as well. If you're going to do this, do it right, and look at the whole thing.

IFQs, speaking of comprehensive and deliberate and holistic, for the IFQ system, we support the process that you're developing to come together and identify goals and objectives. Some folks want to jump right in and develop alternatives, but, as we've said for a while, how can you build-out the solution if you can't agree on the problem and the goals and objectives of any changes you may want to make, and so we support this process.

Finally, in my last minute, most of you are familiar with the reef fish quota bank, and it's a program that we built almost ten years ago to help get red snapper allocation into the hands of fishermen that need it for discards and next-generation commercial fishermen.

I just wanted to give you a quick update. We just kicked off our ninth year of operation, and we got a loan, a couple of years ago, and we bought 1 percent red snapper shares, plus we have a few thousand pounds that we lease out, and so we lease out about 70,000 pounds every year.

In Quarter 1, right now, we're working with fifteen fishermen across ten communities, from Texas to Louisiana to Fort Myers, and we accept applications on a rolling basis, but they are approved quarterly, and so the next opportunity to access allocation is going to be in Quarter 2, and I'm happy to talk with any of you guys in more detail this week, and I'm hoping that you can help me spread the word.

The last thing on this, in my last fifteen seconds, is one of the problems we're hearing is that, when IFQ shares become available, the chunks are too large, and they get bought-up too quickly, before some of the smaller operators can pull together the capital. I really want to thank Maria Star, and the agency, for their work to make the finance program more accessible, and I am really wrapping up, Mr. Chair, but we're trying to come up with a stop-gap.

We were approached by a commercial fisherman who is selling some of his shares, and we're partnering with him to take those shares and break them up into smaller chunks and get them out to some of the smaller operations. We already have a few folks interested to buy those shares, and I'm out of time, and so I'm

happy to talk with you guys more later, offline, and please help me spread the word, and we're trying to get these shares, smaller chunks, into the hands of the smaller operators, and thank you, council staff, for getting the Ecosystem Technical Committee up and running and meeting in April. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. I appreciate your testimony. All right. Next up, we have Captain David Walker, an ex-council member. Thank you for coming to join us, Captain Walker.

 MR. DAVID WALKER: Thank you. Thank you for the opportunity, and happy new year to everyone that I haven't seen so far this year. I began fishing in 1975, and I was twelve years old, and my dad took me reef fishing, and I caught a twenty-five-pound gag grouper, and I was hooked, you know, and so, in 1984, I began commercial fishing, and I have loved it.

Like I said, my name is David Walker, from Alabama, commercial fisherman, and I would like to begin with Dr. Bob Shipp had mentioned about sharks, and I would just like to echo a lot of what he said, and one thing that I'm not sure that all you council members know about is your boat runs seven or eight knots, and a shark finds you, and then you move, and they follow you. You run an hour or two, and the sharks just swim behind you, and you might get it down, and then you have to move again, and so I'm just echoing a lot of what you're hearing, and they are a problem, and so I would like to bring that up.

Triggerfish, I would like -- I do support the twenty-five-fish bag limit, and I've heard a lot of testimony about electronic logbooks for the commercial fishery, and that would be something that we would welcome, and it could expedite getting the data in.

It was mentioned of the platforms, and I can remember, at one time, there were so many platforms off of Louisiana that it was running the gauntlet. You had to avoid the rigs, and then you had to avoid the cans with the lines hanging off of it, and they have diminished, and I would hope to see some of these rigs go into reefs in the future, and I'm just keeping it kind of short today, but it's good to see you all. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. We have a question for you from Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Walker. With your past on the council, and you talked about sharks, and do you have a recommendation for us today of a path forward that we should try

to go down and work on with the shark issues?

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MR. WALKER: I certainly think it's something that we need to explore. I mean, it's gotten worse, and I have noticed, in her testimony, and some other folks, that, since the BP oil spill, it seems like it's -- I don't know if it's the fish that they normally feed on, or the abundance is more of sharks, or a combination of everything, but I think it's something that we need to explore, to maybe open it up and target some of these fish, and, you know, we all hear about rebuilding the reef fish, and so we've got to find some kind of balance in there somewhere about, you know, giving the sharks some balance with the snapper. Everyone here enjoys catching snapper.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Walker. Just to make sure, for folks that are online, and just to make a point that the council does not manage sharks, and so they're strictly managed by the Highly Migratory Species Division, and we can write letters and provide comments and such, but we do not have direct management responsibility. All right. Next up is Captain Green, and then Sean Heverin is on deck.

MR. JIM GREEN: Good afternoon, Chairman and council. Jim Green, and I'm the President of the Destin Charter Boat Association, and I'm President of the Charter Fishermen's Association, and I'm speaking on behalf of both organizations today.

Gag grouper, I defer to Dylan. Dylan did an excellent job explaining our stance on it. Action 1, Alternative 2d, Action 2, Alternative 2, with a September opening.

 Jacks, you've all been beat over the head with the jack complex thing today, and so I'm going to add to it that, you know, I understand the intent, but it's definitely -- We don't need to inject other fish into another attempt to manage the greater amberjack.

Emily has done a great job, and I was like, hey, Emily, you should do a blog post on misidentification of jacks, and she did one last week, and so using that, and the pictures that she had from that document, and putting it on the Fish Rules app -- It's great to read that thing, but I fish 250 days out of the year, and I look at that app a lot, for the questions from other fishermen too, and so putting it on there and having it onboard for people to use is a great idea. DCBA and CFA support Action 1, Alternative 3, and we strongly urge the Considered but Rejected, pertaining to the jack complex being involved in the

document.

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The trip declarations, please take final action, and we appreciate it. This will help relieve the burden on some fishermen that work hard to stay compliant.

The permit swapping in Texas, generally, the biggest concern for our industry is what allocation is being affected by this. If they're a state boat, it comes off the state. If they're a forhire, and they're compliant with SEFHIER, then you take it off the federal, but they're following permit policy, and, you know, I wouldn't call it a loophole. I would call it a business plan, and we shouldn't just go changing it up just because you don't like that. If you do, then there's a path for that at the permit policy department.

I'm going to close with sector separation. In August of last year, the Gulf Council passed a scoping document, to flesh out a scoping document, and I know that there is a lot going on, but there's always a lot going on at this Gulf Council, and so, if we at least get it somewhere on the schedule in the future, and know that we're pushing forward with that, and give our industry the opportunity to manage these fish, similar to what we did in Amendment 40 -- You know, in Amendment 40, we took an allocation, and we fished within it. We were sustainable, and we were accountable, and we got more days over that, and we're easily identified as a sector.

 You know, we've got permits, and we represent a lot of fishing effort on the recreational side, and we should have the opportunity to take the fish that we catch for those anglers and be able to apply a system that has proved to be accountable and sustainable and, most important for our business model, stable, and so I really appreciate it. I'm out of time, but I was going to speak to sharks, but thank you for the opportunity today.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: Captain Green, what are you seeing with the shark population?

 MR. GREEN: Thank you for that. I picked that up from other people that are way better at this than me. I'm not the sharpest, but I pay attention, but, like everybody said, we're seeing an explosion.

When it comes to sharks, I think, you know, where we lose this, and I understand that we don't manage them, but, just speaking

in general terms, you know, I heard Andy, or somebody way smarter than me, say that we were talking like a fifty or sixty or a hundred-year timeline to rebuild them, or something like that, and that's not realistic to us.

We see the sandbar shark, the ridgeback sandbar shark, has exploded, and why don't you take what's going on with those and then model your metrics for management of sharks off of that, because they have come back tenfold, and, you know, these are apex predators, the mammals and the sharks, and they don't have — You know, they don't have very many natural predators, and they are exploding, and it's dangerous, in many different ways, and so I would urge the council to write a letter to whoever is the regulatory body of this and start thinking about revising these rebuilding timelines and make it something that is actually measurable.

We're not going to get back to the Cretaceous period, you know, and it's just not going to happen, but we need to find something that is stable for them and can coexist with us, and I appreciate the question, Ms. Boggs. I have a SkyMate, and it's awesome.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Sean Heverin, followed by Mike Jennings.

MR. SEAN HEVERIN: My name is Sean Heverin, and I currently live in Madeira Beach, but I fish in Louisiana and the South Atlantic. I have longlined, bandit fished, rod-and-reel, and I'm currently a fish dealer, and I own three longline boats.

One of the most important topics I think that needs that be addressed is sharks, and I'm urging the council to maybe get some kind of joint partnership with the HMS council, that manages the shark fishery, to work together in the Gulf to develop a solution. Sharks are great bait, and why don't we harvest some sharks to recycle back into our fishery and use on — Whether they're longline boats or stone crabbers or blue crabbers, and, you know, we could give business to a lot of fish houses and bait dealers along the Gulf coast, by letting them harvest sharks and then resell them back to the fishermen that are operating out of their docks.

I support the triggerfish increase that you guys are talking about. As a fisherman in Louisiana, and I've only fished there for about five years, and I did notice a big change in the removal of the oil rigs and structure, and it's definitely affected the habitat of amberjacks, and the kingfish population,

because we don't have as many different rigs to support the bait where the kingfish migrate through. I think that adding these wind platforms and allowing the fishermen to fish near the platforms would be very positive, not only for the commercial sector, but recreational charters, and it would bring business to the State of Louisiana and Texas and Alabama, and so I think that's important.

Other than that, I mean, on the VMS thing, I mean, at the end of the day, the VMS, they work fine, and you can login and set it up and hail-out and hail-in, but it's an electronic device, and all electronic devices and programs break. I was sitting at the table here trying to do six landings earlier today, for boats that are offloading in Madeira Beach, and, right now, my dealer account is messed up, and so I have to manually submit my landings, and then somebody has to put that stuff in, and so every electronic device, or program, is going to have errors, and there is problems, and so, you know, just kind of work with us, and we're trying to do the right things.

I came from the South Atlantic fishery, and I have a lot of friends that are still over there, and there's a lot of outlaws without the VMS system, and so, overall, I think the VMS are kind of keeping everybody in-check, and everybody is kind of trying to do the right thing with them, but it's an electronic device, and there are going to be problems with them. I don't want to keep you guys any longer. Have a nice day.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Next up is Mike Jennings, followed by Richard Fischer.

MR. MIKE JENNINGS: Good afternoon, council and Chairman. Thank you for having me today. My name is Mike Jennings, and I own two federally-permitted charter boats and one reef fish and mackerel commercial boat in Freeport, Texas. I am the President of the Gulf Fisheries Research Foundation, and I'm also a certified installer and a distributor for CLS America VMS products.

Real quickly, I want to touch on -- It's been talked about several times, but on the gag groupers, just to the point that I support, in Action 1, Alternative 2d, and, in Action 2, Alternative 2, a September 1 opening, on amberjacks. Also, a September 1 opening is what I support on that.

I want to ask the council, real quickly, to continue moving forward, on the commercial side, with our logbooks and the discussion about the electronic logbooks, and I believe,

personally, that it would make my life a whole lot easier. I have had, also, some issues with the logbook office losing logbooks, one of six, when they were all six in the same envelope, and so that kind of stuff gets irritating.

My main point today is talking about the boats in south Texas and these permits, and that model of fishing that wintertime fishery was a model for all of us prior to the rule of 30B, and we can argue the merits of that or otherwise, and that's not my point today, but the point is that those boats down there, in my opinion, they are following the federal regulation.

That's a lot of hoops for them to jump through, and I applaud them. It works for them, but the problem with it is that we're seeing those fish being reported as landings on the charter/for-hire allocation, and those are two separate allocations. To me, that's a reporting issue within the agency, and I have no doubt whatsoever that, when we sit back and look at this, they obviously don't have a permit on them, and they're obviously within state waters, and the federal season is closed. Not only that, but they're jumping through hoops, and, of their own accord, going above and beyond, by reporting those fish on their reporting devices that they're not even required to do so by regulation.

It's something that we can take and see those three facts and say, well, okay, those are fish that are being caught in state waters, and they come off of this allocation and not this allocation, and I think that's a simple fix, without going in and attempting to crush someone's business model, simply because they're doing everything correctly, but we don't like it, and I applaud them, and I hope you all can find an easy fix for that, without major regulatory changes, and I believe that's it for today, and I appreciate it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: You're not going to believe this, but tell me about king mackerel. What do you see? You commercial fish for king mackerel, and we've had a lot of discussion, and I know we've already passed the document, but I want to keep a pulse on it.

MR. JENNINGS: So I hear people talking about this app today, and I use the fish app on the commercial and the recreational side daily, and, on my last trip, between -- A commercial trip, and it was between Christmas and New Year's, and I pulled it up, and now I forget, and I think it was twenty -- It was less than 30 percent of the king mackerel allocation was caught in the

western Gulf of Mexico.

I can tell you right now, when we can't even catch barely over a quarter of our king mackerel allocation in the western zone, we're in trouble, and we saw a few spurts during the summertime of king mackerel that would show up on some bottom, historical bottom, and it would come in every year, and you would roll in there, and you would catch a limit in fifteen minutes, and you're like, finally, they're here, and they're just late, and you go out two days later and you catch one.

It was just -- It was the strangest thing, but our king mackerel numbers are in trouble, whether it's water quality or temperature of the water or, you know, cyclical migrations, and that's for someone smarter than me to work that one out, but we're lacking a lot of our king mackerel in the zone that I fish in. Just a few years ago, and for most of fishing career, you just tripped over them. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Richard Fischer, followed by Buddy Guindon.

MR. RICHARD FISCHER: Good afternoon, Mr. Chair and members of the council. Thank you all for allowing me to speak. Richard Fischer, representing the Louisiana Charter Boat Association and the offshore fleet here in Louisiana. Welcome back to Louisiana. I wish we had better weather for you all. Who knows, and maybe the sun will come out tomorrow, and let's cross our fingers.

 Thank you all so much for what you all are doing on logbooks and giving our guys a little bit more time and not have to worry about multiple hail-outs, and so thank you all for the preferred alternative. We support it, and we hope that you all go ahead and finalize it and pass it tomorrow.

Ms. Boggs, I want to thank you, and I appreciate you for what you said about what's been going on, and I'm sorry that's been happening to you on the logbook front, and, you know, it's, unfortunately, been a reality of the program, and I've heard a lot of similar things in Louisiana, from a lot of our guys, but, also, I do want to thank Mr. Strelcheck for the comments that you made about NOAA Fisheries looking into the problems and fixing those problems, and I also do want to give a shoutout to Dr. Michelle Masi, who has been great, from an outreach perspective, from a communication perspective, from a hands-on perspective, working with captains individually and helping solve their problems.

In fact, she was on the phone with one of our captains just last week, to straighten out one of those issues, and so, you know, despite a lot of the complaints that you all have heard from me over the years, we do want to shoutout the good things and the help that we've gotten on that program.

I want to switch gears to amberjack now, and let's talk a little state management. You know, two meetings ago, over in Corpus Christi, Texas, there was a motion that was put up, and passed, to go ahead and look into state management for amberjack, and we're two meetings later, and it's still on the action guide, and we're wondering if we should rename it the inaction guide, because it's still pretty far down the list, and so I would like to see a motion tomorrow, if it's the appropriate thing for you guys to do, and I'm not sure what the protocols are, but to go ahead and see if we can move it up to a higher rung on the action guide and actually go ahead and hopefully have a document ready for the next meeting, or the meeting after, and get things rolling for amberjack state management, and, of course, we would like to see if the states would have the option to go ahead and manage their charter boats in that system, and so that's something that we would, of course, support, and we hope it's something that you all go ahead and consider here, moving forward here, pretty quickly.

That's really all I have, and the last thing I wanted to say is I wanted to thank you, Mr. Chair, for the shoutout for my dad yesterday, and that was really awesome, and really appreciated, and it meant a lot to us, and I am happy to take any questions. Thank you all for the time.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We appreciate your dad's service on this council, and he's a very good scientist, and so he's very much missed. Any questions? All right. Thank you very much.

MR. FISCHER: Thank you, all.

MR. BUDDY GUINDON: I am only up here because Bob Gill forced me up here. He sent me a text, and I guess I want you to know that I've been fishing lately, and I had a couple of really good trips down there in Dr. Stunz's area, and there's some good fishing down there, and I am going to help clean that up for you. I'm going next week.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Buddy Guindon, and then Jay Mullins is on deck.

We have a movement, in committee, in the Reef Fish Committee, to

talk about maybe advancing the five-year red snapper review, and maybe accomplishing some things and putting it to rest, and I'm sixty-seven. If it takes another ten years, I may not be here to see it, and so I hope you really do that. I hope you get ahold of it, and let's work through whatever issues there are, that are perceived issues or real issues, and give it some due diligence. Give it some hard work. Give it some thought, and represent the people that are here speaking to you.

I loved what Mr. Dyskow said about let's just let the noise go away from the outside. The people that came into a management system that was already in place are here making a lot of noise, and they're not involving themselves in the rules that you set when you put this management system in place, or they would be out buying shares and involving themselves with getting in this business, and they're looking to you to give them something for free, and there is enough of that going on in this country. If we just let people earn --

I would love to see you do something with amberjacks. It's been going the wrong way for a long time. There's been many years of management, and it might be the fact that you keep making the fish bigger, and maybe we should start making them smaller, and, if you want to really, really improve the stock of fish in the Gulf of Mexico, put the commercial fishery on a full retention fishery, so we stop wasting fish because we don't want to participate, because we're mad that we don't get any quota. It's the best thing for the fishery. Let's work on that baby first, and let's see where it lands.

You guys are doing a great job, and keep it up and move things forward. I know that Mr. Dyskow would like to see some things move forward. He's a businessman, and it probably drags him down to be here a little bit, but thanks for your time.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Captain Guindon. All right. Next up is Jay Mullins. Mr. Mullins, are you there?

MR. JAY MULLINS: Good afternoon. Thank you for having me. My wife left out of town, and so I've got the daddy duties. I want to speak on the gags a little bit. We consistently run behind on our data, and I don't feel like our data is very complete. We do a lot of hook-and-line, or vertical, data, when we look at a stock assessment, instead of doing a longline.

Instead of using a longline, to see the full reef composition, and I know everybody is doing their best with the data they've got, and I respect that, but it still seems to be a snapshot, or

one frame, out of a whole reel, and so I would like to see, at sometime in the future, that maybe we could incorporate longlines, the longlines to do stock assessments, instead of running old data like that.

In saying that, we're looking at a 2019 stock assessment, and all of us active fishermen know that we're moving into a new cycle of fish, and that's where the adaptive catch share program would make strides forward for helping NOAA keep up, in real time, with what's actually going on on the water. It sounds like a great management tool, and we could stay real time with how the fish stocks are responding, not to mention that it would give new entrants a chance to get their feet wet.

 Anybody that has been in this from the beginning of the catch share program got paid handsomely from BP, and we didn't have to buy nothing, and it was given as a gift, you know, a right to fish, and it was a great idea about going out and buying something.

Well, Jim Zurbrick asked me why I didn't go out and buy red grouper, whatever year it was, when it was down there at \$6.00, or \$4.00, a pound. It's kind of hard to go buy something when I just lost forty-some-thousand pounds of red grouper, you know, because our stocks are in bad shape, and then not to mention the 80 percent reduction of gags last year, and, in my eyes, that doesn't fit for a strong business model, to sink your money into a dying ship.

 Most off, I really want to say about our fish, and our stocks are not in good shape. Do I agree with the numbers and percentage of males with the gags? No, and I think it's incomplete, but the size composition definitely dictates that all of our stocks in the eastern Gulf are in bad shape.

 A mutton stock assessment is coming up, and our muttons are in bad shape, and all of our stocks are not doing well, and what I am asking the council to look at -- We're all going to eat crow, like Ms. Boggs said, and we need to have a full reef fish closure during the spawn.

We're not going to like it, and we didn't like it back in 2000, but, boy oh boy, the greatness that we've seen, when it got opened back up in 2010, was like no other. I am asking the council to look heavily into weighing not just the gag, or a certain type, so we shift -- What I don't want to see is one complex get shut down so that we shift all the effort to another species. I'm asking that the council would look at a full reef

fish closure. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Mullins, we appreciate your testimony. All right. I believe that's everybody that we had virtually and inperson, and did we miss anybody? Did anybody sign-up and did not get a chance to be heard that signed-up? I am not seeing anybody raising their hands. All right, and so it's ten minutes to five. Dr. Simmons had something she wanted to say. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so I wanted to just say a few things about you, Chairman Diaz, since this is your last council meeting as the Chair, about your leadership, and so it's been truly a pleasure to have you at the helm.

Your rich history in the Gulf of Mexico fisheries have made you an incredible and thoughtful and confident leader on the council. Dale spent his entire career working with the marine resources of the Gulf of Mexico. He retired as the Director at the Office of Marine Fisheries for the Mississippi Department of Marine Resources in 2013.

During his career, he worked as an owner and captain of a fifty-two-foot commercial shrimp and oyster vessel, as a marine law enforcement officer, as a fisheries scientist, and as a fisheries administrator. We are honored to have worked with Dale since 2011. He served as the Vice Chairman from 2018 through 2021, and then he became the Chair in 2021.

During his tenure with the council, he has also served as the Chair of Habitat, Sustainable Fisheries, Law Enforcement, Shrimp, Red Drum, Personnel, and the Ad Hoc Restoration Committees. In your leadership role, you have helped council staff with difficult employment issues and the return to office after the COVID-19 pandemic. We look forward to your continued service and future contributions on the council, but we wanted to thank you for your service as the Chair and Vice Chair.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Simmons, for those kind words, and, while I'm just stepping aside out of leadership, I will say that leadership, for this council, is fairly easy, because we have such great staff, and I have to commend you and Dr. Froeschke and the rest of the staff.

We've got a hardworking staff, and you see people talking about they want things to come up quicker, and the staff is working full steam ahead, and I just can't say enough about the hard work of the staff and how good of a job that you all do every single meeting, and so I appreciate that, and so, with that, that's enough of that for one day, and we're going to call it a day, and I appreciate everything, and we are going to start up at 8:00 a.m. in the morning, and we're going to start working down our agenda, in order. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the meeting recessed on February 1, 2023.)

February 2, 2023

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION

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 The Full Council of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council reconvened at the Hilton Baton Rouge in Baton Rouge, Louisiana on Thursday morning, February 2, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Dale Diaz.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Good morning, everyone. I would like to welcome folks back to the final day of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council meeting, and we're going to jump right into our committee reports this morning, and we're going to start off -- We're going to follow the agenda just as it's written and work our way down the agenda, and we're going to start first with the Administrative/Budget Committee and General Spraggins.

COMMITTEE REPORTS ADMINISTRATIVE/BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. The Administrative/Budget Committee report from January 30, 2023, and I'm the Chair, Joe Spraggins, and the committee adopted the agenda, Tab G, Number 1, after adding a discussion about public comment under Other Business. The minutes of the August 2022 meeting were approved as written, Tab G, Number 2.

 We reviewed and discussed the proposed modifications to the council's Statement of Organization Practices and Procedures, the SOPPs, Tab G, Numbers 4(a) and (c). Committee members provided suggestions to clarify specific verbiage in the antiharassment policy for process participants, Tab G, Number 4(a).

A committee member suggested that the council reiterate that the

policy is intended to cover all participants, including members of the public. The NMFS representative spoke to encourage the reporting of any case of harassment to NMFS, as it has multiple resources in order to support various situations.

Discussion about the frequency of members' participation in training resulted in the recommendation that the following policy and verbiage be included in the SOPPs as the last paragraph in Section 4.8.

The committee recommends, and I so move, that antiharassment training should be completed at the time of appointment or reappointment of council members, SSC members, and AP members. State directors and their designees should complete antiharassment training every three years and at the time of appointment. That motion carried with no opposition.

The committee recommends, and I so move, that the council approve the modifications to Sections 4.8, and 4.8.1 of the council SOPPs.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we basically have two motions right now that we're dealing with, and so the first motion, that antiharassment training should be completed at the time of appointment or reappointment of the council members, SSC members, and AP members. State directors and their designees should complete antiharassment training every three years and at the time of appointment. Is there any discussion on that motion? Mr. Anson.

 MR. ANSON: Just so it's clear, I mean, "should be completed" is not an absolute, and so I just wanted to bring that up, and then, also, in regard to, you know, documentation, I guess, is the intent, at least at this time, for the state directors, and designees, to be providing documentation that they have completed their state training? I just wanted to ask.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so my understanding is that the state folks would be completing the same training that we're asking the other council members to, and, at that time, I think there's like a certificate of completion that we would get from that member.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Gill.

48 MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just a point of clarity.

In the written description, it says that the policy is intended to cover all participants, and should we not add "except for council staff", to clarify that they're going to be under a separate policy?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: I don't know, and we can have Bernie bring up the policy, but I thought we did that in the draft, and so Tab G, Number 4(a).

MR. GILL: Where I was coming from was that, yes, the policy we discussed and approved was for everybody but council staff, and a separate policy was coming for council staff, and you made it quite clear, during the meeting, that was the case, but, here, it suggests that it's everybody, and I'm just suggesting that maybe clarity would help, if we make that separation.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Bernie, could you just pull up the draft changes to Tab G, Number 4(a), and so that particular section on the training is just one tiny piece of the whole antiharassment policy in the SOPPs, which addresses council process participants, and then we have a link to our handbook for council employees. I don't -- If you think that's not explicit, I'm open to suggestions.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Did you have something on this, General Spraggins?

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: No, and I think she answered it, but, you know, one of the reasons that -- I don't think they can direct state directors to take it. I think that the directors -- You know, the states do that, but I think, for all of us -- I don't think anybody on this council has a problem trying to take it, but I don't think, by law, that you can direct it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: I recognize that, you know, everyone here doesn't have a problem taking it, but I'm just thinking of the future, you know, as to how strict we want the requirement that individuals participating in the process take the training, because "should" is not -- Again, "should" just says they should take it, but it doesn't mean they have to or shall take it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would

suggest that Ms. Levy perhaps weigh-in here, but I think it should be "should recommend", or "should request", and maybe "request" is the word we want to use, and, you know, we can be very irritating and aggravating if you don't complete the training.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I am not seeing Ms. Levy waving her hand. Did you have something, General? All right, and so we've had some discussion on this, and nobody is making a move to alter this motion at this point. Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion carries. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Okay. The second motion is the committee recommends, and I so move, that the council approve modifications to Section 4.8 and 4.8.1 of the council SOPPs.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? The motion carries. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: All right. Next is staff provided an overview of the Law Enforcement Technical Committee's recommendations on the fishing violation section of the SOPPS outlined in Section 2.6, Advisory Panels (APs)/Fishing Industry Advisory Committees (FIACs). The committee agreed with the recommendations of the LETC to amend the SOPPs as presented in Tab G, Number 4(c).

The committee recommends, and I so move, that the council approve the modifications to the SOPPs as recommended by the LETC and proposed in Tab G, Number 4(c).

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: We have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing none, the motion carries. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Okay. We reviewed and approved the proposed 2023 activities and contract, Tag G, Number 5(a) and (b). During the discussion of proposed activities, Tab G, Number 5(a), a committee member requested that staff consider and budget to hold an SSC and Reef Fish AP meeting in the western Gulf.

The NMFS representative requested that additional meetings be considered in coordination with council staff and ongoing meetings to engage the for-hire sector in additional outreach and education materials.

 Staff presented a draft contract outlined for an essential fish habitat project, including timeline, maximum budget request, and product deliverables. The committee recommends, and I so move, to recommend approval of the proposed EFH contract, as presented.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. We have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Seeing no discussion, is there any opposition to the motion? The motion carries. General Spraggins.

 GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Okay. We reviewed the 2023 budget, Tab G, Number 6. Although the full funding for 2023 is not known at this time, the projected budget includes the council's consideration of increasing each state and the commission's liaison contracts by \$5,000 in funding.

A committee member pointed out that Florida provides more uniformed officer support than the other states, due to the number of meetings held in the state at the council office. The Florida representative noted that the proposed increase is anticipated to help this situation and will continue to discuss any further needs with the state agency leadership. Staff noted that consideration to provide additional funding is usually given if funds are available at the end of the five-year award period.

The committee recommends, and I so move, that the council approve a \$5,000 increase in funding in 2023 for the state and commission liaison contracts.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. We have a committee motion. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so apologies, and I think, during committee, I misspoke when I suggesting that we put in the 2023, upon writing the report up and reviewing it, and so our intent here would be to budget for this also in 2024, with the knowledge that it's the end of our five-year award, and there could be additional funds, and so the \$50,000, regardless, in 2023 and 2024, and we'll see if there's more at the end of that five-year grant cycle, and so I think, if we could just maybe make a substitute motion and scratch through the "2023", and that would handle it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Would anybody entertain making that substitute motion? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Well, I will make the substitute motion, for

discussion, to approve a \$5,000 increase in funding for the state and commission liaison contracts.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Is there a second for that motion? It's seconded by Mr. Dugas. Is there further discussion? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So, Carrie, this would be a \$5,000 increase until we change it? Okay. I just wanted to be clear, and so it's not just through 2024, and we would have to look at it again, if we wanted to change it. Okay. I just wanted clarification.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we have a substitute motion on the board to improve a \$5,000 increase in funding for state and commission liaison contracts. It's seconded. Is there any further discussion? Is there any opposition to the motion? The motion carries. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Okay. Discussion of the Advisory Panels Due for Reappointment in 2023 --

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: General Spraggins, I'm sorry. Mr. Gill.

 MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. As I recollect, during the committee meeting, or after the committee meeting, you made the suggestion that we consider increased funding for the FWC's additional workload, because everything happens in Florida, and, as I recall that discussion, Dr. Sweetman was going to go back and consult and come back to us with their thoughts on that suggestion and give the appropriate amount, and so, before we leave this, it seems, to me, this is the time for that discussion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Absolutely. If Dr. Sweetman would like to discuss that, we could do that right now. Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Mr. Gill. We are okay with the \$5,000 increase, and we're not requesting any additional funds.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Sweetman. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: The only thing I had with that is I thought this -- As you're reading into it, that they normally don't add this, and, Dr. Simmons, you'll have to ask if this is true, but we normally don't give additional funds like that until we see if we have funds at the end of the year, end of the contract, and is there funds available, Dr. Simmons?

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so are you referring to 2023 or --

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I am referring to the \$5,000 that we all talked about, as far as giving Florida, which I'm 100 percent for, but I just want to know that there's funds available for

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Yes, sir, right now, and so this \$5,000 is going to go to all -- Or be available to all of the states and the commission, for a total of \$50,000.

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Okay, and my understanding is that this is an additional \$5,000.

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18 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Right, and they're currently 19 getting \$45,000.

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Yes. Okay. Maybe I'm not making my point.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: It's for an additional \$5,000, and so for a total of \$50,000 to each of the states and the commission.

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Yes, ma'am, but what I'm talking about is the additional on top of that, and didn't we talk about giving Florida another \$5,000 for the law enforcement?

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UNIDENTIFIED: (The comment is not audible on the recording.)

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: He didn't want it?

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35 DR. SWEETMAN: We're not greedy.

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Mississippi will take it.

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39 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Whenever you're ready, General.

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GENERAL SPRAGGINS: All right. Now we'll get off of that, and 41 42 may I say that, if it hadn't been for Mr. Gill, I wouldn't have 43 got there. All right.

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45 Discussion of Advisory Panels Due for Reappointment in 2023, during the discussion to determine if the Red Drum and the CMP 46 47 AP committees should be repopulated this year, it was noted that

48 the Red Drum Committee has not met since it was appointed. 1 2

As no activities are currently planned for this group, and in consideration of the fact that the panel can be reappointed at any time in the future, the committee decided that it was unnecessary to change the membership of the Red Drum Committee. The committee recommends, and I so move, that the council advertise to repopulate the CMP AP only.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. We have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Seeing no discussion, is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing none, the motion carries. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: All right. Discussion of Public Comment Process, a committee member pointed out that the council and SSC may benefit from considering alternative ways to incorporate public comments into the deliberative process.

The member suggested that garnering public comment during different times other than when the council traditionally has taken public comment may better inform the process and discussion of issues under consideration. Staff indicated that the Council Coordination Committee's subcommittee of communications staff planned to discuss this particular issue during its meeting planned in February. Staff will develop a presentation for the next O&E Committee to inform the council of the results. Mr. Chair, this concludes my report.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, General Spraggins. Was there any other business to come before the Administrative and Budget Committee? Seeing none, that concludes this committee. We're going to move right into the Coral Committee and Dr. Frazer.

CORAL COMMITTEE REPORT

DR. FRAZER: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so the Coral Committee report. The committee adopted the agenda, Tab N, Number 1, and approved the minutes, Tab N, Number 2, of the August 2022 meeting as written.

Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Proposed Rule, Tab N, Number 4, staff presented the recommendations provided by the Coral, Shrimp, Reef Fish, Spiny Lobster, and Coastal Migratory Pelagic Advisory Panels regarding the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary proposed rule. The council will submit the letter to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary by February 17, 2023.

 A committee member asked if the Reef Fish AP had any comments or recommendations about the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary expansion to include Pulley Ridge. The Reef Fish AP chair noted that the AP did not make any comments specific to that region, because no additional fishing regulations were proposed in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary proposed rule.

Regarding the no-anchor regulation for Pulley Ridge, the committee chair asked if the current designation of the area as a habitat area of particular concern and the associated anchoring prohibition would be extended to all vessels and not just fishing vessels.

NOAA General Counsel responded that an HAPC designation for essential fish habitat would trigger a consultation to protect the habitat, but not automatically extend a no-anchor regulation to all vessels. NMFS and the council solely have the authority to regulate fishing and fishing vessels only. Another agency would have to enforce any no-anchor regulation for all vessels.

A committee member asked if the council staff had consulted with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission regarding the recommendations to be provided to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Staff affirmed open communication with FWC and noted that Dr. Sweetman has been the council liaison at various AP meetings where the draft rule was discussed.

A committee member recommended that the council's letter include comments on the definition of a no-anchor regulation and to remove push poles and power poles from the definition, as these do not generally pose a physical threat to coral habitat.

The committee member also recommended clarified language in the letter regarding increasing resources to enhance law enforcement presence in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, as the funds dedicated to FWC Law Enforcement have been substantially reduced.

 The AP chairs addressed the committee and conveyed key discussion items from their meetings. The Shrimp AP chair highlighted the enforcement implications associated with the proposed sanctuary expansion and commented that the data utilized for the economic impact analysis should be updated with more recent information. The Shrimp AP Chair also mentioned that the AP did not find the rationale for the boundary expansion to be particularly compelling. Therefore, the group reiterated the motions expressed in response to the 2019 draft environmental impact statement opposing the proposed sanctuary

expansion.

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The Reef Fish AP chair commented that the AP was pleased to see the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary working to pursue its conservation goals while also listening to stakeholders' concerns regarding proposed area closures.

The CMP AP chair recognized the importance of coral protection efforts, but suggested that the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary address broad-scale water quality issues before moving forward with the proposed sanctuary expansion. The CMP AP chair also relayed the AP's opposition to incorporating the Pulley Ridge HAPC into the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, given the concern that it would diminish, or interfere, with the council's authority to develop fishing regulations specific to this area.

Ms. Dieveney, Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary staff, presented the expected timeline in which the Protocol for Cooperative Fisheries Management and the final EIS are expected to be finalized, Tab N, Number $4\,(c)$.

The current plan is to include the definition of "traditional fishing" in the protocol and finalize the interagency agreement before the FEIS is published. In the instance where all parties do not agree on the protocol, Ms. Dieveney commented that the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary would have to determine next steps that would honor the partnerships with the agencies involved as well as the public requests.

A committee member asked if the council would be able to provide comment on the definition of traditional fishing. Ms. Dieveney responded that the plan is to present a draft to the council for comment, that stakeholders can provide comments during public testimony, and that all agencies have to agree and sign the protocol for it to take effect.

 NOAA General Counsel reminded the committee that, under the National Marine Sanctuaries Act, the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary is required to consult with the councils to review and draft fishing regulations that meet the sanctuary's goals and that the authority to implement fishing regulations rests with the Secretary of Commerce.

As part of this consultation process, the council can comment on the proposed definition of traditional fishing as expressed in the draft rule, and it does not need to wait until a draft of the updated protocol is presented. Staff reminded the committee that the draft letter included in the briefing book states the council's opposition to the definition of "traditional fishing" in the draft rule and that the council looks forward to working with the partner agencies on this matter.

Based on feedback provided by the committee, staff will modify the draft letter and present it for approval during Full council. I am almost done, Mr. Chair, with this report, and maybe we can bring that letter up right after I'm done.

Coral Reef Conservation Program Update, Tab N, Number 5, staff provided an update on the products produced and services provided under the most recent NOAA Coral Reef Conservation Program grant cycle, from 2020 to 2022, noting that many of these products and services are potentially useful in decision-making processes. Due to time constraints, staff asked council members to provide any comments or feedback on the products directly to staff. Mr. Chair, this concludes my report.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Frazer, and so I believe Dr. Mendez-Ferrer is going to lead us through a discussion about the letter. Dr. Mendez-Ferrer.

DR. NATASHA MENDEZ-FERRER: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, Bernie, if you could pull up the letter. What we have shared with you all is an updated draft, and so I've highlighted, in yellow, the additions to the letter that was originally included in your briefing book.

We begin the letter -- The letter, like I had mentioned, it's divided by topics, and, if you scroll down, we've made an addition to the section about the protocol for cooperative fisheries management, and it basically states that the council is looking forward to working with the partner agencies and the concerns regarding how we would collaboratively work on fisheries management within the sanctuary.

If anyone has any suggestions, or additions, to any portions of this letter, please let us know, so that we can make the proper edits, since we have to submit the letter by February 17.

In the next section, the definition of "traditional fishing", we, again, included -- One of the requests was to be stronger in the language on how the council wants to be involved in drafting the definition of traditional fishing, and the next two sections relate to the sanctuary boundary expansion and Pulley Ridge. I do want to highlight that, right now, we are not -- The way that the letter is written, it's not in support of the expansion,

given some of the comments that we received from the advisory panels and the concerns as to what the implications would be to fisheries management and what we want to work through with the protocol for cooperative fisheries management. If you don't have any edits --

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Not an edit, but, going back to traditional fishing, that -- My sense is that's pretty important, to many folks on this council, and the way we have it worded is we request full involvement in drafting the definition of "traditional fishing", and, clearly, we're not going to get beyond that at this meeting, but what I would like to suggest is that, at the next meeting, that we agenda that item and provide, proactively, to them what we believe that definition should be, and that could be the starting point, from the council's perspective, of what traditional fishing is and use it as a baseline for that discussion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Yes, and I was going to let Natasha finish the document before I asked, but "traditional fishing" -- I have given this a lot of thought since the committee meeting, and "traditional", in my mind, is what's always been done, and so I don't know if we don't need to ask them to change the language from "traditional fishing" to "fishing", I mean, because "traditional" is long-standing, in my mind, and so, when you say, "redefine traditional fishing", well, you're redefining what has always happened, if that makes sense, and that just has kind of bothered me.

I mean, maybe it needs to remain "traditional fishing", but fishing is going to evolve, and I think the definition of "fishing" will change over years, and I don't know that it needs to remain "traditional fishing", and that just is something that I wanted to throw out there.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: To that point, Susan, the reason why "traditional fishing" does have to be a definition in there, the word "traditional", is because there are explicit exemptions from traditional fishing activities that are allowed within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary within other components of their rule, and so it constantly refers back to those traditional fishing activities.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Mendez-Ferrer.

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: I guess the next steps, and I'm not sure, you know, if saying that, explicitly for the next council meeting, we will bring this to the agenda, given that we haven't seen -- We haven't had a meeting with the sanctuary folks directly to go over their edits to the protocol that we've been working on, but it is -- You know, it is in the plans, that, once we have an agreed-upon draft, that we will bring it to the council and have this discussion about the definition. Does that address your concerns?

MR. GILL: The honest answer is I'm not sure. I think what I'm suggesting is -- I know you're all going to get together, and the partners may well have different perceptions and viewpoints of what constitutes traditional fishing, but my thought was, from a council perspective, we put our definition on the table, and it's out there for consideration, rather than getting to the table and trying to wing it at that time and modify it, and so it's there, and there's something for partners to consider and change, and I don't know whether they're in agreement or not, and maybe not, but we have our position, and it's clear, and we don't go through the long council process to ultimately get it at the end of the day somewhere, but I would rather been on the front-end and not the back-end.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I guess the question would be -- I mean, the cooperators are going to be the FWC and the South Atlantic Council and NMFS, and I think, to Bob's point, right, you're just asking that is somebody going to take the lead there, or at least take a whack at it, and I don't have the answer to that, to be honest with you, and, C.J., maybe the FWC has already started a draft, and, if they have -- You know, I don't want to interfere, you know, with the activities of the folks that are involved in the protocol, but, if there's already a draft, I don't think it's necessary, and perhaps the FWC, if they're started one, they could share it, and that's all I'm suggesting. I don't want to necessarily be redundant.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Levy.

MS. LEVY: So I understand that these processes are moving together, but they are different, right, and so the rulemaking is different than the protocol, and the rulemaking is where the sanctuary is defining "traditional fishing", and the rulemaking

is open for public comment, and they've given extension for the councils and Florida to provide public comment on the rule, and so, to the extent you want to provide public comment, or comment from the council, on the rule, which includes the definition of "traditional fishing", you should be attempting to do that now.

I don't see the protocol itself changing a definition that they're promulgating through a rulemaking, and so I just want to kind of throw that out there, and so you kind of already are on the backend, right, and so they came to you when they published the draft environmental impact statement, and they came to you with a formal request for consultation, asking whether you wanted to do proposed fishing regulations, and that happened a long time ago, and so that process was complete.

Then they moved forward, and they did their proposed rule, and now they have a public comment period included in their thing on the proposed rule, and, in conjunction with that, they're working on the protocol that's supposed to talk about how these entities operate together, but the protocol is not setting out substantive, you know, requirements, I guess is what I'm trying to say.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I guess, for Mara, right, the comment, as it relates to the definition of "traditional fishing" in this letter, right, and so we're commenting as part of that process, and, to capture what Ms. Boggs said, you know, the council looks forward to -- They're essentially suggesting a modification of the definition, right, so that it captures existing fishing regulations promulgated by both state and federal authorities, and it allows also for future development and use of innovative gear types intended to reduce impacts on the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary resources. The sanctuary, as part of that rule process, in considering these comments, could, right, change the definition, as it's written in the rule, right, and it's a proposed rule right now.

MS. LEVY: Right, and all I'm saying is this idea that the council requests full involvement in the drafting of the definition of "traditional fishing" -- Like this is the involvement, right, and so I guess that I just wanted to kind of reiterate the process, because part of what was in the report, right before the end, which talked about this letter, was the idea of the consultation, like that's happening now, but that's not happening now, and the consultation that happened under the Sanctuary Act happened before, and now we're at the proposed

rulemaking stage, and so I just kind of wanted to lay out where in the process we are, but certainly the sanctuary can look at all the public comments they get related to this, including yours and the State of Florida, and they can do what they feel is appropriate with regard to the definition.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Well, so I brought up, in committee, three specific things, trawling with a net, trapping, and hook-and-line, and is that something maybe that we should go ahead and be specific in here about? I mean, I know we said innovative gear types, and do we need to be a little more specific in this letter?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I am looking for some help with this. If those activities are ongoing now, what's in the letter may capture that, and it fully captures existing fishing regulations promulgated by state and federal authorities. Any other comments?

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Mara, I guess I'm a little confused, and I understand that the definition of "traditional fishing" is going to be included in the final rule, and the way that I was envisioning this process moving forward is that -- Based on the comments that we're providing, such as make this definition be clear and not referencing another document, so that the stakeholders can, you know, know, front and center, this is what we can and can't do while in the Keys, but, even in the draft rule, it says that the protocol for --

That the updated protocol will further clarify what traditional fishing activities consist of and develop a transparent process, and so we could, in this letter, say something along the lines of we want the definition of "traditional fishing" to be solely focused on gear types, for example, instead of gear types and species, which is what's included in that 1996 management plan.

 That's something that we could include here, but I guess that maybe I wasn't envisioning such a detailed traditional fishing definition, at this point, without consulting with the other agencies, but maybe I'm wrong.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, I mean, if you look at that protocol, there's a highlighted section for traditional fishing that this group has to address and then will bring to the council, and so clearly that needs to

be defined in the protocol, and the plan, I think, is to bring it back to the councils perhaps as early as June, but I think that was ambitious, when we had the call with the South Atlantic Council, the sanctuary, and NOAA staff.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. I am not seeing any further discussion around the table. Go ahead, Dr. Mendez-Ferrer.

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: If we scroll down -- I guess I want to make sure that the council is okay with the stance on Pulley Ridge right now, and it says that it opposes the integration of Pulley Ridge into the National Marine Sanctuary, given the concerns about fishing regulations.

In the draft rule, there is a mention of going the route of the International Maritime Organization, and so we could make another edit in here, to make that more explicit, so that the council supports NOAA's pursuit of International Maritime Organization for designating Pulley Ridge as a no-anchoring zone, and so, if the council agrees with making that change, that's something that staff can work on, or, if we believe that, the way that it's written right now, it's enough, that's also a way forward.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Ms. Boggs and then Mr. Gill. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: The way I read this, this addresses the CMP AP's concerns, correct?

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Yes, ma'am.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just a typo edit, and that is on the next-to-last-line. After "that", it's "that are", as opposed to that "that is".

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I guess I will say that I'm neutral with regard to the letter, because we are working closely with the National Ocean Service on coordination comments, but I guess, with Pulley Ridge, what I'm struggling with is, you know, if there isn't an alternative way of designating this as a no-anchoring area -- I mean, I know you just suggested there's a potential way to do that, but, you know, it kind of leaves you with kind of an all-or-nothing approach, right, and part of the concern from the CMP

AP really related to just kind of a lack of a understanding of the process, in terms of how fishing regulations would or wouldn't be established, right, and so, to me, there's kind of that third option, which is we would support this, but we would like further clarity with regard to establishment of fishing regulations before, you know, putting our full support behind it, something along those lines.

You would have to figure out how to word it, but so I just offer that as a suggestion, that you would want to consider that, and they wouldn't be able to designate it as a no-anchoring through some other means.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Any further comments? Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: To Andy's point, that is exactly what the new updated version of the protocol for cooperative fisheries management is intended to address, for exactly the step-wise process and procedure that we would go through, involving both the councils and NMFS and the sanctuary and FWC to bring on additional regulations, if that's so intended into the future, but there's going to be an explicit step-wise process that that would follow, and, as Carrie said, that's currently in draft form right now.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Are you okay with -- Mr. Anson.

 MR. ANSON: I had asked the question, the pointed question, relative to inclusion of Pulley Ridge and the protocol, as to how the process would work relative to imposition of any additional fishing regulations, and, if this area is designated, or included, within the expanded areas under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary area, then it would be subject, ultimately, to fishing regulations that would come through the sanctuary, and certainly there would be a protocol for, you know, a negotiation, if you will, to try to get it right, so it fits, but, you know, having that area designated within the sanctuary automatically puts it in a position where fishing regulations can be established under the sanctuary.

I attended the last CMP AP meeting, and that, I think, was their concern, was that the designation of the area, you know, for at least no-anchor designation, is not necessarily an issue, and they don't have a problem with that, and they see the benefits of that, but they are concerned that, once it is included in the sanctuary, that there would be -- The potential would exist for, you know, those more restrictive fishing regulations in the future, potentially, whereas, if it's not designated within --

Certainly, if there is a mechanism to put a no-anchoring designation in that area, and it still retains some of the council's jurisdiction for the regulations, they would be much more comfortable with that situation.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so I may be thoroughly confused, and so I'm looking for clarification. In that last sentence in Pulley Ridge, I read the portion after "vessels" to refer to the vessels, but maybe it's referring to the designation, and so I am not clear as to what that is referring to, the way the sentence is written, and so I suggest that it may want to be reworded to make it clearer.

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: We can work on that, Mr. Gill. Pulley Ridge is already designated as a HAPC, and it has fishing regulations that came through Coral Amendment 9, but we can work on it, to make it more clear, but just, you know, to remind the council that Pulley Ridge has a no-anchoring designation for all fishing vessels, and so what the Florida Keys is proposing is extending that no anchoring to all vessels.

I can continue with the letter, and so we have a section on the expansion of sanctuary preservation areas and the bait fishing permits, and so, right now, the letter is written as the council supports that expansion of SPAs for the protection of corals, but it does not support the phase-out of the bait fishing permits in Conch Reef, Alligator Reef, Sombrero, and Sand Key, based on the discussions that we got from the stakeholders that the gear utilized does not pose a threat to the bottom habitat.

The next section is restoration area and the designation of nursery habitat zones, and so that's written in support of protecting those areas where coral farming and nursery and habitat restoration zones are being developed.

For the Western Dry Rocks, this is slightly modified to what the Coral AP -- The motion that they passed, and so there was no specificity, and they just said, yes, go with -- Designate the Western Dry Rocks Wildlife Management Area at is in the rule, but we have modified this to say that the council supports the seasonal prohibition of anchoring from April 1 to July 31, but that anything related to fishing regulations in this area should be explicitly developed by the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, since it is in state waters.

48 We have a section on water quality, and it's reminding the

Florida Keys of all the concerns that have been expressed and how water quality is a key component of restoring and preserving habitat in the Florida Keys, and, in the law enforcement section, we added a sentence, based on the committee's discussion, recommending an increase in funds to FWC to enhance law enforcement presence in the sanctuary, especially given, in the proposed expansion, the larger area to be patrolled. For the temporary regulations, the council, you know, urges great caution relating to -- Do we have a comment?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Hold on a second. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Just going back to the enforcement section, I certainly can't lobby on behalf of the agency, but we do have NOAA Enforcement agents that also patrol and work in the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, and so I think expanding this to include a recommendation for enhanced enforcement for both federal and state agents is important to note.

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, for live rock aquaculture, this -- I included this comment based on what the council's letter to the DEIS had recommended initially, and so, at this point, the Florida Keys is not proposing an additional permit for live rock aquaculture activities, but just an MOA to increase interagency communication, and so this is written in support of that, and I want to remind you that we do have live rock as part of our Coral FMP, and that's why I included it in the letter.

Then, based on the recommendation from the Coral Committee, we have a section on the definition of "anchoring", the council's recommendation on revising the definition of "anchoring", which is to secure a vessel to the seabed by any means, to include an exemption for push poles and power poles, as this would allow anglers to target species in backcountry regions without negatively impacting soft-bottom habitats, such as seagrasses and other flats areas that are usually devoid of corals. This is our letter right now. We do need approval from the council before we submit it to the Florida Keys.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I had a side conversation with Dr. Simmons. Go ahead, Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I didn't want to cut you off, but I was just going to make a motion that, you know, we let staff go ahead and make changes, or modifications, to the letter, based on the comments, and then they pass it to the Chair for approval, so we can meet that February 17 deadline.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Yes, and so let's get that motion on the board.

DR. FRAZER: To approve the letter to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary as -- I guess what I would say is to approve the letter, with edits, from the council to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. That's fine.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we have a motion to approve the letter, with edits, from the council and that it be sent to the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary. Is there a second for the motion for the letter? It's seconded by Dr. Sweetman. Is there any further discussion on the motion? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I just want to make sure, Natasha, that you captured Andy's edits about the enforcement. Okay. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Any further discussion on the motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing none, the motion carries. Is there any other business to come before the Coral Committee? Seeing no other business, we are going to move down our agenda, and next up is Dr. Sweetman with the Sustainable Fisheries Committee. Dr. Sweetman.

SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES COMMITTEE REPORT

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The Sustainable Fisheries Committee Report, the committee added a litigation update to the agenda, adopted the modified agenda, Tab E, Number 1, and approved the minutes, Tab E, Number 2, of the October 2022 meeting as written.

Alternative Allocation Approaches, Tab E, Number 4, Dr. Carter, of the Southeast Fisheries Science Center, gave a presentation on alternative allocation approaches. Allocation approaches discussed included catch-based, equal distribution or lottery, auctions, intersector trading, multi-criteria, and negotiated allocations. Dr. Carter also noted that, regardless of the allocation strategy considered, detailed data are necessary. The committee made a distinction between multi-criteria allocation alternatives and catch-based allocations that are analyzed using a multi-criteria evaluation.

Committee members inquired about potential drawbacks of intersector trading and about the impacts of auction-based allocations on equity and environmental justice. Dr. Carter noted the importance of hearing from individuals who specialize in dealing with or studying resource allocations.

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Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) Report on Allocation Approaches Presentation, Tab B, Number 8(b)(i), Dr. Jim Nance, the SSC Chair, summarized the SSC comments relative to the September 2022 Southeast Fisheries Science Center presentation on alternative allocation approaches.

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Nance noted that allocation decisions are inherently Dr. challenging and stated that the SSC role should be limited to the scientific aspects of allocations. He indicated that an understanding of reallocation objectives is important evaluate whether the approach used would achieve the stated objectives. The SSC may have more to contribute once allocation objectives are clearly specified. The committee requested that SSC fully evaluate the presentation on the use bioeconomic modeling in allocation analysis scheduled during the March 2023 SSC meeting.

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Allocation Overview Discussion, Tab E, Number 6, Strelcheck from the Southeast Regional Office provided overview on allocation policies and procedural directives. Не summarized recommended practices and criteria to consider when reviewing and making allocation decisions and stated his intent to generate more council discussion on allocation issues.

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Mr. Strelcheck noted that it is important that the council place more emphasis on fully reviewing and discussing criteria and analyses presented while considering allocations. He recognized the uniqueness of each allocation decision and stressed the importance of clearly stated objectives when initiating reallocations.

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The committee inquired about progress made on the development of the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council's allocation decision tree. Ms. Kerry Marhefka, the South Atlantic liaison, indicated that the decision tree was used in a test run and that its use is planned in the short term. The committee noted that the decision tree may lay out allocation issues in a more visual manner.

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Committee members noted that, when considering allocation decisions, an emphasis on data availability is warranted. noted that a presentation on the South Atlantic's allocation decision tree is tentatively planned for the May 2023 SSC meeting.

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The committee suggested that, given the multitude of analyses and criteria to consider when reviewing or making allocation decisions, a checklist or outline may be helpful. Staff indicated that a list similar to the one used during the council's discussions on Reef Fish Amendment 54 could be developed to support allocation discussions relative to Reef Fish Amendment 56.

Committee members noted that, despite existing policies and procedures, some factors are difficult to value, for example how to quantitatively evaluate EEJ considerations. Committee members suggested the use of quasi-quantitative scales for these considerations. For future allocation deliberations, the committee emphasized the importance of deliberate discussions and review of the information and analyses included in the amendments. The committee highlighted the importance of data availability in allocation decisions.

Litigation Update, Ms. Mara Levy, NOAA General Counsel, summarized the court decision relative to the Reef Fish Amendment 53 litigation. Ms. Levy indicated that the court found that Reef Fish Amendment 53 and the associated rule are consistent with National Standards 2, 4, 9, and other requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the Administrative Procedures Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. Ms. Levy emphasized the importance of building the record when making management decisions.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Hold on a second, Dr. Sweetman. Ms. Levy.

MS. LEVY: Thanks. I should have mentioned this when we were talking about this, and so I just wanted to make sure, and I'm sure you know this, that these decisions are appealable, right, and so there is a time in which the plaintiffs can appeal, and that would run until the beginning -- Until the first week of March.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Levy. Dr. Sweetman.

 DR. SWEETMAN: Okay. SSC Recommendations on Acceptable Biological Catch Control Rule, Tab B, Number 8(b)(i), Dr. Nance reviewed the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's presentation on alternative approaches to the current Acceptable Biological Catch Control Rule used for determining the scientific uncertainty between the overfishing limit and the ABC.

 The SSC has been discussing revisions to the ABC Control Rule since May 2021 and is considering alternatives using the Ralston et al. 2011 approach, the Restrepo et al. 1998 approach, and the

Privitera-Johnson and Punt 2020 modification of the Ralston approach.

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 The current ABC Control Rule has been in place since 2011. However, SSC members have regularly expressed a desire to revisit it. Of particular concern is the tendency of stock assessments to underestimate the uncertainty associated with projections of yield, or OFL, resulting in unrealistically small buffers between the OFL and ABC when the P* approach is applied. The approaches being considered by the SSC are intended to better account for scientific uncertainty in the yield projections.

Dr. Nance discussed how the Ralston method estimates uncertainty and uses it to generate the probability density function of yield for Pacific stocks, which is then used to determine the OFL, the center of the distribution, and ABC, at some point below the center of the distribution, using the P* approach.

The Southeast Fisheries Science Center is developing a version of this approach using data for Gulf stocks. The SSC has also set the ABC at 75 percent of the yield at the fishing mortality rate corresponding to the maximum sustainable yield proxy following some recent stock assessments, in keeping with the Restrepo approach.

The Southeast Fisheries Science Center described the data needed to evaluate these methods for Gulf stocks, with particular detail on the Privitera-Johnson and Punt revisions to the Ralston approach, and added that Gulf assessments are more complex, due to the number of data sources used. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center and SSC will continue working on these revisions in 2023.

A committee member noted the increasing complexity of the data and analyses used in stock assessments, often at the expense of throughput. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center replied that approaches, such as the Ralston method, implicitly consider more sources of uncertainty than current approaches, including the effect of different assessment methods used by different assessment panels, and would produce more realistic variance estimates. The initial time investment to do this is considerable, but, once completed, would save time, because the uncertainty associated with each subsequent stock assessment would not have to be re-estimated.

The Southeast Fisheries Science Center added that frequent updates would not be necessary, because so many assessments have

already been conducted and the estimates of uncertainty would not change much with a new assessment. However, the Gulf-modified Ralston approach could be periodically revisited. Mr. Chair, this concludes my report.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I see that there's a presentation for the South Atlantic's decision tree planned in May of 2023 for the SSC, and I'm wondering if the council can have a presentation as well.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes, I think we can certainly do that, and any recommendations that come from the SSC would also be presented at that time.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Dugas. Any other questions about the report? Is there any other business to come before the Sustainable Fisheries Committee? Seeing none, we're going to move on. The next committee is going to be the Data Collection Committee and Ms. Boggs.

DATA COLLECTION COMMITTEE REPORT

 MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The committee adopted the agenda, after adding discussion on VMS equipment concerns to Other Business, Tab F, Number 1, and approved the minutes of the October 2022 meeting, Tab F, Number 2.

Final Action: Abbreviated Framework Action to Modify For-Hire Trip Declaration Requirements, Tab B, Number 4(a) through (c), council staff presented public comments, the framework action document, and codified text for the committee's review. Council staff noted that administrative changes, hailing out within twenty-four hours of a trip and hailing out as a dually-permitted commercial vessel, were not included in the presented codified text, but those changes would be included during rulemaking.

The committee discussed the possibility of delaying approval of the document while awaiting an appellate court's decision regarding the program's vessel monitoring system (VMS) requirement. Southeast Regional Office staff indicated that an unfavorable court ruling, along with already reduced funding for the program, could affect data integrity. Program participants have requested quick action in implementing the modification to

the trip declaration requirement, and there is no indication when a court ruling will be issued. Given these factors, the committee decided to proceed with taking final action.

The committee recommends, and I so move, to recommend the council approve Abbreviated Framework Action: Modification of For-Hire Vessel Trip Declaration Requirements and that it be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce for review and implementation and deem the codified text as necessary and appropriate, giving staff editorial license to make the necessary changes in the document. The Council Chair is given the authority to deem any changes to the codified text as necessary and appropriate.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Thanks, Ms. Boggs, and so we have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Seeing no discussion, this will be a roll call vote. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Dr. 21 Shipp.

23 DR. SHIPP: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Broussard.

27 MR. BROUSSARD: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Schieble.

31 MR. SCHIEBLE: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. McDermott.

35 MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Dr. Sweetman.

39 DR. SWEETMAN: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Dugas.

43 MR. DUGAS: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Williamson.

47 MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.

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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Dr. Frazer.
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    DR. FRAZER: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Dyskow.
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    MR. DYSKOW: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Ms. Boggs.
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    MS. BOGGS: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Gill.
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    MR. GILL: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Strelcheck.
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    MR. STRELCHECK: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Dr. Stunz.
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    DR. STUNZ: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Anson.
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    MR. ANSON: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Geeslin.
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    MR. GEESLIN: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: General Spraggins.
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    GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Diaz.
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    CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Yes.
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    EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: The motion carries unanimously, Mr.
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    Chair.
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    CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Simmons. Ms. Boggs.
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Thank you. Modification to Commercial Coastal

Reporting Requirements and Advisory Panel

MS. BOGGS:

provided a verbal update on the advisory panel activities and the development of the joint amendment.

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The Coastal Migratory Pelagic AP met in the fall of 2022, and members were supportive in moving forward with transitioning to an electronic logbook submission. The Data Collection AP will meet in February and receive the same Southeast Fisheries Science Center presentation. Council staff will report those AP recommendations to the committee in April.

The amendment is being developed, and a complete draft will be submitted to the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council in March, and that draft will also be presented to the Gulf Council in April, with the goal of both councils approving a final draft in June. Given the feedback across several APs, and the technical nature of the program modification, council staff recommended a mailout to permit holders informing them of virtual public hearings. The committee agreed with that plan for engaging the public.

A committee member inquired if there had been any indication of opposition from stakeholders or disagreement between the Gulf and South Atlantic on the program modification. Council staff reported that the APs had been supportive of the program transition, and Ms. Kerry Marhefka, the South Atlantic liaison, reported a similar sentiment of program participants in the South Atlantic. Southeast Fisheries Science Center staff indicated that the agency was ready to begin receiving electronic reports once the amendment has been implemented.

Overview Presentation of State-Specific Private Angler Licensing and Reporting Requirements Currently Used to Define Offshore Anglers in Each State, Tab F, Number 6, council staff presented current private angling licensing and reporting requirements for each state and asked about potential next steps in exploring a potential federal license and potential reporting for private anglers.

 A committee member inquired whether the states of Florida and Alabama could provide information on the proportion of private anglers that do not possess an offshore designation or endorsement. The Florida representative indicated he would have to confer with staff and report at a later time, and the Alabama representative stated that, through law enforcement records, that compliance is high.

The committee discussed the various differences in state licensing requirements, including age-based exemptions and how

states collect data at either a vessel or individual angler level. Given these variations, the committee stressed the importance in defining explicit goals and objectives before pursuing the federal recreational permit issue further.

The South Atlantic liaison reported that some progress conducted in her region has highlighted that the issue is complex and would require technical expertise to develop next steps. The representative from the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission stated that his office is willing to help explore this management measure, but reiterated the importance of establishing goals and objectives before proceeding.

The committee asked for more information about the National Saltwater Registry program. Office of Science and Technology staff reported that the federal registry was used to improve the efficiency of sampling efforts, rather than estimate fishing participation.

Southeast Fisheries Science Center staff further inquired if refining that registry would substantially improve the estimation process. OST staff replied that more investigation would be required to answer that question, but did note that investigating the use of a vessel-based permitting system, rather than individual permits, may increase precision of the federal reporting program.

A committee member asked if the Gulf Marine Recreational Information Program Transition Team was planning to examine ways to improve identification of the universe of federal private anglers. OST staff reported that was something the team could investigate. National Marine Fisheries Science staff suggested that their offices could collaborate further to explore these questions and provide more specific information to the committee in April.

Other Business, the committee received a report regarding an observation of defective VMS devices on two for-hire vessels. The vessel operator was not aware that the units were not properly transmitting for several months, until contacted by law enforcement.

The observation highlighted several issues: the VMS vendors are not consistent in monitoring the units for proper transmission and are not always readily available by phone; indicator lights on the unit hardware do not always communicate a transmission problem; and federal law enforcement was delayed in reporting the issue to the captain. So far, this does not appear to be an

isolated incident, and the council needs to be aware of what some program participants are experiencing.

Mr. Strelcheck stated that the agency was actively working to mitigate the communication delays in engaging program participants when transmission issues arise. He continued that vendors must agree to certain contractual requirements before agency type-approval for use in the program and the agency can communicate with vendors to ensure they uphold those provisions.

NOAA General Counsel added that the current federal regulations require the vessel owner or operator to contact NMFS if their equipment is not operating properly and follow the instructions provided. This allows NMFS the flexibility to address the circumstances related to any specific instance of equipment failure. The committee agreed that, if program participants discover an issue, that they should communicate with NMFS to resolve the problem. Mr. Chair, this concludes my report.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Any discussion on the report? Any other business to come before the Data Collection Committee? Seeing none, we're going to go ahead and start up the Outreach and Education Committee. Mr. Gill.

OUTREACH AND EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The committee adopted the agenda, Tab O, Number 1, and approved the minutes, Tab O, Number 2, from the August 2022 meeting as written.

Agenda Item IV: Presentation of the 2022 Communications Improvements and Analytics, staff provided an overview of communications analytics, along with a progress report on the 2022 communications improvement plan. The committee emphasized the need to develop communication tools that explain the data currency conversions occurring with the transition to MRIP-FES, including the need to use standard terminology across all council materials.

The committee asked about the potential for using social media influencers to help promote council communications and messaging. Staff explained that this has been considered. However, most influencers require payment for their, quote, unquote, product placement efforts, which could have both budgetary and ethical implications for the council. The committee also commended the staff for its virtual efforts to solicit public comments and encouraged staff's continued efforts to host virtual public hearings to engage Gulf constituents.

Agenda Item V, Recreational Data Collection Story Map, staff presented a draft of its recreational data collection story map, and that's a mouthful, which was created after the Outreach and Education Technical Committee recommended that staff convert the MRIP infographic to a more dynamic format.

 In response to an inquiry from the committee, staff affirmed that the landings column on the data currency table, which shows the MRIP-FES currency being used for all species, is accurate. The committee complimented the tool, which will be launched publicly after it clears review from the appropriate state agency and MRIP staff.

Agenda Item VI, 2023 Outreach Event Plan, staff presented its 2023 outreach event plan, which aims to have staff and council members attend at least one in-person event in each state to engage a broad fisheries-focused audience. The plan, which focuses on speaking opportunities, rather than tabling at events, will remain flexible, in case event hosts are unable or unwilling to accommodate the council. The committee confirmed that staff will coordinate council member attendance at each event. The committee and staff also discussed why hosting a booth at ICAST was not a priority at this time.

Agenda Item VII, 2023 Communications Improvement Plan, staff presented the 2023 communications improvement plan, which was developed by the council staff communications team in response to communications analytics and suggestions from the Outreach and Education Technical Committee.

Staff also noted its intent to highlight the "Navigating the Council Process" document, develop position descriptions for public advisory roles, develop a manual for the website, and continue to work on creating web-based management timelines for each managed species.

Agenda Item VIII, Other Items from the O&E Technical Committee Summary, the chairman of the Outreach and Education Technical Committee, Captain Dylan Hubbard, presented the remaining items from the December 2022 Outreach and Education Technical Committee meeting.

 He emphasized support for electronic voting for the council, which enhances public engagement. Captain Hubbard also explained that the Outreach and Education Technical Committee identified itself, through discussion and a motion, as the most appropriate body to develop an outreach plan for the Fishery

Ecosystem Plan.

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Staff explained that the responsibility currently falls in the purview of the Ecosystem Technical Committee, which may not be the most appropriate group for communications planning and execution. The Outreach and Education Technical Committee chair and vice chair will be invited to the next Ecosystem Technical Committee meeting, and staff expects that the Outreach and Education Technical Committee will need to convene to develop a fishery ecosystem outreach plan.

In that regard, we did not getting to, during that committee, Mr. Chairman, to affirm the wishes of the Outreach and Education Committee, Technical Committee, to affirm that change to the ecosystem plan that they desired, and it makes good sense, and the last sentence of the Ecosystem Technical Committee charge was for the ETC to develop a plan to engage stakeholders in the process, and the motion by the Outreach and Education Technical Committee read to charge the Outreach and Education Technical Committee with developing the fishery ecosystem plan stakeholder engagement plan, in collaboration with the Ecosystem Technical Committee.

I believe that what we need to do is, since we provided the plan charge to the Ecosystem Technical Committee, we need to make that change here, and so, accordingly, Bernie, if you would bring up the ecosystem motion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so I will read it into the record and see if we get a second. The motion is that the Ecosystem Technical Committee charge be revised to have the Outreach and Education Technical Committee develop the plan to engage stakeholders in the process of creating the fishery ecosystem plan. Is there a second for the motion?

MR. ANSON: I will second for discussion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: It's seconded by Mr. Anson. Go ahead, Mr. Gill, and it looked like you had something you wanted to say.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and, to me, it's fairly obvious that the expertise on outreach and education is the Outreach and Education Technical Committee, and it does not like within the Ecosystem Technical Committee, and that will free up a bunch of time from our charge for the Ecosystem Technical Committee to address developing their FEP and the FEIs, et cetera, and so it makes logical sense, to me, and put it in the no-brainer requests.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Gill. Any further discussion on the motion? I see, Kevin and Susan, you all looking real hard at it, and I don't want to call for a vote unless you all are ready. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I am just trying to process it in my mind, and so we're -- To me, I guess we're changing both charges, and is that correct? We're reassigning the charge to develop the plan and engage stakeholders from the Ecosystem Technical Committee to the Outreach and Education Technical Committee, and is that what we're doing, and, if so -- Well, okay.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Gill, to that point.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so, yes, we're revising the Ecosystem Technical Committee charge, and we're not revising any other charge, and so the Outreach and Education Technical Committee is taking on this task to work in conjunction with the Ecosystem Technical Committee and carry forth the FEP that the Ecosystem Technical Committee is working on, but they're taking the outreach section.

MS. BOGGS: Okay. Well, I guess I haven't read the charge for the Ecosystem Technical Committee, and so that's why I'm struggling with this.

MR. GILL: I can read it for you, if you would like.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Any further discussion on the motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? The motion carries. Is there any other business before the Outreach and Education Committee? Seeing none, the next committee is Reef Fish, and I would like for us to take a break before we start Reef Fish, and I think it's going to be a longer committee report, and so let's take a fifteen-minute break, and we're going to start back at 9:35, and we're going to start pretty close to that time, and so try to be back in here, so we can wrap this up. Thank you.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. We're going to start back up in our Reef Fish Committee, and are you ready to start, Dr. Frazer?

REEF FISH COMMITTEE REPORT

DR. FRAZER: I am, Mr. Chair. The Reef Fish Committee report, the committee adopted the agenda, Tab B, Number 1, and the

minutes, Tab B, Number 2, from the October 2022 meeting were approved as written.

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 Final Action: Draft Framework Action for Gray Triggerfish Commercial Trip Limit, Tab B, Number 4, council staff summarized written public comments received prior to reviewing the framework action to increase the gray triggerfish commercial trip limit from the current trip limit of sixteen fish per trip.

The council chose Alternative 3, twenty-five fish, as the preferred alternative at its October 2022 meeting. The committee members had no further discussion on the document and decided to proceed with the preferred alternative for final action.

The committee recommends, and I so move, to recommend the council approve Framework Action: Modification of Gray Triggerfish Commercial Trip Limits and that it be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce for review and implementation and deem the codified text as necessary and appropriate, giving staff editorial license to make the necessary changes in the document. The Council Chair is given the authority to deem any changes to the codified text as necessary and appropriate. The motion carried seventeen to zero using the Meridia voting system. Mr. Chair.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Frazer, and so we have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? All right. Seeing no discussion, this is a roll call vote. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. 33 Schieble.

35 MR. SCHIEBLE: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Dr. Shipp.

43 DR. SHIPP: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Dyskow.

MR. DYSKOW: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: General Spraggins. **GENERAL SPRAGGINS:** Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Ms. Boggs. MS. BOGGS: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Dr. Sweetman. DR. SWEETMAN: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Anson.** MR. ANSON: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Dr. Stunz. DR. STUNZ: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Geeslin.** MR. GEESLIN: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Strelcheck.** MR. STRELCHECK: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Dr. Frazer. DR. FRAZER: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Broussard.** MR. BROUSSARD: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Williamson.** MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Gill.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. McDermott.

MR. GILL: Yes.

MR. MCDERMOTT: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Diaz.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: The motion carried unanimously, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Simmons. Dr. Frazer.

 DR. FRAZER: Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Focus Group, Tab B, Number 5, the IFQ Focus Group's second meeting was held November 30 through December 1, 2022. One of the meeting's facilitators, Dr. Joy Hazell, presented a meeting summary that highlighted benefits and drawbacks identified by the members and noted that a benefit to one member may be a drawback to another. She also summarized several themes that came out of the meeting.

Next, Dr. Andrew Ropicki, the knowledgeable non-participant member of the focus group, presented on adaptive catch share management, which is a process of share redistribution based on vessel landing activity. Then, Dr. Jessica Stephen, from the Southeast Regional Office, presented several IFQ-related issues and potential program changes, including modification of the program's goals and objectives and information about the loan program.

Committee members discussed difficulties with tackling changes to the program and expressed support for focusing on the goals and objectives first. There was support for two approaches, dedicating a small amount of time at subsequent council meetings for focused discussion or convening a separate council session before a council meeting begins to provide a longer amount of dedicated discussion time. The committee deferred making a motion pertaining to convening a special session to address changes to the IFQ programs until Full Council.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. I see a couple of hands up. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. First, an edit, if I could. Joy Hazell does not have her doctorate, though she is pursuing it, but, relative to that last sentence, I do have a motion to suggest to the council. Bernie, if you would pull up the IFQ motion to address this, and the idea being that we really don't know how long it's going to take to get to some endpoint that we like, but we shouldn't start that until after the new members are seated in August, and that's the essence of this, but it is a little bite of determining goals and objectives only, as far

as a motion, and that says that everything else we set in a parking lot until we determine the goals and objectives. If you would like, I will read it.

The council conduct a special session, or sessions, to determine the goals and objectives of both IFQ programs going forward. The session should be scheduled for after the August 2022 meeting.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we have a motion. Is there a second for the motion? It's seconded by Dr. Sweetman. All right. Is there discussion on the motion? Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Bob, I support your motion, and, in fact, maybe we should have talked a little more, because I just sent a similar motion to Meetings, but it was a little bit different, and so maybe we can talk about that, or maybe I will follow-up with that, this one, but I'm wondering -- My motion was a little more explicit, in terms of what I would like to discuss, in terms of the goals of the objectives, such as adaptive catch shares, but why after the August 2023 meeting? Sorry. I didn't catch that.

MR. GILL: That's to allow incorporation of the new members to be seated in August to participate in that, since the discussion will probably not be a one-off, and it will probably be multiple, would be my guess, and they will be part of it, and so they need to be at the beginning and not us entertain and get down the road and they get in the middle of it.

 ${\bf CHAIRMAN\ DIAZ}\colon$ Is there further discussion on the motion? Ms. Boggs. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Mr. Chair, and so it sounds like, between Greg, Bob, and I, we're all kind of thinking along similar lines, in terms of how to move this forward. My concern is, obviously, with the schedule, and we have been talking about this for quite some time, and we've been struggling to move forward with the program, and I think we either need to approach this much more aggressively or abandon it altogether, and, to me, I don't think we can abandon it until we discuss the goals and objectives, so we're in agreement with that, and so, with that said, Bernie, if you could bring up my substitute motion, specific to the IFQ.

DR. STUNZ: Actually, that's my motion, but I was going to ask to bring it up too, and so it's fine.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: That's the second substitute motion.

DR. STUNZ: That's right. I'm not fighting you, Bob, here, but I just want to move this forward.

MR. STRELCHECK: My substitute motion is, no later than June of 2023, the council should conduct a comprehensive review of IFQ program goals and objectives and recommend changes. Based on the newly-updated goals and objectives, the council should then initiate an amendment to address program changes, consistent with the goals and objectives and themes presented at the January 2023 Gulf Council.

I am intentionally providing for some flexibility, between now and June, based on the scheduling of other priorities, but like this is a more aggressive schedule than what's being suggested by Mr. Gill, and it would allow us to move forward more quickly, to give more certainty to the industry, in terms of how we're proceeding.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we have a substitute motion. Is there a second for the substitute motion? It's seconded by Dr. Stunz. Any discussion? Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so a couple of thoughts. Number 1, that implies that we can effectively do that in rather short order, given the timing that we've got, and I don't share Andy's concern over time, because we haven't had that before, and so why would worry about that, all of a sudden? I think it's more important that we try to get agreement on whatever those goals, or objectives, are, within reason, and the timeframe is the second priority.

I have my doubts that we will necessarily come to agreement on goals and objectives, and I don't think it will be an easy exercise, and so shortening up the timeframe suggests that we may not do the job we need to do, and so I am not really fond of this one, Andy.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so, next, I have Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You know, I would suggest that we do it on a faster schedule. We have a meeting in April, and we have people around this table that are knowledgeable about this program, and we've listened to public comment, for years now, and we've seen these issues come up, and, as far as consistent with the goals and objectives and things presented at the January 2023 meeting, I think there are additional issues that need to be addressed in this.

That was just a sketchy presentation from the IFQ Focus Group that I don't think all of us were all that impressed with the results of the IFQ Focus Group, and it didn't go far enough, for me. This program, as I have stated in the past, I think, is flawed, and, as far as I'm concerned, and this is my personal opinion, but, as long as the shareholders have the quota, the allocation, in their possession, then we're not going to be able to effectively address this program. The tail will continue to be wagging the dog.

Until this council reclaims those shares, then I don't think we're going to be able to move forward with an effective program. Additionally, there's nothing -- There was nothing in that presentation that addressed any kind of royalty, if you want to call it, for the American public, or resource rent, and look at the presentations that we've seen from BOEM over the last few meetings.

They're conducting an auction for these leasehold interests, and they're getting money back from these companies for the American public, and that's something that should be built into this system, if you want to continue to call it an IFQ program, and we should be auctioning these shares off and not doing a program where we just gradually take them back, and so, with that, I will stop my comments.

MS. BOGGS: A point of order.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Go ahead, Ms. Boggs.

32 MS. BOGGS: Do we have a second on this motion?

DR. STUNZ: I seconded it.

36 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: It was seconded by Dr. Stunz. All right. I've got a list of folks. Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Andy, a couple of things. I like your motion better than mine, but I wanted to ask you a couple of questions regarding that. One, when you say, in the end there, about the themes presented, is that, for example, the adaptive catch shares that you're talking about there? I will have a follow-up to that.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck, to that point.

MR. STRELCHECK: Just for clarification, because I think there's

confusion, and so the first part, with regard to the goals and objectives, those are the updated goals and objectives, as decided upon by the council, right, and so maybe we can put "updated" in front of that.

In terms of the themes, that was a presentation that Dr. Stephen gave, which was kind of broad buckets of various areas that we could focus on, and we would come back to that, once we know the goals and objectives, and hone-in on what themes, or areas, we would want to put directed effort into.

DR. STUNZ: Okay. I have a follow-up.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: I like the themes, because it's broader, and it gives us some flexibility there, Andy, and I preferred the more aggressive timeline, Bob, only because, you know, the sand is running out of my hourglass, and I won't be here in August, and so I would like to weigh-in on a little bit of this before my time is up, but, Andy, I guess the main question I have is I don't disagree with conduct a comprehensive review, but what does that look like? Is that through a white paper, or is that through -- You know, I'm trying to envision, if we have this aggressive timeline by June, what does that -- I am all for it, but I'm just trying to get a better handle on what that is.

MR. STRELCHECK: Yes, and, I mean, I don't have any preconceived notions, in terms of what this looks like, and I'm happy to strike "comprehensive" and just say "conduct a review of IFQ program goals and objectives". I think it's just we need to go through the goals and objectives, in a thorough, detailed manner, and determine which ones we are going to maintain, which ones we're going to modify, and which ones we're going to eliminate, and so I am open to suggested edits to the motion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: To that point, Dr. Stunz?

DR. STUNZ: Andy, thank you, and, to that point, the piece that I like of Bob's motion, that maybe isn't captured in yours, is that I think we're going to have to have a special either meeting or session or -- I mean, the time we have, I don't know, and I just -- Maybe that can just be captured in this discussion. If we need to dedicate time at a meeting or something, or any extra day, or I don't even know what that looks like, Dale, but something to really give us some time adequately vet all of this.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: For clarity, Andy, did you want to strike the word "comprehensive" out of your motion?

MR. STRELCHECK: Yes, and, if the seconder agrees, I would recommend removing "comprehensive" and then adding "updated", in the second-to-last line, before "goals and objectives". Greg, you seconded it, and do you agree with that? Okay.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. In a minute, I will read the motion again, and we're going to work down our list. Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I agree with the more aggressive timeline. I mean, you're going to have turnover in August, and you're going to have turnover the following August, and, the snail's pace that we've been moving at with this, I don't look at that as something that we need to wait on, because maybe we get this resolved before June, and I don't know, but I do think we need to move forward with this.

We have fishermen that their livelihood depends on what this council does, and they've been hanging in the balance now for eight or ten years, and some of them gave comments that, you know, they're getting older, and they're looking to retire, but they don't know what they need to do, and they don't know how it's going to affect their family, the businesses that they leave behind, and so I think this is -- Troy, I don't think we can do this by April, and I've already given Carrie enough gray hair, but my question too is to the council staff.

This is a heavy lift, and I know we have quite an action list going, but, to me, this is probably the number-one priority, other than amberjack, I guess, and grouper, that we have to act on, that this council needs to take some time and really focus on, and a special session, a special meeting, you know, of reef fish, if we do nothing but this at the June meeting, but I think it's time, and I think it's something that needs to be done.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Most of the things I wanted to address have been covered. I agree with a little bit more of the aggressive timeline, you know, just as a nod to those members who may be going off in August, to allow them an opportunity to go ahead and have some input at this stage of this issue, since it has been a topic, a long-standing topic, that the council has been trying to move forward on.

I am not very clear, not very supportive, as I understand it, on

the second-half of the motion, related to the updated goals and objectives and themes, and I could certainly understand themes, I guess, but the goals and objectives are a little restrictive, I guess, in nature, relative to what could be done, or what could be addressed, that some people have indicated are a problem with the program, and one of those is what Mr. Williamson brought up regarding resource rent, and so I'm still undecided as to how I'll vote on this motion. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Anson. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so I would like to offer a couple of friendly amendments, if the maker and the seconder agree, and, first, I guess, is, instead of "updated", something like "resulting", because, the way it reads right now, it says "consistent with the updated goals and objectives presented at the January 2023 Gulf Council meeting", and we didn't update goals and objectives at the meeting.

Then, after "objectives", delete "and" and put in "corresponding with the themes presented by Dr. Stephen", to clarify where those themes are and what they're talking -- Because we did have Dr. Carter's discussion as part of all this, and this is not what you're talking about, I believe, and so I think we need some clarity. "Corresponding with the themes presented by Dr. Stephen", and the updated -- You know, the reference back to the result of the review is not clear to me, from that wording, and so I think clarity there is needed, but I would suggest that as an improvement, Andy, if you would.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck, are you amenable to those friendly amendments?

MR. STRELCHECK: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: So we need to take the word -- Based on "newly updated", and take the word "updated" out, and you said replace it with --

MR. GILL: My suggestion was "resulting", so we don't have to reword the whole thing, but you need to refer back to the review in some fashion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz recommends the word "modified". Does that fit?

47 MR. GILL: Well, we don't know that we're going to modify them, 48 right, and, in fact, if I could carry on a little bit, if you

look at -- We have weighed-in on the original goals and objectives, previously, as the council, and only one remains open, and that's the reduce overcapacity, and all of the others were considered achieved, and so, unless we're interested in going back and resurrecting those things and saying, well, do we really want to do something with that, or are we -- That's different, but the only one that sits on the table today is reducing overcapacity, because the council has already deemed the others met.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so I would like for us to get the verbiage of the motion correct. Mr. Strelcheck, can you help us with that?

MR. STRELCHECK: I am not offering suggestions to the wording at this point, and I'm certainly open to more recommendations. You know, I guess, a couple of things. In terms of what Kevin was stating, you know, in his potential non-support of the second-half of this, to me, I think the key component is we're the ones that are responsible for reviewing and updating the goals and objectives, right, and so the way we're going to proceed then is, once we have defined those goals and objectives, we should align changes to the program based on those goals and objectives, right, and so things like what Troy is suggesting making it into the updated goals and objectives, and that would be what we would then pursue, in terms of program changes. If they don't, then we would go another course.

I don't want that last part, in terms of "corresponding with the themes presented by Dr. Stephen", to bog this conversation down, and the struggle though I feel like this council has had, for quite some time, is we have a lot of issues floating around, with regard to the IFQ, that we want to tackle, but we don't have a clear gameplan, in terms of how we approach those, and so my thought was let's start with the goals and objectives and then kind of take smaller bites of the apple, so to speak, and focus on specific themes, or areas, that we really feel like are the most important to address within the program, and so that's why I added that second-half and that last sentences.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so I am going to read the motion, and them Mr. Dyskow had his hand up, and we're going to go to Mr. Dyskow, but just to make sure everybody understands what we're currently discussing.

The substitute motion is, no later than June 2023, the council should conduct a review of IFQ program goals and objectives and recommend changes. Based on the newly-updated goals and

objectives, the council should then initiate an amendment to address program changes consistent with the resulting goals and objectives corresponding with the themes presented by Dr. Stephen at the January 2023 Gulf Council. Mr. Dyskow.

MR. DYSKOW: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I support the substitute motion also, and the revised objectives may not be that complicated, because what does the current program accomplish? It manages the capacity issue that we've all talked about. We have a finite number of people prosecuting this fishery, and we've accomplished the goal of effectively managing the resource, and so I don't know that that's going to change.

All we're really talking about is how do we go forward with the program that does that, and, if it's not the IFQ program, what is it, and, if it's the Dr. Stephen approach, that has merit, and that is one issue, but my concern -- I guess I'm rambling, but there's a reason for that.

We hear at these meetings, every single meeting where we have testimony, everybody wants to enter the fishery, and I don't think we can accomplish that, and the biggest principal, you know, objective that people have is they want into the fishery, and I can understand that, but how do we do that, because, if we do that, we can easily, you know, destroy the excellent position we are right now with red snapper, and so we have to be very focused on the goals and objectives.

 I don't think we can take all the things we've heard and make that the new goals and objectives, because it's not possible to do that. The fishery is finite in size, and what we have addresses that, effectively, to protect the resource, and so we need to go forward with something that does that, and, you know, we've had some ideas here, and this auction idea has merit, the Dr. Stephen approach has merit, but we can't do what most of the people that come here and testify want us to do. We can't open the floodgates with red snapper, and that's just not possible, and so I think the -- I am rambling here, and I apologize, but the focus can be very specific, and it doesn't have to be overreaching, because we can't do most of those things. That's my point.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you for that, Mr. Dyskow. Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Just to go back to my earlier comment about the second part of the substitute motion, and the goals and the objectives and themes that were presented by Dr. Stephen in her presentation, is that, relative to the comment that was made

earlier by Mr. Williamson, that, you know, resource rent is not included in those goals and objectives, in her presentation, or not at least explicitly on the slides.

It may have come up as part of the discussion, but, at least explicitly on the slides, resource rent is not one of those items that were included as a goal, objective, or a theme, and so that's all I was just -- That's my concern, is that --Granted, we need to stay somewhat focused, as to what ultimately we want to move forward with, kind of to Mr. Dyskow's comment, you know, and there's been lots of comments made by folks that have come to public testimony that, you know, they don't like the notion of the council discussing the IFQ program, because just discussing it, and discussing changing the program, causes instability and unease in the program, and so I would think that, once we get to the point where we are talking about changes to the program, that we determine what those changes are and, you know, try not to mess with it, or at least, you know, set up a schedule that we just review it every year, or we make a change here, or a change the next year, or a change there, because, again, it just -- It prolongs the instability of that, and so having it written as-is right now is just a little bit more restrictive, I quess, than what it could be. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so I'm seeking a little clarity here, and I have a two-part. Andy, based on the "no later than June 2023", what you're suggesting is that we put it in the agenda in April, and, assuming we need more, we put it in the agenda in June, to get to an endpoint, and is that your thinking?

MR. STRELCHECK: You have assumed incorrectly.

MR. GILL: Again?

MR. STRELCHECK: You're assuming I've been wanting to be that prescriptive, and I'm not. I'm very intentional in the wording that I made, so that the council staff would have flexibility, in terms of how to approach this, as multiple meetings, or one lengthy meeting, or potentially meetings that are outside of the council meetings, and so I want to be able to come up with the best solution for how to address this without prescribing that to the council staff.

MR. GILL: Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Thank you. All right. I think we've got this right. Dr. Stunz and Mr. Strelcheck, we've had a fair amount of discussion, and we're going to bring this to a close very soon. Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I recommend, instead of "by Dr. Stephen", that we need to put the tab number in there, you know, of the presentation, just for clarity there, just to clean that up just a little bit.

 I want to comment, just really briefly, to Kevin and then what Andy initially said leading into this, and, Kevin, I too shared some of your concerns with some different other things, to incorporate -- I quickly just re-looked at that presentation, and I think there's enough -- It's broad enough to capture a lot of things, but, you know, obviously, we want to look through that, but my main point here was back to Andy, about the timing, and I completely agree.

I just wanted to reinforce what you said, Andy, about -- I feel like we've got some momentum now, that we haven't had in all the years past that we've been discussing that, and I really think, if we're not moving out on this at this point, you know, what are we doing here, that kind of thing, and so that's why I'm still supportive of this aggressive timeline, is that we need to move. If we're going to do anything, now is the time. We've got everything sort of in place and set up to move it forward, and so I'm going to support the motion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Then I have Mr. Strelcheck, and then we've had a fair amount of discussion. After that, we're going to vote this up or down. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Just for clarity, and Greg just covered a portion of it, and, you know, when I'm referring to the themes in Dr. Stephen's presentation, I mean, there are broad themes in there, and we did get somewhat prescriptive in terms of, you know, tactical management response, but it's not a fully inclusive list of everything that could be considered, and so I was thinking more those high-level themes and what we would want to prioritize going forward. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we've had a fair amount of discussion, and we're ready to vote on this, and so I want to do this by a show of hands. I'm going to read the motion one more time, and then we'll vote.

No later than June 2023, the council should conduct a review of

IFQ program goals and objectives and recommend changes. Based on newly-updated goals and objectives, the council should then initiate an amendment to address program changes consistent with the resulting goals and objectives corresponding with the themes presented in Tab B, Number 5(c) at the January 2023 Gulf Council meeting. All right. All those in favor of the motion, signify by raising your hand. Dr. Shipp votes yes. The motion carries. All right. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Yes, sir. All right. We'll continue with Draft Amendment 56: Modifications to the Gag Grouper Catch Limits, Sector Allocations, and Fishing Seasons, Tab B, Number 6. SERO staff reviewed the timeline for the gag interim rule that the council requested, which is intended to reduce fishing mortality ahead of the development and implementation of Amendment 56. On January 1, 2023, commercial allocation in the IFQ program was withheld, in anticipation of the interim rule being implemented by May 2, 2023.

Council staff reviewed the options under consideration in Amendment 56, including revised catch limits informed, in part, by the State of Florida's State Reef Fish Survey and highlighting new data for the recreational fishing season durations using SRFS and MRIP data.

NOAA General Counsel clarified that Options b through d in Alternatives 2 and 3 constituted the maximum time to rebuild the stock, Tmax, whereas, Option a represents the minimum time needed to rebuild the stock, Tmin. A committee member noted that Options b and c were very similar to one another and thought removing the generation time option would be appropriate and would simplify the document.

The committee recommends, and I so move, in Action 1, to move Options 2c and 3c in Alternatives 2 and 3 to Considered but Rejected. That motion carried without opposition. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Frazer, and so we have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? The motion carries.

DR. FRAZER: A cmmittee member noted that the council can select a rebuilding time target between Tmin, as shown in Option a, and Tmax, as shown in the remaining options, in Alternatives 2 and 3. Staff advised that any additional options would require revised projections, which would need to be reviewed and approved by the SSC prior to incorporating these additional options into the document.

NOAA General Counsel noted that the difference between Tmin and the Tmax with the shortest rebuilding time. Option b, eighteen years, is seven years, and, thus, a target could be chosen that came between those options. A committee member thought selecting a rebuilding target between Options a and b would be fractional, due to the minimal differences between the rebuilding yield stream projections, and, thus, of limited benefit to the stock.

Staff reviewed the options in Action 2 for modifying the recreational fishing season. SERO noted a spring season in state waters for gag in four coastal counties in the Big Bend region of Florida, which accounted for landings outside the federal season in 2019 through 2021. The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission confirmed that this spring season has been eliminated, in anticipation of the interim rule coming into effect in 2023.

Another committee member asked about the effects of starting a fishing season in the middle of an MRIP wave. SERO replied that most recreational landings come from private vessels and are determined by monthly SRFS landings estimates. The remainder of recreational landings would be subject to the two-month waves characteristic of MRIP. FWC replied that SRFS was not designed for in-season quota monitoring at short time scales. A committee member asked about addressing discards in the summer months if the fishing season for gag were to open in the fall.

Captain Ed Walker, chair of the Reef Fish Advisory Panel, replied that, for west-central Florida, the overlap between red snapper and gag is not particularly problematic, though that is not to say that fishermen would not catch any gag during the summer when fishing for red snapper.

He added that opening gag in warmer months may result in higher discard mortality from fishermen having to fish deeper water to find biting fish. He stated that the combination of fishing at deeper depths and releasing fish into warmer surface waters increased discard mortality. Another committee member noted that fishing practices for gag are diverse across the eastern Gulf, recalling the preference from FWC for a September 1 opening date for the interim rule.

A committee member thought derby fishing behavior may result from a compressed fishing season. They thought some additional measure may be necessary to try to reduce the chance of exceeding the recreational annual catch limit. Another

committee member asked to also account for discard mortality in the fishing season duration projections.

NOAA General Counsel reiterated that the projections were dependent on the data available now and that NMFS would have to project when the fishing season would close, based on the data available in each fishing year. Dr. Sweetman.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I figured this would be a good time, since we're discussing Action 2 here, and one thing that was obvious, during all of our deliberations on this topic, as well as in public comment, was I did not hear much support for a November 1 start date, and so, Bernie, if you will, I would like to make a motion here. I will make this short and sweet, and the motion would be, in Action 2, to move Alternative 4 to Considered but Rejected.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so hopefully everybody understands what we're doing here, and so, in Action 2, to move Alternative 4 to Considered but Rejected, and that's the November 1 start date. Is there a second for the motion? It's seconded by Mr. Dyskow. Is there any discussion on the motion? Seeing no discussion, is there any opposition to the motion? One in opposition. The motion carries. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: In October 2022, the council requested that staff explore several management measures in the development of Amendment 56. Staff recommendations were provided to the committee for each requested measure. A committee member asked that staff investigate a two-fish-per-six-people recreational vessel limit, combined with keeping the recreational fishing season open as long as possible.

Another committee member asked about the benefit of selecting a date-certain closure for the recreational fishing season. Staff replied that the benefit comes when the date-certain closure is expected to be prior to the date when the ACL would be projected to be met, resulting in a positive biological benefit to the stock.

However, as the ACL increases in successive years, a date-certain closure limits the potential of longer fishing season durations as the ACL increases, limiting future fishing opportunities. The committee member countered that, if the estimated closure date underestimates landings, and an ACL overage results in a payback because the stock is in a

rebuilding plan, then there would be negative biological, social, and economic effects resulting from that overharvest.

A committee member thought that moving the fishing season later into the fall may result in the FWC not implementing a reciprocal fishing season, with the majority of the gag recreational ACL being landed in state waters in earlier months during a state-waters fishing season.

The committee member also noted an effort by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council to manage gag in the same manner as black grouper with respect to fishing seasons, minimum size and bag limits, and other measures, since the two species are caught concurrently there and have often been misidentified in the past by anglers and port samplers.

Another committee member discussed the low proportion of males, the current closed season, and Madison-Swanson, Steamboat Lumps, and, seasonally, the Edges, and the directed fishing effort on females in shallower waters in the fall. A committee member thought it was in the best interest of the council to focus its efforts on items that were most likely to be implemented and result in net positive benefits to the gag stock and stakeholders. Another committee member thought these issues should be addressed in a sector-specific manner.

 The committee recommends, and I so move, to direct staff to develop the following options for exploration in a framework action or amendment: lowering the gag and black grouper recreational bag limit; establishing a gag and black grouper recreational vessel limit; and spatial areas to protect spawning gag. That motion carried without opposition. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Frazer, and so we have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: I know this is not dealing with allocation, but I noticed, with allocations, that we have to work jointly with the South Atlantic, and we don't have to do that in this instance, because we're just dealing with bag limits and vessel limits and spatial areas, and is that correct?

MR. RYAN RINDONE: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Any further comments on the motion? Dr. 47 Simmons.

maintaining black grouper, I know we're just looking at this in lowering the bag limit and the vessel limit, but it seemed like several people that came up to the podium stated that landings were really low, and they're very associated with coral-type habitat for black grouper, and they're not really in the same areas as many of the gag, except for south Florida and probably off of the Flower Garden Banks area, and so I guess I'm asking, and is that still something that we could maybe accomplish, in a better manner, by doing some really, you know, strategic outreach and education regarding species ID, for black grouper, or is this something that we really need to move forward with looking at?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: After Ryan clarified my last question, I look at this kind of like the jack complex, and I have to share this, because it was really funny, and my husband and daughter were telling me, the other day, if we catch a fish, and we don't know what it is, we throw it back, and, you know, if you have a question, to me, it's very easy, and you release the fish, and you move on with life, and I think we're complicating this.

I mean, gag is not a fishery that I am familiar with, but, based on what Carrie just said, and what we're looking at in the amberjack document, I just -- I think outreach and education and, again, to the fishermen, if you don't know what you've got, release it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Any further comments? Dr. Sweetman.

 DR. SWEETMAN: Thanks, Mr. Chair. My preference would be to keep this in there. I certainly think that outreach and education would be an important component of anything that we do here at the council, but, given just the historical identification issues, the lack of ability for conducting a stock assessment on this, and this has just been an ongoing issue that I'm not entirely sure that outreach and education can resolve by itself.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Sweetman. Dr. Froeschke and then Mr. Broussard.

DR. JOHN FROESCHKE: Just to clarify on the timing of this, and is it your understanding that we would complete, or get farther along, on the rebuilding plan before we would initiate work on this and bring it back to you?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I am going to get Dr. Simmons to weigh-in on that, on the timing of it.

MR. RINDONE: So, I mean, the most pressing thing is to get Action 1 in the document taken care of by the June meeting. As far as doing this one is concerned, our current -- The last black grouper assessment, and I think it was mentioned that we had pulled the plug on that one, and so what we know about that stock is, at this point, is pretty well limited to just landings, which carries some pretty substantial PSEs, and it can be pretty variable, anywhere from, you know, a couple of thousand fish a year to 17,000 fish a year, and this is, obviously, numbers of fish.

Even still, black grouper landings are a fraction, in the Gulf, of what they are for gag, and the misidentification issue, fishermen told us, is less of an issue now, and it was like, Dr. Sweetman mentioned, a bigger issue in the historical part of the time series, like basically the mid -- The early to mid-1990s and prior, and we have corrections for that for gag, but not going the opposite way, and, again, that relates to the magnitude, and so I don't know how we would address that, specifically, in a framework action, because that issue is what pulled the plug on the last black grouper stock assessment.

I mean, we've asked for one, but I don't know where that stands yet, and I don't have any information for you guys on that yet. I mean, this would probably not start until the fall, and so, I mean, we need to get gag done, and we need to get this amberjack stuff -- We need to get 56 done, and we need to get this amberjack stuff done, and I would imagine that the red snapper calibrations are going to be an A priority, and so we need to get that done, and we have yellowtail that's starting back up that we're working on concurrently with the South Atlantic, and so we'll need to be working on that. I think I'm making the point.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Broussard.

MR. BROUSSARD: C.J., are your intentions, or do you foresee that we're going to close down black grouper with gag?

DR. SWEETMAN: This would only be specific for the bag limit and the vessel limit.

MR. BROUSSARD: So we'll still have a black grouper season?

DR. SWEETMAN: Yes, that's correct, for the record.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so I'm not seeing any more hands, and we're going to go ahead and vote on this. I want to do this by a show of hands. All in favor of the motion, signify by raising your hand; all opposed, like sign. The motion carries. Dr. Shipp, how did you vote?

DR. SHIPP: I voted yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: It's twelve to three, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Twelve to three. Thank you. Thank you, Dr. Shipp. Okay. Not seeing any further discussion, Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: A committee member asked -- Mr. Strelcheck.

18 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck.

 MR. STRELCHECK: A suggestion, and maybe a question for Ryan, and I don't know how full the SSC schedule is in the coming meetings, and I know they're meeting kind of every other month, and I really think that both the AP and the SSC would benefit from researchers working on spatial area closures, or not closures, but spawning aggregations, and reproductive biology for gag, if we could bring them in to present on new, ongoing research and past research. We have members within the agency, academics, as well as state biologists, all that have worked in this area, and I think that would help to kind of frame this discussion upfront, early on.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Go ahead, Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, and so the March and May meetings are full, and, just to give you guys an idea of what we're talking about here, we have shrimp day in March, which is going to talk about the new models for estimation and the upcoming research track, and we have a whole bunch of socioeconomic presentations that are going to take place. We're talking about scamp and yellowmouth ACLs within the shallow-water grouper complex, and then we have a discussion about the greater amberjack count, discard mortality, wenchman, and evaluating bottom fishing closures in the rec fishery, or a past analysis that an SSC member had done, and then some SSC modeling.

Then, in May, we're talking about a Spanish mackerel stock assessment, the shelf model that Chris Stallings is responsible for, the allocation decision tree from the South Atlantic

Council, and we're having a whole day dedicated to management strategy evaluations, talking about the ABC Control Rule, ecosystem modeling and Gulf stock assessments, and so that meeting is also full, and so the soonest would be July.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so what we could do, and we should do, between now and then, and I have asked, in Amendment 56, for gag rebuilding, that we do a literature review in there of all the new information we have regarding gag grouper spatial ecology and sex change and all that kind of stuff, and so we'll definitely at least have that, as a minimum, before the council takes final action.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I am not seeing any further discussion.

DR. FRAZER: I'm not sure, and, J.D., did you have your hand up too?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I'm sorry. Are you good? All right. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: A committee member asked about restocking efforts for a species like gag and what the likelihood of success of such a program might be. The Southeast Fisheries Science described the difficulties of raising and preparing hatcherygrown fish to survive after being released and will provide relevant previous research proposals exploring these issues.

Another committee member asked if the peaks in landings could be regionally correlated. Staff will explore the landings data and bring that information back to the Council in April. The council should select public hearing locations during Full Council. This might be a good time, Mr. Chair, to talk about those public hearings, before we get into amberjack.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I agree, Dr. Frazer, and so would you want to lead that discussion, Dr. Simmons? Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a couple of suggestions out there, and I figured, you know, probably -- I mean, we can ask council staff about this, but four max, I would envision, for something along these lines, and, for this particular amendment, gag grouper, I was thinking maybe Destin, Cedar Key, Tampa, and Naples, would be my suggested workshop locations.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: It would be good if we could just 2 get a motion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Would you put that in the form of a motion, Dr. Sweetman?

DR. SWEETMAN: Sure thing, Mr. Chair. Motion to conduct public hearings in the following locations: Destin, Cedar Key, Tampa, and Naples.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Is there a second to the motion? It's seconded 12 by Mr. Dyskow. Is there any discussion on the motion? Mr. 13 Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Would it be appropriate to consider a virtual hearing, for those that are not able to make the in-person hearings, and, if so, add it to the motion?

19 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Froeschke.

DR. FROESCHKE: We always do those, either way.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so there will be a virtual option also, in addition to those four. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I mean, I really don't have a dog in this fight, but, I mean, are we going to set a timeframe, and is this going to be before our next meeting, or after we -- What's the timeframe for those?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I mean, the public hearing draft comes out in April, right, and sometime between there and June.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Is there any further discussion on the motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion carries. Dr. Frazer.

40 DR. FRAZER: Draft Framework Action -- Andy I think had --

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Sorry, Dr. Frazer, and so we heard a lot, in public testimony, and we've heard it in past public testimony, about kind of this time lag in terms of the assessment results, and maybe the fishery in a little bit better shape than what, you know, the assessment is indicating, and so I know, at one

point, we had asked for the Science Center to investigate the suitability of like conducting interim analysis and their trap survey, and I just wanted to come back to that, and it's something I think we should go back and look at. I don't know if we ever finalized the response, but, given our need to kind of more timely manage the fishery with current trends in information, I think that would be beneficial. Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: I have that on the July agenda right now.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I want to -- Before we get back going, I want to acknowledge a gentleman that just walked into the room, Mr. Camp Matens. He just walked into the room, a former council member, and it's good to see you, Camp. Thank you for coming. We miss you too, and thank you for coming to spend some time with us. We appreciate you doing that. Dr. Frazer.

 DR. FRAZER: All right, and so Draft Framework Action: Modify the Greater Amberjack and Jacks Complex Management Measures, Tab B, Number 7, council staff reviewed a draft document that would modify management measures for both greater amberjack and the jacks complex (almaco jack, lesser amberjack, and banded rudderfish).

Juvenile greater amberjack may be misidentified as other species within the jacks Complex. Unintended harvest of greater amberjack misidentified as another jack species could influence the rebuilding goals for greater amberjack. To address this issue, the proposed alternatives include options to establish season closures for the jacks complex to reduce fishing mortality of juvenile greater amberjack.

Action 1 outlines proposed modifications to the recreational fishing season. Preliminary season projection analyses, assuming the new reduced catch limits, indicate that the greater amberjack fishing season will likely be only a few weeks in duration, regardless of which month the season starts in the fall. The greater amberjack recreational season has not been open during the months of November and December in the past decade. Another method for predicted season duration will be explored in an updated draft of this document.

The committee discussed the structure of the language used in the document alternatives and discussed whether other season start dates should be considered. A committee member suggested that a table title reporting the fishing season duration across the document alternatives be amended to explicitly state that these results were based on greater amberjack harvest only. He continued that a table of greater amberjack landings by state would also be informative, and staff indicated that those changes could be incorporated in the next draft of the document.

Another committee member stated that adding an option that would close the jacks complex fishing season during peak greater amberjack spawning would aid in protecting greater amberjack, while limiting the closure period for the jacks complex.

A Committee member asked if the different recreational data collection programs between the two stocks would be problematic. Staff indicated that, while, ideally, both stocks would have harvest estimated using the same data collection methodology, this distinction does not prevent the action from being implemented as intended. Staff added that they would explore reworking the action alternatives, such that a jacks-complex-specific fishing season alternative could be added and then concurrently selected as preferred with a greater amberjack fishing season alternative. That was a mouthful.

The committee recommends, and I so move, in Action 1, to add an Option b to Alternatives 2, 3, and 4: Option b is modify the recreational fishing season for the Gulf jacks complex (i.e. lesser amberjack, almaco jack, banded rudderfish) such that this season is open June through February. That motion carried with no opposition. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Mr. Broussard.

MR. BROUSSARD: I am going to speak in opposition. We heard a lot of people were frustrated that this motion was made, and I'm not going to support it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: I am going to echo what Mr. Broussard just said. In public testimony, there was a lot of opposition to adding the jack complex in with amberjack.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Is there further discussion on the motion? Ms. 42 Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Well, I was just making sure that -- I mean, I'm going to speak in opposition to this as well.

47 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I mean, I originally seconded this motion in committee, right, just for discussion, but I think it's pretty clear, based on the public testimony, that there's little appetite for this, and so I probably will oppose the motion as well.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Seeing no further hands, we're going to go ahead and vote on this. I am going to read the motion into the record, and we're going to do a show of hands. In Action 1, to add an Option b to Alternatives 2, 3, and 4. Option b is modify the recreational fishing season for the Gulf jacks complex, and that's lesser amberjacks, almaco jacks, and banded rudderfish, such that this season is open June through September. All in favor of the motion, signify by raising your hands; all opposed, signify by raising your hands. The motion fails. Dr. Shipp, did you get a chance to cast your vote? Dr. Shipp, I just wanted to check, and we wanted to make sure and get you on the record for your vote. All right. The motion fails. Dr. Froeschke.

DR. FROESCHKE: Just to clarify, and I know you're going to get here in a minute, and so, this way, we wouldn't add that alternative, but do you want us to remove the option that's in there currently regarding the jacks or just take everything out about the jacks complex?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Well, I sent a motion to Bernie. I just realized that I may have missed part of it, and so I need to look at it. I need to add Alternative 4, because I forgot that John came back and added my request in there. It would be, in Action 1, Alternatives 2, 3, and 4, and would it be in Option 4 also, John, since we can't see it in the document, the Option a?

DR. FROESCHKE: I think you could just simplify it and just say remove consideration of the jacks complex from the document or something.

MS. BOGGS: That works for me too.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we have a motion. The motion is to remove the jacks complex from the document. Is there a second from the motion? It's seconded by Mr. Anson. Is there any discussion on the motion? Ms. Boggs.

47 MS. BOGGS: Well, I did want to give a little rationale to that, 48 because I was looking at the catch levels for these species, and, yes, there's been a couple of years that we've gone over, but it's just been two years, and so, I mean, if we need to do something different with this, I think we can look at it differently, but I don't think we need to look at it in this document, and it's not a species that we can continuously overfish, and so I just feel like this is not the place to have the discussion for the jacks complex.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Mr. Anson, did you have anything?

MR. ANSON: Yes, and, I mean, I would follow Ms. Boggs' comments, and I agree with them and just I appreciate the staff's time to go ahead and put the information together and such, but it did provide some information that maybe we weren't quite as keenly aware of as we are now, relative to the ACLs and where they've been here lately, and so it might be something that we might need to address here in the not-too-distant future. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Anson. Okay, and so we have a motion, and it's seconded. Is there any further discussion on the motion? Seeing none, is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion carries. I do want to thank the members of the public that commented on this and gave us their opinion yesterday during public testimony. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: In Action 2, staff indicated that the commercial trip limit step down from 1,000 pounds to 250 pounds when 75 percent of the annual catch target had been harvested has yet to be triggered. Staff stated it was highly likely that the trip level step-down would be triggered once the reduced stock catch levels are implemented.

The alternative of a five-fish trip limited was recommended by the council's Reef Fish AP during its October 2022 meeting. The rationale of the AP was that it was easier to comply with a number of fish than a weight limit. Staff stated that the commercial fleet average weight of an individual greater amberjack was approximately thirty pounds.

A committee member noted that a limit of five fish was equal to approximately 150 pounds, which was less than the other alternatives. The committee suggested that an additional alternative be added that would consider a commercial trip limit in numbers of fish that would be closer in terms of weight to the other alternatives.

The committee recommends, and I so move, in Action 2, to add an Alternative 4 to establish a commercial trip limit of seven fish, approximately 200 pounds gutted weight. That motion carried without opposition. Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Frazer. We have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Seeing none, is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion carries. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: The committee informed staff that a decision tool to support the document discussions was not necessary at this time.

The committee discussed the problematic nature of monitoring small catch levels for a short fishing season duration, especially when the stock has a payback provision for the following season if the ACL is exceeded in the previous fishing season.

A committee member contended that MRIP struggles to capture fishing effort in states with smaller coastlines, like Mississippi. He reported some occurrences where a small number of intercepts during a wave translated into large harvest estimates.

With greatly reduced catch levels for greater amberjack, monitoring harvest for this stock will need to be precise, to achieve management goals. Southeast Fisheries Science Center staff stated that low sample size at angler intercepts can influence harvest estimates and recommended using a multiyear average for the ACL. This could aid in managing recreational greater amberjack and other species. This method is permissible under National Standard 1 and may be worth exploring. The committee agreed that more information on this approach would be beneficial.

The committee recommends, and I so move, to request the Southeast Fisheries Science Center provide a presentation to the council regarding multiyear ACL averages to monitor ACLs. That motion carried without opposition. Mr. Chair.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. We have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Seeing no discussion, is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion carries. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Revised Recreational Red Snapper Calibration

Ratios, Tab B, Number 8, Dr. Jim Nance, the SSC Chair, presented the SSC's deliberations and recommendations based on its review of the revised recreational red snapper calibration ratios, as presented to the SSC by representatives from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi at the SSC's January 2023 meeting.

Each state presented a proposal to revise calibrations for its respective estimates of private vessel and state charter for-hire landings of red snapper to MRIP's Coastal Household Telephone Survey, CHTS, for Mississippi and Alabama, or MRIP's Fishing Effort Survey, FES, for Florida). The states provided justification for their recommended selection of years and waves within the years.

Dr. Nance discussed the SSC's review of the terms of reference for each state's proposal and the SSC's resultant recommendations by state. Committee members expressed appreciation for the SSC's efforts to review the revised calibration proposals and the transparency demonstrated in the SSC's review process.

The committee recommends, and I so move, to request that staff begin development of a framework action to update the recreational red snapper data calibration ratios for Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, using the calibration ratios recommended by the SSC during their January 2023 meeting. That motion carried without opposition.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: I was just wondering, Dr. Simmons, where, or when, the council might be able to see this document.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so we'll be working with the Chair and Vice Chair on the priority on this, but I assume this is something the council would like to see a draft of in April, and then shoot for final action in June, is our goal right now.

MR. ANSON: Thank you.

45 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: That sounds excellent. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: That was one of the questions I had, and I thank you for that, and the other thing is I do want to thank

the SSC and the group for listening, and at least understanding some of the points that we had, and I appreciate you all listening to Trevor, to tell his story about what we have in Mississippi. I still think that we are taking it a little bit in the shorts, but that's okay, and, you know, we have to do what we have to do, and we know that you're trying, and we know that you're trying hard to try to help us, and we appreciate that. I mean, I can't say that I agree with it, but I will definitely support it. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, General Spraggins. Any further discussion? All right. Let's try this. Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion carries. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: January 2023 Gulf SSC Summary Report, Tab B, Number 9, SEDAR 75: Gulf Gray Snapper Operational Assessment, Dr. Nance reviewed the SSC's discussions on the SEDAR 75 stock assessment of Gulf gray snapper. Dr. Nance reviewed the settings for generating yield projections, and the SSC's recommendations for the overfishing limit and acceptable biological catch.

 The SSC did not recommend a change from the current proxy for the fishing mortality at maximum sustainable yield, which is calculated using a 26 percent spawning potential ratio. The recommended catch limits in the table below are an increase above the current catch limits. Table 1 is the SSC's recommended OFL and ABC for 2024 through 2028 for Gulf gray snapper, based on SEDAR 75, in millions of pounds whole weight. I will refer folks to the table on the screen.

The SSC also supported a five-year constant catch scenario that results in an OFL of 7.547 million pounds whole weight and an ABC of 6.226 million pounds while weight. A committee member asked for clarification about the SSC's planned discussion about MSY proxies at its March 2023 meeting. Dr. Nance clarified that the planned March 2023 discussion did not affect the SSC's recommendation regarding gray snapper.

Another committee member asked about the contrast between the SEDAR 75 assessment and the previous assessment, SEDAR 51, which was completed in 2017, and whether this would constitute a reason for revising the estimation of variance for calculating the uncertainty in the stock assessment when calculating yield projections. The Southeast Fisheries Science Center replied that the difference between the assessments would be included in the determination of that variance.

The committee recommends, and I so move, to direct staff to start a document to modify Gulf gray snapper catch limits. That motion carried without opposition and with one abstention.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so we have a committee motion. Is there any discussion on the motion? Dr. Froeschke.

DR. FROESCHKE: Is there any appetite to combine this with the red snapper calibration? It seems like we could get them there on a similar timeline if we just put them in one document.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I will look for input from the committee. Dr. 13 Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Does that make your life easier, John and staff?

DR. FROESCHKE: I think so.

19 DR. FRAZER: Well, our aim is to please, and so, if it doesn't cause any confusion, and it makes the staff's lives easier -- 21 Peter.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Hood.

MR. HOOD: What it would do is it would mean that we would have one IPT, rather than two, and so it creates a little bit of efficiency for us. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I guess my only concern is that it doesn't slow down the calibration document, and that would be my caveat on it. Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Same concerns, and we -- You know, sometimes we try to split things up, to speed one up versus the other, and so that's my question, is slowing it all down.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, I guess, thinking about gray snapper, the catch limits that are projected from the stock assessment are actually higher than what we have now, and so, unless you guys were thinking of changing other management actions related to gray snapper, the fishery, as it is currently operating, could continue to operate exactly as it is, completed unfettered, under the new catch limits also, with no immediate risk, based on what the projections show, of exceeding the new ACL, legally, and so, as long as you're not planning on doing something creative with gray snapper, there's nothing about

changing those catch limits that should have any effect on how the fishery is currently functioning.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Any further discussion? Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: I am just concerned, Ryan, with the call of -- I haven't looked to see what the catches have been, relative to the current ACL, but have been fairly consistent, and the risk of actually exceeding the current ACL is very low, because I just don't want to get into a situation where we haven't, administratively, approved them, and then we get into a situation where we exceed the ACL, I guess, when we could have started the document, and that's all I'm asking.

MR. RINDONE: They're underneath the ACL.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Froeschke.

DR. FROESCHKE: Just one thing, and this will be that currency swap too, and so we've had a couple of years of overages and underages, but it's a little more complicated, but I think this would actually -- It's going to be less likely that we would approach the ACL than what we have on the books, but, I mean, I guess my planned approach is I would combined them. If, for some reason, the IPT -- If we feel like there's an issue that pops up, we would just cleave off the red snapper and go it alone.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. That sounds good, and so I'm looking around. Mr. Hood.

MR. HOOD: Just to Kevin's question, and so I'm looking at the gray snapper landings from 2012 to 2021, and, basically -- Well, we're still measuring -- We evaluate the ACL using MRFSS, but the percent of the ACL that's been caught really ranges between about say 70 to 90 percent, annually.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I am not seeing any more hands, and so we're going to go ahead and vote on this motion. The motion is to direct staff to start a document to modify Gulf gray snapper catch limits. Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing no opposition, the motion carries. Dr. Frazer.

 DR. FRAZER: 2023 Red Grouper Interim Analysis, Dr. Nance reviewed the SSC's discussions of the 2023 interim analysis for Gulf red grouper. This is part of a standing request for annual interim analyses for red grouper to be reviewed by the SSC. The last interim analysis from 2022 was used as a health check, as

the 2021 interim analysis was used to revise the catch limits for red grouper to their current levels.

The SSC evaluated the NMFS bottom longline index, which selects for larger and older red grouper relative to those selected by the commercial vertical line fleet and the private angling and for-hire fleets from the recreational sector. The NMFS bottom longline index was relatively flat over the last ten years, 2013 to 2022, and, therefore, the interim analysis indicated that no substantive change in ABC was warranted.

Given the age of the last stock assessment, which used a terminal year of 2017, and that any change in catch limits would not take effect until 2024, when the next operational assessment of red grouper is to begin, and end in early 2025, the SSC did not think it had any additional basis to support modifying the OFL and ABC.

The SSC acknowledged the increased recreational landings of red grouper in 2021 and 2022. However, without having more data to evaluate, like those generated from a stock assessment, for example recruitment, age and length compositions, reproduction, stock responses to management, red tide, et cetera, to determine the reason for and effects of changes in landings, the SSC decided not to recommend catch limit modifications for red grouper at this time. Mr. Gill.

DR. STUNZ: Dale stepped out, and I'm moving in. Mr. Gill, go ahead.

Thank you, and so I don't think we addressed this MR. GILL: topic adequately in the Reef Fish Committee, and the reason I say that is that we have a fishery that has run over its ACL, dramatically, two years running, by 70 percent, and, if you're talking numbers, somewhere on the order of millions of pounds, and so you're talking a significant impact to the fishery, but we haven't addressed it from a management perspective and whether or not we should do something, and I don't honestly know whether we should or not, but I think we at least need to address it, whether we think we should proceed on management changes, since we have a clear problem in the fishery, to the point where the overruns may be hurting that fishery, and I don't know that, but, when you're talking millions of pounds, in a millions of pounds fishery, you're talking some impact to that fishery.

I think we need to talk about that and come to a conclusion about whether we should do something or not, and I think I would

like to hear the agency's view on what their thoughts are relative to this process, and I have to say that you recall my discussion regarding gag grouper and the sense that we're estimating and hoping to come up with an end date and constrain the fishery and not overrun, which, in gag grouper, would be really bad, and I don't have a whole lot of faith that we're doing any better in red grouper.

You know, this is the second here to use that process, and, during the presentation, we had the simplistic approach to estimating what that closure date ought to be, and I'm not persuaded that we're doing that well, and so, from an agency perspective, it seems, to me, that there's a high degree of uncertainty, and we certainly don't want to continue this trend, if I could call it that, in red grouper, and so I would like to hear, if I could, from the agency on their thoughts, so that we consider whether or not we ought to move forward with looking at management changes to constrain this fishery, so it isn't constantly in a large overrun position. Andy, if you could respond.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Bob, and I certainly would like Clay to weigh-in from a science perspective as well. From the management perspective, I think you're spot-on, and I think this is something that we should go back and evaluate and assess.

The overrun last year, we had adjusted the season, shortened the season, based on what we learned from 2021, as part of the accountability measures, and, unfortunately, that wasn't adequate, in terms of response, despite capturing some of the uncertainty in those estimates and trying to factor in how to make sure we're constraining catch to the catch limit.

With that said, I mean, there's certainly potentially improvements, in terms of how we project these closures, but, ideally, that's not the best result that we were wanting to achieve, and I think we're getting to a point now where we had a year-round season, or close to a year-round season, for red grouper, and it's becoming considerably shorter, and moving toward the beginning of the year, and should we be reevaluating the nature of how we structure the fishery, and fishing season, as well as any other management options, and so I support, obviously, moving forward with some evaluation of recreational management.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Porch.

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DR. PORCH: Just from the science perspective, and where the SSC was coming from, I think you can understand why they struggled to make a recommendation for even a very small increase in catch, because the bottom longline survey that we base the interim analysis on targets a bit larger fish than the recreational fishery does, which makes it kind of a lagging indicator, and it probably will be a couple of years before we see the impact of the recreational fishery overrun on that survey, and so that's why the SSC said, even though that increases a little bit, and not very much, a very small percentage, they didn't want to increase the catch, because they were concerned about that very issue you had raised.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Strelcheck, you could have said this, and I missed it, but do you have any more updated information regarding the projection process that's going to be used in 2023 and what that season is going to look like this year for red grouper, the recreational sector?

MR. STRELCHECK: No, I don't, in terms of the projection process and any changes we would make, and we haven't begun the projections yet for 2023.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. To be clear, my intent here is not looking for an increase, but it's expressing my concern that we don't need a third year of such overruns in the red grouper fishery, and that ignoring it makes me quake a little bit, and so, Bernie, if you would pull up my red grouper motion, and I would like to proffer considerations, and perhaps we don't do anything, as we go forward, but I think we need to consider whether or not we have the right management plan in place in this fishery, and, if not, then perhaps we need to modify it. I don't have any driver here, other than to eliminate these overruns that threaten the stock.

 The motion I have is direct staff to initiate a document that addresses elimination of recreational red grouper overruns by considering changes, including seasons, bag limits, size constraints, and other measures.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so have a motion. Is there a second for the motion? It's seconded by Ms. Boggs for

discussion. Ms. Boggs, you had your hand up, and did you want to speak now or wait?

MS. BOGGS: No, but I wanted to second the motion, so we could start the discussion, but I can go now, and that's fine.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Go ahead.

MS. BOGGS: If I am looking at this right, did we not have a closure in 2022 for red grouper? We did? Okay, because it's not reflected on the ACL page, and so I guess we had a closure in October, and I can't remember now, in 2021, and I am not exactly sure when it closed in 2022, but it was pretty late in the year, as I recall, and so we're already into February, and the agency is not looking at it yet for overruns for the current year, and so when we might know if you intend to close it, so that we can -- Because, I mean, what I'm looking at was currently 63 percent over, and we don't have Waves -- The last two waves.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Strelcheck, to that point.

MR. STRELCHECK: I don't recall the specific date that we closed in 2021, but I think it was the mid-October time range. It was September 15, and we closed last year on August 31, right, and so, in terms of the projections, and looking at closure dates for this year, probably, in the coming months -- We could probably advise at the April council meeting, in terms of a projected closure date.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, I mean, I think we can certainly look at this, but I think we need to be clear that none of this is going to be able to be implemented to help us in 2023, right, and I'm not sure that's crystal clear, with the discussion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: The other thing -- Thank you, Mr. Chair, and the other thing that I wanted to bring to the council's attention is that, like when we're doing the season duration projections, it's predicated pretty heavily on what has happened in the past, and so, if we make changes to what we expect to happen in the future, the amount of uncertainty that you would have to assume for those new season duration projections is going to have increased, because, while we can do things like a bag limit

analysis and size limit analysis, to see how we think those all might interplay, holding all of that stuff together for basically a new paradigm, moving forward, will make those season projections less certain.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Rindone. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I was just asking Dr. Froeschke to look at some of the data, right, and, I mean, clearly, you know, in 2021, the season was extended to September 15. In 2022, it was shortened to August 30, and we still had those significant overruns, but the interesting thing, when you look at the data by waves, right, is the entire quota was actually caught in one wave, right, in that July-August kind of timeframe, and so, in anticipation of that, or at least seeing two years of data, you know, regardless of what your projections say, it might be said that we're going to shut that fishery down, you know, prior to that wave, and so that's just a suggestion.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Frazer. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Dr. Frazer captured what I was going to say.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Great minds think alike. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, MR. Chairman, and so the question, and I recognize this is certainly not a near-term fix, but the question, in my mind, is do we have a structural problem in this fishery, and, if we don't look at it, and we get an overrun, for example, in 2023, we're not doing our job properly. I think we need to take a look at whether or not we have the right system in place for this fishery at this time, and it will take something like the motion to do that. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Gill. All right. I'm not seeing any more hands, and we're going to go ahead and vote on this motion. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Just to the point about the Wave 4 landings, that's part of the challenge of why we exceeded the catch limit last year, and they were high, right, but we didn't predict them to be that high, and, if you look at the years prior to that, 2019 and 2021, there wasn't a discernable trend, and, you know, they were probably 40 or 50 percent less than what we actually got, and so that's why you see this enormous overage, because it was a surprise estimate coming out of MRIP catch estimation, and so that's the challenge, and the limitation, and certainly I think, from a projection standpoint, we can be more

conservative, but there's the risk of then, you know, the estimate bouncing around, and we maybe aren't meeting the catch limit, but, in this instance, with two years of overages, we need to be more strategic with regard to how we approach these overruns. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Rindone.

 MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Strelcheck, do you think maybe we could take a look at the APAIS intercept information and make sure there wasn't anything peculiar, if that particular Wave 4 in that year was off-pace in some way?

MR. STRELCHECK: Hold that thought.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Did you have something, Dr. Frazer? Okay. I'm not seeing any more comments, and so I'm going to read the motion into the record, and we're going to vote. To direct staff to initiate a document that addresses elimination of recreational red grouper overruns by considering changes, including seasons, bag limits, size constraints, and other measures. All in favor of the motion, please signify by raising your hand. Dr. Shipp.

DR. SHIPP: Yes.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. All opposed to the motion, signify by raising your hand. All right. The motion fails seven to eight. The motion fails with two abstentions. Ms. Levy.

MS. LEVY: Thank you, and so I guess I would just say that, just remembering the National Standard 1 Guidelines and the idea that if, you know, you do exceed your catch limits multiple times in a four-year period, that you are supposed to reevaluate your system of annual catch limits and accountability measures, and so I understand that this failed now, and I guess you can wait and see what happens in 2023, but there is going to come a time where, if, you know, you keep exceeding the catch limit, that you really are compelled to at least reevaluate, or relook, at the management system.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Levy. Okay. I am not seeing any hands for this discussion point. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Other Business, Discussion of Transfer of Federal For-hire Reef Fish Permits, a committee member discussed an issue, primarily with the Texas for-hire fleet, with switching vessel permits to allow for-hire

vessels with federal for-hire reef fish permits (hereafter, just permit) to move that permit off the vessel and fish in state waters for red snapper when the federal for-hire season was closed.

NOAA General Counsel clarified that the red snapper for-hire ACL and ACT applies to vessels that have been issued a valid federal permit at any point during the fishing year, which is the calendar year. Therefore, if a vessel has a permit on January 1, the vessel is considered a federal for-hire reef fish vessel for the calendar year and cannot fish for red snapper in state or federal waters when the federal for-hire season is closed, even if that permit is removed from the vessel at some point during that year.

 However, if the vessel does not have a permit on January 1, it can fish in state waters, as part of the private angling component, until the federal permit is put on the vessel. This would allow the vessel to fish the Texas private angling season beginning on January 1, add the permit before June 1, and then fish during the federal for-hire season.

The committee member added that they thought this permit switching practice has been common for a limited number of vessels for a number of years and that these vessel owners are not intending to break the law. Rather, they are seeking clarification on what is legal to do.

Another committee member thought that the practice of these vessels fishing both the federal for-hire and the private angling fishing seasons was against the spirit of the sector separation regulations and that the council should consider explicitly addressing this issue. Staff recommended that clarification on this issue be added to the Southeast For-Hire Integrated Electronic Reporting (SEFHIER) or permits website. Mr. Chair, this concludes my report.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Frazer. Any discussion on other business? I've got a few hands. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I have two things, but I guess, with regard to that last section, I think what we need to do is, as an agency, we'll look at the regulations, and we've had some conversations, with Dakus and others, about the catch accounting, and, if that's appropriate, and allowed for, under the current regulations, to apply those state-water landings to the Texas quota, then we can come back and advise on that, after further discussion and review, and so I just wanted to, you know, state

that, and certainly, Dakus, or others, if you want to comment on that front.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Just a follow-up to Andy's point about the accounting, and, I mean, certainly, if this is going forward, and it sounded like there was public testimony that it was not that big of a concern, but we want to make sure that we get the accounting right, in terms of where those fish are detected, and so --

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Stunz. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So, yes, and the accounting is an issue, but I do want to call to this council's attention, and I was trying to get the previous year, but I can only look at -- For last year, we also had landings, red snapper for hire, in September and October, and, well, clearly, red snapper season was closed in September and October for the for-hire fleet, and so, if there is a vessel that thinks that they can swap the -- I mean, I know we heard from some yesterday, and they're fishing perfectly legal, and I have no issue with that, but now I want to find out where these September and October landings are coming from, because that is clearly an issue, because red snapper would have been closed for the charter/for-hire fleet.

Then my other question would be are there any other landings that were reported by these vessels in the timeframe that should not go against -- I mean, I don't think there is, but I want to look at all the landings and make sure everybody is -- That all the landings are in the right pot, if you will, but I am concerned now about these September and October landings that I'm seeing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Mr. Geeslin.

 MR. GEESLIN: To Mr. Strelcheck's point, we are certainly supportive of looking back and making sure the accounting is right, and I too -- I share Susan's interest in seeing where those landings have been attributed in the past, the seasonal pattern in which those landings occur, and then really thinking about how we move forward in a reasonable fashion and ensure that those landings are counted towards the private recreational sector in Texas.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Geeslin. Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I am referring to Susan's comments, I am trying to think back, and I thought the charter/for-hire fleet opened back up in September and October last year, but Chris and I were talking that maybe it was 2021.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I believe that was 2021, and Mr. Strelcheck is shaking his head yes. Okay. Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Andy, you may have inferred what I'm about to say in your previous comment relative to this topic, but, you know, relative to the reporting, from what I recall, they were participating in the Beaufort Lab's Headboat Survey, and so certainly if, you know, that could be addressed internally to the survey, to make sure those vessels are removed from the list when they don't have a permit, and put back on, I guess, and, you know, have those conversations, and keep close contact with those captains, to identify those vessels, to make sure that, A, they're taken off appropriately, and, B, added on, but then, also, when they submit reports, that they don't need to be included, because that seems to be the --

MS. BOGGS: (Ms. Boggs' comment is not audible on the recording.)

MR. ANSON: Well, but the -- They say they are off, and yet still submitting their reports to the agency, you know, and so, anyway, that's all. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Anson. Okay. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: So I have one other motion that I would like Bernie to bring up, and, once she brings it up, I will read it, and, if I get a second, I can explain the motion.

Just to set some context, we spent some time, this meeting, talking about the IFQ program, the need to refine the goals and objectives, and, obviously, improve that program. What I have been concerned about is we have not been focusing much attention on our recreational fisheries, and improvements to the recreational fishery, and so I feel like it's equally important that we also have an initiative to focus on improvements to recreational fisheries management, and so I have a long motion here, and I'm going to read it, but what I tried to do is synthesize input and thoughts and comments that I was hearing throughout the last several meetings and try to capture them in what I would consider kind of a step-wise process that we could follow, with no specific timeline, other than to kind of work through this in 2023.

My motion is to initiate development of a recreational fisheries management initiative for reef fish in 2023. The goal of this initiative is to evaluate the efficacy of current federal recreational reef fish management in the Gulf of Mexico and develop future management approaches and guidance intended to prevent overfishing, address discards and/or discard mortality, account for uncertainty in recreational data, and provide for innovative new management approaches to regulate federallymanaged recreational fisheries. The initiative would include: 1) development, review, and revision of goals and objectives for recreational fisheries management; 2) review of the status of federally-managed species in the Gulf of Mexico that are highly sought after by recreational anglers, including recreational and bycatch mortality; 3) review sources of directed recreational management measures, including how management measures have changed over time; 4) assessment of the performance efficacy of recreational accountability measures improvements; 5) evaluation and consideration recommended harvest control rules (i.e., pre-agreed guidelines) for setting bag, size, and season limits; 6) scientific recommendations to the council for addressing variability and uncertainty recreational catch estimates, including use of multiple years of data, identification of catch estimates that are the result of low sample sizes or outliers, and statistical recommendations and guidance for how such approaches could be implemented; and 7) exploration of innovative new management strategies, including but not limited to: regional management, sector separation, a bottom-fish season, effort rationalization, and management approaches for reducing discards and discard mortality. a mouthful, but, if someone wants to second it, we can discuss it further.

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CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so we have a motion. It's seconded by Ms. Boggs. Mr. Strelcheck.

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MR. STRELCHECK: You have already heard my rationale, and I think there's a lot of things in this that we have common ground on, that have been challenges and problems that we've been wrestling with for quite some time, and what I'm trying to do is provide somewhat of a strategic roadmap that we could walk through and have a vision for our recreational fisheries, going forward in the Gulf of Mexico, and, by focusing on reef fish, where I'm seeing the greatest challenges and problems right now, I think this is an opportune time, obviously, to kind of work through this in a very systematic manner, similar to what we're talking about for the commercial fisheries, and see where we can make some vast improvements, in terms of management strategies,

as well as the conservation and management approaches that we're implementing for reef fish.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. I am starting to make a list here. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Andy, I like this motion, and kind of the intent

DR. FRAZER: Andy, I like this motion, and kind of the intent behind it, and, you know, I guess what I'm trying to think about is what it looks like really and put it in simple terms, and it's really kind of an assessment of the recreational fisheries, right, in the Gulf of Mexico, because a lot of this information will be found in any individual amendment, or framework action, dealing with whatever species, right, and so one of the goals here is to kind of take a step back and then say, okay, how are we doing, in general, right, with regard to these types of management measures, and where we might go forward, and is that — Am I interpreting that right? Okay.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Frazer. Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: My initial take on this is that, you know, it could be helpful to us, as we continue to deal with these similar challenges for multiple species. You know, it could provide some more direction, depending upon how we go about, you know, setting up the roadmap, as Andy described, and, you know, a couple of things, specifically in this particular motion, we've had motions on earlier today, and so, I mean, it might just kind of, again, be a good method, or way, for us to, you know, identify the main, overarching issues, and then those can help us as we look at specific species, I guess, but look at it holistically.

I'm kind of intrigued by the motion, myself, but I'm curious, maybe, if Ms. Marhefka -- When I saw this, and started hearing Andy read the motion, I mean, a lot of this was contained within the South Atlantic's visioning process, was it not, as far as the recreational fisheries?

MS. MARHEFKA: Yes, and I was not on the council when they did visioning, but, of course, I'm familiar with it, and, yes, we went out for both commercial and recreational. I don't -- It was not as comprehensive. I mean, when we did visioning, we asked the public what they wanted, but it didn't, I do feel, lay out the roadmap the way that Andy does here, for us as a council to manage forward from that, and it's a baseline for making those decisions, once you get into that, but that's how I perceive it.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Ms. Marhefka. Next up is Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Andy, I support the motion, and I think it's a good idea. I mean, obviously, you spent some time thinking on it, but I didn't -- It's coming in Other Business, and so are there, I guess, constituents, or stakeholders, that you've run this by? I'm trying to see where all of this has come from, and it sounds like another rec summit, you know, and there's a lot of ideas that I think were discussed there, and so I'm just wondering the nature of it, and, I mean, I think we need to move in this direction, but, you know, I'm trying to see, kind of broadly, where we go with it and the buy-in that we've got behind this.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: To that point, Mr. Strelcheck?

MR. STRELCHECK: Well, I will share a brief story, and so Dr. Frazer came up to me on Tuesday night and said that I need to smile a little bit more, and I don't know if you noticed, when we were going through the second-half of Reef Fish Committee, on Tuesday, but my mind was spinning around this, because we were talking about short seasons for gag, and we were talking about short seasons for greater amberjack, and we're dealing with, obviously, overfishing with a number of other species, and I am just trying to kind of take a step back, as Dr. Frazer talked about, and kind of look at this from a big-picture standpoint.

I think we get so spun-up on the mandates that we have to work under, and what are we going to try to fix, kind of here and now, with this individual species, and this would hopefully give us an opportunity to kind of take a step back and look at what's working and what's not working for the recreational fishery as a whole, just like we're doing with the IFQ program on the commercial side, and then see if we can't make some fundamental changes based on that assessment and review, and so that's really where it's coming from.

It's really kind of the broad intake of input and information that we've been hearing from the council, from the rec summit, from a whole variety of areas, and so it's a synthesis of that.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I like the motion intent, and I think it's spot-on, and it's probably long overdue. The only little cloud that I see is this motion is huge, in terms of incorporating and implementing and doing, and so I'm sure you've given this thought, about how to go forward, and that's why you landed where you did, but might there be an advantage to do it

in a phased process, or a step-wise kind of process, rather than trying to eat the whole darned elephant at once, and, you know, it's headed in the right direction, but the question is getting your arms around it and actually addressing it, and that's tough. We've had that problem with the IFQ review, and I wouldn't want to get bogged-down here, for many of the same reasons, because it's complex, and it's very big and comprehensive, and so could you comment on why you opted not to do a phased, or step-wise, or a small bite at a time, some other approach that doesn't deal with a whole elephant all at once?

MR. STRELCHECK: Well, first, Mr. Gill, you eat a lot of elephants, I've noticed. You really need to change your diet. It's good to bring levity to this complex situation, but I go back to the roadmap, right, and so I agree with you, and I think it has to be done in phases.

You have to kind of step through this, and so what I have tried to do is kind of that logical order of how I think would be best to step through this, and maybe it's a little overly prescriptive, and we could certainly soften the language and, rather than say "would include", we could say "should include", or, you know, it could be phased, you know, in terms of consideration, but what I'm really trying to get to do is get us from where we're at today to where that future state would be down the road, right, and it's not going to, obviously, happen just in 2023, but it's going to take a period of time to get there and those phases, and steps, that we're going to have to walk through over that time period.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thanks, Mr. Chair. A question for Andy. Bernie, can you just scroll down to Number 7? I just want to see the language in there, and I've got a question along those lines. Andy, can you try and clarify what you're meaning by "a bottomfish season and effort rationalization"?

 MR. STRELCHECK: When I originally had written this, I had not included this, and I thought, well, that's not really fair, but I think we do need to put in some controversial topics and issues that might not be popular, and so a bottom fishing season is really simply that, that there would be fishing for reef fish at a certain time of the year and then restrictions for when you could fish for reef fish other times of the year.

Effort rationalization is no different than what we've done on the commercial side, in terms of thoughts about how do we limit effort, or access, and so I realize that these are unpopular, but I felt it was really important that they be laid out as potential options, and I'm not saying that they're the final options we choose, but I think we need to be open to consideration of those ideas and make sure that they're at least on the table upfront for conversation.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: You know, I think this is, obviously, an option that we could look at, and I think it's something that's headed in the right direction. Looking at sample sizes, looking at outliers, looking at the way we do things, and the way that we need to look at it, I think it really helps, especially Mississippi, and, you know, unlike Bob, I like to eat that whole elephant at one time, and, you know, us tigers, we like to eat elephants, and so that's fine, but the point I'm getting at is, you know, this is something that's far overdue, and, you know, we've been talking about it, and we've been talking about it, and, every little piece of this, we've been talking something about it, for the last several years, and I think that, the more effort we put to this, to be able to do something, it will help us be able to solve the issues. The discards, I agree with you 100 percent. Discards is one of the major issues that we need to look at, and how do we take care of that, and I've been looking at in Mississippi, how we can take care of it, and other ways of doing it, but I want the record to show that Mississippi is onboard with NMFS on this one.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I like the tigers and elephants reference, General. Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and, Andy, I seconded the motion for discussion, and I do think it is long overdue, and I think, a lot of times, that this council -- It's the council's fault, if you will, by any means, but we're reactionary, and gag, amberjack, red grouper, all these different species that we're having to react to, and, along the way, yes, we're going to have to take actions, but, Bob, I think these each feed off of one another, and, if you start piecing and parsing it out, you're going to lose the comprehensive goal that you're trying to achieve here.

I sit on other boards, and we have these types of things all the time, and, yes, you're not going to get it done in one meeting, and you may not get it done in ten meetings, but it is a goal, and I think there's a lot of measurable things in there that we can show that we're taking action on.

2 You know, there's not a lot in here that I see that you need a motion to do, and it's just that we're exploring it, and trying 3 4 to see what can we do, and I almost see it like building a 5 storyboard. This is where we are, and this is where we've been, 6 and get a full picture of what we're doing, and then, you know, 7 we may see the gags and the black groupers can go together, and 8 it makes more sense to put the jack complex with the amberjack, 9 and different things, and I really like this idea, and I hope I'm around the council long enough to see it through. 10 11 you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Anson.

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MR. ANSON: Just, as I hear more of the conversation, I feel more strongly in support of the motion, you know, and some of the concerns. Again, it's not prescriptive, and, as Andy described, they're just things that he recalled that were topics that have been brought up here, and so it doesn't necessarily mean that we need to do them, but I'm just -- You know, as we --Ιf gets passed, the motion, and then we try this operationalize it, and that's, I guess, where I am more concerned about, is how do we efficiently go through that process, go through the flow, to address these, you know, specific initiatives, in addition to just trying to do the normal machinations of the council and trying to get things done, and so I will be, you know, interested to see how we might progress with identifying that process. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right, and so we're close to voting on this. I want to make a few comments before we do. I agree with a lot that's been said around the table, and I do thank you for your motion, Andy. I think it's helpful, and it's needed.

One of my frustrations with the council, and I don't know that we can ever solve it, is that we are reactionary, and I would love for us to be more proactive, and I think this is a step towards trying to help us be proactive for the recreational fishing, and I know that's one of your intents, but the reality is that our action list is overflowing, and I've had people tell me, at this meeting, that we would like to see things move further up that action list, and then, at the same time, at this meeting, we've added I don't know how many new documents for the staff to work on, and so we've put two to rest, and I don't have the number in front of me, but I think we added about five documents to that action list, and so this is going to be —People need to understand that, if we pass this, this is something we can work on, but it's going to be a long process,

and it's a heavy lift for the staff, and the staff has already got a lot of balls in the air right now, and so I am going to support the motion, but I just want people to understand those realities, and that's -- Did you have something that you wanted to mention, Dr. Simmons?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Yes, and thank you, Mr. Chair. I would also like us to move forward with this long-term planning, but I think several of these things that we have in here are going to take a tremendous amount of effort, not just for our staff, but for Science and Technology staff, Regional Office staff, and Science Center staff to do this correctly, and so I think, you know, should this pass, we probably should have some planning meetings on how we really see this practically moving forward.

I did have some questions in regard to Number 1, and so, right now, we have FMP objectives, right, and it seems, to me, this is a reef fish initiative that we want to focus on first, but those FMP objectives are for the whole fishery right now, and for the FMP, and so I think we just need to carefully think about how we're going to develop, review, and revise those, specifically for the recreational fisheries, while still maintaining that whole larger picture of our longer-term overarching goals of the Reef Fish FMPs.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. We've had a fair amount of discussion. Mr. Strelcheck, you get the last word.

MR. STRELCHECK: I don't want to belabor the discussion, and so I agree wholeheartedly with Carrie, and I was intentional in saying recreational fisheries there, understanding that the FMP objectives are more broad than that.

The other point, which is the one that you raised, Dale, is I wholeheartedly agree as well, right, and I'm not trying to dump a bunch of additional workload on top of staff right now, and I tried to be intentional, in terms of initiating development in 2023, and so it's kind of a gray area, in terms of timing, and I also agree with Carrie that we spend a lot of time talking about priorities and what's going to be coming before the council, and I know you work, as Chair and the Vice Chair, with those priorities.

 One of my suggestions, going forward, is that the council, at the end of meetings, similar to what the South Atlantic does, has some discussion about the priorities, and kind of a time horizon of when things are going to be coming before the council, so that there's more transparency in terms of what to expect from one meeting to the next, right, and so I would like to work on that, because it relates to a lot of times when things both fall off the plate as well as they get added to the plate, such as what I've suggested here.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and thank you for those comments, Andy, and I think that actually would be a good step forward for us, for the council folks to really weigh-in on the priorities more, and I think that would be helpful. We're going to call for a vote on this. I'm not going to read it, because it's too long, and it's been read into the record, and I think everybody understands what we're voting on. Is there any opposition to the motion? Three in opposition and one abstention. Dr. Shipp. Dr. Shipp, we wanted to get your thoughts on the motion and vote on it.

DR. SHIPP: Yes.

 CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay, and so we've got three in opposition and one abstention. The motion carries. All right. That concludes Reef Fish. Is there any other business to come before the Reef Fish Committee? Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Not business, but just a clarification, if we could. Andy's motion regarding the IFQ mention, and I don't exactly know the language, and I think it was before the end of June 2023, we would address those issues, and I am confused as to are we going to address it in April as well?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: I think, the way the motion was worded, and correct me if I'm wrong, Andy, is that, by June of 2023, we would address it, and so, if the council can get some stuff before us in April, that could be done, and it's at the flexibility of dealing with the schedule and the actions schedule and other things, but no later than June.

 MR. WILLIAMSON: Okay. Well, it would be my suggestion that we address it in April. That way, we can get a head start on this. It's a complicated issue, and I don't think we want to wait until just June to address it, and so that would be my recommendation.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Williamson. All right. Any further business to come before the Reef Fish Committee? All right, and so we have -- That concludes the Reef Fish Committee. We have two Other Business items, and the first one is we started Other Business on the shark problem issue that Dr. Shipp

brought up, and I think we addressed it partially yesterday, but Dr. Hollensead, I think, is going to give us a little bit of an update on what we've done recently with sharks, just so that it will be fresh in everybody's minds, and we'll see where that Other Business item goes after Dr. Hollensead has a chance to educate us. Dr. Hollensead.

OTHER BUSINESS (CONTINUED) SHARK PROBLEMS AND POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS (CONTINUED)

DR. LISA HOLLENSEAD: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so you may recall that we did have a presentation from HMS staff in January of 2020, regarding some of the status of some of the Gulf species of sharks and things like that, and I think it was distributed, some recent letters that we've written, as well.

One specifically that was written was sent out on November 10 of 2021, and it was asking for some input from the council regarding the 2021 Consolidated Appropriations Act, the Joint Explanatory Statement, and that's a mouthful too, on assessing the conflicts between sharks and dolphins, and so we wrote that letter, and it was supposed to be incorporated into a report to Congress.

That report to Congress was published in August of last year, of 2022, and our letter is included in that appendix, and it's referenced at one point in the document, and I haven't gotten to read through it just yet, but, specifically, the research recommendations that the council had mentioned, about perhaps having higher penalties for deliberating feeding dolphins and those human interactions, which may cause increased depredation and those sorts of things, and so it was incorporated in that report to Congress, if that helps give you some context of some recent history.

We also requested that HMS and the Science Center give a presentation again, updating the council on some of the species status for sharks, and that was done, if you recall, at the Texas meeting, we had Dr. Enri Cortes come over and speak to that as well, and so that's what's in the contemporary history, which provides some context for your discussions.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Thank you for that, Dr. Hollensead. With that, is there any further discussion on the shark issue that was brought up by Dr. Shipp? Mr. Anson.

47 MR. ANSON: I thought -- I brought this up during committee, and 48 I thought I saw Dr. Porch nod, but I don't think there was a

verbal response, but, I mean, it's my understanding that, when we had discussed this back in 2021, and then after the presentation that was provided last August, that it would be kind of a regular, routine event for the agenda, the council's agenda, and availability of time, but that it would be a regular event that the HMS folks would come and kind of give a status.

I know, for a lot of the species, there's not a lot of data, but I don't know if that data is analyzed on an annual basis, and so I'm just trying to see, you know, just like we do with some of these species, looking at some key indices, to kind of get a snapshot in time, in between assessments, and I am just wondering, Dr. Porch, if that's something that has been discussed amongst your staff and if it's a possibility that more regular updates can be provided.

DR. PORCH: I guess it depends on the specifics of what you want, and so I have staff that conduct the shark assessments and then other staff that conduct assessments for highly-migratory species, like tuna, in support of ICCAT, but then there's the HMS Division in Silver Spring part of the Sustainable Fisheries FMC, and I'm not sure -- If you're wanting more management implications, general overviews of status of stocks, they might be the ones that you would want to give regular updates, and so it really depends on how detailed you want to get and what kind of information you're interested in.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Okay. Any further discussion? Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: So I took that to mean an open question to the council, and I don't want to certainly speak on behalf of the council, but, you know, to the extent -- At least, you know, I understand that the HMS species are managed outside of the council process, and so I don't want to upset the apple cart, necessarily, you know, and I don't see a real need to have the HMS Division folks in Silver Spring come down and give regular updates, but I quess, knowing that, you know, there potentially data that is used for the assessments, you know, just, again, as we try to keep a pulse on the finfish species, by doing some of these interim assessments and some of these alternative methods, to kind of get a snapshot in time for species, as to whether or not that possibility exists, based on the data availability for sharks, and that that could, you know, change how we might want to address the HMS Division with any additional particular concerns, based on what we're hearing from fishermen. I don't know how to answer that question, relative to, you know, who we ask, or what we ask for, per se.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Mr. Hood.

 MR. HOOD: Just so you know, I knew this conversation was coming, and so I let Jennifer Cudney, who runs our HMS shop, know about this discussion, as well as Randy Blankenship, and so I believe they're listening right now, and so, you know, they're aware of the issue, or your conversation anyway. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. Go ahead, Dr. Hollensead.

DR. HOLLENSEAD: When I was sort of updating the recent shark activities with the council, I forgot to mention that we did have a specific HMS shark depredation Q&A with the public as well, and I just wanted to remind folks of that as well, and so that was directly engaging in the public, and we did have HMS staff there to answer questions directly.

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: All right. I don't know that anything is moving on this issue, and we've discussed it, and no motions were made at this time, and so thanks, everybody, for the discussion, and thank you, Dr. Hollensead, for bringing us up to speed on what we've done to this point. We appreciate it. Seeing no further discussion on the shark issue, we're going to move to our last agenda item, and the last agenda item is Council Elections, and I have asked the South Atlantic representative, Kerry Marhefka, and Lieutenant Motoi to take care of the elections.

I will set the stage a little bit, and staff has got some papers, some small pieces of paper, that they're going to give to each person, if we have to actually conduct a vote, and you all can put your vote in, the folded papers, from there. Dr. Shipp, just to let you know, if this comes to a vote, Dr. Simmons will give you a call, and so, with that, I'm going to turn it over to the South Atlantic representative, and, Ms. Marhefka, can you take it from there?

COUNCIL ELECTIONS

MS. MARHEFKA: It is my honor and privilege to do this, and forgive me. Our system is a little different, and so bear with me. At this time, I would like to open nominations for Chairman of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council.

MR. GILL: Thank you. I nominate Dr. Frazer as the Chairman.

MS. MARHEFKA: Dr. Frazer is nominated. Any second for that nomination? It's seconded by Dr. Sweetman. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I would like to nominate Greg Stunz.

MS. MARHEFKA: Is there a second for that nomination? It's seconded by Mr. Dyskow.

MR. DYSKOW: Just as a point of order, and I understand what we're doing, but we currently have a chair who is resigning from that position, and we have currently a serving vice chair, and isn't it normal that, when the chairmanship becomes open, that the vice chair assumes that position, and we would simply vote for a new vice chair?

CHAIRMAN DIAZ: Ms. Levy, I am not running the meeting, but I think that would be a question for you to respond to.

MS. LEVY: I mean, I guess we can look to see if the SOPPs address this, but I kind of assumed that Carrie already did that, and that's why you're pursuing it this way.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Yes, Mr. Dyskow, and so we currently don't have it defined that way in the council SOPPs, and, I mean, if that's the way the council wanted to move forward, that's certainly in their prerogative, but we just don't have it defined that way right now.

MR. DYSKOW: Is it defined in another way, or is it just undefined?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: It's just undefined, if there's a resignation, and it's just, in the absence, in the interim, the vice chair takes over, and it doesn't say that they assume the position permanently.

MR. WILLIAMSON: But it doesn't say that they don't though?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Excuse me. I'm sorry. I didn't hear that.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Your comment was that it doesn't say that they do, but it doesn't say that they don't, right?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Correct.

MS. MARHEFKA: I feel like you all have set me up for an interesting situation here. Bob.

47 MR. GILL: I move that we close nominations.

MS. MARHEFKA: Is there a second to close nominations? right. It's seconded by Mr. Broussard, and so, at this point, I 2 3 have a nomination for Dr. Frazer and a nomination for Dr. Stunz. Dr. Shipp is clarifying whether this is just for the remainder 4 of the current term or beyond, for an additional term, and I am 5 hearing confirmation that it's for the remainder of Mr. Diaz's 6 7 current term, two meetings and a CCC. Does that help? results are -- Congratulations, Dr. Stunz, and you are now the 8 9 Chair of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council.

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Now I believe we need to find you all a vice chair, and so, at this time, I will open nominations for Vice Chair of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council.

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MR. GILL: I nominate Tom Frazer.

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17 MS. MARHEFKA: It's seconded. Go ahead, Mr. Anson.

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19 MR. ANSON: I nominate Susan Boggs.

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21 MS. MARHEFKA: It's seconded. Any other nominations?

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B DR. SHIPP: I nominate Mr. Williamson.

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25 MR. WILLIAMSON: I withdraw that.

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27 DR. SHIPP: Okay.

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MS. MARHEFKA: I am not sure if that is a proper procedure, but is there a second for nomination of Mr. Williamson? It fails for lack of a second. Currently, on the slate, we have Ms. Boggs and Dr. Frazer. Any other nominations at this time?

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34 MR. GILL: I move that we close nominations.

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36 MS. MARHEFKA: Okay. Nominations are closed. At this time, we 37 will collect votes for Mr. Boggs or Dr. Frazer. The results are that Dr. Frazer is the vice chairman of your council.

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40 **DR. STUNZ:** All right. Well, thank you, Dale, and, with that, I don't have any other business I think that needs to come before this council, and I'm not seeing any other hands, and so I guess we will see everyone in -- Andy.

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45 MR. STRELCHECK: Real quick, I wanted to let everyone know that 46 the gag interim rule, the proposed rule, will be publishing 47 tomorrow.

DR. STUNZ: Thank you, Andy, and, with that, that will conclude the business of this meeting, and we'll see everyone in Gulfport in April. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on February 2, 2023.)