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3 4	MACKEREL MANAGEMENT	COMMITTEE
5 6	Embassy Suites	Panama City Beach, Florida
7	October 25, 2	2023
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1	TABLE OF CONTENTS	
2		
3	Table of Contents2	
4		
5	Adoption of Agenda and Approval of Minutes and Action Guide and	
6	Next Steps3	
7		
8	Coastal Migratory Pelagic Landings4	
9		
10	Draft Framework Amendment 14: Modifications to Gulf Spanish	
11	Mackerel Catch Limits7	
12		
13	Adjournment21	
14		
15		
16		
17		

The Mackerel Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at The Embassy Suites in Panama City Beach, Florida on Wednesday morning, October 25, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Dakus Geeslin.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL OF MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

CHAIRMAN DAKUS GEESLIN: I would like to call the Mackerel Management Committee to order. The members include myself, Captain Walker, Dr. Banks, Mr. Schieble, Ms. Boggs, Mr. Broussard, Mr. Diaz, Dr. Frazer, Mr. Gill, Dr. Sweetman, Mr. McDermott, and Mr. Strelcheck.

The first item on the agenda is the Adoption of the Agenda. Hopefully our committee members had time to look at that, and we're seeking adoption and any additional items on the agenda. Not seeing any, I'm looking for approval.

MR. BOB GILL: Motion to approve, to adopt the agenda as written.

MS. SUSAN BOGGS: Second.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Any in opposition? There we go, and we've approved the agenda. Next is the approval of our August committee meetings, there from Austin, Texas, and we're seeking approval of the minutes.

MR. GILL: Move approval of the April 2023 minutes.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Thank you, Mr. Gill. We have a second by Mr. Broussard. Any opposition? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I do have a question. On page 8, line 13, it said that the 2002 landings were low, and is that correct, or should it be like 2020? I can't remember, but it says "2002".

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: I will look to council staff for that answer.

DR. NATASHA MENDEZ-FERRER: I will have to get back to you on that, and I will double-check.

- 45 CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Thank you for pointing that out, Ms. Boggs.
- 46 All right. The next step, we've got an action guide and next
- 47 steps by Dr. Mendez-Ferrer. I will turn it over to you,
- 48 Natasha.

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DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Okay, and so, for the action guide, next on the agenda, we're going to have the Coastal Migratory Pelagics Landings, and so we'll have Mr. Peter Hood providing an update on the status of CMP landings relative to the annual catch limits for the Gulf of Mexico, and so this is for information only, and no action is required by the committee.

The next agenda item is Draft Framework Amendment 14, Modifications to Gulf Spanish Mackerel Catch Limits, and so council staff will review the document that considers modifying the catch limits for the Gulf migratory group Spanish mackerel, based on the recent SEDAR 81 stock assessment and the council's SSC's recommendation.

I will remind that SEDAR 81 transitioned the recreational catch and effort data to MRIP-FES and determined that the stock was not overfished or undergoing overfishing as of 2021. The committee should review Chapters 1 and 2 and provide feedback on the purpose and need and the range of actions and alternatives included in the document, and, if we have additional time, we can address other business, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Thank you, Dr. Mendez-Ferrer. Any discussion on that action plan? Seeing none, we will move on to the Coastal Migratory Pelagic Landings from Mr. Hood.

COASTAL MIGRATORY PELAGIC LANDINGS

MR. PETER HOOD: Okay. Thank you. You know, the typical caveats on the landings data. The 2022 landings are preliminary, and recreational landings include the MRIP, LA Creel, the Headboat Survey, and then Texas through the high-use season.

 Commercial landings are available through August 31, and, for commercial king mackerel, monthly landings from all four zones were combined, with the exception of the Northern Zone, and they have a July 1 through June 30 fishing year. Then recreational portions of the ACLs for cobia and king mackerel are based on the recommended catch limits in FES units, and then Spanish mackerel are in CHTS units.

 I will start out looking at cobia. Again, you know, cobia, as you can see here, the blue are recreational landings, and the recreational sector, you know, dominates this fishery, in part because the bag limit and trip limits for the commercial and recreational sectors are the same.

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This -- Remember, with cobia, it's divided up into two zones. There is the Gulf zone, which is Texas over to the jurisdictional boundary between the Gulf and South Atlantic, and so down around the Tortugas. Then there is the Florida east coast zone, and that goes from that boundary on up to the Florida/Georgia border, and then it's the South Atlantic Council that manages the Florida east coast zone, and will put in, you know, seasons and trip limits and gear restrictions. Anyway, this is for the Gulf zone, and you can see that landings, in 2023, which are in black, are lower than what we saw in 2002 -- Now you've got me saying 2002. 2022 and 2021.

We would expect that landings would be lower, because, last November -- That's when we put in place the one-fish-per-person bag limit, and a trip limit of two fish per vessel. We see sort of the same thing here, through Wave 3. You know, the recreational landings are a little bit lower, as we would expect, for this year, compared to previous years.

This is commercial landings for the Florida east coast zone, and they have the same sort of restrictions put on them through Amendment 32, and so, again, we would expect that landings would be lower this year than in previous years.

Here we have recreational landings, and, again, it's sort of the same story, where landings are down this year compared to previous years, as a result of those regulations. Here we have king mackerel commercial landings, and you can see that the black line, which is this year, is fairly similar to what we saw for the 2021-2022 fishing year, but was lower than the 2021 fishing year.

Here we have recreational landings, and recreational landings, for the 2022-2023 fishing year, are well below what we saw in previous years, and I'm not sure what's going on there, and I have been talking with at least fishermen in my area, on the recreational side, that they just haven't been seeing king mackerel, and I think that's been noted by a lot of people throughout the Gulf, and so I don't know what's going on, but there is a signal that there is something happening there.

 This is Spanish mackerel stock landings, and, again, it's mostly a recreational fishery, and here we have Spanish mackerel commercial landings, and you can see that landings, in at least for the 2022-2023 fishing year, were comparable to other years. I don't know why it didn't get included, but, for the 2023-2024 fishing year, and we don't have the landings here, and I think

it was just an oversight in making the figure, but I did look at the landings, and, as of October 23, about 166,000 pounds had been landed, or recorded landed, and so I think that's a little bit lower than what we saw in other years, but it's still fairly close.

Here we have the Spanish mackerel recreational landings, and, again, because it starts in April, that season is -- That's sort of halfway through Wave 2, and so we only have Wave 2 and Wave 3 for the 2023-2024 fishing year, but you can see that, you know, at least for that short time period, what we're seeing that has been harvested is comparable to what's been harvested by that time for other years, and I think that's it.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Thank you, Mr. Hood. Are there questions, or comments, for Mr. Hood? Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My question isn't for Mr. Hood, and I think it's for Clay. Spanish mackerel landings are done in landed weight, which is equivalent to, or identical to, in terminology, to whole weight, but the SSC provides us recommendations based on whole weight, and why could we not have the monitoring in whole weight, similar as we get from the SSC, and how we deal with it, and avoid the confusion of landed weight, which is not a commonly-used terminology?

DR. CLAY PORCH: That makes complete sense. I mean, we certainly could monitor in consistent units.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Captain Walker.

 MR. ED WALKER: I'm not sure this applies exactly to what you guys are talking about, but, when we sell Spanish mackerel, if we're talking about commercial, they buy in whole, and they don't buy in gutted, and they buy the whole fish as it is.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Well, let's be honest. Spanish mackerel have no guts, right, and, effectively, gutted or whole, it's roughly the same.

 CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Any other comments or questions related to Mr. Hood's presentation? Mr. Hood, thank you for ending with Spanish mackerel, and that will be a perfect segue to Dr. Mendez-Ferrer's presentation. Our next agenda item is the Draft Framework Amendment: Modifications to Gulf Spanish Mackerel

48 Catch Limits. Natasha.

DRAFT FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT 14: MODIFICATIONS TO GULF SPANISH MACKEREL CATCH LIMITS

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is a very short document, with a single action, and so if we can open the document, on the first page, the first figure, and I will just give you a quick background on Spanish mackerel.

Also, Spanish mackerel is managed jointly by the Gulf and South Atlantic Council, and there are two migratory groups of Spanish mackerel, and, once the picture pops up, you will see that the Gulf group of migratory Spanish mackerel includes the Gulf Council's jurisdictional boundary as well as the southern portion of the Florida Keys, and so it's from Texas all the way to the Miami-Dade/Monroe County line, and so that's the region for the Gulf Spanish mackerel.

Spanish mackerel, like Peter said, has a fishing year from April 1 through March 31, and it is managed without allocations between the commercial and recreational sector. It does not have a seasonal closure, and it has a minimum size limit of twelve inches fork length for both sectors and a recreational bag limit of fifteen fish per person.

If we scroll down to Table 1.1.1, here you can see the last two decades of Spanish mackerel landings, and, as you can see, for the majority of the years, landings have been below the ACL, and I think except for the years 2012 and 2013, which you also see that there is a lower ACL for those years, and you will see that the majority of landings have -- The majority of the ACL has not been caught.

At its July 2023 meeting, the SSC reviewed the results and the projections from the SEDAR 81 stock assessment report, which incorporates MRIP-FES data, and determined that the Gulf Spanish mackerel stock was not overfished and not undergoing overfishing, and so the council reviewed this and directed staff document that would incorporate а the recommendations for modifying catch limits for Spanish mackerel.

If we jump to the purpose and need, I will leave that there for a little bit, for you guys to see, and the purpose is to modify Gulf Spanish mackerel catch limits, based on the results of the SEDAR 81 stock assessment, and the need is to use the best scientific information available for managing Gulf Spanish mackerel and to continue to achieve optimum yield, in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management

Act. I will stop here and see if the committee has any comments, or edits, to the purpose and need.

All right. Seeing none, we will go to Chapter 2 on page 12. All right, and so the action that we are looking at in this document is to modify the Gulf of Mexico migratory group Spanish mackerel overfishing limit, acceptable biological catch, and annual catch limit. Alternative 1, no action, retains the current OFL, ABC, and ACL, which was established in Framework Amendment 1, and it also retains the definition of the ACL being set equal to the ABC.

Here we have a table of the current OFL, ABC, and ACL, which are currently monitored in CHTS, and we're also providing, for reference, what these numbers would be in MRIP-FES, and, to give you a ballpark idea on what the difference is, and so these FES catch limits are about 32 percent larger than the current catch limits in CHTS.

If we scroll down to Alternative 2, Alternative 2 modifies the OFL, ABC, and ACL, as recommended by the council's SSC, for the fishing years 2025 through 2027, and subsequent fishing years, and it retains the stock ACL being set equal to the ABC. A reminder that, in Alternative 2, we would be monitoring in MRIP-FES units, and I do want to point out that the ACL of 9.6 is about a 35 percent reduction from the FES units in Alternative 1.

Then Alternative 3 is a more conservative alternative, and it would modify the OFL and ABC for Spanish mackerel, as recommended by the council's SSC, but it would set the ACL using the council's ACL and ACT Control Rule, which then would result in about a 10 percent buffer between the ABC and the stock ACL, and so that translates to roughly a million pounds less than the ACL in Alternative 2.

 If we go back to one of the things that I kind of like want to bring up, and if we go back to Table 1, and we are also including, for reference, the landings in FES, and so, you know, how does this translate, if we were to look at the historical landings in FES, and so that would be the third column from the left, and, as you can see, the landings are pretty close.

 As you can see, the landings are pretty close, and so, even though, you know, we're probably not expecting the ACL to be exceeded, it's not completely out of the, you know, the question that we might be approaching it, and so that is something that I kind of wanted the committee to see when evaluating the

alternatives. I will stop here and ask -- You know, see if anyone has any questions, or discussion, related to the action that is included here and the alternatives.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so a couple of points. Number one, I note that, and just take the last ten years, but the swings on landings are pretty high, if you exclude the 2013 outlier, on the order of five-million pounds. Year-to-year, it's a million-and-a-half, something on that order, but we have significant deviation on the annual landings.

The current ABC of 9.6 is not exceeded in the last ten years, with the exception of the 2019 season, when it was exceeded by a million-plus pounds, in FES units, and so what concerns me is that the -- If we set the ACL very close to the ABC, we have a good chance of going over the ABC, based on the variability in the landings, and I don't like what I'm going to suggest, but, from the standpoint of looking at the alternatives that we ought to consider relative to this stock, I would like to throw out the idea, and make a motion, and I don't particularly want to, that we have an alternative that looks at an ACL that is 20 percent below the ABC, with the intent that, even though the current landings are low, but they're not that low, off of the ABC, and the variability suggests that they might well exceed it and that whatever our target is, ACL target, if I can call it might be lower than what we currently have document, and so I would like to throw that out there for discussion and consideration.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Captain Walker.

MR. WALKER: I would speak against. To be fair, mostly because of my distrust of these FES numbers, and so, you know, I really don't see that being necessary in the Spanish mackerel fishery, and I'm just putting that out there.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. ANDY STRELCHECK: Well, setting aside distrust of the FES numbers, I am not overly concerned, simply because, if you look at the historical landings relative to the new ABC, or the ACLs, you have essentially one year that went over, in about an eight or nine-year period, and none of those went over the overfishing limit. I think, you know, from the standpoint of how our ACLs, and accountability measures, are set up, there's a low risk here, in terms of exceeding the overfishing limit.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Let me go -- I'm going to go to Ms. Boggs, then Natasha, and then I'm going to ask Dr. Froeschke to explain some of the exposure analysis that he did and presented yesterday.

 MS. BOGGS: Thank you, and so a couple of things. If I look at the last ten years, I see two years that we would have gone over, and one that we would have bumped close up, because in -- Not the OFL, but the ABC, but, in 2019 and 2020, it was 10.8 million pounds, and so unless I'm reading that wrong, and, in the very first year, we were at 9.2, and so very close to that ABC.

I know that the sensitivity run that Luiz Barbieri did with Spanish mackerel was not for management advice, but, if you look at that, that said it was 25 percent higher than probably what it should be, and, of course, this is the management advice we have now, but I can't help but think that what he is telling us, based on FES, what we may be running up against, and so, you know, I don't know what to do with this fishery.

The interesting part about it is you've got these high limits, that we're not hardly catching the fish, based on historical, where we are, and so this is one of those complicated ones, kind of like king and cobia and amberjack.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Natasha.

 DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Since there is a discussion going on on the OFL, I also wanted to highlight that, in Alternative 1, you can see there is only a 200,000-pound difference between the OFL and the ABC, and Alternative 2, accounting for scientific certainty, there is a much larger buffer between the OFL and ABC of about three-million pounds, and I just kind of wanted to highlight that increase in the buffer.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Captain Walker, I believe that I missed your hand.

MR. WALKER: Just to be clear, is Action 1 a viable alternative here? I know that sometimes it isn't, but it doesn't say that.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: I will now ask Dr. Froeschke to kind of walk through and remind the council of what he provided yesterday, in terms of the exposure analysis and where Spanish mackerel rank on that.

 DR. JOHN FROESCHKE: Can you bring up the flow chart? If you just kind of walk through the flow chart, this is my interpretation, but, if look at action affects ACLs and requires recreational fisheries data, it's obviously yes. Is MRIP data required for use? In this case, yes, and it's a Gulf-wide species, and there is no available alternative currency. Do we need to consider allocations? No, and so that would lead you to a Tier 3, which I have labeled as a medium exposure.

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When I put this together, you know, I was pretty intentional in that, you know, there's no Tier 3 that you shall or you must do this, and I didn't do any of that, and so I don't have any recommendations about what a particular tier would lead to, and it's only that it doesn't seem as problematic as the Tier 4, but it -- I mean, there is definitely some FES exposure there, for whatever that's worth. Does that answer your question?

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: I am going to go to Susan.

MS. BOGGS: Okay, and so, Natasha, I'm going to put you on the spot, because I don't have time to do calculations, and so, on the Table 1.1.1, where you say the percentage of ACL, is that based on the old data collection, the CHTS, I guess is what we're in, and then I have a follow-up to that.

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Yes, and so, from the fishing year 2000 to 2013, that percentage is based on -- The ACL for that definitely was monitored in MRFSS, and so that is in relation to MRFSS, and then, following that, then it's CHTS.

MS. BOGGS: Okay. Bernie, can you scroll up for me, please? My concern is that those percentages are related to the CHTS, but, if you come back down and apply the 9.63 ACL against those catches, your ACL percentage is going to be much greater, I think, and am I right?

DR. FROESCHKE: Yes, and there's not just that, and so you're switching the currency, and so those recreational landings, which is most of the Spanish mackerel fishery, are going to accumulate twice as fast, approximately.

 MS. BOGGS: So that's my point, is FES has inflated these numbers so greatly, and it may be that -- But it's hard for me to believe that, when the fishermen are telling us that those fish aren't there, and I know we're not catching them off of the coast of Alabama, and I've talked to several others today that don't see them either, and so that's why I pause when we start doing these things. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: A follow-up, Dr. Froeschke?

 DR. FROESCHKE: Yes, and, well, if you followed the assessment through, what my interpretation of this is is that the recommendations from this assessment are a substantial reduction from what was on the books, which would fall in line with what you're seeing.

I think the way that, in practice, this would work is that we would go from a very large ACL, and relatively small landings relative to that, to a smaller ACL, which I would expect that we're going to be pretty close to fully catching it.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Levy, you had a hand up a moment ago.

MS. MARA LEVY: Right. Well, just to -- I mean, kind of in line with that, but to remember that you're going to monitor in the same way in which the catch limit is set, and so, even if it's 25 percent inflated, you're monitoring using the data that's 25 percent inflated, and so that is not really an issue, right, and you're setting the catch limit and monitoring using that same system, and so those are equal. It's not like you're allowing extra, because you're raising it, but not monitoring it in the same way in which you've raised the catch limit or -- Does that make sense?

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Diaz and then Dr. Frazer.

MR. DALE DIAZ: I did not hear the answer to Ed's question, and he asked if Number 1 was a viable alternative, and then I have a follow-up.

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: No, Alternative 1 would not be in compliance with BSIA.

MR. DIAZ: Okay, and so, the way I'm thinking about this, as we sit here, are we intending to pick preferreds at this meeting? We're not intending to pick preferreds? Then I'm comfortable with the two alternatives that are there, is where I stand. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Frazer.

DR. TOM FRAZER: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so I'm trying to capture Susan's comments, and Mara's comments, right, and so we've got new catch advice that's essentially, you know, based on the FES kind of currency, and, even if the FES changes over

time, right, and because this is essentially a recreational fishery, it's just a scaling issue, right, and I'm okay with that.

My question is if -- Well, I don't even really know how to ask the question, and, I mean, it's -- Do we want to insert, you know, any buffer, just because we don't really know, right, and so there's two ways to do this right now. I mean, we've got essentially the ACL and ACT Control Rule that inserts the 10 percent buffer, right, and the question I have, I guess, for folks around the table, is is that enough?

You know, that's Bob's question, you know, and what makes sense, and is there -- Should we insert an Alternative 4 that, you know, imposes a 20 percent buffer, or 30 percent, and I don't know the answer to that, but I am a little concerned about that.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you for the comments, Tom, but I do have a question, and I didn't -- I read, but I didn't understand, but, because we manage with the South Atlantic, do they have to look at this document as well? Okay. I just didn't want to add that complexity to it.

I understand what Bob and Tom are saying, and, I mean, I think there needs to be a buffer, because I feel like we're kind of in unchartered territory, unfamiliar with where we're going to go with this, and I do understand what Mara and John are saying, and, I mean, I get it, and it's just very confusing, and it's very -- So, you know, 20 percent -- I mean, that's a lot, and I think we would exceed it, and Spanish does not have a payback, correct?

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: No, and so the accountability measures for Spanish mackerel is, you know, once the ACL is being determined that it's going to be met, then we would have an in-season closure, and we don't have ACTs or any other additional AMs.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Frazer and then Mr. Strelcheck.

DR. FRAZER: So I know I was struggling, right, and so, even if we monitor in FES units, right, and we recognize, over time, that there's an adjustment that might be made, how fast will that adjustment catch up to the actual catch advice, right, and that's -- I mean, so we can monitor in real-time, and we can consider the OFL and ABC as best scientific information available, with all the caveats there, right, but we make some

adjustments, and we monitor in real-time, or in waves, or whatever we do, but, at some point, we still have to go back, in a formal process, to adjust the OFL and the ABC and the ACL, and I don't think that those things are going hand-in-hand, timewise, and is that right? John, I'm putting you on the spot.

DR. FROESCHKE: My timing is I think that we would not have new catch advice, in an alternate currency, before 2026, at the earliest.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: A couple of comments. I am certainly supportive of increasing buffers, especially when the OFL and the ABC are very close to one another, and we're talking about a 20 percent buffer between the OFL and the ABC already, and, if you want to consider, you know, a larger buffer between the ABC and the ACL, you know, we can, and that's certainly reasonable, but I think then it triggers probably proposing some additional management measures for Spanish mackerel, because, the lower you set the ACL, the higher the likelihood that you're going to run over that ACL, and you would then want to impose a management measure that could slow down harvest, or reduce harvest, to the levels commensurate with the ACL.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So I guess this is a question for the two doctors here at the end, Natasha and John, and so, when we kind of complete this document, will we see trends, kind of like we've been looking at in gag grouper, that the average catch per trip is ten fish, versus the fifteen bag limit, and will we see any of that, or can we see any of that, because, I mean, that helps kind of put it into perspective, and I understand what you're saying, Andy, and, I mean, you're right, because, when you lower that, and you leave it at fifteen fish per person, and everybody is catching fifteen fish, then, all of a sudden, you're going to be -- I get it, and, I mean, certainly.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Froeschke, do you want to take that one?

DR. FROESCHKE: So we could do that. Typically, and I recall an example with the South Atlantic on their mahi, the fifteen bag limit -- Most people don't catch fifteen, and I don't know what they catch, but the thing is that, even if you lowered it to say ten, I suspect that, in practice, you wouldn't see that much of a reduction in the harvest rate, and you would probably have to go all the way to like three or four, or something, which really

would cut into the meat, but that seems to be the way those work, in practice.

MS. BOGGS: Well, so then, if we saw an average that everybody caught five fish, then I would feel comfortable with only five fish per person, and it probably wouldn't hurt anybody's feelings, but I would hate to go from fifteen to two, if everybody on, average, catches ten, and, I mean, I still wouldn't keep it at ten, but you see -- I mean, it just kind of puts it into perspective of what's happening and how people are prosecuting the fishery. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Captain Walker.

MR. WALKER: I think bag limits and stuff is putting the cart before the horse here, and I really don't think there's a crisis here with the mackerel harvest, and, as Andy was mentioning, and what I was about to mention, is, the bigger that buffer you put on there, that's a -- You are pushing it more towards closure, the bigger the buffer you put on it, and I just think it would be a tragedy if the Gulf Council had to announce a recreational Spanish mackerel closure. That's just -- That's not necessary.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Ed, again, just to be clear, I'm not necessarily proposing a buffer, you know, and I'm just trying to work through this process, right, because, as John pointed out, we've got Tiers 1, 2, 3, and 4, and it's going to be a continuing issue.

I mean, I don't want to institute anything, at this point, that's going to cause an unnecessary workload on the staff, or an unnecessary regulation that's going to affect the fishery, and I'm just, in my own mind, working through what this process looks like, and, like you, I'm totally inclined to leave it alone, right, and not necessarily put a lot of effort into it, and so I just wanted to make sure that you knew where I was coming from, man.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Froeschke.

DR. FROESCHKE: Just so we're clear, on the accountability measures for this stock, there's in-season monitoring, and so, if the ACL is met, or projected to be met, there would be an inseason closure, but no payback if the ACL was exceeded, and I think that's correct.

 MR. STRELCHECK: Well, it's funny that you would ask, because I had brought them up. The accountability measures are, if the stock ACL is reached, or projected to be reached, then we file a notification to close both sectors for the remainder of the fishing year. There's no payback provision in the accountability measures.

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CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Sweetman.

DR. C.J. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so I'm struggling with this one here. Obviously, you know, we got the presentation from Dr. Barbieri, highlighting about what that sensitivity run would show us, relative to the ACL, and then we're kind of having these discussions, and FES in the background, as a Tier 3, and I guess my question here is like this is another example of a stock that is not overfished, and not undergoing overfishing, and is it necessary to take action on this right now? I mean, are there statutory deadlines, and I guess I would broach this to Mara, and are there statutory deadlines that are associated with this particular action here?

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Levy.

MS. LEVY: Well, I mean, I think you have an ABC recommendation that's essentially lower than your current catch levels, given the transition to FES, and so there is a statutory obligation to not have catch limits that exceed that ABC recommendation, and what would be the basis for not moving forward? There is no allocation, you know, and there is nothing, and we just are setting it based on the stock assessment, and you're monitoring using the recreational estimates that are consistent with that stock assessment, and so I haven't heard a basis not to move forward with this. Whether you want a bigger buffer, that's clearly a management, you know, discretion issue.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: To that point, Dr. Sweetman?

DR. SWEETMAN: Yes, and I understand, and I understand exactly what the response is going to be here, but the basis is the uncertainty in the FES estimates, with the ongoing pilot study, and so, I mean, I understand that you're going to say that it's best scientific information available still. Okay. Go ahead.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Levy.

MS. LEVY: What I'm going to say is you have a stock assessment that included that information that is the best scientific information available, and you have catch limit recommendations

that are based on that stock assessment, and that, regardless of whether FES is overestimating or underestimating, that's a scale issue, and you're monitoring in the same way in which those landings were treated in the stock assessment.

It's a non-issue, essentially, for the purposes of this. You're not using it to set an allocation, and you're not using it in any other way, other than the fact that it was incorporated into an assessment that has been determined to be the best scientific information available for management.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Porch.

DR. PORCH: Just to add to that, if you look at the sensitivity runs that Dr. Barbieri showed, there is really no impact on the estimates of stock status, and it just changes the scale, but the stock status, relative to the reference points, doesn't change much, and the percentage change in the OFL is about the same, with regard to the currency, and so that supports Mara's contention that it's just a scale issue. As long as you're monitoring in a consistent scale with the ABC, it's a non-issue.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Boggs and then Captain Walker.

MS. BOGGS: Okay. I am no scientist, and we all know this, and so, if it's a scaling issue, and Dr. Barbieri's numbers are saying it's 25 percent less, than, in my mind, with the math, we would now be overfishing, based on these numbers, and am I incorrect? I guess I would have to see it, and I don't --

DR. PORCH: Again, because -- You know, if we had concrete information that it was going to be reduced by a certain percentage, then the OFL would be reduced, and the scale that you're monitoring would be reduced, and so they cancel out.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Captain Walker, then Mr. Rindone, Dr. Frazer, and Andy.

MR. WALKER: I think it's worth pointing out that any closure is going to close commercial fishing as well, because they are not separated, and so the recreational -- Or even an increase in commercial landings could trigger a recreational closure, right? I'm just mentioning that.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Rindone, I saw your hand up.

MR. RYAN RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a point of clarification, and it's not Dr. Barbieri's numbers, and it's the

Science Center's numbers from their simulation that they ran on Spanish mackerel.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Tom, I had you.

MS. BOGGS: My apologies.

DR. FRAZER: Yes, and so, again, I mean, there are some subtilties here, right, and it is a scaling issue, when you're talking about the catch rates in the recreational sector. My question, and why I'm going back to it, is that doesn't necessarily mean that the numbers that were used in the assessment are going to scale, right, and it depends on the proportion of recreational effort, the proportion of commercial effort, and so those results, in this case, might be small, and I think that's what Dr. Porch is saying, but, more generally, you can't assume that, hey, you know what, if FES is 30 percent less, or whatever, and you're monitoring that -- It's going to really depend on the fishery, and that's what I'm trying to understand here.

I didn't want people just to take that for granted, right, and so it's not, if this is reduced by 30 percent, and some improved monitoring, it doesn't mean that the OFL and the ABC and the ACL will just be scaled the same, right, and that's not going to happen, and we don't understand the subtilties of that yet, and so that's why I'm asking people to be careful.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Tom covered a little bit of what I wanted to say. With the FES pilot, and I know everyone wants to kind of jump on that, and the concerns around, obviously, the uncertainty, and I just want to remind people that, yes, it did indicate a 30 to 40 percent, you know, overestimation of effort, but that was highly variable by state, and so, right now, we're operating with a lot of uncertainty, in terms of what that follow-on pilot might actually tell us, once it's scaled up, obviously, to more states over an entire year.

Susan, in terms of your comments, and maybe to provide greater clarity to the council with regard to this issue of scaling, if you recall, several years ago, we came in, and it was recommended that we change the gag assessment from FES units to SRFS units, right, and SRFS estimates lower landings than FES does.

The outcome of that assessment was not dramatically changed,

right, and the status determination of overfishing and overfished remained largely the same, with some minor deviations, but, ultimately, at the end of the day, all of the yield levels came down relative to what was presented in the FES estimates, and then we're now going to monitor next year in SRFS, which is then going to track that lower yield level, or ACLs, that we've specified for the fishery.

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That's where that scaling issue is coming in. If we had run this assessment with the new pilot study already known, and the outcomes are 30 to 40 percent lower, those ACLs are going to be lower than what we're looking at in here, but then we're going to monitor against them with recreational landings estimates that are also tracking 30 or 40 percent lower.

What I did want to ask was timing of this action, and so, if we're going to take final action on this, what are we looking at, and like next April is final action? Okay, and so that would then be submitted to the agency, and this would be implemented likely at the tail-end of 2024, and it would affect the 2024-2025 season, and likely the 2025-2026 season, and it would be dependent then on any updates to the stock assessment for us to then modify catch levels thereafter, based on the new FES pilot, and so I just wanted to kind of mention that as well, in terms of the risk here of moving forward and kind of the timing of when this would be in effect.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Mendez-Ferrer, did you want to, for the record, state the timing of this and final action?

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: Sure, and so the plan, right now, is to bring Chapters 3 and 4 at the January meeting, and so like taking final action in April, if that seems doable, if that makes sense.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So, whatever we end up doing with this, when would we get an interim assessment, or an operational, and, I mean, when would we -- They're conferring.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Ms. Boggs, it's very unlikely that an interim analysis would be possible for Spanish mackerel, and it's just not something that we have a lot of confident fishery-independent information on. I mean, aside from the analysis that was done here for SEDAR 81, the next

closest thing that could be done would be something using the NOAA Data-Limited Toolkit, and that would be a step down from the aggregated analysis that was used for SEDAR 81, and so I would not encourage the council to expect an interim analysis to be possible.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So I'm not ready to make a motion, and I'm trying to get some help from some more educated people. I mean, if we went with Alternative 2, without the buffer, to avoid a closure if at all possible, but it scares me not to have a buffer, and, I mean, I don't know what to do here. I mean, I want to be conservative, but, without knowing when we might see some additional numbers of how this stock is doing, and I just -- I don't know.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Dr. Froeschke.

DR. FROESCHKE: Well, I mean, just looking at the buffer holistically on this one, you essentially have a 25 percent buffer between the OFL and the ABC. What we have on the books now is, I don't know, 2 percent, and so there is quite a bit more built-in already.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Captain Walker.

MR. WALKER: Just to clarify though, the stock is not overfished or undergoing overfishing.

DR. MENDEZ-FERRER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Levy.

MS. LEVY: Well, so, just to reiterate again, you don't need to pick a preferred right now, and we just need to decide whether you want another alternative, so that you have the full suite when you're looking at it at the next go-round.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Ms. Levy, that's an excellent point, and, also, to Captain Walker's points, the stock assessment indicates that we're not overfished and not undergoing overfishing, and we see the percentage there, in that far column, of, you know, we're not -- I get a little nervous when I hear the term "closure", and this seems ripe for keeping it open, and I don't see that we're approaching closure. Given the timing of what we've heard today, there's not any sense of urgency to make a move one way or the other. We've had some -- Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: I agree with you, Dakus. I'm not inclined to add anything to this document, and we'll just kind of move it forward.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: I'm just doing a head-nod check around the room. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I agree.

CHAIRMAN GEESLIN: Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Okay. Folks, if there's not any -- Thank you, Andy. If there's no further discussion, and there's no sense of urgency here, and we've got a lot of things cooking within this one, and, in an effort to keep us on time, I will move to the next agenda item, which is any other business related to the Mackerel Management Committee. Seeing head shakes, Mr. Chair, I will turn it back to you, with three minutes to spare.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on October 25, 2023.)

22 - -