1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2	
3	REEF FISH MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
4	
5	The Battle House Renaissance Mobile, Alabama
6	
7	June 6-7, 2023
8	
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12	Susan BoggsAlabama
13	Billy BroussardLouisiana
14	Dale DiazMississippi
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25	C.J. SweetmanFlorida
26	Troy WilliamsonTexas
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4	Jessica StephenNMFS
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PAGE 81: Motion to recommend the council approve Framework Action-Recalibration of Red Snapper Recreational Catch Limits and Modification of Gray Snapper Catch Limits and forward it 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 81.

<u>PAGE 88</u>: Motion in Action 1 to move Alternatives 2 and 4 to Considered but Rejected. The motion carried on page 89.

PAGE 93: Motion in Action 1 to make Alternative 3 the
preferred. The motion carried on page 94.

<u>PAGE 95</u>: Motion in Action 1 to move Alternative 5b to Considered but Rejected. The motion carried on page 95.

PAGE 108: Motion to direct staff to modify the amendment for scamp and yellowmouth grouper OFLs, ABCs, and ACLs to include black grouper and yellowfin grouper SSC catch recommendations. In the amendment consideration should be given also to implications to the IFQ fishery involving the shallow water grouper complex. The motion carried on page 110.

<u>PAGE 110</u>: Motion to consider removal of wenchman from the Reef Fish FMP, and to set ACLs and AMs for the remaining species in the mid- water snapper complex (blackfin snapper, queen snapper, and silk snapper). The motion carried on page 113.

 PAGE 141: Motion to recommend the council approve Draft Amendment 56: Modifications to the Gag Grouper Catch Limits, Sector Allocations, and Fishing Seasons and forward it 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 144.

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 The Reef Fish Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at The Battle House Renaissance in Mobile, Alabama on Tuesday morning, June 6, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Tom Frazer.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL OF MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

 CHAIRMAN TOM FRAZER: I will call together, convene, the Reef Fish Committee as a committee-of-the-whole, and so the first item on the agenda is the Adoption of the Agenda, and that will be Tab B, Number 1 in your briefing materials, and so is there any modifications or changes, in any way, to the agenda, as written? I am not seeing any suggested changes, and so is there any opposition to adopting the agenda as written? I am not seeing any, and so we'll consider the agenda adopted.

The second order of business is the Approval of the April 2023 Minutes, and that would be Tab B, Number 2 in your briefing materials. Are there any edits or modifications to those minutes? I am not seeing any, and is there any opposition to approving the April 2023 minutes as written? I am not seeing any opposition, and so we'll consider the April 2023 minutes approved.

The next on the agenda is the Action Guide and Next Steps, and, as Dr. Stunz indicated, we're going to devote this entire morning to a discussion of IFQ things, and so, Mr. Rindone, maybe you can go through the first item on the action guide, or is that Assane? Okay. Assane, go ahead.

IFQ OBJECTIVES

DR. ASSANE DIAGNE: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and good morning. For this item, we have a review of IFQ objectives, and Dr. Stephen, from SERO, will review the existing goals and objectives of the red snapper and grouper-tilefish IFQ programs and present a list of suggested goals and objectives, to assist the council with revising the program's goals and objectives.

The committee should discuss the goals and objectives presented, ask questions, suggest revisions, and propose additional goals, as needed. The committee should consider how we envision the future of the IFQ programs and provide explicit recommendations relative to the goals and objectives, to maintain, revise, or introduce, and, finally, the committee could consider prioritizing the goals and objectives identified during this

discussion, and it should recommend next steps, as warranted, to the council. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Dr. Diagne. All right, and so that will lead us to a presentation by Dr. Stephen, and so, Jessica, if you're ready. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. ANDY STRELCHECK: I just wanted to say a few words before Jessica jumped into the presentation. If you recall, at the last council meeting, we were, I think, struggling to kind of find our footing with regard to development of goals and objectives, and it was proposed that council staff and Southeast Regional Office staff take a first stab at these goals and objectives, and so I want to I guess emphasize that these are draft, capital letters draft, right, and these are not NMFS' goals and objectives, and these aren't the Gulf Council staff's goals and objectives, and these are going to be our goals and objectives.

Jessica is prepared to talk about kind of the current program, the accomplishments of that program, based on reviews we've conducted, and then get into a discussion of these proposed goals and objectives. My recommendation is to let her go through the entire presentation, so that everyone can kind of see, in entirety, all the goals and objectives that have been suggested, or drafted, and then we have discussion around maybe each one individually and answer questions, obviously, at that point.

 We also have left it open-ended, right, and so did we miss anything, and would you tweak anything, would you change anything, and those are the types of questions that, obviously, we are interested in hearing, and getting feedback, so that these can be refined.

 There's a comprehensive list of five or six goals and objectives, right, and it doesn't mean that we have to select all of these. We can select some of these, or we can select none of them, and have, you know, new goals and objectives that are defined by this group, but the emphasis here is that these are draft, and we have a lot of say, obviously, in what these become between now and the end of the committee discussion, and so, with that, I will turn it over to Jessica Stephen.

DR. JESSICA STEPHEN: Thank you, Andy. My apologies for not being there in-person, and I had intended to be at the council meeting, but, unfortunately, I'm still recouping from a COVID infection that did make me unable to travel.

What led us to where we are today? I kind of wanted to go over a little history of where we're at. In the January council meeting, there was a directive to, no later than the June 2023 meeting, conduct a review of the different IFQ program goals and objectives and recommend changes, and, to that extent, we had provided some themes that we were hearing throughout the council meetings, meetings with shareholders, and reviews. I am not going to go over those, as we had gone over those directly in January.

Then, in the April council meeting, we were further directed to draft some objectives and goals to get reaction from the council, and input from the council, about where these goals could take us, and, in particular, we were told to look at participation, equity in access, and how to balance those goals with reducing capacity. I will take a pause here and mention that equity, as defined by NOAA Fisheries, is the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment.

Underserved communities, in NOAA's equity and environmental justice strategy, refers specifically to communities that have been systematically denied a full opportunity to participate in different aspects of economic, social, or civic life. Typically, when you hear about underserved communities, they are referring to geographic communities or certain populations that share a particular characteristic or history or some type of identify.

When we look into fisheries and underserved communities, some of the groups that have been identified as underserved are fishing communities that have subsistence fishery participants, and they're dependent, fishing vessel crews, as well as the fish processors and distribution workers. I do encourage you, if you want to understand more about equity from NOAA's point of view, to look at NOAA's equity and environmental justice strategy that is linked here in this presentation.

When we get into what goals and objectives are, I want to remind the council of what Magnuson's overall goals and objectives are for catch share programs, and so they have three overarching goals. One is, if a catch share program is established in a fishery that is either overfished or subject to a rebuilding plan, that the catch share program must assist in its rebuilding.

 If a catch share program is established in a fishery that is determined to have overcapacity, the program must contribute to reducing overcapacity. In addition, overarching catch share program goals are to promote fishing safety, fishery conservation and management, as well as social and economic benefits.

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What I am showing you here on this slide are the original program goals, and I want to remind you that these goals were created over a decade ago, and so sixteen years ago for red snapper and thirteen for grouper-tilefish, and the original goals were based on those overarching catch share goals that we just listed as well as very specific fishery needs within each program.

These programs are analyzed annually by the Regional Office each year, and a report is distributed, as well as each program has undergone a thorough review, two thorough reviews for each one of them, each one individually and then a joint review together, since these fisheries do tend to overlap. In general, the goals did determine that the programs were largely successful in meeting both the program goals and the review criteria.

This is, again, the original program goals for both red snapper and grouper-tilefish, and we've gone over these at past council meetings, and so I just want to point out that there are two areas where we're still somewhat moderately successful, and probably need further work, and that is in reducing overcapacity and ensuring that we're balancing the social, economic, and biological benefits.

When we look at the different catch share review criteria, or outcomes, that we're looking at, we also were largely successful within this program, although there is still some room for improvement. The areas, in particular, that were identified as needing more improvement were how we look at participation within the program and how we're looking at new entrants, or replacement fishermen, within the programs.

As we think about goals and objectives, I want to make clear that goals are typically considered long-term visions or outcomes, and so they are things that we want to get to, and they're the sort of direction you want to take, and you could have multiple different objectives within your goal. Goals should always be attainable, and they might be ambitious though, and so that means it might take a few years for you to get there.

 When we look at the objectives that are underneath a goal, we typically want objectives to be specific, short-term tasks that are going to help you achieve an overall goal. It's really helpful if your objectives are what we consider SMART, and that means they're specific, they're measurable, achievable, and they can have results, and they're done in a timely manner.

What a group of us did is we looked over discussions that were at council meetings, discussions with fishermen, whether through the focus groups, through customer support, or other outreach, and we were trying to understand what we were hearing and how to take what we've heard and create some draft goals, in order to move the programs forward.

These are the draft goals that we determined could be helpful to consider, and I will have a slide for each one of them, and the first one would be to maintain the flexible fishing options and economic stability within the IFQ program, and those were both two of the original goals within the program that we felt could be considered to continue on, moving forward.

Another one would be to increase the market transparency, and this is eliminating information asymmetries, which is where one person understands more about the market than another person, as well as improving technical efficiency, and the goal of this is to reduce the cost per unit harvest for the participants within the program. Reducing IFQ discards and then improving opportunities for participants to enter the program.

This is the first goal, and I'm going to go a little bit more in-depth as we talk about it, and this, again, was the idea to maintain the flexible fishing options, as well as economic stability, within the IFQ program. The current catch share programs offer a variety of flexible fishing options, from year-round fishing to the individual flexibility measures and 10 percent overages. We have also seen that the program has become fairly economically stable within the program.

Draft objectives that could go with this goal could be that economic stability is supported through the year-round fishing, which, in that case, avoids these different fluctuations in exvessel prices that could be caused by market gluts, and so, prior to the IFQ programs, we saw a lot of market gluts, particularly in red snapper, when the season was open for those ten days, and what happens with an IFQ program is that you make it more stable throughout the year, because year-round fishing is allowed.

Another one is to consider the flexibility in the fishing measures. Make sure that they're periodically evaluated, to ensure that, whatever those current flexibility measures are, they're supporting catch and sustainability concerns that are being addressed at that point in time.

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This slide is about increasing the IFQ market transparency, and one of the things we have definitely heard from fishermen is how do I know what the price is to buy shares or allocation, and how do I know what's a good value and what isn't, and so, under these objectives, we consider the idea of creating a NOAA-administered marketplace, where different participants could put in requests to either buy or sell shares, as well as sort of reducing that information asymmetry that I talked about before, through the timely release of average share allocation and exvessel prices. By doing so, everyone participating in the program has equal access to the same information.

For Draft Goal 3, this was to improve the technical efficiency, or, in other words, reduce the cost per unit of harvest for the participants. What we would like to do is develop some non-market-driven measures, in order to reduce overcapacity, and as well as examine what's occurring with our market concentrations, to determine if there needs to be modifications to share caps or we need to modify the existing grouper-tilefish allocation caps or add a red snapper allocation cap.

This one I'm sure we've talked about a lot, reducing IFQ discards, and so, when we're thinking about the IFQ discards within the program, we need to think about both those participants in the program and those who are not in the program that are discarding IFQ species. Some draft objectives would be to improve the collection of our discard information from the IFQ vessels, and we might also want to consider improving that discard information from non-IFQ vessels.

The potential to create a type of allocation bank that might further reduce both the bycatch and discard of IFQ species, and then to evaluate if there are any additional or new flexibility measures that could be put in place that would help with reducing discards, and I just want to point out that, when we originally put in the red grouper and gag multiuse, some of the aspects of that flexibility measure was to reduce discards between those two species.

 Draft Goal 5 is ways to improve opportunities for participants to enter into the program, and so this addresses the concept of replacement fishermen, or new fishermen, entering the program.

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Some of the different ideas, or draft objectives, that we could consider to achieve this goal would be to implement an adaptive catch share model that redistributes shares to accounts that are harvested IFQ species. At the last council meeting, Andrew Ropicki had shown some examples of how to do a catch share program, and we also had examples from Amendments 41 and 42, in the for-hire industry, that did not go forward.

There are also draft objectives to think about limiting the share ownership, and so as in what is needed to both maintain the shares held in an account as well as obtain new shares, and so that these share ownerships are related to accounts that are actually harvesting IFQ species, and that goes back to the concept of permit requirements and how to use those permit requirements effectively to improve opportunities.

A third objective would be to identify the specific barriers that are inhibiting, or limiting, participation, and this could be done by surveying participants and those that want to enter the fishery, that have been unable to enter the fishery, and a third objective for this could be creating an allocation bank that is centered, instead of on discards, centered on reducing those barriers to obtaining those fishing privileges. Then the last objective here is that NMFS has held shares since Amendment 36A, and we would probably need to distribute these shares, and it would be good to think about distributing them as a way to improve opportunities for participants to enter the program.

 I know that I went over these all a little quickly, but what you may have captured, as I was going over them, is that these different goals and objectives really overlap each other, and I created a Venn diagram to show how much they overlap each other and where we're moving forward to.

By improving opportunities, you might also be addressing reducing discards or bycatch or market transparency. I mean, more information about the market should actually help to improve opportunities, as well as help to keep the program flexible and the market stable. Likewise, the technical efficiency that reducing the cost per harvest could also help in conjunction with reducing discards and maintaining that flexible fishing environment.

I want to stop the presentation at this point, and we'll open it up for discussion now, and I would like to hear if the council agrees or disagrees with any of the presented goals and objectives, and are there any suggested changes, or are there

any additional goals and objectives that you want to discuss?

I will say that the rest of this presentation is just additional information, if questions come up, that we might have some slides to depict what's going on in the IFQ program more succinctly, and so I'm happy to take any questions.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, and so we'll start off if anybody has a question, a clarifying question, perhaps, for Jessica on the presentation, and we'll start there, before we get into an actual discussion of whether these are the appropriate goals, whether we want to remove some of them, or add, and so technical questions, or questions related to clarity, for Jessica? Mr. Anson.

MR. KEVIN ANSON: Thank you, Dr. Stephen, for the presentation. Just if you could remind me, and, for the purposes of the IFQ programs, what is the definition of "overcapacity"?

DR. STEPHEN: Sure, and so "overcapacity" is defined in Magnuson, and let me see if I have a slide on that, so I can get it completely right. I apologize, and I don't have a slide for that, but we did have numerous peer-reviewed journal articles and reviews that did look at overcapacity within the program and did determine that we're still at overcapacity.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Dr. Diagne.

 DR. DIAGNE: Thank you. "Overcapacity", we can define it as the difference been an optimal level of output, and, for example, you know, quota, through the IFQ, and the potential output that the fleet could catch, given current conditions, meaning stock conditions, you know, technology, et cetera, and so it is that gap that is what overcapacity is. As Dr. Stephen mentioned, we have several studies in that direction, and the last one, you recall, was conducted for the joint review of the red snapper and the grouper-tilefish IFQ.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dr. Diagne. Any more questions for Dr. Stephen? J.D.

MR. J.D. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. On Slide 7, the third line, it says, "share and allocation transferability and caps is largely successful", and I guess my question is I didn't think there were any caps at this point, and so I'm not sure if caps should be in there.

DR. STEPHEN: Both programs do have share caps for each of the

different share categories within them. In the grouper-tilefish, there is an allocation cap that is a point in time that cannot exceed the amount of allocation equal to the sum of all the share caps.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Stephen. Are there any more questions from the council with regard to the presentation itself? Mr. Diaz.

MR. DALE DIAZ: I did want to commend Dr. Stephen and the rest of the staff that worked on this. I thought it was well thought out, and, whenever I went through it, it made me think a lot about the program, and so I think they laid it out good for us, and they kind of teed us up to make some progress, and so I just wanted to thank them for all their efforts there. That's all for now.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dale. Mr. Williamson.

MR. TROY WILLIAMSON: Again, on Slide 7, regarding new entrants, it says there that it has been limited success, and how is that measured?

DR. STEPHEN: So, when we're looking at the new entrants and how they fit in there, what we're looking at, for the most part, is sort of qualitative. We have definitely heard that there is barriers, due to the prices, for new entrants to come in, and we have seen that people, when they join the program, don't understand how to obtain shares or allocation, and that, to me, is a large barrier for moving into it.

Within the red snapper program, we have seen, definitively, more entrance occur within the program, and so growth in entrants over time, but, just because you're involved in the program, it does not mean that each of the entrants have the equal opportunities available within the program. In the grouper-tilefish, we did see an initial decrease, as was expected within the catch share program, and then it seemed to level off within the entrants within it.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. One more. On Slide 14, the last bullet point, distribute NMFS-held shares, can we explain a little bit where are the held shares?

DR. STEPHEN: Sure. Back in Amendment 36A, NMFS revoked the shares from participants that had never access their accounts.

It's a very small amount within each share category, but, in Amendment 36A, we did not decide what to do with those shares, and that was pushed off to Amendment 36B, and Amendment 36B has been stalled-out for a while, and so, for quite a few years, the agency is just holding that small amount of shares, and it's not able to be distributed to the participants.

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 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Dr. Stephen. We do have another question from Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Dr. Stephen, you talk about creating an allocation bank, and would you briefing describe what an allocation bank is, and I assume you've got some way of obtaining allocation to fund that bank.

DR. STEPHEN: Sure, and so the allocation bank also, at times, has been called a quota bank, and you will have seen it in 36B and/or 36C, depending on where it got moved to at the time. The idea would be that some percentage of the quota would be placed into an allocation bank and that those allocation, the annual distribution, would have criteria for someone to apply and receive that from the agency.

Now, how we create that allocation bank is one of the areas that we stumbled on in 36B and 36C. There are different avenues that I think we could proceed to obtain that, and that would be a council decision, on which one would be best. Ideally, those NMFS-held shares could be the original seed for an allocation bank, but they definitely are not enough to make an allocation bank, with just those shares held, sustainable or really applicable to address any of these issues.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Jessica, for that, and, again, just on that exchange a little bit, I think one of the goals, I think, for this discussion today is prioritizing, right, and I think we need to agree on the goals themselves, at a very high level, and, if we can do that, you know, then we can start to have -- Perhaps we can prioritize those goals and start to have a discussion about specific objectives, and I don't want to get down in the weeds too early at this point, and there's a lot of potential ways that we might do that, and so let's stay at a high level for now, if we could.

All right. Any more questions for Dr. Stephen? I am not seeing any, and so let's go ahead and perhaps -- Maybe I can get some help from staff, and maybe we can put the five goals up on the board. I will read them to you, if you want.

DR. GREG STUNZ: It's Slide 9.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: If you go to Slide 9. All right, and so we might potentially edit these, but so I guess I will just open up the floor, and so these are the five goals that were captured based on discussions around the council for some period of time, and is there anybody that would like to consider adding a goal or removing one of these goals? General Spraggins.

GENERAL JOE SPRAGGINS: Just a question. When you're looking at the goals, are the goals in order of how we want to achieve them, or are they in any type of order or anything?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I would not consider them to be in any priority assignment at this point. Ms. Boggs.

MS. SUSAN BOGGS: Well, first, I would like to thank Dr. Stephen for the presentation, and thank you for recognizing me. I don't have anything to add, and I think that they, NMFS and council staff, those that worked on this, have given us a pretty good start, and, if no one has any additions, I would think that we would prioritize these and work toward them, and start working on the objectives of each of these goals, and that would be easier to obtain maybe first, but, also, we would have to look at how they overlap, to make sure that we're not putting the cart before the horse, but I think they've done a great job, and they've given us a good platform to start from, and this should be an interesting conversation.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Susan. I will hold off, before I start prioritizing, and give people, again, an opportunity to weigh-in, if they have something they would like to add. I see Mr. Dyskow and then Dr. Sweetman and then Andy.

MR. PHIL DYSKOW: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would also like to say that I think clearly a lot of work has gone into this, and a lot of good listening, because they seem to have much of what was discussed in prior meetings in this draft. I would like a better definition of what "maintain flexible fishing options" means.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right, and so I'm going to call on Jessica again, as she was putting these materials together, if she's willing to share her thoughts on that particular verbiage.

DR. STEPHEN: When we're thinking about the flexible fishing options, in comparison to how we think about traditional programs, the catch shares offer the year-round fishing, and so

that, in and of itself, is a flexible fishing option, and we also have a variety of different types of flexible options within the program that account for different aspects within the program, and so one of them is the red grouper and gag multiuse, and that's the ability to use that multiuse to land either red grouper or gag, and, when the program was initially created, that was really vital, because of the overlap between the two species and the concerns with gag, at the time, and discards.

We also have a variety of flexible fishing options within the shallow-water and deepwater grouper, and these are species that commonly occur in either the deepwater or shallow, but can be found in the other one, and so we wanted to allow some flexibility that the allocation in deepwater grouper could be allowed to land some of the shallow-water grouper, and vice versa.

Then the final flexible fishing option that we have in the program right now is the 10 percent overage, and so, for fishermen that have shares, what we kind of consider their last fishing trip of the year, they can go 10 percent over the remaining allocation within their vessel account for that trip. Now, that is paid back at the start of the next fishing year out of the allocation that they would receive from shares, and that's why there is a limit on it.

When we're thinking about how to move the programs forward, we might want to consider what are the common concerns we're hearing, and so, oftentimes, we're hearing a lot between red snapper and red grouper, and is there a type of flexible fishing option we can include within the program that would address those two species, and so the door is a little bit open to think about how you can use the program the way it is, with additional measures to just make things a little bit easier to either address discards, barriers to new entrants coming in, and other variety of information like that.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Stephen. Dr. Sweetman.

DR. C.J. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I appreciate the work that you've put in on this, Dr. Stephen. I think you're -- I agree with Susan, and I think you're setting us up for making progress on this. One point that I did want to bring up is I like the goals that are on the board right now, and, obviously, the last one in there, improve opportunities for participants to enter the program, we've heard a lot about that at the table over the last year or so here, and I am just putting a pin in this, you know, as we move towards the priorities later on, but,

obviously, overcapacity is an issue, and those kind of seem a little bit opposed to each other, in conflict with each other, to improve opportunities for new people in the fishery, but we have an overcapacity concern there too, and so just something that I'm putting a pin in that for when we move to the priority discussion. Thanks, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, C.J. Mr. Strelcheck.

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 MR. STRELCHECK: C.J. teed that up really nicely for me, and so one of the, I think, challenges that the team struggled with was Objectives 3 and 5, in particular, right, because, if you allow more people into the fishery, you potentially are reducing -- Or you're increasing costs, because there's more competition, right, and so we gave a lot of thought to that, and you guys had a very good discussion, I thought, at the last meeting about overcapacity and kind of the concerns you had about how we're addressing overcapacity versus these new entrants or participation.

That's where we landed, and I'm not honing-in on necessarily overcapacity, but, actually, the efficiency for fishermen and the flexible fishing options, and we want to make this as economically viable for those that are in the fishery already, but also allow for those opportunities for people to then enter the program, or maybe that are on the fringes of the program getting greater access to the program.

We aren't Alaska, and we don't have the big, industrialized fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico, and we have everything from, you know, large boats, multiday trips, to, you know, dayboats that are going out and catching IFQ species, and, from what I was hearing, at least from the council, and what I've been hearing from stakeholders, it's like there needs to be a place for a little bit of everyone in this fishery, and that's where we tried to land, with regard to kind of refining the goals and objectives since the start of the program.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Andy. Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: I think Andy pretty much said the same thing that I'm thinking, and I think I said this at the last meeting, but number of vessels and overcapacity I don't think works anymore, and economists might not look at it like that, but, when I say that, I think of dual-permitted boats, and so charter boats -- A lot of them have adapted their business plan to keep their boats working to buy some shares, so they've got another way to have their boats bringing in money.

Just because there's a new participant there, I don't know that that adds to overcapacity, and it just helps them diversify their business, and so, anyway, that's the way I'm trying to think of it, and so I don't -- Because I think of it that way, I don't have as big of a problem with new entrants, especially if -- They might just want to be small entrants, to have -- You know, to keep their boat working for some period of time, just to keep some profits coming in.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Diaz. I am looking around, to see if anybody wants to add or remove any of these -- Add to these goals or remove any of them, and I'm not seeing much appetite to remove any of them, and I don't see anybody offering up any new ones, which in itself is progress.

I then think we can start to transition from just listing these goals, and, again, I want to stay on goals, and we're not going to get into the weeds at this point, and think about how we might prioritize those, and, if nobody jumps in, I might start. J.D., have at it.

MR. DUGAS: I will try. From what I've heard from the public, it seems like Item Number 5 needs to be raised up to Number 1, at the top, and there are some challenges and struggles with new participants trying to get into the program, and so I think that needs to be at the top of the list.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I am going to listen to a little bit of comments before we actually start to move these bullets around a bit, because I think there may be, you know, alternative viewpoints and things like that, J.D., and I'm not discarding your thoughts there at all, and I just want to hear from other people as well. Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Well, if you're looking for an alternative viewpoint, I don't have one. I think that J.D. is exactly right, and we hear it every time we come to this council, and, following-up on Dale's comment, we're either going to have an open fishery for folks to participate in a public resource or we're going to have a protected class of folks who are working in this fishery that have been given, if you will, that opportunity, as it stands today, and it's patently unfair.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. As it relates to the commercial fishery, I don't feel like those that were here when

the initial IFQs were put in place -- I don't think they were given these fish, and I think they earned these fish. These fishermen have fished these fish for years, and this is what they did for a living, and to say that they were given these fish I think is not a correct statement, and I just wanted that on the record, because I personally do not feel like they were given fish.

They worked hard to get where they were, and they worked hard to put a plan in place to protect their business and to be able to feed the American public the seafood that they are entitled to, because it is a public resource. They just don't have the boat to go catch those fish. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I will add my two-cents in here, and I agree with Mr. Dugas and Mr. Williamson about the importance of that last goal in there, that improve opportunities for participants to enter the program, and I believe that's very important.

I would also argue that maintain flexible fishing options and economic stability within the IFQ programs is extremely important too, and then, yes, improve technical efficiency, and I would probably put that up there too, and that's kind of getting at, as Andy was talking about, the overcapacity and other components of the technical efficiency of the IFQ program, but those are kind of my general thoughts there, and I would probably lean towards what's on the board right now as 1 and 5, as probably being some of the most important ones.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, J.D. General Spraggins.

 GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I agree with the other three gentlemen on this, and Number 5 obviously has been something that we've heard about every time I've been a member of this board, and I think it's an opportunity that we need to open the door and allow these people to -- I am not saying that anything was done wrong, and it's not about what happened before, but now we need to allow new people into fishery, and I think we need to open the door, in some way, to be able to give them -- To be able to get an allocation also, and so Number 5, to me, tells me a way that you could do that.

I mean, I know Ms. Boggs was talking about that they were not given this, and that's not what I'm talking about. What I'm saying is that, in the future, maybe we need to open the door to

new people to be able to do it and not just leave it to the same people having the same opportunity.

A lot of those people that are working right now are the ones that are buying from the ones that already have the allocation, and it's just kind of like if you work for a car dealer, and you have an opportunity, if you like, to start your own dealership one day, if you learn how to do it, and I think this is giving the opportunity for them to be able to start their own opportunity in life and to move forward, and so I would feel strongly to see Number 5 move up, and I would love to see it move to Number 1, and that's just my viewpoint.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, General Spraggins. There is a number of people on the list, and I'm keeping it going here, but, before I go to Bob Shipp, who is online, I just wanted to weigh-in a little bit about the way that Number 5 is worded.

What we heard from a number of folks here, obviously, is, and Dale Diaz in particular, is that it's 2023, right, and the world has evolved, and there are a lot of different business models out there, and we need to consider what those different business models look like. I think the key thing here is not — The reason it doesn't say "new fishermen", or "new participants", is that, to go along with Goal 1, just to maintain some flexible fishing options, but there's a stability part of that as well, and I think that one of the longer-term goals embedded in that is to maintain some demographic diversity in the fishery, so in fact it's in a good position, moving forward, and you're not at risk from losing participants, and so that's something that we have to consider, too. Dr. Shipp, you're online, and we'll see if we can get some words in from you.

DR. BOB SHIPP: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I put my hand up before I had heard several of the other members, but, the truth be known, Number 5 is the essence of this whole effort. I think we've heard not just a year or two, but, for ten years, the problems with this fishery, and so I just want to add my name to the list of those that think Number 5 needs to be not only Number 1, but with big red letters, because that's the problem. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Bob. All right. Next on the list is Dr. Stunz and Ms. Boggs.

DR. GREG STUNZ: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. When I originally thought about this, I thought that maybe we would have more

goals than this that we might have to prioritize, and so thank you to Jessica. I mean, I think you all really hit the nail on the head, because at least all of my objectives would fall under one of these, and so maybe I am putting Carrie and the staff in a bad position, and we certainly probably need to rank this, and it sounds like we're doing a pretty good job of that, but I'm not seeing why we couldn't work -- I was envisioning that we might have twelve of these up here on the board, but turning out with five, but that we couldn't really work, to some extent, all five of these, with some, you know, guidance and priority.

Now, of course, like everything, when we start putting in these alternatives, or objectives, or whatever we're calling them underneath each one of these, that's where the devil in the details begins, in terms of what does that look like, but, Tom, I guess I was kind of making a recommendation that, yes, let's try to solidify around a priority order here, but I don't think, at least in my mind, that we couldn't work on all of these, and it's a doable task to work on all of them.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I think it's certainly doable to consider five goals and start to talk about the objectives that might fall under those. I think the reality is that, as we -- I think, when we do get to the objectives, exploring some of the tactics, right, to achieve the objectives that underpin those goals, I think we're going to quickly realize that we have to take smaller bites of the apple, and I think that was probably the demise of 36B and C and whatever iteration that we have.

I think that's part of the exercise here, is to really identify what -- I mean, all of these goals are important, right, and some may be easier to achieve than others, if we want to refer to those as low-hanging fruit, and I'm not sure that we have any low-hanging fruit, necessarily, but, again, I would caution prioritizing the things that might appear easier to do and think about the most important things to do. I think this discussion is helpful in that regard, and so I will continue to hear what people have to say. Mr. Strelcheck, or, Ms. Boggs, did you -- Okay. Andy.

 MR. STRELCHECK: Thanks, Tom, and I just wanted to agree with your comments and kind of build upon what Greg was saying. I mean, I think all of these goals are things that kind of overlap, and so we might be working on multiple goals at the same time. Really, I think the challenge will be looking at the objectives, and what are things that we can do more quickly, that are more incremental, that maybe we want to do first, relative to picking off maybe some more impactful actions, but

they're going to take longer for the process, right, and that's where the objectives will really come in, to help us in guiding that process.

I will say that I'm a little concerned with regard to kind of some of the comments around Goal 5, and so I think, Tom, you said it very well, and we're trying to maintain demographic diversity, and we want to figure out kind of how do we bring in new entrants, as well as those that maybe participate in the fishery, but are having a hard time securing allocation, or shares, but we're not talking about just opening up this fishery, right, and there is a certain capacity to this fishery, and, right now, the economics say we're still over capacity, right?

We maybe aren't now driving to reduce capacity, but I think we need to be really thoughtful, as we move forward, in terms of kind of that balance, in terms of those demographic considerations and diversity and the capacity that we want to maintain in this fishery to make sure that it's economically viable and we're maintaining kind of that flexibility and technical efficiency within the program, and so just kind of tying all those goals together is really going to be key.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thanks, Andy, for those comments. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you. Andy touched on one of the things that I was going to say, and, to me, we have to -- We have to cure the overcapacity problem, in my mind, before you can look at adding new entrants, because then you're just adding to the overcapacity, and maybe you can somehow do that in conjunction. I understand that there is an issue, and Number 5 is an important goal, but I think Number 1 is probably the main goal, because that's the backbone of this program, and, until we deal with the overcapacity, it seems to me like it would be hard to allow new entrants.

 Now, somehow maybe we can work those together, and maybe 1 and 2 combined, and I don't know, but I think, to me, we need to deal with Number 1, that, to me, is probably the biggest priority, because the overcapacity -- You don't want to end up crashing the fishery when you're trying to put new entrants, and just -- I think then we would have a bigger problem than what we have now. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Susan. Kevin Anson and then Dakus.

MR. ANSON: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I understand, for brevity, that you have to give some sort of label, or describe each of the overarching goals here, and maybe "improve opportunities for participants to enter the program", you know, might be not descriptive enough, I guess, but, if you look at the individual draft objectives, the first objective is to implement adaptive catch share model that redistributes shares to accounts harvesting IFQ species, and so all that would indicate to me, is that you're redistributing shares to folks that are already participating, and so, yes, I guess, to include the big picture, you would say give the opportunity for participants to enter the program, but we already have had people enter the program, but it's just there's some significant barriers for entry into the program, currently, and so that's what I think Number 5, to me, gets at, is the barriers to entry.

Yes, there are issues with, you know, the number of actual participants, and new participants, and that issue of overcapacity, but, you know, we are limited by the number of permits, and, I mean, there is already a restricted number of folks that can participate in the program, as far as going out and catching IFQ species and bringing them back to the dock to sell, and so, if that's the issue, then we need to be talking about reducing permits, you know, really, at the end of the day, but, to me, Number 5, just to add my name to the discussion relative to priority, and I would agree that Number 5 should be a Number 1 priority that we move forward with to look at.

 Then I think a lot of the issues that you could address, through Number 5, the rest of the goals -- There are certain things, because of the overlapping nature, that would start to take shape, and so thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Kevin. Dakus

 MR. DAKUS GEESLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. As I think about the goals we have before us, and I want to offer my support for Draft Goal Number 5 as well, but not ignoring the other goals, and, to Kevin's point, but also to Bob Shipp's point, these also have a lot of overlap, a lot of potential to benefit the other goals, as we think through them, and, in reading through the objectives, and these are very well thought out, and so I appreciate the effort here, but, with the adaptive catch shares, it seems like there is so much potential there to increase the participants and reduce those barriers to entry, while, at the same time, addressing the overcapacity issues.

Bullet 2 is limit share ownership, and there's a lot here that

we are going to unpack within -- After we get past this goal prioritization effort, to really sink our teeth into the objectives, and recognizing where it also -- That achieving some of these objectives also benefits within the other goals, and it really kind of substantiates the Venn diagram that was presented to us.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dakus. Mr. Dyskow.

MR. DYSKOW: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would probably agree with Susan, in that the original participants earned their seat at the table, and they earned those shares, but where I struggle is that share ownership, whatever you want to call it, currently exists into perpetuity, and so these original anglers that earned these shares have been essentially assigned them into perpetuity, and that's a problem, in my mind, and we really haven't addressed that, in any way, shape, or form.

Another question, while I have the mic, and this is for Andy, but we currently distribute 100 percent of the allocation to IFQ shareholders, and what's to say that we don't change that to 80 percent, and build a bank of 20 percent, to address some of these issues, and is that technically possible, or is it not possible, sir?

MR. STRELCHECK: That's certainly possible, and Jessica went through and presented the concept of an allocation bank, right, and so the devil is in the details, in terms of how you would design it, how much allocation would be set aside, for what purposes, and then how that gets distributed.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Andy, for pointing that out, and, again, I just want to emphasize -- I know we're going to get down into the weeds at some point here, but we'll try to keep it as high-level as we can for right now, and we've got Bob Gill on the line, and then Mr. Diaz. Bob.

MR. BOB GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am fine with these five goals, and I would strongly suggest, however, on Goal Number 3, that we delete the terminology "improve technical efficiency". The reason for that is that it's questionable, in my mind, that's what we want to do, and we certainly don't want to maximize technical efficiency, because that gets you to the rationale, as has been noted in the reviews, that the optimum technical efficiency is the minimum number of boats to harvest the allowable catch.

Well, that says all you have is highliners in the fleet, and I

would argue that's wrong, and we don't want a fleet of highliners, and we want a diversified fleet, which is not the minimum cost per unit harvest, and it's not the maximum technical efficiency, and so I would argue that reducing costs per unit harvest is an admirable goal, but improving technical efficiency is not. Thank you.

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 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks, Bob. We'll circle back on that, at some point, before we accept these, or adopt these, five goals, and then we'll identify what their priority rank might be, but, until then, Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: I've got a couple of things that I want to say. First off, I don't think we could tackle all five of these goals at one time, and the reason I say that -- I mean, I've probably been at this table, other than Kevin, and Kevin is an old-timer, but longer than anybody, and, when you get to start talking about specific items and objectives -- I mean, this program is incredibly complicated, and, I mean, we're going to start talking about focusing on something, and does a person need a permit, and I don't know, and that was in the last document.

Just think of all the things that came in there that we had to discuss about if a person needed a permit or not, you know, non-participants, participants, grandfathered, and, I mean, the list goes on and on, and every one of these we're going to talk about for an extremely long period of time, trying to flesh this out, because it's complicated.

I think where we get wrapped up, where we haven't made progress, is, a lot of times, we get to the point where it's a close vote, and so good ideas fail, but people are concerned that we're going to do something that there's a workaround, and it's not going to be effective, and you know what I'm saying, because it's so complicated, and so all of it has got to be thought out in great detail, and so I don't think we can tackle all five goals. I think we could probably try a couple, and see where we go, and keep prioritizing things. Having said that, that's enough of that.

To me, when I read through this -- I think, anytime we get a chance to reduce discards, that should be a high priority, and so I tend to think that, although the commercial fishery is not as bad as some of our other fisheries on discards, there are some opportunities where we could make an impact on discards, and that would be good for everybody in the commercial industry.

Another thing that I don't like about the program is the fact --

I understand it's market-driven, but lease prices are so high that, a lot of times, the people that actually have to go out and catch the fish -- You only get a small percentage of the price of the fish, and they're the ones with all the expenses, and so, because of that, I kind of like the idea of us setting up a quota bank and try to deal with discards and maybe set up the quota bank in such a way where lease prices are more palatable for people that are having to lease fish, and I don't know.

There's a lot of details, once we get into that, but, when I look at prioritizing this list, those are the two things that are the highest priority, in my mind. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I just want to make sure that I captured that, and so reducing discards, Number 4, and what is the other one that you would put into a goal?

MR. DIAZ: The ones that support quota banks, and, when I look at this, actually three of those goals, I think, or really all of them support the quota bank, but three of them directly tie-in, in my mind, to support a quota bank, and I think that's 3, 4, and 5.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dale. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: One other thing that I wanted to note, and we haven't really talked a lot about Goal 2, in terms of increasing IFQ market transparency, but, if you look at the objectives under that one, a lot of that could be a goal of the council, but would likely fall to the agency to actually implement, because it pertains to sharing of price data and information on a more regular basis, or having some sort of NOAA-administered marketplace, and there might be some actions that the council would need to take, but we do think that that does relate nicely then as well to these lease allocation prices, and kind of opening up knowledge about the market, and kind of where the held and allocation is being leased and, ultimately, opportunities for gaining access to that allocation as well.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks, Andy. I am looking around, and just a couple of thoughts, while folks kind of ponder what else they might want to add to the discussion, but, again, like everybody here, I appreciated the way that the presentation was laid out, and, also, I've thought about the previous goals, and the relative amount of success that we've had with some of them, and so, in my mind, number one, where it says "maintain flexible fishing options and economic stability", you know, I think we've

done a good job. I mean, the industry has done a good job in that regard, and so I'm not sure, again, even though it's Number 1 on this list, that we need to aggressively pursue that in a way that's going to radically improve the program, and that's just my thought.

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Dr. Stephen did indicate that one of the attributes of that flexibility was the multi-share, or the multiuse, kind categories, whether it was shallow and deepwater grouper, red grouper, kind of tradeoffs, essentially, but I think that there's an opportunity to explore that, to address, or programs like that to address, the discard problem as well, right, and I kind of come back and am thinking, well, you know, we have a lot of problems, and we have a lot of challenges, in the fishery, and not just in the commercial sector, and certainly in the recreational sector, whether it's the for-hire or private side of things, and discards are probably the biggest things that we're going to have to deal with, and so I'm trying to think about how we might collectively align some of our activities, or our priorities, right, so we're achieving the most good for the resource and the stakeholders that are involved, moving forward.

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I do think that there's some tractable things that you can do with regard to multiuse quota sharing, or exchange, that would allow you to address the discard issues, certainly in the commercial fishery, and that, ultimately, would have some flowon effects for some of the other sectors as well, and so my think about things that inclination would be to are big problems, things that are tractable, with a little bit creative thought, and then put those higher on the list, recognizing that some of the other ones are subject to a lot of perspectives and viewpoints, and different Number particularly complicated, from my perspective, and so, anyway, that's just a couple of thoughts, and I will give somebody else a chance to weigh-in here, before we decide to start ranking things.

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Okay. I am not seeing anybody wanting to share any more thoughts, and so this is how I thought this conversation might go, and so we're going to pull a little teeth.

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Based on the conversation that I've heard so far, and, Bernie, I guess we're going to move some things around, and I will make a strawman here, and I think I saw people wanting to move Number 5 to the top, and we'll do this for discussion.

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Just, again, for discussion, I am going to suggest -- I will leave 2 where it is, right, and we can quibble about that in a

minute, but I would probably move Number 5, which is reduce IFQ discards, to the third position, and I would leave 4 and 5 as they are, and I appreciate Bob Gill's comments, as they relate to the Item Number 5 now, which is improve technical efficiency.

I think the industry, and society, will figure that out on their own, and I'm not sure that we're going to have to do that for them. I think that leaving the reduced cost per unit of harvest makes sense, when we're trying to think about optimizing the value of the fishery, and so, Bernie, if you could just scratch -- Don't necessarily get rid of "improved technical efficiency", but just maybe give it a strike-through, just the first three words. Thank you, Bernie. I appreciate that.

All right, and so we've got a strawman up on the board, and maybe what I would like to do is not talk about all five of them at one time, and let's go through them one at a time, and really drill-down a little bit into the merits of whether or not that is really the most important goal here. Okay. J.D.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For Number 1, in my mind, I would like to replace the word "participants" with "active fishermen". I think that needs to be more the focus, and not necessarily the brokers, if you will, and that's how I read it, and it's open to anyone, and I would like to see it narrowed down to active fishermen.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Again, before we do that -- I mean, I don't disagree with your comments, right, and I think, when you start talking about a specific participant, right, then you're getting into the weeds a little bit here, right, and a mechanism to achieve that goal, and so we'll capture that comment, J.D., and I think we'll come back to it. Thank you though for sharing those thoughts. Any other thoughts on this Goal Number 1, or does anybody think it is misplaced? Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: I am just going to keep reiterating that I think, until we deal with the overcapacity issue, I don't know how you can bring new entrants in, and maybe they work together, and I know that Number 1 is now Number 2, but, if overcapacity is a true issue, and a true problem, then I don't know how we can do really much else, until we deal with that, so that we -- Not knowing exactly how this would work, but then we would know what's available for new participants, new entrants, new fishermen, whatever word we come up with, and I just feel like we need to deal with that first.

Thinking about what Andy said about Number 4, and I know that's

not what you're asking about right now, but Number 4, and that does seem like something that the agency would have to handle, and it seems — It seems like that would be something that could quickly — I say quickly, but be done fairly soon, to have that available for information that we may need to be able to deal with the new entrants, or participants, or whatever, and I apologize, but it's participants, as it reads now, and it's just — Again, I think we need to deal with the overcapacity first.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Susan. All right. I am pondering a little bit of a response to that. Again, and a number of people have pointed this out, and I think there is —Dakus said it well, and there's a tremendous amount of overlap here, right, and, again, I am trying to think where we need to go to get the maximized benefit to the program, right, and, again, the reason that I was thinking that Number 2 would be dropped down on this list is because I do think that there is demonstrated success there, with regard to year-round fishing opportunities, you know, which has made the industry safer for the employees, right, for example.

It's helped to stabilize some of the prices in the market, right, and they will tend to regulate themselves, because of that flexibility, and I think there's a lot of good things there, but, again, I am trying to figure out, with regard to improving opportunities for people to enjoy the benefits of the industry, right, and that's really what you're looking at here, is can you maximize people's ability to, again, gain value from participation in some way, and, as Dale pointed out, that doesn't -- There's a lot of different ways to do that, right, and, in some cases, it may be 5 percent, or 10 percent, of somebody's business model, but, without that 5 or 10 percent, you know, their whole plan falls apart.

I'm not sure that we've wrapped our heads around the complexity of the business world and the industry in that way, and I'm not sure that we're going to be able to make a tremendous amount of progress in the short-term, because I think that's going to take us a lot of time. You know, I think we're going to have to dig into some of the economics here, and things that we haven't seen before, and so I recognize that it's an important goal, but, if we really want to make some changes -- Maybe there are some objectives in there that are achievable in the short-term, and so I don't want to cut that off yet, but I'm talking out loud.

 I am inclined to leave it there for right now, right, but, to me too, I left it -- I moved it down a bit, but I'm not -- 1 and 2 are intwined, one way or another, right, but I think we might be

able to do a little bit more with the discards, right, and I really do.

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If I had my way, I would probably try to move that up into either 1 or 2, but I'm not going to make a unilateral decision to do that, and I just think there's some tractable things that we can do. Mr. Strelcheck and then Dr. Stunz.

MR. STRELCHECK: A couple of points with regard to overcapacity, and so I agree with Susan, in the fact that we need to maintain that as a goal, or driver, with regard to the actual IFQ program. I'm not sure where it gets placed in the order of priorities at this point, but, in the Magnuson Act, any time there's a limited access privilege program that's established for a fishery, and it's determined to have overcapacity, we have to then have that limited access privilege program contribute to reducing overcapacity, right, and so that's laid out in the Magnuson Act, and that's a requirement, and we need to make sure that, in our goals and objectives, that we are accordingly addressing that.

With that said, we talked a lot about kind of balancing that with improving opportunities, and I think, as you said it nicely, Dr. Frazer, I don't think we fully understand the kind of dynamics of how this fishery is operated, and we've heard from Dale about dual-permitted vessels, and we have vertically-integrated businesses, but this is what we're hearing about, and I think Goal 1, as it's on the board, is well placed right now, and it's probably the area we could make the most progress, but we do need to keep in mind kind of how we balance that with the capacity issue.

 To put a finer point though on overcapacity, if you read the Agar et al. paper in our briefing book, it says that 20 percent of the red snapper fleet would be capable of harvesting the entire quota, and so that shows kind of the level of overcapacity that we're still dealing with, if our goal is fully to eliminate overcapacity and have the most economically technically-efficient fishery that we possibly could have, right, and I don't think that's our goal, and I recognize that, but we, I don't think, are going to be able to address overcapacity, in its entirety, and be able to address Goal 1, because we will be here for a long time addressing the overcapacity issue.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks, Andy. Then we've got Dr. Stunz and then Mr. Diaz.

 DR. STUNZ: Andy, that was my point, and I'm trying to figure out if I understand overcapacity, and I don't know if maybe you or Jessica could help me, but the whole fact that this is an LAPP, in my mind at least, it somewhat eliminates this overcapacity issue. If you had a purely open fishery, then, of course, we're worried about overcapitalization, because you can have more fishing power than that stock can support, and we fixed that in the LAPP, by what this IFQ program -- By having a quota.

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So, for example, no matter how many boats are in that fishery, you're not going to exceed the quota, assuming everything is above board and all that kind of thing, and so then where I'm having difficulty understanding is, if we freed up this program, through some of these goals that we have here, where there's more access, like in Number 1, or maybe even Number 2, then the market -- If it was a freer access to this fishery, the market would curb any of that overcapitalization, because people could get in, and the number of boats and such would -- In other words, you're curbing that power, indirectly, by having a quota in an IFQ program.

I guess my question is, or point, is, if we design this appropriately, with these goals here, which I think get there, then the overcapitalization, at least in my mind, is not as much of a problem, and maybe it is and I'm just missing something, but, you know, the whole point of an LAPP is to curb that.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: To that point, Andy?

MR. STRELCHECK: I would probably like Assane to weigh-in from more of an economic perspective, but simply curbing, or limiting, the number of participants, in and of itself, does not address the overcapacity. It caps the capacity, right, but the overcapacity is then tied to your economic, or technical, efficiency within the program.

If you let, for example, too many boats in, and you have too small of a quota, right, that's a very inefficient fishery to go out and harvest whatever quota is available, right, and so you're trying to essentially set up a fishery that has the available quota and a certain diversity of participants that economically would be most efficient to go out and then harvest that quota over a period of time.

 I don't disagree with your comments that how we design this can meet some of these goals, could help with that relative to the status quo, but I will say that we have not -- We have helped

with overcapacity, but we have not fully addressed overcapacity since implementation of the program sixteen years ago, and I don't know, Assane, if you have anything else that you want to add.

DR. DIAGNE: Very briefly, and, essentially, Andy mentioned most of the things that I was thinking about, but, perhaps in the discussion, we place, and how do I put this, too much emphasis in let's say some of the comments that I hear about overcapacity.

It is a requirement of the act, as Andy mentioned, but we have to remember that we haven't done anything specifically to reduce overcapacity, apart from creating the program, and this type of program, of course, is expected to reduce overcapacity over time, and what you would see, as the studies have shown, is the less-efficient vessels would sell out to the more efficient part of the fleet, and then we would move forward, and so that is the only thing we have done.

If we look to other programs, in addition to implementing the IFQ, they looked at permit stacking, permit buybacks, and sometimes vessel buyback, to accelerate the reduction of overcapacity, and we haven't done any of those things here in the Gulf of Mexico, and so it, I guess, needs to stay on your list of goals, because that is a requirement of the act, but we are not, as far as I know, looking at buying back permits and buying back vessels, and that's one thing.

As far as the, I guess, moving in the opposition direction, between more participation and overcapacity, part of that, I guess, is softened by the fact that, as said in the review, by new participants, we are thinking about replacement fishermen, meaning the next generation of fishermen, to address things such as the graying of the fleet, et cetera, and so it is not about opening it wide, because the quota is there, because that would be another series of problems.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: To that point, Dr. Stunz?

 DR. STUNZ: A quick follow-up, Assane. Thank you, and, of course, as a marine scientist, I'm not an economist, but so, if you had a way to avoid consolidation of shares, by overefficiency, way too far undercapitalized, and you had freer access to the quota, or shares, and let's say the quota bank or whatever this Number 1 would establish, I still don't understand then why wouldn't the market, the freer market, you know, within this overall quota that we don't want to exceed, not seek the

optimal level of fishermen in that fishery, and that's why I'm - You know, it seems like we're just going so far right now on the other side of undercapitalization, and not letting it freely do it, because you've got a consolidation of shares and controlling, you know, who has those shares and how that's distributed throughout the IFQ system.

 DR. DIAGNE: I am not sure that I follow this, that we are going too far to the extreme in one direction, because I think Dr. Stephen mentioned that, and it's the review and the annual report, but participation, meaning the number of folks that are participating, has increased, in some cases, right, and the limiting factor here is having the quota, and that's one, and, if you were, for example, looking at the red snapper IFQ program, where the cap is somewhere around 6 percent, I think, the share cap, and, if I were to make it 5 percent now, for argument's sake, that would mean that, technically, the program that we have created, and let's say twenty entities could own the entirety of the quota, and that's the program that we have,

We have a couple hundred participants, and I don't recall the number now, and so I guess the fact that we are going to an extreme, in terms of overconcentration, that may be a perception, but that is far from actually the program that we have in front of us, and maybe Dr. Stephen could add something on the number of accounts and the number of participants, but it doesn't seem, to me, that we are going to that extreme.

The last thing that I am going to say here is we are talking about catch shares now, but another way of calling this is an LAPP, meaning a limited access privilege program, and the first word of that is "limited", and so sometimes you have to remember that, you know, and it cannot be, under any circumstances, open and having, you know, an increased number of participation without controls.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: A quick follow-up, Greq?

and we are very far from that.

DR. STUNZ: Thank you, Assane, and, obviously, I'm the one now getting us way down into the weeds here, and so, obviously, we'll have more discussion on that, Assane, and, Tom, you probably need to move on, but I just wanted to say that I think, you know, that has to do with the leasing versus the ownership issue. I mean, I'm not advocating, by any means, for a purely open fishery here, but I just would advocate for a freer access to the shares for those that are committed in the fishery.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Greg, and I think we certainly are going to have those types of discussions as we get down into the weeds a bit, and so Mr. Diaz and then General Spraggins.

MR. DIAZ: I think the discussion around the table, and the presentation, was good this morning, because, having listened to the discussion today, my perceptions on how to prioritize this is different than when I came in here this morning, and so the discussion is helping me think through this.

I do agree with your last comment, Tom, that our current Number 2 on the board -- I think it's a goal that should stay in, but it should move down the list, and so I would -- I am in agreement with you, and I would move Number 2 to Number 4, is what I am thinking right now, and I might change my mind as the discussion goes on, but that's where I'm at right now, and my rationale is exactly what you said, that it doesn't require the work, at the moment, that some of the other ones probably should get. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Dale. We'll circle back on the reordering here in a minute. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Thank you, and I'm like Dale. You can teach and old dog a new trick every now and then, and I have sat here this morning and reevaluated everything of where I thought that things should go to where I think now, and I can tell you that looking at reducing the IFQ discards -- To me, that ought to be a goal that we have for everything, and not just IFQ, but everything that we do, because discards, to me, seems to be the biggest problem as to the numbers that we're at.

If we could figure out how to make the discards go away, to a point, then our numbers would be a whole better, the fish that we would have, the capability of catching it and everything else, and so I agree with you, and Dale said it too, that we ought to move Number 3 to Number 2, for sure, and I'm still -- As much as I like Number 1 where it's at, I'm almost wanting Number 2, Number 3, to Number 1, and, I mean, it's just looking at the way it should be done, but I think, if we reduce the discards, we're going to help the other problems a whole lot.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, General Spraggins. All right. I am looking around, and I know that we've got a hard stop at 10:00, and a number of folks have to make a few phone calls, and so we've got about twenty-five minutes or so to keep working through this. I am not seeing any hands right now, and so I will go ahead and, at least for the time being, perhaps move

Number 3 to Number 2, and I realize that the General was on the fence about whether he wanted to make it 1 or 2, but we'll start there. Dale, were you thinking that Number 3, as currently on the list, should be moved to Number 4?

MR. DIAZ: That would be my preference, but I'm just one person.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: That's okay though. I mean, somebody has got to move the ball here, and so is there any major objection, at least for discussion purposes, in moving it around? Go ahead, Dr. Stunz.

DR. STUNZ: Dale, I don't disagree with that, but the only reason that I would support just keeping it the way it is right there was Andy was mentioning that, you know, it was sort of the agency's role to, you know, help with that market transparency, and that would help, and so the only question I've got there is that 3 is still very important to me, but, if 4 is not something that this group is going to work on directly, and it's just going to kind of happen, and maybe, as Andy mentioned, you know, there's some actions that we have to take within that, at some level, but, you know, how to redirect -- I'm trying to see where we redirect our effort.

Again, I'm not going to -- If everyone wants to 4 up to 3, or whatever, I don't feel that strongly, but it seems like 3 -- 1 through 3, as they are currently, are under the council's -- More of our purview, and maybe 4 is not, and so for what's that worth.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: I understand Dr. Stunz's rationale, and I agree with him.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: It's not in reference to 3 or 4, but, in Number 5, are we going to reword that in some way, or are we going to just take it off? Is it even needed? That's just a thought.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I mean, Mr. Gill suggested, obviously, that we remove the emphasis, or taking the emphasis off, improving the technical efficiency, for a number of reasons, and I appreciated his suggestion, and I'm happy to do that. This may -- This goal may be -- I want to step back, and I actually think there are some things that you can do to achieve this goal, the council,

but I'm happy to say the goal is to reduce cost per unit harvest, but I would like others to weigh-in on that. Andy.

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MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, we were careful in using the word "improve", and not "maximize", right, and so I know technical efficiency maybe isn't a common term that people are overlay familiar with, but I guess I'm more comfortable with leaving it in, because I still there's that nexus with regard to addressing overcapacity, as outlined within the Magnuson Act, right, and this really gets to, obviously, for those -- Not everyone, right, but, for those within the program, we want to continue to try to improve technical efficiency, where we can, and not necessarily indicating that it's going to improve for everyone.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and, again, I think everybody appreciates the thought that went into the presentation, and the wording that was there, and, I guess, with regard to that particular goal, and without getting too far into the weeds, but maybe I will ask Jessica, if she's still on the line, to expand a little bit on the objectives under that goal, and there were two, right, and one of them was to develop non-market-driven measures to reduce overcapacity, and the second was to examine market concentrations, to determine if share and allocation caps need to be modified, and so, Dr. Stephen, if you could kind of provide, or elaborate a little bit more, on this bulleted objectives and what you were thinking.

DR. STEPHEN: Sure. I can help out a little bit here. When we were thinking about this, if you think about the market concentrations, where we have -- In the caps that we have, and so we have share caps, but they don't really constrain landings, and they don't really affect technical efficiency along the way, right, and so, when we're having the amount of fishermen in there in order to harvest things, we want to make sure that they can make money at it, right, and so you want to maintain that flexible fishing option and economic stability through this.

 What we have noticed is that, even though the quota has increased in red snapper pretty dramatically, we've also seen an increase in participation, yet we're still struggling with how to reduce the cost per unit harvest and how to improve those barriers to entry, and so what would be good here is to look at are there non-market-driven measures that we could put in place that would help to reduce that overcapacity. Typically, we're looking at market-driven measures, such as the creation of the IFQ program and the participants within it.

I think, when we're looking at this, we need to really spend

some time understanding and digging into it more, which we didn't have as much of an opportunity during this presentation to do, because this is more than just economics too, and it's just looking at how all the different goals play together and get you towards that, and you can look -- I think I have Slide 30, where we're talking really about participation, as well as Slide 32, and so the very end of the presentation, if you can jump down to that.

When we're thinking about capacity in relation to how many vessels are there, and how much cost per unit harvest, right, if you have a limited supply of something, the more people that are playing in it, the harder it would get to go there.

We did a little looking into red snapper, in particular, in comparison to grouper-tilefish, and, currently, there really is no limit to participation within the program, because the program is fully open as public participation, and that is where we get some of those public participants that are owning shares, or allocation, and they are not harvesting, and so it would be helpful if the program could gather more information on the different types of public participants, and are they crew members, or are they brokers, or are they just fishermen separating their assets.

Then, when we look overall for the reef fish permit, we have an awful lot of latent permits that are still out there, which means that there could be increased participation into the IFQ programs, if those latent permits are bought by someone who wants to begin harvesting within the IFQ.

When we look particularly at red snapper, where the overcapacity, and the technical efficiency, really seem to be a problem, we've noticed that there's been increased participation in the red snapper program, and, even though we've been increasing the quotas over time, it does not appear that that is actually supporting that increased participation.

 If you go down one more slide, you can see this a little bit, and so, if you look at the bottom-corner graph, of the vessels that are harvesting red snapper, the first data point was the pre-IFQ, and, when we started the IFQ program, you can see that it dropped pretty dramatically, and almost 200 vessels were decreased in participation, and so that was a drop in overcapacity that could improve technical efficiency.

In the first few years, you see it slowly gradually decrease, as expected. In 2010, the grouper-tilefish program came onboard,

and suddenly that made it a lot easier to harvest, or obtain, shares or allocation of red snapper, because they were contained within the same system, and so you see the tick-up that happens there, and then you see a gradual decrease for a couple of years, but what is concerning is that we've been seeing an increase in the vessels participating over time, that it's starting to approach the pre-IFQ levels.

Now, we've had quota increases, and that does mean that it can support more, but, when we're looking at where the technical efficiency is, we're trying to balance out where the quota is, how many people are participating, and that they're making enough money to be efficient in doing it, and I'm not sure if that actually helped anything here, but I just wanted to point out some of the concerning areas that we've seen when looking at this goal. Assane, do you have anything more to add? This is definitely a little bit more of an economic question.

DR. DIAGNE: No, and I think that showing the participation trend in the vessels, and we also need to mention that, in year-one, once the red snapper program was created, the quota was drastically reduced, I think cut in half or something like that, right when the program was implemented, and then gradually, of course, with the success, different successes, the quota has been increasing.

About this discussion on overcapacity, as mentioned, that is one of the requirements of the act, and so, as such, it would be, I guess, desirable to leave it in the list of objectives, or, excuse me, of goals, so that, as we work on the different other goals and objectives, we won't do anything that would contribute to increasing overcapacity, essentially, and that's it, but, again, we are not doing anything actively right now to reduce overcapacity, beyond the creation of the program itself, and so, to the extent that we can let the program work as intended, we are going to get, gradually, reduction in overcapacity, as long as we don't essentially implement measures that would be contrary to that.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks to both Dr. Stephen and Dr. Diagne for kind of walking us through that. It's certainly a kind of prelude to some of the more deeper discussion on that goal later on. All right. Let's go back, Bernie, if we can, to the goals.

 Again, based on the most recent discussion, perhaps we'll remove the strike-through in Number 5, for right now, and so is everybody pretty happy with the rank-ordering of the goals? Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I am happy with the ranking, but just a question, probably to Andy, regarding Number 4, and that seems like a fairly simple goal to accomplish, if there are questions about, or information that's needed, and it just seems like it would be simple enough to require the shareholders to produce that, unless there are some type of perceived legal barriers, or confidentiality issues, that you all see that we're not aware of.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I think some of it might be easier to accomplish, as you alluded to, in that we receive data and information from the program that could be more publicly available, and maybe not in real-time, but in more near real-time. We have to look at, obviously, confidentiality of disseminating that data.

The marketplace concept, you know, the transfer of allocation, or shares, and how that works, we actually do have some work that's going to be starting up this fall, going out and meeting with industry members to kind of help shape that effort, right, but I don't think it's a simple task, and there might be some input, or even changes that the council would have to institute, in order for us to openly develop that, but, yes, to the extent that we can share data that is non-confidential, that certainly would help with this, but we think that this really does relate back then to some of the lease challenges that Dale talked about earlier and just for new entrants, and how do you figure out kind of where to even buy and sell quota shares and allocation, and so it's interrelated with other goals.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks, Andy. All right. Are there any other input, or is there any other input, on these goals? I'm pretty happy, to be honest with you, that we were able to stick on the goals, for this discussion, and not get too far into the weeds. I don't see any other discussion, and we'll use this as our working list for right now.

I know a couple of folks have a hard stop, and have a phone call to make, at 10:00. It's been a really productive discussion, and I appreciate the participation. We will take a very lengthy break, and we'll take a thirty-minute break, actually, if that's okay with you, Greg, so to accommodate some of the other needs here, but then we'll come back and start to look at these goals individually and think about at least what some objectives,

achievable objectives, might look like. All right? Thanks, guys, and we'll see you all at 10:15.

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(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Again, I appreciate the discussion around the table for this part of this, to help identify a working list of goals, and I think we're in a good spot there. You know, again, I think 1, 2, and 3 are where we will try to focus our efforts today, and, even if we only do 1 and 2, I think that will be considerable progress and help us chart a path forward to make some improvements in the program and what we want to do as a council.

The way that I wanted to approach this second-half of the discussion, since we have the five goals, is we will tackle them one at a time, realizing, again, that there's a fair amount of overlap in them, but we will first deal, in order, with this idea of improving opportunities for participants to enter the program, and so, with regard to specific objectives, we will start by referencing that slide in Dr. Stephen's presentation, and I think, Bernie, that will be Slide 14.

The objectives, under what is now Goal Number 1 to improve opportunities for participants to enter the program, there were five of those, and, again, I will just read them into the record, so we have it. One is to implement an adaptive catch share model that redistributes shares to accounts harvesting IFQ species, and the second bullet point is to limit share ownership (maintaining and obtaining shares) to accounts that are harvesting IFQ species.

Number three is to identify barriers inhibiting, or limiting, participation by surveying participants and those wanting to enter the fishery, and four is create an allocation bank to reduce barriers to fishing privileges, and five is to distribute NMFS-held shares.

 Again, this is a suggested list, based on previous discussions around this table, and we can choose to add new objectives, eliminate these objectives, and we'll kind of go through a similar exercise, and, at the end, perhaps we'll reorder those objectives, and so I don't want to be too prescriptive here, and so I think I will just open the floor for some discussion about whether the objectives, as written, are appropriate. C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I do think the objectives are hitting the nail on the head there. One comment that I

would have, regarding the first bullet there, implement an adaptive catch share model that redistributes shares to accounts harvesting IFQ species, and so we, obviously, received a presentation from Dr. Ropicki on this, and there was some interest -- I think that there are some pretty great things that could be done here with this approach.

8 However, since it's never been implemented, or done, before, I 9 would kind of like to evaluate the impact on that before 10 implementation, and so, obviously, that first bullet says 11 "implement an adaptive catch share model", and I guess my point 12 here would be "to evaluate and implement, if appropriate, an 13 adaptive catch share model that redistributes shares to accounts

harvesting IFQ species", and so just my two-cents on that one.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, C.J., and so we'll circle back on that wording, suggested wording, change in the first bullet, but

we'll keep it in mind here. Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: I would echo what C.J. said. I mean, not knowing what that's going to look like, we certainly don't want to — The IFQ program is working, and it may not be working for everyone, and I know we need to make tweaks, but we don't want to do something like this and completely disrupt a program that is currently working.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Ms. Boggs, for those comments, and so, again, C.J., I just wanted to make sure that I took the time to write a few notes, and so it's "evaluate and implement" --

DR. SWEETMAN: "If appropriate".

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: "If appropriate". Okay. Any other thoughts? Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I have -- I appreciate the adaptive catch share program, and it has some places in it that I see that it could be abused, but I would suggest that we not limit ourselves to the adaptive catch share program and that we implement a program approved by the council that redistributes shares to accounts harvesting IFQ species. My personal preference, as you know, would be a public auction that would be wholly transparent. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Mr. Williamson. Again, all good thoughts and ideas, and I want to distinguish goals and objectives and tactics, right, and I don't think we're quite at the level of, you know, the tactics here, but I think that, if

we can agree on some of the language here, and maybe even step back from this bullet and ask ourselves what it's trying to achieve, and, when I read it, I'm saying, okay, we want to evaluate, and potentially implement, a process that equitably distributes those shares, and, again, there's lots of different ways to get there, and so maybe if I could make that suggestion, for that bullet point, but, before I do that, I just want to make sure that people might be in agreement with that. Go ahead, Mara.

MS. LEVY: Well, just a question, and so the goal is to improve opportunities for participants to enter the program, and I am guessing that the objectives are supposed to lead to that goal, right, and it seems to me that implementing an adaptive catch share model -- Whatever is implemented, you all are going to decide what that means, right, and what does "adaptive catch share" mean, and how is it going to work, and like that is totally going to be -- But that is very different than establishing an auction, which could also meet the goal, right, but might not be your objective.

I guess I see these as sort of individual things that could either work together or just be one objective to achieve that goal, and so, I mean, I just think -- I just think that you can think about the objectives as achieving that broader goal, but they can be different objectives, and they might not all work together, right, and so I think that's why you're kind of looking to pick.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I agree with that. I mean, clearly the objectives should, you know, help you achieve, or obtain, a goal, and there may be multiple pathways to achieving the goal, and I guess what I'm trying to do is, without getting too prescriptive here, try to -- Because I think, ultimately, we will get there, right, but, I mean, I'm trying to dig into the language here in these bullets, and, without saying, again, do we want to use an auction, or do we want to use, you know, an adaptive catch share model, and I don't know what that looks like yet, but what I do know is that we want to be able to distribute, and I am not going to use the word "redistribute", but I'm just going to distribute the shares in a way that's consistent with the goal. It's probably as simple as that, but, again, I am happy to beat that back and forth with you a bit, Mara. Dakus.

MR. GEESLIN: Thank you. I completely agree with Ms. Levy's comments, and back to C.J.'s, and I think, as we link these potential, and I will call them objectives, but, really, they're

a laundry list of strategies that we've listed here, with the goal of accomplishing this goal.

I think, inherently, we have that, a level of evaluation, as we think through every single one of these, and we really think, okay, is this going to achieve this, and I think, if it was as simple as just listing these objectives, we wouldn't be sitting here today, and we would have accomplished this a long time ago, and so, as we really think though, okay, and I'm glad we're here having this discussion, but, as we think through these objectives, we're going to evaluate those, at some point, and we're going to walk through and evaluate and see how those measure up to accomplish this list of goals.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Dakus. Mr. Dyskow.

MR. DYSKOW: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I do agree with everything that's been said, in that there are multiple ways we can proceed with this, but perhaps a broad starting point, that would allow us to more reasonably select the specific method would be to say, if, today, we're allocating 100 percent of the fish under the IFQ program, maybe we change that to 80 percent, and we have this 20 percent of the available resource that we can redistribute through one of these methodologies, but let's first establish the fact that we need to get these fish in some kind of a bank, and then we can proceed with whatever methodology makes the most sense.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks, Phil. Again, just thinking about what you're saying there, and so, maybe to generalize, an objective -- We'll use the five bulleted points as kind of a reference point, but, essentially, what you're talking about is evaluating and implementing a process to distribute shares, right, that optimizes participation in the fishery, and, that way, it would be consistent, and it would align with the goal.

MR. DYSKOW: But, more specifically, we need to figure out where these fish are coming from. We need to do that Otherwise, how can we proceed, and so, Ι think, objectively, let's decide where these fish are coming from, how we're going to attain them, and then we can look at how we're going to distribute them in a way that allows us to achieve the objective of letting in new participants. What has always stopped us before is there were no fish. How can you give something away?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Right, and, again, my silence here is I'm just trying to capture your thoughts, Phil. I mean, when we have an

objective, and we're able to articulate one here that is aligned with the goal, I think we can have some sub-bullets, perhaps, under that, and like so, if we were going to evaluate and implement a process to distribute shares that optimizes participation in the fishery, for example, you know, we might, under that evaluation part of that, perhaps have a sub-bullet that says, you know, allow some discretionary allocation of shares, right, because that's what you're getting at, I think, and so I'm happy to go that route, right, but I need to have an objective, I think, that's general enough to capture some of these other items that we're talking about and how to achieve that

Let's at least try that, all right, and see what the sub-bullets might look like, and I might scrap then and turn around, but, Bernie, let's just go ahead, for this objective, and say the objective is to evaluate and implement a process to distribute shares that optimize participation in the program. To evaluate and implement a process to distribute shares that optimize participation in the program, and we can be specific, I guess, of IFQ program, if you want.

MR. DYSKOW: That optimizes new entrant participation.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I think we had -- I think the discussion around the table before was we limited it to participants, right, because it wasn't necessarily the new participants, and it was the longer. Okay. There are a couple of potential avenues here, right, and maybe a sub-bullet, and what I'm hearing at least, and we'll get it up on the board for discussion, is to allow, for discretionary distribution of shares to meet the objective in support of the goal. That would be, again, like a bullet. Okay. I am going to stop for a minute, and I see that Dr. Shipp has his hand up, and then Mr. Strelcheck. Go ahead, Bob.

 DR. SHIPP: Thank you. I want to go back to what Phil mentioned. It seems, to me, that what you have on the board is really Step 2, and it seems like Step 1 is where are we going to get the shares, and it seems, to me, that that's the fundamental problem here, is we have to have some shares to distribute, and it doesn't make much sense to consider distribution methods if we don't have any shares to do it, and so, again, I go back to Phil's comment of TACs and 20 percent, some source that would create essentially a quota bank and operate from there. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I mean, I understand what you're saying, and

I'm not necessarily wed to this structure, and, again, let me hear a little more discussion on this before I decide to move things around. Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: We mentioned, previously, the problem with in perpetuity of shares, and Phil has mentioned taking the excess of the new allocation, but the majority of the shares, of course, are currently outstanding to the original shareholders and people who they have transferred these shares to, or purchased from other folks, and I would suggest that, when a shareholder passes away, dies, then those shares be reclaimed, to be distributed, and that would also include intergenerational transfers that they've made, or transfers that they've made to third parties or legal entities, such as corporations, and, I mean, it's a privilege that was granted to them, individually, and it should not be continued to be an in-perpetuity transfer. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Troy. Again, we'll circle back and try to figure out where this might fit in the structure. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So, in Amendment 36B -- Andy.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I apologize. Andy, you were first. Susan, go ahead, and then Andy has yielded to you.

 MS. BOGGS: Thank you, sir. In Amendment 36B, and I don't know what the actual page number is, but it's Table 1.1.2 and 1.1.3, and I don't know if Jessica is still on the phone, but it was page -- Actual page 4 of 36B, and there was a table in there, and the first one is defining the number of shareholder accounts with and without shares in any share category, and the second table is the number of shareholder accounts that are public and non-public.

We need to figure out that information, get that updated, and then determine how many of those accounts are latent, or not landing, fish, because then, and I believe there's another table in here that I can't find yet, but then you can look at that, and maybe look at your latency, and, instead of -- I am trying to choose my words carefully.

 Just look at the latency, and maybe that is a way, if you're wanting to do down this road, that you can find shares to distribute without disrupting the current fishery, as it is, with those fishermen that have earned the right to fish, have worked for those fish, and that's their business model, and I

think that's a good starting point, if you're wanting to look to see where we might capture some fish that can be used to be distributed for this participant issue that we're discussing.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Again, I agree that that's a potential contribution to a discretionary -- To discretionary shares, or quota, right, and probably a mechanism that we might employ, but it may not -- I don't know, and, based on what Jessica had said before, it's a relatively small amount, but I don't know that for sure, right, but it's a mechanism, and I don't -- Go ahead.

 MS. BOGGS: I apologize, Tom, but I think what Jessica was saying is the agency has recaptured some shares, but I didn't think that was the same as this, and my apologies, and so, if Jessica is listening, she'll know what I'm looking at, but it's Table 2.1.1, document page 19, and it's about reef fish permits in relation to landings and IFQ accounts.

In 2018, there were 317 latent permits, and I don't know that those are the shares, and Andy can maybe address that, or Jessica, that were reclaimed, and maybe I am wrong, but I think these are accounts -- They're still accounts, and so I think that might be something -- I may be wrong, but I think we should, if that is a viable option, ask the agency to update this table and look to see what that might equate to.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Jessica, do you want to respond to that comment?

DR. STEPHEN: Let me see if I can help out here a little bit, and so the table you currently have showing, Table 2.1.1, is showing the overall number of reef fish permits, and the latent permits in this are people that were not landing any reef fish, and so not IFQ and not non-IFQ, and so that's what the latent permits there reflect to.

When we're looking within the IFQ accounts, which is a subset of the reef fish permits, we have IFQ accounts that are active, in the sense that they were transferring shares and allocation or making landings, and then we also have depicted the number of IFQ accounts that had landings overall.

This is slightly different than when we're talking about the public participant accounts that do or do not have permits, and so that's only within the IFQ system, versus within the entire reef fish community for the permits. Susan, did that help answer your questions?

 MS. BOGGS: Well, I'm just trying to look to see if you have latent permits, just like what the charter fleet has been trying to do, to decrease the number in the fleet, and, if you have a bunch of latent permits, and then you could go further, and it just seemed like that might be a good place to start, without totally disrupting the system as it currently is, and so, just real quickly, Jessica, and so those latent permits -- Do they have shares attached to them, I guess would be the question, and then what does that number look like?

DR. STEPHEN: When we were looking at the latent permits, we were just looking at overall reef fish landings, and so there may be a portion of those latent permits that also have an IFQ account and also have shares that they are not landing. I think it would be easier for us to look within the IFQ system and look at accounts that are not active, and, in this case, I am defining "active" as they are not transferring allocation, they are not transferring shares, and they are not having landings.

These, I think, were identified back when we were taking shares back, but we were very narrow in the scope, when we took shares back in 36A, for accounts that were not active and had not been logged into.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So this would be in addition to the fish, or the shares, excuse me, that the agency has already reclaimed.

DR. STEPHEN: Correct. You could reclaim more shares from IFQ accounts that have not been active in a specified time period. Depending on that time period in your criteria for active, it would depend on how much would be revoked.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dr. Stephen. Again, I appreciate that that's a mechanism to acquire, or identify, shares that could be redistributed, and we don't know, at this point, whether that is sufficient or not to meet the objective, right, and so I'm trying to -- Go ahead, Susan.

 MS. BOGGS: So you're saying you don't know if that's enough to meet the objective, and so now are we going to come back and say we need a thousand shares, and, I mean, are we going to be prescriptive in what -- I mean, because, as the quota increases, those numbers increase, it will continue to grow, but, obviously, I misunderstood what you just said, because now it sounds like -- You said there's not going to be enough shares, but we don't know what that looks like.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Exactly right, and I don't know what that looks like. What Jessica indicated, in her original talk, was that there was a limited amount of shares that had been essentially reclaimed, right, and there may in fact be some more latent kind of permits, I guess, out there that could add additional quota that, but, to get to both Phil's kind of comment, and Bob's comment, if this bullet point under the objective -- Maybe it is an objective to begin with, right, to identify a discretionary pool of shares that can be distributed to meet the objectives, you know, or to meet the goal, and then there may be a number of things that we do under there, right, and so, for example, identify the latent permits, blah, blah, blah.

Again, I'm looking back to Phil, who is at the table, and, Bob, I can't see you, but I'm happy to think about replacing the objective with slightly different wording. Go ahead, Phil.

MR. DYSKOW: I sort of agree with Susan, in that, if there's a less painful way to acquire these shares, non-participating fishermen -- If we can reclaim those shares in a way that's not directly taking shares away from active fishermen in the IFQ program, that's a better way, and there's probably going to be a full menu of items, and that's the easy lift, and so let's put that one, you know, near the top.

We need shares to redistribute, and we need a bank, or whatever we choose to call it. Where they come from, there's probably several different ways they can be acquired, and starting with the least painful makes perfect sense.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Phil. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Real quick, to Phil's point, 100 percent of the shares are allocated in this fishery, and so any changes you would make to the shareholdings would automatically take something away from existing shareholders, but provide it to any new shareholders, and allocation works a little different, but we could be taking still allocation away from shareholders and redistribute to others, and so I don't know if there's really an easy path there.

 I am struggling with what's on the board. I don't really know what "optimize" means, and optimize relative to what, and I think that could be interpreted very differently for those around the table. Is it economics, or is it participation, and, you know, whatever that goal is, right, I'm not sure that I

understand "optimize", and I certainly don't understand kind of "discretionary distribution".

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My recommendation, if we want to generalize and get away from the adaptive kind of catch share approach, and I really like C.J.'s suggestion about to evaluate and implement, but maybe we could say something like "to evaluate and implement, if appropriate, alternative mechanisms for redistributing shares and allocation to accounts harvesting IFQ species".

That broadens it, and it kind of covers both the share component and the allocation component, and it gives us flexibility to do that evaluation, look at some alternative processes, including the adaptive catch share, but not restricted to the adaptative catch share, and then, ultimately, decide is there something that we think is better for the program, and then we can proceed.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. So, if you're willing, Andy, and if you want to re-craft that objective, and I think you would have to switch some words around for Bernie, and we'll leave that up on the board and start to work with that.

MR. STRELCHECK: So, Bernie, maybe just go down to the bottom, so we can maintain the current text right now, and so it would say to evaluate and implement, if appropriate, alternative mechanisms for redistributing shares and allocation to accounts harvesting IFQ species.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so, before we discuss this in more detail, I wanted to have Dr. Stephen have an opportunity to weigh-in. Her hand is up. Jessica.

 DR. STEPHEN: I just wanted to say that I did find the numbers that Susan was talking about. If you look in the IFQ annual reports, for red snapper, we have thirty-one accounts that we considered inactive, and they held around 26,000 pounds. If you look in grouper-tilefish, overall, as a whole, we have about 252 accounts that were inactive, that held, as a whole, for all the grouper-tilefish categories, 284,000 pounds, and so the annual reports are in the background material, if people are interested in looking at it, and it's Table 18 in grouper-tilefish and Table 11 in red snapper.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dr. Stephen, for that. We have a suggested revision to the wording of the objective by Andy, to evaluate and implement, if appropriate, alternative mechanisms for redistributing shares and allocation to accounts harvesting

IFQ species. I am personally okay with that language and replacing the current language under the objective, if everybody else is. Okay. I am not seeing any objection to that, and so, Bernie, we'll go ahead and replace the original language. I think we want it as the primary objective and not the bullet. Okay.

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Again, what I have asked people to do is not get too prescriptive in how, you know, we do that, and I'm still thinking that I haven't adequately resolved the issue that Phil and Bob Shipp brought up, you know, which has to do -- Maybe it does, right, because I am thinking about what would --

The term that I used originally, Andy, was "discretionary", right, and so what I was aiming for there was the flexibility to deal with multiple issues, right, some of the diversify or allow for increased participation in the fishery, but also some of the other things that we know are going on in the goals, the other goals, specifically the discards, right, and so, in order to attack either of those goals, you're going to need some flexibility, right, and so that's -- Go ahead, Phil.

MR. DYSKOW: I think you're right, but, to go back to what Andy said, we currently allocate 100 percent of the fish, and we need to have some sort of a hold-back methodology to create the flexibility to do any of these things, and we have to start with the fact that, if you're going to allocate 100 percent of the fish from the get-go, you have no fish to do this, and so I think a significant place to start would be let's commit to building this hold-back, whatever it is, so that we can accomplish whatever we decide to do, but, until we do that, we're just writing words on a piece of paper, or on a screen, in this case.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Mr. Dyskow. Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. That's along the lines of what I was going to comment on, is this is all fine-and-dandy, but I think we're ahead of ourselves, and we need to find out where the allocation, quota, fish, where it's going to come from, and I have some ideas, but I don't know if this is the right time or place to say it.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Well, it's an open forum right now, and so fire away, and we'll talk about it, and, if we're too far in the weeds, we'll step back.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so some of my ideas is I

guess we could maybe call it a claw-back mechanism, and we can look at regaining shares from other participants that are not active fishermen, and even the fishermen that are leasing shares out, and, you know, there's fishermen that they catch their quota, but they also lease some too, and so that's two of the points that I would like to see move forward, is I'm not interested in taking any fish, or allocation, away from active fishermen that is catching fish. If he's making a living, the IFQ program is working in that fashion, but the guys that are not actively fishing, that's where I think we need to look at. That's where some of these fish can come from. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. I will come back to that in just a second. Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: I think, J.D., some of what you were just mentioning is related to some other objectives that we haven't even kind of walked through, with relation to Goal 5, and I guess I would caution against getting too specific with regard to the actual mechanism which we're going to then implement, and I know, for example, Mr. Dyskow has suggested, you know, some sort of holdback, right, and, well, that might be reasonable, and it may be the approach we want to take, but we want to figure out first the why, right, and why are we going to hold it back, and what's the purpose of holding it back.

Yes, this is the mechanism for which we're going to hold back the shares and allocation, and this has been the goal and objective that we're now going to meet based on doing that, right, and so that's why it's been a very methodical approach, and it's taken us a long time to get to this point, is let's first define what we want to do, and then, from there, we can be tactful, in terms of our response.

 I will also say that, as you all well know around the table, this is an extremely complicated program, not just complicated to administer, but we have all kinds of different businesses that are operating with the program, right, and so I caution against just kind of blanket statements about how we do things, because it's going to affect people so differently, based on how they participate in the fishery, and there's a lot of people, some sitting in this audience, that have invested a lot of money in this catch share program, right, and they have put financial capital into the program, and made that investment, because they believe in the program, and there's people that received quota share, right from the get-go, that maybe haven't invested, and there's people that have bought allocation and they're leasing it.

All of that has to be taken into account when trying to figure out kind of where are we going to land with accomplishing these goals and objectives.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Mr. Strelcheck. Ms. Levy.

 MS. LEVY: Just to point out that so the idea of an adaptive catch share model, that redistributes shares to accounts harvesting IFQ species, right, and so that, to me, is kind of what J.D. is talking about, right, and so adaptive catch share is going to identify which accounts are harvesting both species and then reallocate over time, however you decide to that.

That is very different than setting aside some shares that you then have in a bank that you then decide how to redistribute for a particular purpose, and so I hear both of those ideas happening, and that's fine, but I guess I just -- You don't need to withhold shares to then redistribute them, necessarily, to those harvesting fish, and like you could choose to do that adaptive catch share, which does that over time.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I totally get that, I mean, but that only kind of achieves partial success, I think, in my mind anyway, but it's okay, and it's still an alternative mechanism here, in the way that this objective is written, right, and it's one of many that might be evaluated, and so I just don't -- What I am trying to avoid right now is saying we're going to do adaptive catch shares, and we're not ready for that yet.

MS. LEVY: Correct, and I guess my point is like there's a lot of discussion about where is all this stuff going to come from, but I kind of agree that that's a little bit ahead of the game, because what do you want to do with it, right, and, if the goal is to redistribute to those actually harvesting the fish, that might be a different where do the fish come from than the goal is to do X, Y, or Z, and so that was just my point.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and well taken. All right. So, this is a fairly general statement, and I appreciate why it was crafted the way that it was, and I think we're still a ways away, right, from getting into the specific kind of tactics that would be employed to achieve the objective, and so let's hold this one on the board for right now, all right, and let's see if we can, Bernie, go back to the bulleted objectives and see if there are others that apply and whether they are significantly different, so that they're not captured under Objective 1 and they stand alone.

Okay, and so we've essentially generalized, I think for the better, the first bullet point there, and I think, in so doing, and, again, Andy, you might correct me if I'm wrong here, but we could probably -- Well, I always appreciate his contributions, but I am thinking that we could probably dispose of the final bullet, I mean, because that's essentially one, you know, mechanism, right, and so we don't need that, and so we have three that are still on the board here a little bit, and so I'm going to open the floor up for if somebody wants to talk about any of those bulleted items, whether they're limiting share ownership, identifying barriers, or creating an allocation bank. I know you want to say it, Kevin. Go ahead.

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 MR. ANSON: For me, and I've heard others mention it this morning, and it's been mentioned at meetings before, if the goal to permanently redistribute shares, I mean, I guess it could be covered under the current objective that we have tailored, that Andy offered, but I'm just -- I guess we'll find the devil is in the details, to kind of see how that shakes out, but I'm just concerned that it isn't here, I guess, clear enough for us, and for the public, to kind of understand that.

If that is in fact a goal that we're trying to shoot for, I'm just trying to think how whatever mechanism, or process, that we craft will address that issue of breaking the link of the original fisherman's share from future, you know, heirs or whoever that got those share rights in perpetuity, I guess, is, I guess, what I'm thinking of, as I look at this and trying to think ahead as to how any program would be changed, is to address that issue. That's all, and so it's the in the back of my mind, but, again, it could be something that is eked out as we develop a specific mechanism to do such thing.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Let me ponder that a bit, right, and then we'll come back to it, but I think that Dr. Stunz wanted to perhaps speak to this objective that's on the board.

DR. STUNZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think it would fall under this objective, or maybe a new one, but, earlier on in Jessica's presentation, about how we arrived at where we are today, and it had to do with NOAA's equity and environmental justice strategy, essentially ensuring that underserved communities -- That these shares are equitably distributed in a consistent and fair manner. I don't know how we would build that in, or just, you know, continue the sentence, to ensuring that it meets NOAA's, you know, EEJ strategies or something like that.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I think you could just simply add "alternative mechanisms for equitably redistributing shares", right?

DR. STUNZ: Right. I think that would capture it.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Can you insert, Bernie, the word "equitably" in front of "redistributing"? Again, there's a record here, right, and so, if we want to go back and understand the intent, and I think everybody will understand what it is. Go ahead.

DR. STUNZ: To that point, Tom, we had an entire slide over that, and so I just wanted to make sure it's clear in the record, and, I mean, what you have there is perfectly fine, but that word "equitable" specifically is referring to NOAA's equity and environmental justice strategy.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead, Dr. Diagne.

DR. DIAGNE: Just a question, and I guess, when I read this, what I don't know is what "equitable" means, if we went down to it, and I'm not sure that we have very specific guidance that would say distribution X is equitable, and so that's, I guess, something that we would have to struggle with.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I would agree with you, and, I mean, it's something that we will certainly have to consider in the discussions moving forward, right, and so what I'm wondering about, Kevin, right now is -- You know, it's all tied into these things we're talking about, and, I mean, if -- One potential mechanism, for example, is how do we look at long-term ownership and these concerns over perpetual ownership, I guess, and whether or not -- Maybe that's a new objectives that says to just consider, right, that issue, but I'm going to leave it to you to -- I mean, currently, the relevant bullet, right, in the slide show, or the deck, is limit share ownerships, I think.

If you want to think about language that captures that idea, that's consistent with that second bullet point, I would be willing to include it as an objective here, right, and, I mean, these are -- It's okay to put these on the board, and we may, down the road, not go there, right, but at least these are lists of things that we want to consider potentially considering today, and so I will let you wordsmith that on the fly, if you're willing. Sorry to put the pressure on you.

 MR. ANSON: Yes, and so I'm not quite ready, but I guess, just to address your -- You brought up the limit share ownership, and so, you know, I see that as kind of a twofold thing. Yes, you

can limit share ownership, the in-perpetuity kind of context, but it would also be limit share ownership inasmuch as just maintaining or setting a different percentage, you know, and limit it that way, the cap. Let me think on it a little bit more, to see if I can put into words what I'm thinking. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Does anybody have any thoughts on these other bullets? C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: So I have a question, likely a dumb question, but it's never stopped me before. Andy, I'm coming at you here, and so the fisheries finance program, and I'm wondering — Considering maybe an additional objective here that could potentially look at, but I'm not familiar, intimately familiar, with the fisheries finance program, and that's why I'm asking the question, and do you think that there's a potential mechanism within there for evaluating potentially streamlining that program, that could help accomplish this goal?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: So I am going to call a friend, and Jessica Stephen is on the line, and I know she did a detail with the fisheries finance program, and I guess I will say that I'm not sure that we have, necessarily, any kind of direct control, or authority, to make changes, but certainly the council, within their purview, could make recommendations, but I will let Jessica weigh-in.

DR. STEPHEN: I worked with the fisheries finance program, in particular to set up the program to be eligible for our catch share program, and so Andy is correct that there are certain limitations that we have in place with how that's structured, because it is a nationally-structured program, and the terms of the program typically would have to go through Congress, in order to have some changes made to them.

I would though encourage, if there are particular changes that this council might want to see, that they could submit a letter, asking for more information, or for what portions of the program could be changed or modified, in order to meet some of these needs, and I am happy to give contacts that we have within the Southeast Region of people who are working with that program.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dr. Stephen. I think Dr. Sweetman said he is okay with that answer. All right. Again, I'm going to walk through these other bullet points, and I am asking

myself, as I walk through, are they really bearing on the overall goal, right, and so, if the goal is to improve opportunities for participants, does that bullet of limit share ownership to accounts that are harvesting IFQ species -- Is that consistent? We can keep it as a goal, or as an objective, and I just want to make sure that people want to do that. Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: I think that the conundrum here is the public participants. I mean, we've already invited them into the program, and I am not in favor of them, nor do I particularly object to them, but we are kicking them out, according to this language.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I guess, before weighing-in on Bullet 2 for the objective, the question I guess I would have for the council is are we all on the same page with what it means for a participant to enter the program, right, because I think entry may mean different things to different people around this table, and, you know, to me, I guess entry would not be just you're participating in the program, but you have some sort of shares or allocation actually to be involved directly in the program.

Objective 2, or the Bullet 2, obviously, directly relates to public participation, and the provision that was put in place five years after program implementation, and, to be honest, I am not sure that it addresses the goal or not, right, because I don't know the advantages, or disadvantages, of eliminating public participation and what the ramifications might be on those that actually rely on that quota allocation to access the fishery.

I just wanted to put that out there, that it was put in here simply because we've heard a lot around this table about concerns about public participation, but there may be some kind of unintended consequences, depending on how we want to proceed with addressing that objective.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: So maybe an objective, Andy, is to evaluate the merits of private -- I guess public participation, I guess, in the IFQ fishery, and, I mean, I guess what you're telling me, and what I'm hearing, is that there has been a fair amount of discussion around this table, historically, about is that a good thing or a bad thing, and I don't think we've ever, as a body, come to a conclusion, right, and, again, recognizing that you're not going to get seventeen people to agree on anything, but

there may in fact, you know -- If we could have that dialogue, and weigh the pros and cons, you know, and, as you said, if you got rid of it, are there unintended consequences, and I think we at least have to have a dedicated discussion, perhaps, on that topic.

My inclination is probably to leave the bulleted item as an objective, but to restructure it in a way that says to perhaps evaluate the merits of limiting share ownership. Would you be okay with that? Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: When we were working with the council staff in drafting a lot of these goals and objectives, there was a lot of evaluations kind of put before the objective, right, and we thought a lot about whether or not we should include that word, right, because then it kind of opens the door to like, well, there's more work to be done, versus, you know, are we at a decision point, and we should be more definitive, in terms of our objective, be very specific that we don't want, or we do want, people holding shares that aren't directly harvesting quota, or that aren't directly fishing in the fishery, right, and so, to me, what I've heard around the table is more sentiment to prohibit that action, and so I personally am more neutral on this topic, but was yielding toward the perspective of those around this table that it sounded like this was something that we did want to be prescriptive on and prohibit.

I lean toward, where we can be definitive, we should, and avoid using terms like "evaluate", because I think that takes us down a lengthy road of then evaluation, and we may not be addressing some of these things for quite some time.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Fair deal, and I am happy to leave the language in as written, and, you know, clearly there will be some analysis, right, as we go through that, and discussion, and we may walk that back, and I don't know, and I don't have the answer to that, but, if that's the sentiment, it's certainly an assertive way, right, to structure it as an objective, and we can do that, and so let's go ahead and move that bullet point then over, Bernie, the one that says "limit share ownership", and make it a second objective.

Okay, and so that's a second objective, and where is our first objective? Let's work this out, real quick. All right. There you go, and I will let her go ahead and format that. All right.

So then, again, in the interest of time, I'm going to try to at least work us through this first goal, and hopefully the second

goal, and what I'm hearing, also, is that these other bullet points, the last two, there is certainly some desire to create some type of an allocation bank, to reduce barriers to fishing privileges, and I think that gets, in part, to what Dale and Bob were trying to get at as well, right, and so we will leave that as an objective.

Bernie, what we're going to do is go to Slide 14, and, for now, why don't you take the third and fourth bullet points that are in that Slide 14, and we'll transfer them to objectives on the Word document that you're working on, and that will leave us with four objectives, and we'll just talk about those last two, and then we will move on to Goal 2.

Okay, and so I'm going to first do 4, and sorry, but, Phil, I think that's in line with your original comments, right, and you're happy to keep that as an objective under this goal? Okay. I'm not -- Is there any objection to making this as an objective? I'm not seeing any, and so then we'll go to Number 3, which is identifying barriers inhibiting, or limiting, participation by surveying participants and those wanting to enter the fishery.

I mean, that's largely an informational exercise, but probably one that's well worth doing, and so I don't -- I would be surprised if there's any objection to that. Are people happy leaving it on the list? All right.

 Did anybody want to add anything to this list? I mean, this will be an evolving document, you know, perhaps, but I think this gives us a good starting point, and we'll talk about our next steps after we talk about the next goal, right, and so we're going to leave this one behind, as soon as Bernie feels comfortable with that. Andy, go ahead.

MR. STRELCHECK: I don't know if we have time to wordsmith today, but this issue of inheritance, you know, kind of shares and privileges being passed down through generations, and I don't know if it's fully captured in this list, but maybe something that the council staff maybe could take a stab at coming back to, if that's something of interest to the council.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I am looking if everybody is willing to listen. Okay. Andy, I think that's good. We will -- In fact, what we'll do is come back in Full Council, and we'll think about some appropriate language in there, to make sure that people are good with that, and so, Dr. Simmons and Dr. Diagne, I just wanted to make sure that you captured this comment, that

we're going to add -- We've got some discretion here to add some language in this Goal Number 1 objectives that has to deal with ownership of these shares, perpetual ownership, I guess, right?

DR. DIAGNE: Yes. Thank you, and that would include, essentially, temporal limits, in terms of ownership, let's say ten years, et cetera.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I don't think, again, we would get that prescriptive, but we want the objectives to deal with that. All right, and so we'll bring that back to the folks in Full Council. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I am only commenting because of that little kind of side discussion there, and I don't think, when we look at this, it needs to be limited. I mean, again, these fishermen, whether they've been in the fishery since the IFQ was created or they worked their way up from the deck and bought a boat and acquired shares, and I do not feel like that we need to limit this. That is something that they worked for, and commercial fishing is commerce, and, like any other business, you build your business, and you have a good business model, and somebody wants to come in and buy you out, or you want to leave it to your family, and to say you can only do this for this many years, and you can't give it to your -- That's kind of sometimes what I hear at this table, and I just wanted to get that out there.

 This is a business that these people have built, and some of them are second and third and coming into the fourth generation, and to say, oh, you can't do that anymore, and you need to go find a new profession, I think it would just be very derelict of this council to do something like that.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I understand that sentiment, and, again, these are an initial list, right, and they are simply, hopefully, providing us a more focused path forward, where we'll be able to deal with these specific items in a more efficient and effective manner, moving forward, and so, whether we adopt something like that or not, there will certainly be a tremendous amount of discussion, and so we'll just keep it on the board now, but your comments are, obviously, reflected in the record, or will be, and so thank you, Susan.

 Okay, and so we're going to go ahead and go to the second goal that was on our list. All right, and so the second goal that we prioritized is to reduce IFQ discards, and so, again, there are three bulleted items here, and, in order to achieve that goal, one way to do it is to improve collection of discard information

from IFQ vessels, and we can, again, create an allocation bank to further reduce bycatch and discards of the various IFQ species, and the third bullet point here is to evaluate additional or new flexibility measures to reduce discards.

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As an individual, I looked at this, and I said, I don't think that there's going to be much debate about the first bullet item, right, and, I mean, the more information that we can gather that would allow us to characterize, you know, in a precise and accurate way, the number of discards, that will help us, right, and so I'm just going to go out on a limb and say we'll go ahead and adopt that bullet as an objective. Mr. Anson

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ANSON: Certainly the council has been involved with a MR. rather large data collection program, SEFHIER being the most recent as an example, but I guess this seems a little out of place, to me, relative to the council, because this is a Science Center question, in my mind, and the Science Center just needs to -- I mean, they have a program already in place to collect that information, and the issue more, that I see it, and Dr. can certainly correct me if Ι'm wrong, understanding is that it just seems to be an allocation of resources and having more people to be on boats to collect that information and to make it available in the stock assessment process.

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I mean, that's how I understand it, and so I just see this as a little out of place for us to spend much time in doing that. You know, if it's a new program, it may be something different, but I'm just not seeing that it's appropriate here.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Clay, did you want to speak to that?

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DR. PORCH: Sure, and so, for the commercial fishery, yes, we do have an observer program that covers most of the fleets, and the main issue is that there just isn't the funds to have extensive observer coverage, and so, typically, it's a few percent.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Ms. Boggs.

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43 44 MS. BOGGS: Is it my understanding -- I don't recall seeing this on some of the forms, but not all of the commercial fleet has to report their discards, and is that correct, and would that not be another mechanism to try to capture what the discards are?

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Dr. Porch.

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DR. PORCH: Right. There's a subset that are asked to report all their discards, but the self-reported discards typically don't match up that well with the observer coverage. A lot of people just report zero discards, and so the observer coverage is what we rely on for the discard estimates. Mostly we use the self-reported data from the logbooks for effort estimates and how to scale up the discard estimates.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I guess, to Kevin's point, right, I'm not sure there's a lot of action that the council could take to necessarily improve the collection of that discard information, and so I'm happy to drop it out of a bullet, because it's probably not an actionable item, but I just want to make sure, before I do that, because the group that put this presentation together obviously gave it some thought, and so, Andy, do you want to weigh-in?

MR. STRELCHECK: Certainly Jessica can weigh-in as well, and so, regard to improvement of data collection, there certainly, within your authority, you know, additional reporting requirements that you could impose to help with data collection, beyond just what Clay can do with the resources that he has, right, and so there is a recognition that, with an IFQ program, there are different reasons for regulatory discards, limitations on allocation being one of them, and so, you know, the thought there was, you know, what can we do to continue to improve and refine the knowledge about why discards are occurring, what mechanisms are in place to address those discards, ultimately, implement measures in response to that, and so that was kind of the line of thinking that we were walking through with regard to improvements in data collection.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and that's slightly different, right, and so, given that explanation, I'm inclined to leave it, and I'm not sure, you know, that it's an immediately actionable type of thing, you know, and information will evolve, and we'll learn more, and it might lead to a regulatory change, but we can certainly leave it in now, if everybody is good with that. Okay.

Then we will go ahead then and go to this second bullet, which is create an allocation bank to further reduce bycatch and discards of IFQ species. Is there any opposition to keeping that as-is? Hold on, and let's make sure that we're all --Bernie, I apologize. I keep getting ahead of you, and I am taxing you. Sorry. Okay, and, while she's getting it squared away, and properly formatted, I just would like to open the discussion a little bit about this bulleted item. Mr. Anson.

Recognizing some of the comments that were made MR. ANSON: after the presentation, but even during the presentation that Dr. Stephen went through, and, you know, this is where the Venn diagram and some of the overlap exists, and I just -- I guess as stand-alone here it's okay, but it is mentioned in the previous goal, you know, as one of the objectives potentially to take, as far as the suite of mechanisms that we would be evaluating, and so I am just wondering, Dr. Stephen, if you're still on the phone, and the allocation bank to further reduce bycatch and discards of IFQ species, and so I assume this would be an allocation bank that people could access, people that were already participants, or already had an IFQ account, and, I mean, I guess this is more the devil is in the details type of thing too, and so maybe it's too much to ask here, but I was just trying to get some more context as to how this could work, but, if that's what we would kind of figure out, or, you know, set up, then that's fine, and it can wait.

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 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, I think those are all good points, right, and it would certainly be considered in the discussion, and you're exactly right that the devil is in the details. As long as people recognize here that it's a viable mechanism, right, to deal with this issue, I think I'm happy to leave it here, right? Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: I said earlier that I thought a quota bank would be a good thing, and this is definitely one thing that would be part of setting up a quota bank, but I think a quota bank would have several objectives to try to meet under its own, and the last goal had an objective, and this would be an objective, and I think maybe there are several others we can add under there, when we get there, but I'm definitely in favor of leaving this here, and I think this probably should probably be the highest priority of a quota bank, but there should be other priorities, too. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and, again, I think you're right. To Kevin's point, when we look at that Venn diagram, there's going to be some overlap in the objectives, and, to the extent that we can pursue actions that achieve, you know, multiple goals, I think that may be where we should put our effort, with getting more bang for the buck, in that regard, and so, again, this is just a skeleton framework for us, and, in a couple of minutes, we'll talk about what our next steps are, but I'm happy with the intent of this bulleted item right now, and so, unless I hear otherwise, we'll leave it up.

Then we'll then discuss this third bullet point, which is evaluate additional or new flexibility measures to reduce discards, and, again, I am going to lean on the team, Andy, your team, a little bit, to elaborate a little bit on the thinking and the discussion behind that bulleted item, if you don't mind.

MR. STRELCHECK: We have a number of flexibility measures already built into the program, the ability to, obviously, transfer and move allocation, but we have a 10 percent overage provision, and we have multiuse allocation, and so the idea here would be looking at kind of the network and mechanisms of flexibility measures in place and if there's anything additional, or new, that we would want to consider.

One addition that Dr. Stephen presented at the January meeting was multiuse between red grouper and red snapper, right, and that's kind of our line of thinking here, and I think there's some innovative ways to kind of think about this that would provide even further efficiencies to the industry, and I will leave it at that.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and I think the latter, the multiuse, for example, between red grouper and red snapper is a pretty creative and innovative way of thinking, and I know it's been discussed before, but we haven't enacted that, or considered how we might do that, and so I like that, and I understand that will be captured in the record as well, as we move forward, and so any other discussion or thoughts on this bulleted item? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Just to capture it on the record, I am looking at Dr. Stephen's Slide 30, and some other ideas were full retention, and, of course, we talked about allocation banks and size limit changes, and those are also good measures that we could look at to help reduce the IFO discards. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Excellent comment, Susan, and so all right, and so we'll put a bullet there, Bernie, and I will ask if there are any other bulleted items at this time, anything that anybody wants to add. Okay. I am not seeing any.

We have about fifteen minutes, and let me take a quick look at that third goal. The third goal is to maintain flexible fishing options and economic stability within the IFQ programs. It might be easier if I just read these bullets for you, and we can just read them here, if you want. There will be two bulleted items, or objectives, under this goal. All right. There you go, and you can get rid of the superscripts in both of those

bullets.

I am not sure about -- Again, Andy and Jessica, I'm going to lean on you guys a little bit. The way that that sentence is structured, economic stability is supported through year-round fishing that avoids fluctuations in ex-vessel prices caused by market gluts, I'm not sure how you would associate an action with that, and so I'm trying hard to understand how to write it as an objective.

MR. STRELCHECK: Certainly, Jessica, or others, weigh-in, and I think that at least my thought process around this one is this was kind of a carryover objective from the initial program that we want to continue to have in place, right, and that is kind of clearly setting that as an objective.

Now, is there anything we should do beyond what we've already done? That's a good question, and I don't know if there's really anything implementable here, other than we're just clearly indicating that this is maintained as an objective for the program.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and that's why we kind of moved it down in the priority, because I think there were some success stories there already, right, and it's just going to -- It's a major goal, an ongoing goal, of the program, and I'm happy, at this point, perhaps not even having any objectives, right, and I could be -- People could argue otherwise, but where I see us moving forward, right, is, again, these first three goals -- I think that we can actually make some progress in the years ahead, and I think we should focus on those, and we should focus appropriately on their prioritized ranks, right, and so, to facilitate, I guess, a productive path forward, I think we'll just stop here, right, and I'm going to look to Dr. Simmons, and perhaps Dr. Diagne, and think about where we want to go with this information and what we'll do with it for our next council meeting. Go ahead, Dr. Stunz, real quick.

 DR. STUNZ: Carrie, maybe while you're thinking, I just have a comment, and I know this got confusing, Tom, because we have these draft goals that we've prioritized, and now we've got three new goals, and so I was going to say, Bernie, what would be very useful is, including the other two goals we haven't talked about yet, if we could get those in one document distributed to the council, so we can have those to look over between now and Full Council, to really think about this, because I'm sure there might be some more discussion that would come up, because, right now, it's -- You know, it would be nice

to have a one-pager with all of this on it.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dr. Stunz, and, Bernie, I will work with you to get that squared away. Okay. I think that we do want to remove those two objectives for right now, and so you can get rid of those, Bernie. Okay. Dr. Diagne, do you want to talk about next steps for us, perhaps?

DR. DIAGNE: Yes, and perhaps our suggestion is, looking at I guess the details, the level of details, that this body would need to make significant progress, we can start by assembling the typical group, an IPT, and most of the folks that were working on this with Dr. Stephen I suspect will be in it, and probably let's say by the October council meeting we can bring a solid document back that will point towards directions for regulatory actions, and, at that time, the council could say, for example, that we are interested in this direction, and so let's take these potential actions and include it in the first amendment to proceed, but it seems to me that, between now and October, we will have sufficient time to put the team together and let's say do the research and bring a fairly solid document to move us forward.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Diagne. Dr. Stunz.

To that point, Tom, you know, we've been going DR. STUNZ: through this exercise without formal motions and that kind of thing, which is fine, and I don't think there was probably a better way to do it and have that meaningful discussion which we just had, which I thought was great, by the way, but, between now and Full Council, I think maybe we need to give the staff maybe a little more concrete guidance, through some motion, like we forward this, do whatever we want to do, start an amendment, whatever that might happen to be, because, right now, we've just sort of had this discussion, and we have this sort of informal list, and so I think we all need to think about that, and Bernie will send around, you know, the summary of where we ended today, and then, at Full Council, think about, you know, giving formal guidance, through a motion, on what the next steps would be, would be a good idea.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: You're exactly right, and I certainly intended to do that, and I didn't want to like kind of mess up this conversation with a formal process of making a lot of motions, and I feel like we actually had a pretty decent discussion and had some agreement on what might be possible, moving forward, and so we'll synthesize that information, and we'll bring it back to Full Council, and we'll get some motions, to make sure

that, you know, it's on the record again that everybody agrees that this is probably the path that we're taking, and we agree on these goals, and we agree on these objectives, and this is the next step. All right. We're about ten minutes early, Dr. Stunz, but I think we're at a reasonable place to stop this discussion.

DR. STUNZ: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes, I think that's great, and I would just thank you, everyone. That was very productive, and I feel like we made more progress in the last few hours than we've made in the last few years, and so, anyway, but there's certainly still a lot more work to go, and so we'll go ahead and just take our normal lunch and meet back here at 1:30. We're scheduled to meet back at 1:30, and we'll go ahead and do that, and we'll pick up with the state survey landings information after that. All right. See everyone at 1:30.

(Whereupon, the meeting recessed for lunch on June 6, 2023.)

June 6, 2023

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

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The Reef Fish Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council reconvened at The Battle House Renaissance in Mobile, Alabama on Tuesday afternoon, June 6, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Tom Frazer.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. We're going to get started, and we're going to pick up with the review of the State Survey Private Angling Landings and Discards for Red Snapper, and I didn't know if, Ryan, you just wanted to kind of walk through the action guide.

REVIEW OF STATE SURVEY PRIVATE ANGLING LANDINGS AND DISCARDS FOR RED SNAPPER

 MR. RYAN RINDONE: Sure thing. As we've done in the past, council representatives from the five Gulf states will briefly review their 2022 private angling fishing seasons for red snapper and offer projections for the 2023 fishing season. The 2023 season has started in several states already, and these data are part of an ongoing effort to just update the council about what's going on, and it's not something that requires

action by the committee.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Mr. Rindone, and so it looks like first up would be Florida, and we'll load that presentation up, and then, Dr. Sweetman, I will let you take it away.

FLORIDA PRESENTATION

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Okay. Good afternoon, everyone. I hope that everyone had a nice lunch, and so, yes, we'll be going over the 2022 Florida Gulf red snapper update. As standard in these presentations, here is our State Reef Fish Survey slide. As you all are aware, SRFS replaced GRFS, the Gulf Reef Fish Survey, in July of 2020 and it is now applied to the entire state. It is required for all fishermen that are targeting or harvesting thirteen reef fish species from a private vessel, and it is a required no-cost annual designation for this.

There is two components to the State Reef Fish Survey. First, there's a monthly email survey and dockside interviews, and that is subsequently supplemented by MRIP as well. Unlike other states, as I've mentioned in previous meetings, the State Reef Fish Survey is not designed for real-time monitoring, and it is not really feasible, due to the variety of access points that we have in Florida and the large amount of anglers.

Here was our season in Florida in 2022. We had a quota of 1.657 million pounds, and it accounts for an overage that we had in 2021 of approximately 250,000 pounds, and so we reduced that from the 2022 quota, and the season structure that was set up is on the board here. We had a summer component of June 17 through July 31, and then we reopened for select fall weekends, that you can see on this slide there.

Here is what we're looking at. As far as Florida's landings from 2022, it was approximately 1.6 million pounds, or roughly 97 percent of our quota. You can see the previous years in there, where the 2021 and 2020 ACL was higher. The 2022 ACL that you see is lower, and it accounts for that overage, and you can see the landings there.

 Moving on to average weights, since 2018, you know, we've kind of seen this oscillate a little bit between private and charter, but, in general, you can kind of see a slight decrease, in terms of the size of the fish that people are catching just a little bit over the past couple of years here.

Moving on to average lengths, there's a little bit of a differing trend. Conversely, we see a slight increase in longer fish being landed since 2018. In general, charter and private recreational vessels seem to be catching relatively similar size fish, and the charter boat length information was obtained from the MRIP website.

In 2022, we had fewer angler trips compared to 2020 or 2021, but roughly relatively similar to what we saw in 2020. Then, moving on to CPUE, note that we don't collect landings at the trip level, but the average CPUE for 2022 was about equal to 2020, but slightly less than what we saw in 2021, and then the final slide is the Gulf red snapper season for this upcoming year here, and so a similar summer component season structure, June 16 through July 31, and we have additional weekends that are going to be available, and you can see them there, and it's starting on October 6, but, basically, every Friday, Saturday, and Sunday weekend in October and November will be open.

We will be, obviously, monitoring harvest in -- Harvest monitoring will occur in-season, and this season was set based on Florida's 2023 recreational red snapper quota of approximately 2.069 million pounds.

This season, in 2023, will be open for seventy days total, which represents the longest season on record since state management began for the State of Florida, exceeding the previous longest season that we had last year by thirteen days, and, as always, the season will apply to recreational anglers fishing from private vessels in Florida Gulf state and federal waters. Forhire operations that do not have a federal reef fish permit may also participate in the season, but they are limited to fishing for red snapper in Florida Gulf state waters only, and, as I said, we'll be monitoring harvest throughout the season, and that includes my presentation, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thanks, C.J. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: C.J., would you repeat that last little bit that you said about the private recreational anglers and something about the charter boats, and I'm sorry, but I missed it.

DR. SWEETMAN: No problem. I said that our for-hire operations that do not have a federal reef fish permit may participate in the season, but they are limited to fishing in state waters.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you for clarifying that.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Are there any other questions for C.J.?

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DR. PORCH: Thank you. I thought I heard you say, earlier, that, even with the augmented sampling that the state does in addition to MRIP, that it wasn't really suited for in-season monitoring, but then I see, in the bottom here, that in-season harvest monitoring will occur, and so I just wonder if you could explain that, and so you mean that you will do it anyway, but you don't think it's effective, or I must be missing something.

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DR. SWEETMAN: No, and in-season monitoring is a requirement of everything that we're doing here with the state survey, and so that's all I'm saying here.

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Right, but, in general, you don't think the survey, DR. PORCH: even with the augmented sampling, is really suitable for inseason monitoring?

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DR. SWEETMAN: In terms of real-time, like to the day level, compared to some of the other states, the way that our survey is a little bit different, it's yes, perspective, but, of course, we're going to continue to monitor in-season.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: If I might follow-up a little bit, since you have a break between July 31 and those fall weekends, will the in-season data collection and monitoring that you have in place allow you to adjust those seasons, if you might need to?

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DR. SWEETMAN: Yes, most certainly. I mean, obviously, the goal is not to go over the guota, and so we'll have some timeframe between the summer season and the fall season to evaluate where landings are at, and then, subsequently, as we move throughout that time period, we can continue to look at those landings, to see if we need to modify that, but, as it stands right now, similar to last year, the plan is to move forward with what we have on the screen.

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All right. Thanks, C.J. Any other questions? CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. I'm not seeing any, and so next up on the docket would be Alabama, and, when we get that presentation up, Kevin, it's all yours.

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ALABAMA PRESENTATION

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Thank you. As the presentation indicates, it will MR. ANSON:

be a brief update, and I tried to follow instructions and keep it very limited, and so we'll go ahead and proceed, Bernie, if you can go to the next slide.

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A summary of the 2022 harvest, which it's a little hard to see there, but that's the blue line, and you can see that it shows around 458,000 pounds, I think, is what we harvested, roughly, at the end of last year, and that was much less than the previous years that we've been operating under state management, and these are in Snapper Check pounds, and they are not calibrated or anything, and these are straight what is estimated from the Snapper Check survey.

In 2021, it's the orange line there, and the one in the middle was 950,000 pounds, 940,000 pounds, approximately, and then we were just below our target that we were shooting for in each of those years of 1.1 million pounds in 2020, and so the harvest has been decreasing over time, and certainly last year was the lowest harvest of this time series, in state management, and that could be attributed to the inflation, the high gas prices last year that were observed, and hot temperatures during June, as I recall, much hotter than normal, which could have affected catchability of the fish.

2022 represented also the longest that the state season has been open for private recreational and state charter anglers, and we've been operating on a Friday through Monday season, four-day weekend seasons, season length, if you will, or openings during the season, for the last several years.

Here is the mean weight by mode, and so the private is the blue line, and the state charter is the orange line. State waters go out to nine miles for reef fish, and our state charter boats, obviously, are limited by that distance, but our private recs can go out much farther from shore, and you can see the number of fish that have been weighed over the time series, from 2017, of which this graph depicts, through 2022, and it's remained relatively stable for the private recs. Again, they're able to access waters that are farther offshore, and larger fish that reside there, whereas the state charter size has gone down.

Here is the lengths for the same time series, 2017 through 2022, and the private mode is in blue, and the state charter is in orange. It's similar trends, a little bit smaller length, and a declining trend in the private recreational side.

Here are some of the metrics that we were requested to provide, and so the larger bar chart there is the vessel trips with

harvest, and the green is the private trips, the blue is state charter, and so, combined, in 2020, we had over 20,000 estimated vessel trips, comprising 19,500 anglers for the private side, and 1,163 angler trips for 2020, and that is roughly two-times larger than it was for 2022, what we estimated that occurred in 2022, with 9,000 private recreational vessel trips occurring, and just under a thousand of the state charter trips.

Then that chart that is on the upper-right is the mean anglers per vessel trip, and it's been fairly consistent throughout the time series, at just over four anglers per vessel trip for 2020 through 2022 for the private recs, as well as state charter, and then, down at the right, the lower-right there, the mean harvest per vessel trip has been roughly anywhere from the upper six fish to just under eight, for the three-year time series, for both private and state charter.

I will just give a brief summary of what we have set up for this year. For the 2023 season, we opened the season on Friday, May 26, again with four-day weekends, Friday through Mondays, and we still have the two-fish-per-person-per-day limit, with a sixteen-inch total length size limit, and, of course, we'll be monitoring that, and we'll be abiding by the calibration amounts, and we'll be discussing that later on in Reef Fish, for final action on that, and we'll be managing our harvest towards that amount.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you. Any questions for Kevin? All right. Thank you, Kevin. We will move straight away to the Mississippi presentation and General Spraggins. We'll get it up on the board.

MISSISSIPPI PRESENTATION

 GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Okay, and this is our 2022 red snapper, and, just to give you an idea, and we are still using our Tails 'n Scales, which is a very accurate -- This year, it was reported at 98 percent accuracy for the Tails 'n Scales, and that's matched up numerous ways, and one is by the actual reporting of the fishermen, and then number two is because we have intercepts, and our marine patrol intercepted over 10 percent of the boats that were launched to go snapper fishing in 2022, which is about twice the normal of what it is in the Gulf. Then we also have a dockside survey, where we marry them all up together, and they marry up pretty good.

As you can see, in 2022, we were down a little bit, and we caught around 129,000 pounds of fish in 2022, and it was open a

lot longer. It was open for 187 days, and about an 85 percent harvest rate, but a lot of it was due to the cost of fuel, and some of it was due to weather during, you know, the peak times of the year, but it worked out pretty good.

As you can see, the size of our fish is moving up, and we're at a little over seven pounds a fish now, and so that has gradually moved up since 2019, which is a good sign, and our length is also moving up, and we're moving up to around almost twenty-three inches per fish, and so that's a pretty good size increase, and you can see that, from 2019, has steadily gone forward, and so our stock is there, and we are catching a good stock, an overage of a little over seven pounds a fish, and twenty-three inches, and so that's a pretty good record.

Anglers per trip, we are getting back, and it started around four, and then we moved it down to around 3.7, or somewhere in that neighborhood, for 2022, but it's in that average, from about 3.5 to four per trip, and, for vessels, we're down a little bit, down to around 4,000, a little over 4,000, vessels, as far as trips that we had last year, and, once again, a lot of it was due to cost. A lot of it was due to the amount of fuel costs and other things that are happening.

Our CPUE is back up to about normal for 2021, but we're still down from the 2019 and 2020 years, and so before, but that's still not bad, and it's still a pretty good catch, for what we do.

Also, to give you an idea of 2023, we opened on the 26th day of May, and we'll be open seven days a week until the 9th of July, and that's about forty-five days. We will assess, at that point, and see where we're at, and I think we looked at it just for the opening weekend, and we were around 17,000 pounds, or something like that, for that first week, and so nothing spectacular, but we'll have a lot shorter season this year, because of our numbers being reduced, but we'll make it work. Any questions?

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, General Spraggins. Any questions? All right. Then we will go ahead and keep walking down the line here, and so next up is Mr. Schieble, with the Louisiana presentation.

LOUISIANA PRESENTATION

MR. SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is a short recap of last season, 2022, and then we'll go into some of the lengths

and weights of the fish as well, and then I'll give you a brief rundown on this season.

Last year, we had an 816,233-pound allocation, but that included a payback of 6,918 pounds from the previous year, and so we were at 809,315 pounds. We opened on May 27, for weekend-only seasons, which includes Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and we fished to a three-fish bag limit, and we closed on September 18. Then we reopened for a daily eight-day season on October 7 through 14, and that was to utilize the remaining 39,087 pounds we had after Labor Day weekend.

A total of 801,911 pounds were harvested during that season last year, which left a remainder of 7,404 pounds not utilized, and so we underfished by that amount, and just our estimate of our federal for-hire landings was 62,121 pounds, even though we don't manage that.

This is a comparison of the most recent time series, from 2019 through the 2022 season, and the black line is last year, and we can see it started out pretty much in the same curve as most seasons do, and then we kind of had a reduction in effort, as we got later in the summer, and it's probably as kids go back to school, and things like that, after you get past Labor Day weekend, and it typically falls off. The orange line was 2021, and you can see it flatlined right in the middle of the summer, and that is the Ida effect, and so we were shut down for, I believe, at least four weeks there, because of Hurricane Ida, and that's what extended that season and why the line looks like that.

 This is the average weights from the inception of LA Creel, which was in 2014, all the way through the most recent season, and you can see that we had kind of a rebound in average weight last year, and the private recreational is the orange line, and the state charter is the blue line, and the weights bounce back up to just about seven-and-a-quarter pounds for the private and almost seven-and-a-half for the state charter.

 This is a comparison of the average length on the top graph and average age on the bottom graph, and so the same thing. The private lengths are the orange line, and the state charter are the blue line, and you can see that the average length kind of rebounded, to about a little over twenty-three inches, with charter closer to twenty-four, and the average age rebounded a little bit as well, especially for the charter sector, and they're up to seven years old, similar to where they were back about four years ago, and, also, the private anglers are up to

about 6.2 years old, and so very similar to 2020 in age, but, overall, the trend is that the private recreational age vacillates, and some years it's higher, or older, and some years it's younger, but pretty much it's very steady, if you look at the long-term trend.

In the interest of confusing everyone, we have reversed the colors on these for some reason, and so the private angler is blue, and the state charter is orange, and so the catch effort of anglers per trip is the first graphic, in the upper-left, and last year was very similar to 2021. However, caution, I guess, because we have the Hurricane Ida effect in there too, and so, likely, there was a little bit of a dip last year that's not evident in this year, and, even though it looks the same as last year, it's a little bit different effort, probably, because we weren't closed for a hurricane in 2022.

Then the second graphic, in the upper-right, is red snapper anglers per trip, and that's also very similar to 2021, and there's not much difference there between private and the state charter/for-hire, and the lower graphic is the number of red snapper vessel trips, and you can see there's a bit of a decline in the number of trips last year from the previous year, but, also, keep in mind that the season was extended in 2021, because of Hurricane Ida, and so they had a very long season, even though we had that closure created in the middle of September, and so that may be why you see that trend, where 2022 is more similar to 2020.

I threw this in here because we often talk about discards around the table, and I just wanted to illustrate kind of the trend in discards for us since the inception of basically state management, with the EFPs in 2018 and 2019, and, after that, subsequently, the number of discards has steadily gone down.

I attribute that to the fact that we've had more availability of snapper, through state management, for our anglers, and so, this year, we're fishing three fish as the bag limit per angler, and, last year, we ended with a four-fish bag limit at the end of the year, when we were trying to finish out the season, and so being able to have that higher availability may be leading to a reduction in discards.

 I can't directly connect that, but that's what I hypothesize, and, also, the bottom graphic shows you in-season and out-of-season discards, and, as you would expect, during the snapper season, obviously, the number of discards goes up when the season is open, and then the out-of-season, or as people are

incidentally catching them while targeting other stuff, and I think that's it. That should be the last slide, and so if anybody has any questions.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Any questions for Chris? I am not seeing any. Thanks, Chris. All right, and so we will go ahead and go to Texas and Mr. Geeslin.

TEXAS PRESENTATION

MR. GEESLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For our Texas 2022 calendar year private rec red snapper summary, as standard, we utilize our long-standing Marine Sportfish Harvest Monitoring Program, starting in the Gulf only, in Bay Pass, sample areas.

Our state-waters, as we intended to keep open year-round, opened on January 1, and our federal-water season opened on June 1. Our quota for Calendar Year 2022 was 265,105 pounds. Our season length, the longest one we've had since 2008, lasted ninety-four -- The federal season at least lasted ninety-four days, and we closed that right before Labor Day, on September 2, and we were able to maintain that year-long state-water season, particularly because of lower landings, and our goal is to maintain that year-round state-water season, and so we usually project to close when our federal landings -- When our landings, cumulative landings, are approaching about 70 percent, and so we have that buffer there to maintain that open state-water season. All said and done, our 2022 landings were lower than anticipated, right at 150,000 pounds, and that's roughly 56 percent of our quota.

When we look at the bag distribution within the private sector, you can see that most folks, 50 percent of the anglers, are catching their two-fish limit. However, with the four-fish bag limit in state waters, which only two of those can count as federal fish, you see a small percentage, roughly 25 percent, are actually catching three or four red snapper.

Looking at our length distribution information here, you can see our mean size is roughly twenty-one-and-a-half inches. Looking back from last year, that is down about one inch, but still some fairly large fish in there, certainly, as you would expect, back up against those minimum size limits of sixteen inches in federal waters and our fifteen-inch minimum size length in state waters.

 When we look at the length frequency of the weight, you can tell that our -- We do get some bigger fish in there, towards the tail-end, but our average was almost six pounds, 5.85 pounds,

and that is slightly down from the previous year of 6.6 pounds, and, when we look at our bag distribution per angler trip, you can see that the number of snapper per angler trip in federal waters is right above one fish per angler. The pounds of snapper per angler trip were more in that seven-pound range, and smaller percentages and weights within the state water, at 2.59 pounds of snapper per angler trip in state waters and half a fish per state-water angler, and that is it.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Dakus. Any questions for Dakus? Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Dakus, in some of the other presentations, they had summaries of angler trips and trends over time, and are you able to provide that information?

MR. GEESLIN: We can certainly do that, yes. Absolutely, and I will get that back to the council.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. I am not seeing any further questions for any of the state reps, and so I appreciate all of those reports. We will go ahead and move on to our next agenda item, and that will be a final action item, Recalibration of Red Snapper Recreational Catch Limits and Modification of Gray Snapper Catch Limits, and Dr. Hollensead will lead us through that, but I don't know -- Are you going to walk us through the action guide part of that, or do you want Ryan to do that?

FINAL ACTION: RECALIBRATION OF RED SNAPPER RECREATIONAL CATCH LIMITS AND MODIFICATION OF GRAY SNAPPER CATCH LIMITS

DR. LISA HOLLENSEAD: Sure, and I can give a quick introduction. If the committee will recall, at the last meeting, in April, we saw this document, and preferreds were selected, and so the IPT took that for final action, and so that includes developing Chapters 3 and 4, as well as the other necessary sections to be considered for final action.

 In addition to developing the document, we also have a public comment summary, as well as codified text to present to the committee, and so, before I get into the document, I will transfer it over here to Emily to give us a summary of the public comment in this document.

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED

MS. EMILY MUEHLSTEIN: Okay. Thank you. So we -- Since this is a framework action, we produced a short video hearing, and we

had 1,617 views of that public hearing video, and, strangely, we only received one comment. In that comment, we heard that calibrations are an inherent and ongoing component of the state management system, and we also heard support for a standardized database that would house all state survey data and regularly report them to the council for each state, both pre and post-season, to improve transparency in the process, and that's it.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Emily. Are there any questions? Okay. Dr. Hollensead, back to you.

DOCUMENT

 DR. HOLLENSEAD: Bernie, if you wouldn't mind pulling up the document, please, ma'am. As I mentioned before, the committee had the opportunity to review Chapters 1 and 2 and the purpose and need at the last meeting. Just to make sure we're thorough here, I will go ahead and re-review the purpose and need with the committee, just to double-check, and so, Bernie, if you wouldn't mind going to the purpose and need.

Again, the purposes of these actions are to update the state-specific private angling component calibration ratios and ACLs, to provide a more accurate estimate of state landings for red snapper management, and, again, this is considering the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida.

 The second purpose is to update the gray snapper catch limits, including the OFL, ABC, and ACL, based on SEDAR 75, and so the newest stock assessment, and as approved as BSIA, or best scientific information available, by the SSC, and so this language is the same that you saw last time, and so I was just going to double-check that everyone was okay or if they saw any edits, or comments, to make at this time. Okay.

 Bernie, if you wouldn't mind going down to Action 1, please, and so, again, kind of going back, this is Action 1, and so this considers the update to the red snapper private recreational catch limits, and, again, this is just for the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, based on more recent landings information to inform this calibration ratio.

 Alternative 1 is the no action, and so it would retain those current state private data calibration ratios, and so there's only two alternatives in this action, and so 1 would maintain those calibration ratios, whereas Alternative 2 would update those for those three states, based on more recent data, more recent landings. At the last meeting, the committee selected

Alternative 2 as the preferred, and so it would update those.

One thing that I do want to note is, if you recall from the last meeting, there are currently catch limits for red snapper that are on the books, but there is also catch limits that are in the hopper, right, and so they're about to come online here fairly soon, which is why we've kind of got this bit of a table action going on here in this Action 1.

Once that rule goes through and is made final, and we're hoping that will be done soon, the IPT will streamline this table, and streamline the document, and so there would be no current and proposed, and it would be what is codified, and so it would just — That table would be a lot more simplified, and so, as it gets transmitted, and if that happens, I just wanted to make everybody aware that that table might look a little different. If there's no questions on Action 1, we can move into Action 2.

Okay, and so Action 2 is going to update the gray snapper stock catch limits, and the no action would retain the current catch limits, and this is no longer consistent with BSIA, given the stock assessment that was recently conducted, SEDAR 75.

Alternatives 2 and 3 both achieve the management targets, and both are scientifically defensible and are recommended by the SSC. Alternative 2 provides a decreasing yield stream, which may not necessarily be desirable for management implementation, and so the SSC had also recommended a constant catch, using the five-year average, and that's represented in Alternative 3, and that is what the committee had selected at the past meeting, and so that is now still represented here in Action 2. Mr. Chair, that sort of concludes my review, unless anybody had any questions on any of the other chapters.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Strelcheck.

 MR. STRELCHECK: No questions, but just related to the comments about the red snapper ACL change, and the rule will be publishing this week, and so we will finalize that rulemaking, and we can proceed with adjusting the amendment accordingly, or the framework action accordingly.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: That's good news, and so, again, this is a final action item, right, and go ahead.

 DR. HOLLENSEAD: Mr. Chair, I don't know if we wanted to go over the codified text as well. There is some notes in the codified text that alludes to the upcoming change to the catch limit, and

so I believe all the regulation writers are on the same wavelength with that as well.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and we'll go ahead and pull up the codified text, and, Kevin, while we're doing that.

MR. ANSON: I will be brief. Andy, I know you were asked this several meetings ago, as we were developing this framework action, and I will ask the same question that was asked then, and that is just, you know, the council staff has worked very diligently, and the IPT team has worked very hard in trying to meet the deadline that we kind of imposed, which is this meeting, with the intention of trying to get this implemented for the end of the year, and is that still likely, that it would be approved and in place before December 31 of this year?

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, I can't make a specific commitment, and there's a lot of factors, right, and how quickly will council staff be able to submit it for agency review, how quickly can we get the proposed rule published, and if there's ways of waving, or reducing, comment periods, if it's justified, and, I mean, there's a number of factors that could play into how quickly we could get the rulemaking done, but we will certainly commit to moving this forward as quickly as possible.

REVIEW OF CODIFIED TEXT

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks, Kevin, for that question, and Andy for the response, and so we've got the codified text pulled up, and, Dr. Hollensead, if you want to comment on anything specifically in the margins of the text.

DR. HOLLENSEAD: No, sir, and I don't have anything to comment on, but just if anybody reviewed or had any questions, and I wanted to make sure that they had an opportunity.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mara, did it all look good to you?

MS. LEVY: Yes, and, I mean, I would just note that the values in there presume that the new red snapper catch limits would be implemented, and so that's what it's reflected here, and so what's in here is what would be proposed once that other rule becomes final, and the gray snapper is just changing the one catch limit in that one section, and so it's pretty straightforward.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I would agree, and so we've got just a couple of placeholders in there, and they're highlighted and ready to

plug-and-play. All right, and so, if there's no questions related to the codified text, again, it's a final action item, and I would certainly entertain a motion to that effect, to move this forward using our standard language to the Secretary. Mr. Anson.

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MR. ANSON: So moved.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. It's seconded by C.J., and I will read the motion into the record. The motion is to recommend the council approve Framework Action: Recalibration of Red Snapper Recreational Catch Limits and Modification of Gray Snapper Catch Limits and forward it to the Secretary of Commerce for review and implementation and deem the codified text as necessary and appropriate, giving staff editorial license to necessary changes in the document. The Council Chair is given the authority to deem any changes to the codified text as necessary and appropriate. Okay. Is there any further Is there any opposition to this discussion on this motion? Seeing none, the motion carries. All right. motion? Thanks, quys.

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Okay, and so we will move to the next item on the agenda, and that would be the Draft Framework Action: Modifications to Recreational and Commercial Greater Amberjack Management Measures, and that will be Tab B, Number 7 in your briefing materials. Mara.

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DRAFT FRAMEWORK ACTION: MODIFICATIONS TO RECREATIONAL AND COMMERCIAL GREATER AMBERJACK MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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MS. LEVY: Thank you. Just related to that, just so that the council knows, Anne Kersting, from my office -- She joined our office a few months ago, and she is the lead on this particular action, and so she is on the webinar, but I just wanted to let you know that she is the attorney that is the lead on this. Thanks.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Great. Thanks, Mara. All right, and so we will go through the action guide first related to this item.

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47 48 DR. HOLLENSEAD: Thanks, Mr. Chair. If the committee will recall, this topic for modifications to the greater amberjack recreational fixed season and commercial trip limit came up for discussion back in January. Some work was being done, through some of the analyses and things like that, and so it didn't make the April meeting, but those have been completed, and so this is why we're bringing this up again here at this meeting in June.

A draft of Chapter 1 and 2 have been developed for the committee's consideration here. I am going to go through a presentation, and so, unlike the previous document, this one has got a little bit more balls in the air here to juggle, and so we'll have to go through a PowerPoint for this one, and so, if there's no questions about that, I will go ahead and jump right into it.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead.

DR. HOLLENSEAD: Okay. Bernie, if you wouldn't mind pulling up that presentation. A little bit of a presentation overview, and I'm going to provide some background. As I had mentioned, the committee hasn't seen this since January, and so we'll touch on, again, a little bit of background, review the purpose and need statements for this document, as well as review some of the document actions.

Action 1, originally, when we were going to bring this, it had four alternatives, but, when the IPT started looking through things, and looking at some of the season projection analyses, they suggested, or recommended, two more, and those are also in the document as Alternatives 5 and 6. The IPT also had some other recommendations, and so I will go through those.

Action 2, the modification to the commercial trip limit, still retains those four alternatives from January, and I will go through that as well, and then I will follow-up with some discussion and feedback, here at the end of the presentation.

A little bit of background, and Amendment 54 -- The council went final in October of 2022, and catch limits were markedly reduced and we're for both sectors, talking on the order of approximately 79 percent relative to the previous ACL, and so the belt was cinched tight. It revised sector allocations using MRIP-FES, and it also adjusted those average landings from 1993 to 2019, which resulted then in a 20 percent commercial and an 80 percent recreational allocation.

Recognizing that, you know, coming down the hopper, and down the line here, was going to be some reductions to the catch limits, an emergency rule for the recreational season was put in place for the 2022 and 2023 season, and so that season opened in September and October, but not for May of 2023, and this emergency rule is effective through July 28, 2023. The recreational sector will open on August 1 of 2023 and close when NMFS projects the ACT will be met, and so that's sort of what's

been going on in sort of the management world.

In terms of this framework action, and this last bullet sort of is directed towards the recreational season, the framework action to modify the management measures here, as I mentioned, for the recreational sector, would be 2024, at the earliest. At the January 2023 meeting -- Originally, that document had some considerations for other jacks species, and that has been removed.

There has also been an added alternative to Action 1 to open the season November 1 through December 31, and so that is now included in the document here, as well as adding that alternative to Action 2, which would establish a commercial trip limit of seven fish.

Here is the purpose and need statement, and this is a draft, and so certainly, if anybody had any comments or anything, we can go through that, but the purpose is to modify the greater amberjack recreational fixed closed season and commercial trip limits to extend the fishing season duration.

Now, the need statement is where it would be good to have some feedback for the IPT, and so the need statement, right now, says to maintain recreational and commercial access, and so that word I'm probably going to use a little bit throughout the talk, and just please keep it in the back of your mind, as I go through the slides, access, and what exactly that might mean, for both the recreational and commercial sector.

To the greater amberjack component of the reef fish fishery with expected substantial decreases to the ACL as part of Amendment 54, while targeting the objectives of the greater amberjack rebuilding plan, and so that's sort of the working purpose and need that we're going off of right now.

Action 1 deals with the recreational fixed closed season, and Alternative 1 would be the no action, and so this gets at that open August 1 to October 31, with that month of May component to it, and Alternative 2 would only open the season for the month of August. Alternative 3 would open the season starting September 1 through October 31, and Alternative 4, and that's the alternative that was recently added, would open from November 1 to December 31.

 When the IPT sat down and reviewed some of these, they had a couple of recommendations, and they recommended adding two alternatives here, Alternative 5, which would open the season

September 1 through October 31 and have an opportunity to open in May, as well as Alternative 6, which would open the season for the month of September and then also for the month of May.

Now, the IPT -- You see that little asterisk there in Alternative 2 and Alternative 4, and the IPT recommended moving these alternatives to Considered but Rejected. For Alternative 2, opening on August 1 sort of functionally has the same outcome as Alternative 1, and so, if you open in August, the season is only projected to go for about three weeks. Alternative 2 does not allow for any potential for a May season.

Alternative 4, the IPT recommended to move to Considered but Rejected, and there is no data available for those months, making it very difficult to project a season length or give the committee any context with which to sort of make that decision, and so that was the rationale provided by the IPT.

One of the things that I do -- Again, remember that I asked you to remember the word "access", and the IPT has been working on this action based on what we've heard from public testimony as well as the discussions around the table, that there's a desire to have a fall and a spring open recreational season, and so that's why those two alternatives have been recommended there. Now, in terms of what the committee is interested in, in terms of access, and is the longest season possible, the longest continuous season possible, maybe just in the fall, or is it having a component that could be opened in the fall and the spring, for example?

 Just thinking about how the season may run, again, is just something to keep in the back of your minds. If you would like the IPT to take a different direction, certainly just guide us, and we'll get the alternatives up there for you, and so it's just something to think about.

Seeing it written out is one thing, but being able to have it in a table certainly for me is a lot more helpful, and so the table up top reflects those open recreational season dates that were in the first slide there, and this table below -- The first column gives you the various alternatives, and the second column, again, reflects what would be considered the open period fishing season, and that third column is based on the season projections, and so that's when the ACT would be expected to be met.

As you can see, as I mentioned before, in Alternatives 1 and 2, whether you select one of those -- They would functionally, you

know, meet the ACT about the same time, within the month of August, or Alternative 3, having a September 1 opening, for those two months of September and October, the ACT is expected to be met at about October 26.

Again, Alternative 4, looking at the November and December opening, the ACT can't be predicted, when that would be met, just due to lack of landings data. Alternative 5, again, opens for two months in the fall, September and October, as well as the potential for May.

Now, the ACT is expected to be met in the fall, and Alternative 5 would open the season just for one month in September, and one month there in May, and so the season projection indicates that perhaps you would have a realized fall and spring component, with a closure around May 18.

This comes from the projections, the recreational season projection analysis, and so this is the graph that came out from this, and so this gives you an idea of the landings, by month, from 2019 to 2022, specifically looking at the fall months, and one of the things you will notice is that August has very high landings during that period.

 Now, one of the questions is, in that time period -- Generally, that's been the reopening of the season, and so, thinking about fishing behavior, perhaps a starting date of September 1 -- You could also see higher landings, because of the behavioral component of the fishery, that that's when the season opens, and that you may have higher effort in that time, but, for now, August, relative to September, has those higher landings, and so that's just why you're seeing the projection analyses the way that they are for starting off in August there, that sort of high effort in that month.

This graph we put up here just to sort of illustrate the maximum number of days and how it is related to the number of days, based on the projection analysis, and so the maximum number of days is the black bar, the number of days projected to be open until the ACT is met is those green bars for each alternative, and so, for Alternative 1 and 2, the days to the ACT is met is the same.

 Alternative 3, you get a little closer to what you max days may be, for the projection analyses, but, again, there's no possibility of a May season. Alternative 4, it's not that there won't be a season, that it's zero, but it's just unknown, and so that's why there's a question-mark there, and so Alternative 5

and 6 would get you similar days, you know, fifty-five or so days, but with a possibility of a fall and May spring component there, and so that's just something else to think about.

Again, this is that same table that is illustrating when the season would be open for the recreational for each alternative, and then the table below has some pros and cons for each one, and so the first column is alternatives, and that second column is pros, and so, for example, Alternative 1, one of the pros is we've got some recent data for those months, and the season structure has been in place for a little bit of time, and then there's a possibility of a May season. The con is that that will likely exceed the ACT, the emergency rule in place, and to try to avoid an overrun and payback, and that payback would have to come to those substantially-reduced catch limits in Amendment 54.

Alternative 2, a pro is that we do have some recent data for August, and a con is they've generally been pretty high, which would -- Then, of course, with this alternative, there's no possibility of a May season.

For Alternative 3, again, the pros are we've got some recent data for September and October, and the con is there's moderate landings in those months, and so it's likely to close before the end of October, and then, again, there is no possibility for a spring season.

 Alternative 4, and so this would potentially avoid periods of high landings, and it's sort of in the wintertime, when not many people are fishing, and you might get some days out of that, but, generally, the weather is bad, and people just can't make it out, but, also, it's a little speculative, because we just don't have any data on it, and so we can't predict a season length.

 Alternative 5, we've got some recent data, again, for September and October, and this would allow a possibility for May, and, again, moderate landings in those months, and it's likely to close before the end of October, but the possibility still remains for May. For Alternative 6, again, we have some recent data for September, with the possibility of May, but this would shorten the fall season, and the fall season is down to one month. I think, actually, Bernie, I'm going to stop right there, if anybody has any questions on Action 1, before I move to Action 2.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Dr. Hollensead. Again, this is just a

document with two action items on it, one related to the recreational season and the other one to the commercial trip limit, and so I have a quick question with regard to the schedule, right, the action schedule, and so, originally, this document was intended to go final at our next council meeting, and I recognize that there was a delay, right, in putting it together, and is that still the intention, to move this forward to final action in August? Dr. Simmons.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We can try. We are down a social scientist/anthropologist position, and so it will have to be -- It will mainly depend on what kind of help we can get from the Regional Office to fill in the gaps right now, until we hire someone else, and so that could delay things for this document, but we can try to get it done through all of this.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. No pressure, and I'm just trying to make sure that I understand and if there is any sensitivities with regard to moving it forward, and, I mean, I think the intent is, right, if we can get it through -- Originally, the intent was, if we could get it through in August, then we would be able to work through the process, and so the regulations would go in place for 2024, right, and, if we had to extend it out into October, would we be jeopardizing that? What do you think, Andy?

MR. STRELCHECK: Pushing final action to October?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes.

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, the commercial season will start in January, and so we could get a change in place for the recreational season for 2024, but the commercial season would not have any change in their trip limit, until probably midseason at that point, probably during the spawning closure, at the earliest.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Well, we can make -- I appreciate the staffing issues, right, and I guess we can go ahead and make every effort to try to move it forward in August, but, if we do that, obviously, we're going to need to pick some preferreds here, right, and go ahead, Dr. Simmons.

 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so I think that would be a good thing to think about, and I think it also depends on if you want that May season, and I think the IPT had a recommendation for consideration of potential removal, or

considered but rejected, of two alternatives, to help us streamline it, and so it would be good to have some discussion about that and get feedback on that as well at this meeting.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes. Good idea. All right, and so let's go ahead and deal with the first part of that issue, right, and so the IPT recommended moving several of those alternatives to Considered but Rejected, and, Bernie, maybe we can move back up to that slide in the presentation.

So there are two, Alternative 2 and Alternative 4, that were considered -- You know, the IPT recommended moving them to Considered but Rejected, and so I would open the floor to see if people agree with that recommendation or not, and, if they do, then we'll certainly need a motion to do that. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So, I'm the one that suggested looking at November to December, because this is a species that, everything we've done, nothing seems to have worked, and trying to keep the fishery open, not necessarily when people fish, and I understand, and so I have -- We were trying to think outside the box, and so I will be happy to make the motion, but, before I do that, I know I've asked this, but I want to hear it one more time.

We keep looking at trying to push a season over into May, and the commercial sector has a spawning closure of March, April, and May, and so why in the world would we want to open the recreational and charter/for-hire fishery, the headboat fishery, in May during the spawn?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: That's a legitimate question to ask, right, and it may be reflected in the preferred that is selected by the council, and so we'll circle back on that issue, I guess, after we can get perhaps a second to your motion, which is to accept the IPT's recommendation to consider moving to Considered but Rejected Alternative 2 and Alternative 4. Is there a second to that? C.J. Sweetman seconded, and so, Bernie, if we can get that on the board.

Okay, and so the motion on the board is, in Action 1, to move Alternatives 2 and 4 to Considered but Rejected. Is there any further discussion of this motion? Go ahead, Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: I don't feel strongly with regard to the motion, and I am certainly supportive of moving Alternative 2. Alternative 4, I just, I think, want to make it clear that I would not remove it just simply because we don't have the data

to analyze it, right, and that was at least some of the discussion that was presented to us, and I think that runs afoul in kind of -- Yes, we may have more risk, in terms of considering a season where we've been closed for a time period, but management evolves and changes, and we might have to actually look at time periods when we don't have data and reconsider them, but, with regard to Susan's rationale as to why she would remove it, I am okay with that, and I would support the motion.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Is there any further discussion on the motion? Any opposition to the motion? All right. Seeing none, we'll consider the motion passed.

All right, and so now we will circle back to the remaining alternatives in that action, and so that would be Alternatives 1, 3, 5, and 6. C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Maybe I can help answer Susan's question about why May has been considered in there, and, obviously, there's a lot of Florida anglers that like to harvest in May. Now, having said that, I am not in favor of having a May season, because of the spawning season closure and the status of the stock, but I just kind of wanted to provide some context as to why that option has been on there, historically.

Having said that, and now that we've removed 2 and 4 to Considered but Rejected, when you're sitting here looking at these alternatives, I mean, Alternative 5 is effectively -- I mean, based on what the projections close dates, of when the ACT would be met, it's effectively similar to Alternative 2, but, having said that, the stock is in very bad shape, and having a spawning season closure on all sectors I think would be preferable here, at least from my perspective, and then, when the fishery gets better, perhaps we can reconsider that.

Having said that, I believe that Alternative 3 would be likely the most effective one here, and that was open September 1 through October 31, and it aligns with what we did in the emergency rule, and so we do have some data to look into that, and it kind of aligns with, potentially, where we're going with gag, and so it could deal with some issues there, as it relates to discard mortality, and I'm willing to make a motion to make that the preferred alternative, if desired.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: C.J., if we might get a little more discussion about the various alternatives before we do that, but, if not,

we'll circle back to you. Okay. Is there any other thoughts on any of these particular alternatives in this action item? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I mean, I think my question plays into the motion that C.J. just made, and I understand that, C.J., yes, that people want to fish, and I will say it again, and I would like red snapper in January and February, and triggerfish in January and February, but that's not realistic. I hope, one day, we have a body that sees how effective other alternatives in management can be, but, right now, we don't have that.

I am not being insensitive to what I hear the Panama City fleet saying, that they need these fish in May. Well, again, I can give you the same argument in other different areas for different species year-round, but, if closing the season during the spawn is what we need to do to help this fishery make a comeback, and this may not work either, and we don't know, but that's why I was asking why, and is it just because that's when people want to fish, and we're not mindful of the fact that that's a spawning season? I mean, we do it for gag, and we do it -- You know, it's inconsistent with what we do, and so, if we're going to close it for the commercial sector, then I think the recreational sector should also be closed, because we're not being consistent.

Either that or open it up in May for the commercial sector, and that's why I asked the question of what is the rationale of -- Why, in the past, have we always opened this fishery in May, and I keep asking, and I have never gotten a clear answer. All that being said, if C.J. makes the motion, I would second your motion.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Susan. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Well, and Clay can add to this, but a dead fish is a dead fish, right, and so, if you kill the fish before the spawning season, they're not even able to spawn, right, and you can kill it during the spawning season, and, if we're managing mortality correctly, right, then harvesting during a spawning season might not be problematic.

Now, with that said, certain species form spawning aggregations, and so it could be very disruptive to the spawn, and ultimately have negative implications and consequences on the health and status of the stock, but the key is really controlling fishing mortality in the first place and allowing a sufficient number of species to reach spawning age to spawn, and then, as you're

pointing out, the added layer of protection is you're not going to kill them during the spawning season, but it all comes down to controlling fishing mortality.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead, Clay.

Yes, I would agree with that. Unless there is some reason you would expect, during the spawning season, that fishing disrupts the spawning of the fish, even the ones that aren't caught, and, you know, for instance, just an extreme example, but, you know, if someone -- Someone was talking recently about throwing M80s in the water, and so, if you did something like that, that shuts down -- The fish just would freak out, right, and so, if you did something about fishing where you disrupt their spawning, in addition to just taking fish out of the water, then, yes, you would want to close it during the spawning, or, if you're having challenges tracking and so, again, with uncertain recreational catches, statistics, and you're concerned about how well you're able to in-season monitor, the problem of catching during a spawning when the fish might be more vulnerable, or more season, aggregated, is it's easier for a big catch to go undetected until it's too late, and so that would be the other reason.

If you think about it, for instance, with grouper, that form aggregations, it's really easy to target them, and you could wipe out the stock very quickly, before it shows up in the catch statistics, and so, if you thought that was likely, that's another reason that you might not allow fishing during the spawning season.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: I have to ask. Then why is there a closure for the commercial fishermen during the spawn? I mean, if you're looking at discard mortality, and you're worried about catching these fish and releasing them and them not surviving, why do they have the closure, and I think this is a very important discussion to have, because we're talking about discard mortality, and that seems to be a question at this table constantly, is what are we going to do about discards, and, if that helps with the discard problem, then why is it -- That may be what the commercial fishermen want, and I don't know, and this is just -- This is just one of those pondering things that, if I don't understand it, I can't make an informed decision, and, if you don't want to answer it, I understand that as well.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Strelcheck.

they decided on the three-month spawning season closure, and so we have an amendment, and we can go back and look at that record and see what they said about, you know, the decisions made at that time and why they did that. I mean, you bring up a good, valid point, right, in terms of differences between commercial and recreational and whether they're valid and should we reconsider that.

 I will say that, obviously, the commercial season starts on January 1, and then it closes and then reopens, and it could go until the end of the year, and there's much more time to actually harvest the quota, and, obviously, now that the quota is reduced, it's going to be a much shorter season, whereas, in the recreational fishery, we're talking about, you know, months of fishing, at best.

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, I don't -- I wasn't at the council when

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Dr. Simmons and then Mr. Anson.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so we would have to go back and look at that amendment, like Mr. Strelcheck suggested, but I think one of the reasons, Ms. Boggs, that commercial was closed during spawning is the size limits were quite different. Their size limit is quite a bit larger, and we know that the females are significantly larger than males, and there was some evidence that more females could be taken at that size limit, and so they decided to protect it during the spawn, I believe, but we can go back and check all of that and get back to you during Full Council.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Kevin.

 MR. ANSON: I think some of the discussion also related to it's a little bit of a directed fishery, as far as type of baits and gears that you would use, relative to other reef fish, and so you could be selective, so to speak, in not targeting those, at least during that time period, and have less of a chance of catching them and having to discard them, and so the same might hold true in the recreational fishery too, is that, you know, there are a good number of fishermen that want to go fish for amberjack, and know they need to kind of switch their techniques and gears, and so, if the season were closed, they may not engage in that type of gear, you know, and fish for other species, of which you have a less likely chance of encountering that species, or catching that species.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thanks for all that input. Mr.

Dugas.

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Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a couple of points, talking about discard mortality and dead discards, and the western Gulf is, to me, a different amberjack fishery, and the fishery, to me, is going to suffer more, pushing the season later, when all the recreational snapper fishermen in the western Gulf incidental catch -- You know, it's going to be amberjack, and the likelihood of releasing them alive is very slim, and so I just wanted to make that point, because we talked about, last October, starting a document for an east and west split for amberjack, and we haven't heard anything about it, and it's at the bottom of the list, but I just wanted to raise those couple of points. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, J.D. Mr. Diaz.

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Just a couple of things. I know, a while back, we MR. DIAZ: tried to shift amberjack to the fall, and what was happening, before we did that, is the ACL was getting caught up in the spring, mostly in the eastern Gulf, and the guys in the western Gulf were saying they didn't have a shot at them, because it's mostly a fall fishery for them, but, as far as talking to the alternatives here, I support what Dr. Sweetman was proposing earlier, and one reason that I support that is that it starts at the beginning of a wave. Alternative 2 would start in the middle of a wave, and I think that's problematic for us, where at least Alternative 3 would cover a full wave.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thanks, Mr. Diaz. Okay. other thoughts? I am not seeing any, and I will circle back to Dr. Sweetman and ask if he would like to make a motion for a preferred.

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DR. SWEETMAN: Sure thing, Mr. Chair, and so, Bernie, I would say, in Action 1, to make Alternative 3 the preferred.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so we have a motion on the board. Is there a second to that motion?

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I told C.J. that I will, but I might change my mind MS. BOGGS: at Full Council.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Way to jump all in. It's reluctantly seconded by Ms. Boggs. C.J.

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Just some further justification here. You know, DR. SWEETMAN: as I mentioned before, we've already got one year on the books, based on the emergency rule, to see how this might play out, and I think it ended up at like 71 percent, or something along those lines, of the ACT, and, as I mentioned, you know, as we're making progress in the gag grouper amendment, this could potentially line up with some of the seasonal components of that, to mitigate some discard issues. As Dale mentioned, this would cover nearly an entire wave, and it would start at September 1, at the beginning of a wave, which is beneficial to us being able to react to what's going on in the fishery, and, as well, the AP supported this alternative as well.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Dr. Sweetman. Is there any further discussion on the motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing none, the motion carries. All right. Thanks, guys. Dr. Hollensead, we'll go -- Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: Maybe I missed it, but do we only have the two alternatives in the document, or did we add Alternatives 5 and 6?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Alternatives 5 and 6 would be added to the document, and so there will be four in there. Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Do they need to be?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: That's a good question. I mean, let me look at staff for a minute, and, Ms. Boggs, I will get to you. I mean, part of the issue with moving this document forward is the workload in developing Chapter 3, in particular, right, 3 and 4, and, by removing those alternatives, would that substantially free up some time, or does it matter? You can answer, but then I will go to Ms. Levy as well. In essence, if we removed Alternative 5 and 6, which were recommended by the IPT --

DR. HOLLENSEAD: If you removed Alternative 5 and 6, then there would only be two alternatives in the document, the no action and then that Alternative 3.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Andy.

MR. STRELCHECK: I think we need, just from a NEPA standpoint, at least a third alternative, and I would recommend, if we're going to only include one of those, that we include the one that would be September and May, and not have the October opening, because I feel like Alternative 5 is functionally equivalent to Alternative 3, and so Alternative 6 would be my recommendation to include.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Alternative 6 to cleave or keep?

MR. STRELCHECK: To keep, plus I like the fact that it adds the September, which I didn't realize. Sorry.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right, and so are you making a motion, Andy?

MR. STRELCHECK: Yes, and I will make a motion to add Alternative 6 to the greater amberjack framework action.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Well, it's already in there, because --

14 MR. STRELCHECK: Is it in there?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I believe it's in there, and so which one do you want to cleave? That's what I am asking.

MR. STRELCHECK: Okay, and then the action would be to remove Alternative 5, to remove Alternative 5 to Considered but Rejected.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so is there a second for that motion? It's seconded by Mr. Anson. Is there any further discussion on the motion? I am not seeing any. Is there any opposition to that motion? Okay. Seeing none, the motion carries. We have simplified, to the best of our ability, the document, and hopefully that will ease the workload just a little bit, and maybe or maybe not, but we're trying. All right. Dr. Hollensead, and maybe we'll move on to Action Item 2.

 DR. HOLLENSEAD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. One thing, before we move into Action 2, to Mr. Dugas, is, at the January meeting, it was requested that we have some state-specific landings. In your briefing materials, there's a supplemental material that's got landings broken down, commercial and recreational, and by state as well, and if, at any point, you want to go through that, we can. I didn't include it in the document or the presentation, but, inevitably, it always comes up, and so I wanted to make sure that you had that. Thank you.

We can go into Action 2 then. Bernie, that would be Slide 10.

Thank you, and so a little bit of background. As it was
discussed around the table, the fishing season for the
commercial sector begins on January 1, with that fixed closure
March through May, and implemented in 2020 was a trip limit,
from 1,500 pounds gutted weight down to 1,000 pounds gutted

weight, with a step-down to 250 pounds when 75 percent of the commercial ACT is harvested, and that step-down has not been triggered since the implementation.

There has been some recent discussions, in terms of structuring the alternatives for a commercial trip limit for greater amberjack in fish numbers versus weights, and this came up at the Reef Fish AP. They stated, for example, that five fish could weigh 200 to 256 pounds, and it turns out that it's about 150, and that setting a trip limit in number of fish, instead of pounds, would be easier for fishermen to follow. Earlier, or yesterday, during the Law Enforcement Update, you also heard that the law enforcement had mentioned that, from an enforcement standpoint, counting number of fish for a trip limit was also a little more feasible. Then just a reminder what the commercial ACL and ACT will be under Amendment 54, down below.

Here are the alternatives, and these are also what were in the document from January, and, again, that Alternative 1 would be the no action, and these are in whole weight, again, and so that's why the numbers are a little bit different here, as opposed to the previous slide.

Alternative 2 would have a trip limit of about 260 pounds whole weight, and Alternative 3 would have a limit of seven fish, which translates to about 218 pounds whole weight, and Alternative 4 would have a limit of five fish, which translates to 155 pounds whole weight.

One thing to think about is, if the committee is interested in having, you know, a trip limit that is about 250 pounds or so, that would be eight fish, for example, and, if you would like the IPT to move in that direction though, I believe that would take a motion, to expressly spell that out, so that the IPT could follow through with that, and so just keep that in mind.

 The table down below here has the alternatives in Column 1 there, and Column 2 has the predicted change in those annual landings, depending on how you set those trip limits, as well as predicted closure dates, and so, for example, in Alternative 1, under Amendment 54, it's expected that that step-down would actually be triggered by February 4, and then, when the season goes to open up in the summer, there wouldn't be much of a season, and it's expected to be met by June 6, and so a predicted season length of sixty-three days.

It does this for every alternative, and so you can see, for Alternative 2, that's about a 260-pound trip limit, and you make

it down to mid-September, 155 days in length, and a little bit more of a reduction in Alternative 3, which would get you to fall, deeper into the fall, more like mid-October, for 185 days open, and then that really reduced catch limit of five fish, about 155 pounds whole weight, would -- You would remain open for the length of the season, with a predicted days of 273.

This last column here has got the proportion of trips that landed that trip limit or less, to give you a little bit of an idea of what proportion of trips are sort of landing what, and so, if you -- Let's say, for the sake of argument, you would say that a trip that landed a thousand pounds, or a little bit more, would be sort of a targeted trip, and it's a small portion, proportion, of the trips, but it's not zero, right, and so there are some component of the sector that is targeting, the commercial sector that is targeting, greater amberjack.

There is also -- On the other side, there also seems to be a portion of the commercial sector that is harvesting -- This is more of a bycatch fishery as well, and so, when I had mentioned access before, in terms of the purpose and need statement, that this was sort of an idea, potentially, and do you allow for some maybe directed trips, commercial trips, here, recognizing that it might shorten the number of days that the season is open, but it does allow that opportunity a little bit, or is it, you know, more desirable to have access open all year, in which case it would remain mostly a bycatch fishery, and so, again, that's just something to think about as the committee thinks about these things. Next slide, Bernie.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Real quick, Mr. Diaz.

 MR. DIAZ: You may have said this, and, if I missed it, I apologize, but did you all have some discussions about what got us the biggest reduction of dead discards out of these alternatives?

DR. HOLLENSEAD: No, and we hadn't really gotten that far. I would have to speak with our data analysts, in terms of if they have some of that information that they could provide to us, so that we could put that together for you. I would have to double-check with the data analysts.

 MR. DIAZ: I mean, I think it would be valuable for the council to know, you know, and I don't know, from just looking at it, which one it would be, and it would be valuable to know which one got the biggest bang for the buck on reducing dead discards, especially in a fishery in this bad shape, and so, if you could

let us know that, the next time we see this document, that would be great. Thank you.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thanks, Dale, for that question. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Lisa, you mentioned that the Reef Fish AP was talking about the five fish, but did they -- That it would weigh a certain amount, and that it would be easier to count fish than the pounds of fish, but did they indicate -- I saw your graph on the next slide, but did they indicate what the average number of fish caught on a trip that would equate to? I mean, I know you did it by pounds, but are they saying that eight fish is the average of what they would catch, or -- I'm just trying to get an idea of what they might --

DR. HOLLENSEAD: I don't think they necessarily broke it down in this what I average catch, but they had just mentioned that it would be easier for them to count the number of fish, and they had actually estimated five fish to be a little bit larger, for example, than what we've got as an average, and so, again, that's why I had mentioned that, if the committee was either adding an alternative or, for example, modifying that Alternative 2 to be number of fish, that just a motion be made, so that it would be explicit to the IPT, so that we could report that out to you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. You can go ahead, Lisa, with the presentation.

DR. HOLLENSEAD: Okay. We finally are here to the discussion and feedback request, and I certainly appreciate the feedback that the committee has provided so far, and I talked a little bit about the emergency rule and the timing of Amendment 54, and I talked about it a little bit for the recreational sector.

 From the commercial sector, depending on the timing for Amendment 54 and when that is final, you know, from what I understand, there's also a rule package that's in the hopper and ready to go that would likely close the commercial fishery, to adhere to Amendment 54 catch limits, and I certainly would let anybody from the Regional Office expand on that, if they would like to.

In terms of the committee feedback request, I certainly appreciate everything that the committee has done in looking at Action 1, and then, as I mentioned before, any other alternatives for Action 2, or certainly any direction that the

committee would like to provide to the IPT.

Just to let you know what our next steps would be, I would take everything that we've spoken to here at the council meeting, and I would report that back to the IPT, and we can modify the document as requested, and then we can bring that revised draft back in August, again perhaps thinking about going final, whatever the will of the committee, and certainly the IPT will work towards that, and so that concludes the presentation.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Dr. Hollensead. All right. We are going to talk about these alternatives, but, C.J., did you have a question with regard to the --

DR. SWEETMAN: Sure, and so, relative to -- Andy, this is going to be for you, and so, relative to the recreational fishing season for this year for greater amberjack, obviously, the emergency rule went in place last year, and I'm curious what you're thinking is going to be done this year.

MR. STRELCHECK: We aren't at the point of announcing the season, but it will open on August 1, and I will just say that it will be comparable to what you're seeing in terms of some of the projections in this document, and so we'll try to get the dates out as soon as possible.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thanks, Andy. All right, and so we have a request, I guess, from the staff to consider whether or not we want to add any alternatives, or are we happy with the alternatives in this action item as they exist, and, if we are, is there an appetite to move one of those forward as a preferred? All right. C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: Okay, and so I think probably the most preferable of these, at least, you know, listening to the AP meeting, I think their preference was Alternative 4, a limit of five fish, about 155 pounds whole weight. Basically, this is the only option that allows them to keep the fishery open year-round, and it does shift it to a bycatch fishery, I believe they said, and, basically, all these options would be a bycatch fishery, and I think they said they needed a minimum of 500 pounds to have a directed fishery, and so, yes, that would be my preference here, and I'm curious to see what other's thoughts around the table are about a trip limit of five fish.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Any others? Again, I will circle back to a motion on that, if anybody would like to add on to the discussion there. Susan, I didn't see your hand up.

MS. BOGGS: Well, I was just about to say that I don't know that I am ready to make a decision on this, and I would like to hear, tomorrow at public comment, what their thoughts are, and I am sensitive to Dale's comments about the discards, because, if they all say, well, you know, I'm throwing back four fish, and if I could have kept eight, then I would just as soon that they keep the eight than be throwing four fish of discards back, and that's kind of my rationale with that, but I would like to hear some comments tomorrow, before I make a decision.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Any other thoughts at this point? We can certainly listen to public testimony tomorrow, and my preference would be that, following that testimony, that we do in fact pick a preferred during Full Council, so we can allow staff an opportunity to move this forward in an expeditious manner, so we have an opportunity to take it final at our August meeting, and I guess do we need any type of a public hearing for this, or are we good? Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. This is a framework action, and so what we would plan to do is the same thing we just did for the previous red snapper and gray snapper framework action, which would be to produce a video and collect public comments, written comments, that way to provide to the council.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you very much. We'll be prepared to do that as well, and let me see where we are in the agenda. Okay, and so we are a little bit ahead of schedule at the moment, and so I just wanted to make sure that there's no other questions with regard to AJs, but I see Ms. Boggs. Go ahead.

MS. BOGGS: Well, so I was trying to look back, and I'm looking at the document, and so the Reef Fish AP did make a motion, at their, what, October 2022 meeting, and the Reef Fish AP recommends that the council add an alternative that establishes a five-fish trip limit for greater amberjack until 75 percent of the commercial ACT is met, and, thereafter, the commercial trip limit is two fish. Did we consider that at all in this document? I didn't see, or did we and then we rejected it? I don't recall.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: John.

DR. FROESCHKE: Sorry. I didn't hear the question. We were talking about the --

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: So there was a recommendation made in the AP about setting a limit at five fish, and, after 70 percent, or 75, and I can't remember if it was 70 or 75 percent, of the ACT is caught, then you would step it down to two, and I don't believe that that AP motion was discussed by the council, or maybe we missed it.

DR. FROESCHKE: In general, we talked about this, but, given that the five fish was not projected to meet the season, that it was not projected to result in a closure, there would be no reason to step it down, and, given that we have the step-down in place already that we've never used, it's not thought that this is particularly efficient.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I appreciate that, John. That makes sense. Okay. All right. Is there any other items with regard to AJs? Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: With Alternative 2, we just have the pounds, and I guess I'm trying to understand why that would be different than Alternatives 3 and 4 and whether we would want to just recommend, for consistency, number of fish, to be commensurate with that poundage.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Well, I think Alternative 1 is still in pounds, right, and, I mean, that's the standard way of doing it, and so I think that's the reason that it's in there, to give you two kind of just pound-related alternatives and two that have numbers of fish. I don't feel strongly about it one way or the other. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: It's not to this, and so I will come back.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Is there anything, Andy, that you see as problematic, by having that in pounds?

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, from a standpoint of what the fishermen have been telling us, right, it just seems like we would want to put it in numbers of fish, but, right now, it doesn't seem like we're honing-in on that as a preferred alternative, and so I don't feel strongly.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I think we can do that, and I guess a question, maybe for the Science Center, and I believe the trip tickets are all going to still be

in poundages, and so do we need to try to get more information on the average size of fish, as we move towards these low landings that we're trying to estimate, because I think the commercial fishermen still have to report in pounds of fish and not numbers.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Clay.

DR. PORCH: I mean, that's correct, but you're not going to monitor each individual -- The poundage on each individual trip, and so I'm not sure that you actually would need that, because, ultimately, the quota is still going to be in pounds, right?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, that's correct. All right. Maybe there's a little bit of discussion to take place, and background on this, but, again, I feel like we'll get some public testimony, but we'll also talk about this issue, about pounds and numbers of fish and necessary conversions, and if that complicates things, moving forward, and we can hopefully clarify that at Full Council. All right. Any other discussion related to AJs? I am not seeing any, and so we are, again, still a little ahead of schedule, and, Mr. Chair, do you want to take a break now?

DR. STUNZ: (Dr. Stunz's comment is not audible on the recording.)

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right, and so we will take a break now for fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right, and so we are going to go ahead and pick up with the SSC Summary Report for the May 2023 Meeting, and John Mareska is going to lead us through that, and that would be -- The presentation is Tab B, Number 8(a) in your briefing materials, and so welcome, John.

SSC SUMMARY REPORT FROM THE MAY 2023 MEETING

MR. JOHN MARESKA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so I will start out with the recent landings that the SSC reviewed for black grouper and yellowfin grouper. We considered different time periods when evaluating that data, and we settled upon a twelve-year stable time period.

We talked about concerns over the relationship between landings, or the difference, actually, between the landings and fishery-

independent indices and, if those trends were different between the data streams, which one was actually more probable, and we asked questions about are the landings representative of the stock condition, and we had a lot of discussion on the large annual variations in the MRIP-FES landings.

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Ultimately, the SSC determined that Tier 3a would be most appropriate, and we would also be interested in reviewing available updated fishery-independent data for the next assessment.

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The motion is the SSC discussed the shallow-water grouper complex with the potential for providing OFL and ABC catch Previously, the SSC has provided catch advice for scamp and yellowmouth grouper, leaving black grouper and yellowfin grouper within this complex for consideration. Given a lack of fishery-independent data available, as well as very high uncertainty in the landings data for black grouper and yellowfin grouper, the SSC recommends additional fishery-independent data sources be examined for the next stock assessment. recommends using Tier 3a for setting the OFL, which is mean plus two standard deviations, and Option a for the ABC, with a mean plus one-and-a-half standard deviations, for the black grouper and yellowfin grouper, with both to be converted to MRIP-FES units. The reference period used for landings is recommended to be 2010 through 2021. The motion carried twelve to four with one abstention and four absent. Ultimately, the catch advice is the OFL would be 359,255 pounds gutted weight, and the ABC is 307,752 pounds gutted weight.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I think, John, we'll circle back on this element of the report, but we'll go ahead and do the midwater snapper complex now.

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36 37 MR. MARESKA: All right. In addition, the SSC reviewed the recent landing trends for blackfin, queen, and silk snappers. Those are the remaining three species in the midwater snapper complex.

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47 48 Previously, the SSC had recommended that wenchman be removed, during the March 2023 meeting of the SSC, and so the midwater snapper landings appear to be stable over the last ten-year period, and, ultimately, the midwater snapper species remaining are considered to be rare-event species, and so, again, we expect a lot of variation in those landings. Again, the SSC determined Tier 3a to be the most appropriate and acknowledged the potential for high landings variability for rare-event species under the MRIP-FES program.

The motion is the SSC recommends using Tier 3a for setting the OFL and Option a for the ABC for the midwater snapper complex, excluding wenchman, with both to be converted to the MRIP-FES units. The reference period used for the landings is recommended to be 2012 through 2021. The motion carried with no opposition. The OFL is 107,904 pounds whole weight, and the ABC is 96,689 pounds whole weight.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thanks, John, and so there's two elements of this part of the SSC summary report, and one is dealing specifically with black grouper and yellowfin, and we'll certainly need some action from the council on that, and then there's the separate element having to do with removal of wenchman, potentially, from the FMP and setting catch advice, or catch limits, for the remaining, or the residual, species in the midwater snapper complex, and so we'll start out, I believe, with the grouper, and, John, if we need you, we might call you back, but we'll start there.

I mean, if folks recall, we had got a recent assessment for scamp that allowed us to provide catch advice for that species, right, and, as John pointed out, then the SSC kind of worked through what we might do with the other species, because they're involved in the shallow-water grouper complex, and complicates, potentially, for those in the IFQ world, right, and so I think we have to think about these recommendations, and, ultimately, we're going to need to modify the amendment that we have for scamp, right, to include black grouper and yellowfin grouper, and then we'll probably also need to direct staff, in that amendment, to consider the implications for the shallowwater grouper complex and what our options might incorporate those changes into our management plan there.

I am going to stop there, and maybe entertain any specific questions, before we land on a motion directing staff to move forward, and so are there any questions? C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: I am not sure who I'm addressing this to, but I'm curious the thoughts, any benefits or impacts, of actually separating out these species, based on the stock status, and sorry, and I'm going back to the grouper.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Bernie, we might want to -- We'll scroll back up in John's presentation. Right there. Again, what was your question, C.J.?

DR. SWEETMAN: Really, what would be the benefits, or impacts,

really, and I think you've touched on it a little bit, with how it could potentially impact IFQs, splitting out black grouper and yellowfin, and I'm curious on the thoughts about what benefits would be for actually splitting that out, considering the stock status of this complex.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Ryan, do you want to take a stab at that one?

MR. RINDONE: Sure, I will swing, Mr. Chair. With respect to scamp and yellowmouth grouper, the catch limits that you see recommended, or that you saw recommended, by the SSC for those two species are under -- They're using an MSY proxy of a fishing mortality at 40 percent spawning potential ratio, which is a more conservative proxy for MSY than we see for some of our other reef fish stocks, and those are usually around like 30 percent SPR.

Scamp are protogynous hermaphrodites, and so they start off as female and change sex to male later in life, and they do have a smaller size at which 50 percent of individuals are thought to be sexually mature than some of the other groupers, but, given the, you know, general uncertainties about other aspects of their life history, the increase in landings in recent years, especially from the recreational sector, as technology has improved and access to the deeper water, where scamp are being found, has improved, and it's become more common, and, you know, just the general increase in the targeting of scamp by the directed fleets, the SSC thought that it might be worth -- The SSC thought that it would be worth using a more conservative proxy for MSY.

That does result in a decrease in what the catch limits can be for scamp. Further, the biomass trend for scamp in the assessment was also decreasing.

 With respect to black grouper, the difference there is that the SSC had some doubts about the connectivity between what they were seeing in the landings versus what the trends in the available indices might be showing, and they also considered some information that they had heard from a fisherman that was present during the meeting about where black grouper were generally being caught in southwest Florida and the frequency with which those landings were coming in.

 Generally speaking, in that area -- You know, sometimes the intercepts can be a little bit more spotty, on occasion, and so getting all of those landings recorded could be a little bit more problematic for black grouper in the Gulf, and so the SSC

wasn't quite convinced that the landings were indicative of a decline in the stock, and so that's why they went with Tier 3a, and, if John wants to get up here and talk to any of this too, by all means, John.

For black grouper, there's not -- You know, unlike scamp, there is not a stock assessment on the books for it. The last time a stock assessment was attempted for black grouper, there were major data issues, mostly stemming from misidentification in the historical part of the time series with gag, and so, until a different approach can be attempted for black grouper, we don't have an assessment on the books for it, but we do have a good landings history, but it's just whether or not that landings history is representative of what's going on in the stock, and the SSC did not think that to necessarily be the case, and so that's -- We can't really say what's happening with scamp is also happening with black grouper, or vice versa, and that's why the SSC has separate catch limit recommendations for both pairs of species.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: C.J., to follow-up a little bit on that, right, I mean, I guess part of your question is what are the pros and cons of keeping them in a complex or for splitting them out, and, although the SSC felt like there was pretty good confidence, right, and it felt good with the scamp assessment, where they landed, but it's a considerable reduction in the catch for that species, and what Ryan was pointing out is that the SSC felt pretty confident that the black grouper, and yellowfin, catches were relatively stable over the recent record anyways, and they tried to preserve those catch levels.

There's a possibility, depending on how you handle this, if you combine them and keep them in a complex, that one of those species, scamp for example, could become a choke species and limit the accessibility to the black grouper, and so that's part of the equation.

When you think about, you know, getting a motion moving forward, you know, we have catch advice, right, and we can set an ACL for scamp, and we can do the same for the other in that amendment, but, in so doing, we have to consider what the implications are for treating them all as a complex in the IFQ fishery, and that is yet to be worked out.

DR. SWEETMAN: Along those lines, is there something that links black grouper and yellowfin grouper, as to why those would be considered as a species complex?

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: They're just what is left, and there is very, very low yellowfin grouper landings in the Gulf, like handfuls of fish.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So I just want to make sure that I'm clear. This OFL and ABC recommendation is only for the black grouper and yellowfin grouper, correct?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: That's correct. Okay. Are there any more questions about scamp, black, yellowfin grouper? Dr. Porch.

DR. PORCH: Thank you. Just a little clarification, and yellowfin being rather uncommon, and formerly linked to scamp, and why are we taking that one out and treating it on its own, giving it its own separate ACL?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: Yellowfin isn't being given a separate ACL. It's being combined with black grouper.

DR. PORCH: I know, but, I mean, still, why link yellowfin to black, instead of just, you know, the scamp assessment?

MR. RINDONE: Scamp and yellowmouth are linked together because of similarities in how they appear, where they occur, other life history synergies, especially in its smaller sizes, and that was the impetus for including both species together in SEDAR 68. Essentially, that just leaves the remaining two species in the complex, which were previously included together as part of the shallow-water grouper complex, and an ACL established through the Generic ACL/AM Amendment, in that they can be caught in similar areas, and they have some similarities in their history.

 As far as continuing with that here, that's largely the impetus for doing that, is they're the last two species left in the shallow-water grouper complex, and so this was -- This effort by the SSC, from looking at the landings, sets catch limits based on the data available for those last two species.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Any further questions? I think, in the absence of any questions, or any further discussion, I'm thinking that staff is going to require a motion to further develop, or add to the amendment, right, and it's already been

started for scamp, and you started an amendment for scamp, right, Ryan?

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MR. RINDONE: Well, we have it on the list to start it, but it has not actually begun development yet, and so there's a line.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: There you go, and so I am looking for somebody other than the chair to make the motion here, but I am happy to fall back in and do it, if you want. All right. I will go ahead and make the motion to direct staff to modify the amendment for scamp OFLs, ABCs, and ACLs to include black grouper and yellowfin grouper. In the amendment, consideration should be given also to implications to the IFQ fishery involving the shallow-water grouper complex. Will that get you there, Ryan?

MR. RINDONE: Yes, and it's scamp and yellowmouth grouper, and so for scamp and yellowmouth grouper OFLs, in the first sentence, Bernie. I mean, our understanding, from this, would be that, you know, considerations would be, if the shallow-water grouper complex is kept together, then there would have to be consideration of perhaps scamp and yellowmouth grouper serving as a choke species to how the IFQ program and the recreational fisheries would be prosecuted in the future, and, if scamp and yellowmouth and then black grouper and yellowfin grouper are separated into separate pairs for share categories, that would be another option that could be explored. If there's anything else explicit, beyond that, any feedback from you guys would certainly be helpful, once you get a second.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: First of all, I would say I realize that it's potentially complicated, right, and I don't think that we're probably in a position here to expand or have a discussion there, and I think we'll need to get some feedback, to see what the full range of implications are, and so I'm good with your understanding of that, and we don't have a second yet, but I saw that Mara had her hand up. Okay, and so we have a second to the motion from Mr. Diaz. Mara, did you have a question?

 MS. LEVY: Well, I think you just said it, about the complexity, and so I guess I am just wondering, and you're not looking for the development of like actions and alternatives at this point, right, an amendment, and you're just looking for a discussion related to the implications of keeping them together or separating them.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and I think the development of this document is kind of the intent, and it will certainly involve --

But we need enough information to have I think a more informed discussion to move forward, and I think, Ryan, as long as you feel like you have enough direction at this point, I'm good with that.

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MR. RINDONE: I am looking over at Dr. Diagne.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: I think it looks good, I would just add to include black grouper and yellowfin grouper updated catch advice, or updated SSC recommendations, because we did get updated estimates from the SSC for those species, catch advice.

MR. RINDONE: Say "SSC catch recommendations" at the end of the first sentence, Bernie. After "yellowfin grouper", just put "SSC catch recommendations". Tom and Dale, do you guys like that?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I am good with that amendment. Dale? All right. The seconder is good as well, and so is there any further discussion on this motion? Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So do we want to be specific about IFQ, because, I mean, ultimately, would it not affect -- If you're creating two OFLs and all, it would also affect the recreational side too, would it not, or will it still remain one complex for the rec side?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: No, and I think that -- I mean, they would be independent for the rec side, is my understanding. I mean, I think -- Sorry. John Froeschke.

 DR. FROESCHKE: Well, I guess I was just going to say I think that's what we're going to have to figure out at the IPT level, is how we're going to do this, and, you know, in the past, there was some partitioning of black grouper and things, in terms of the commercial and the recreational, although there's not an allocation to do IFQ, and how these are going to be combined, and so we're going to have to figure all of that out, and I guess that would be the basis of what we would bring back to you the next time you look at this, to figure out how we want to proceed.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Again, I just think that, I mean, we have to start to work on this amendment, right, and clearly there is a fair amount to work out, but I'm hoping that we can get the ball rolling, right, so we can start the discussion, and it will

certainly become more involved as we move along. Okay. All right. Is there any other discussion related to this motion? Is there any opposition to the motion?

DR. SWEETMAN: I abstain.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Besides one abstention, is there any opposition? Not seeing any, the motion carries I guess sixteen in favor, and you don't want to do it that way? Just no opposition? Okay. Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: I was just a minute or so later getting back to my chair, and you all were discussing wenchman when I sat down, and I don't want to make you repeat yourself, but, either you or Ryan, and so, at the last meeting, we asked the staff to look and see if we could remove wenchman from the midwater snapper complex, and I see, in the report, that it says that the SSC is recommending to remove them, and so do we need a motion at this point to remove them?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, I think we are, and so we would need a motion, right, to remove wenchman from the FMP, right, and, similarly, Dale, we're going to have, in that motion, or a subsequent motion, to set ACLs, right, or establish ACLs, and accountability measures for the remaining species in the midwater snapper complex.

 MR. DIAZ: All right, and so I would like to make that motion now, and I apologize to the staff for not sending it. I would like to make a motion to remove wenchman from the midwater snapper complex, from the FMP, and to set ACLs and AMs for the remaining species. I guess I could name those species.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I think you should, and so maybe for the remaining species in the midwater snapper complex, and we can identify them as individuals.

MR. DIAZ: Okay. For the remaining species in the midwater snapper complex, and then, in parentheses, you could put blackfin snapper, queen snapper, and silk snapper. I am looking at Mr. Rindone, and does that capture what you need?

MR. RINDONE: Yes, sir, it does, and just a reminder that there are ten questions, if you will, that the council will need to consider when evaluating whether to remove wenchman from the FMP, and another option would be to consider whether the council would want to keep wenchman around as an ecosystem component, and we have the information to go through with you guys when

we're developing that.

MR. DIAZ: The intention, at the end of the day, is I would like to allow some harvest of wenchman, from the boats that are catching them now, at a level that we can determine that is a safe level for that species, and so --

MR. RINDONE: So, generally speaking, as far as that's concerned, one of the issues that the SSC ran up against for wenchman was large annual variability in the landings, and a lot of those landings coming from a fleet that is pursuing a fishery that the council does not manage, and so the SSC -- I mean, the tweet-length version of it is that the SSC didn't have the data necessary to be able to manage, or to consider management, of wenchman on an annual basis or to evaluate the stock status.

It puts it in kind of a difficult situation, which is why we've got to where we are here. Now, the only thing between removing it completely from the FMP or not is whether you want to keep it around as an ecosystem component, and the commercial landings that do come in would still be reported through commercial trip tickets and the seafood dealers and be reported by GulfFIN, at the Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission, and so, if you guys wanted to retain it, for data collection purposes, as an ecosystem component, that's something that you could talk about when we're going through this.

If you decided that, you know what, we'll let the data be collected the way that they would be through GulfFIN, and then occasionally you could ask Mr. Donaldson, hey, how is wenchman doing, and then he could give you a quick update on it.

MR. DIAZ: Okay. Well, we'll probably decide that if we go through the ten questions, at that point, and so as long as -- I don't want to hurt those people that is catching them, and I want to make sure we don't do anything to harm them, and I want to help them, is what I'm trying to do, and so okay.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Just real quick, because I know that -- I mean, we've talked about kind of some of the science issues here, but I know that Mara wants to talk a little bit about probably some other elements of removing wenchman from the FMP.

MS. LEVY: Well, just to make it clear, and I think Ryan mentioned it, right, but that it has to be a plan amendment to remove it, and so we're not just removing it. The motion makes it sound like we're just removing it, but we all know there's a process, and then I guess what kind of set me off, in terms of

just a little bit of alarm too, was Dale talking about managing catches to some sort of sustainable level, and that would not be consistent with removing it from the FMP, right? If you remove it from the FMP, you're not managing it, and so I just wanted to throw that out there.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so --

MR. DIAZ: I would just change my motion to consider removal of wenchman from the FMP. Then I think it's all right. And set ACLs. I think it's okay there now. Thank you, Ms. Levy.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so did we have a second for this motion? It's seconded by Billy Broussard. All right. Is there any further discussion on this motion? C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so the concern that I have here, and maybe Ryan can help with this, is what removal of wenchman from that FMP would do to the other ACLs and relative to the catch history for the other remaining midwater snapper complex, blackfin, queen, and silk snapper, and it would be my fear that -- You know, obviously, we're talking about this because of the incident last year, or the year before, and the interactions with one fisherman and the butterfish fishery and wenchman, and ultimately closing down the midwater snapper complex, and that's not good.

Obviously, we don't want that, and that's why we're kind of discussing this right now here, but the question is how -- Maybe you can't answer this, but the catch levels, in the past, and I'm just curious how they would set up relative to potential ACLs that we might have for the other species.

Then just another thing to consider here, and, you know, we're talking about -- Clay gave a nice presentation about multiyear ACLs here, and these are rare-event species, and one year, you know, can really drastically impact what that is for future years, and so I'm just throwing that out there for an idea, when we're talking about setting ACLs.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Rindone.

 MR. RINDONE: With respect to the last ten years of landings, which was the period that the SSC considered, 2012 through 2021, the OFL would not have been exceeded for the three remaining species during that time period. The ABC would have been exceeded a couple of times, and we do know that these species, generally speaking, are rare-event species, from a recreational

standpoint, but blackfin snapper and queen snapper and silk snapper, especially the last two, are targeted in some parts of the Gulf, specifically in southwest Florida, by the recreational fisheries.

The council could be thoughtful in how it considers accountability measures for those three species, in terms of being aware of the rare-event nature, or the data collection for those species, in that, you know, certain spikes in the landings might not necessarily be cause for alarm, but routine spikes in landings might, and so something just for you guys to consider when you're evaluating the AMs and how you would want those AMs to be structured for the three remaining species in this complex.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thanks, Ryan. We have the motion on the board to consider removal of wenchman from the FMP and set ACLs and accountability measures for the remaining species in the midwater snapper complex (blackfin snapper, queen snapper, and silk snapper). Is there any opposition to the motion?

DR. SWEETMAN: I abstain again.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so the motion carries with one abstention. All right, and so let's see where we are in the agenda here, unless anybody has any other burning desire to talk about midwater snapper. All right, and so, Mr. Chair, we're a little ahead of schedule here.

I know that we have two areas to discuss tomorrow, in the morning, and one is the final action on Draft Amendment 56, which is dealing with gag grouper, and the second one is a discussion on Snapper Grouper Amendment 44, specifically the yellowtail snapper, and so, if it's okay with you, perhaps we can take up the latter and deal with the yellowtail snapper this afternoon.

DR. STUNZ: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so let me make sure that we're all squared away to do that, because I think Ms. Somerset was going to lead us through that presentation, and we'll give her just a minute to get squared away.

 DR. STUNZ: Tom, while she's getting squared away, just one brief update, and Dakus sent around -- Some of you, and I think Andy, requested about some trip-level information reporting

coming from Texas, and Dakus has provided that presentation, and that should be distributed around.

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MS. CARLY SOMERSET: Are you ready, Mr. Chair?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I am, and so either you or Ryan can go through the action guide.

DRAFT: SNAPPER GROUPER AMENDMENT 44/REEF FISH AMENDMENT 55: CATCH LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS FOR SOUTHEAST U.S. YELLOWTAIL SNAPPER

MS. SOMERSET: Right, and so, for the action guide, I will just review this presentation on this joint amendment for southeastern U.S. yellowtail snapper, and it evaluates -- The last interim analysis was performed as an update to SEDAR 64, and the stock seems healthy.

There was an interim analysis after the full SEDAR 64, and that was used to update the recreational landings and calibrate it to FES. They're currently in MRFSS, and so I will discuss that, the change in the data units, and that requires an evaluation of the jurisdictional allocation, which I will go over, and a few other alternatives that are specific to the Gulf, and some that are specific to the South Atlantic that I will just mention, and so we'll evaluate all of those and if you could review the proposed options, ask any questions, and provide me with some feedback, that would be greatly appreciated.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Excellent. All right. We'll go ahead and pull up the presentation, which is Tab B, Number 10(a) in the briefing materials, and it's all yours, Carly.

MS. SOMERSET: Thank you, Mr. Chair. All right, and so, again, I will just go over some background, as a refresher, and I think it's been a while since both councils, the Gulf and the South Atlantic, have seen this amendment, and so it is joint for U.S. yellowtail.

 I've got a -- I apologize, and it was supposed to be -- In the presentation, it would have shown -- This is the PDF, but each map at one time, but I can explain this here, and, basically, I wanted to show the jurisdictional boundaries, and you see the South Atlantic boundary, and then the Gulf of Mexico, and so I guess the most important map is that white one on the bottom-right-hand corner, and that shows the jurisdictional split between the South Atlantic and the Gulf around the Keys, and so that portion is Monroe County, and so I just wanted to point out

that those landings are apportioned to the -- They go to the South Atlantic, and so about 90 percent of the Florida landings have occurred in Monroe County, and those go to the South Atlantic, and so just to point that out.

All right, and so some background, and so the majority of the yellowtail stock is allocated to the South Atlantic, and that's based on historical landings, and so, in the Gulf, the landings primarily come from the commercial sector, but there has been a trend of increasing recreational landings, and a majority of the discards are also from the recreational sector, and so here are two tables, and one is the Gulf commercial and recreational landings, and then on the right-hand side are the South Atlantic.

For context, these are shown in -- They are from 2012 to 2021, and the recreational portion of the landings are in MRIP-FES, and the Gulf ACL, and so stock ACL, and there is no sector allocation, and so that is -- That has the combined commercial and recreational.

Also, here, you will see that, in 2016, there's a split, or a combined, and so there was a framework action, in 2017, and one in 2016 on the South Atlantic, that changed the fishing year for both the recreational and commercial sectors to August 1 through July 31, to be -- So that they could be consistent, and so, for this reason, 2016 includes January through July 31 of 2016, and so I just wanted to note that that's why you see 2016 and then 2016-2017.

There have been no in-season closures on the Gulf side since 2012, but there have been in-season closures on the South Atlantic side, and those are noted with the small asterisk, and there was one in 2015 and then again in 2017, and so I just wanted to point that out.

All right. Management on the Gulf side, the fishing season is open year-round, from August 1 to July 31, and possession -- There is no limit for commercial. On the recreational side, there's a ten-fish-per-person-per-day, and that is within the ten-snapper aggregate limit. The minimum size for both sectors is twelve inches.

 This is just some more on the jurisdictional allocation, and so, in the Gulf, it's apportioned 25 percent of the ABC, and it's managed with the stock ACL, and, like I said, there's no allocation between the recreational and the commercial. There's an 11 percent buffer between the ABC and the ACL, and there is

some post-season accountability measures, and so, similar to other species, if the ACL is exceeded, then, that following year, the season is closed when the ACL is expected to be met.

Briefly, on the South Atlantic side, they have 75 percent of the ABC, and they do have sector allocations, and so that is in this document as an option that they are considering changing on their side. It's about 52 percent commercial and 47 percent, roughly, recreational. They have some accountability measures on the commercial side, in-season and post-season, and then also some recreational accountability measures, in-season and post-season, similar to ours.

 All right, and so why are we here? The stock assessment, SEDAR 64, was completed in 2020, with a terminal data year of 2017, and, like I said with the action guide, a subsequent interim analysis showed -- It updated the data through -- It was finalized in 2022 and updated the data through 2020, and so that is changing the data units from MRFSS to MRIP-FES, and so, with that, we need to adjust the historical landings estimates.

Again, similar to some other species, the recreational landings are generally higher than previously thought, and this does have some impacts to catch limits and the allocation between the councils. As far as the stock status, the fishery is healthy, and it's not overfished and not undergoing overfishing.

 All right, and so current allocations and catch limits, and the stock ABC is 4.05 million pounds whole weight, and the current OFL and ABC are based on the previous assessment, and that was SEDAR 27A, and that was back in 2012, and those are the catch limits that are set in MRFSS, and so we need to update that, which is what SEDAR 64 did, and the following interim analysis to MRIP-FES.

The ABC is split 75 to the South Atlantic and 25 percent to the Gulf, and this split is based on 50 percent of average landings from 1993 to 2008 plus 50 percent of the average landings from 2006 to 2008, and that is in the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey, and so that all needs to be updated, and then you can see the ABCs for the South Atlantic and the Gulf, based on that 75/25 percent split.

 There are some recommendations from the SSC, and the OFL, ABC, and all the subsequent catch level recommendations need to be based on the 2022 SEDAR 64 interim analysis. The resulting catch limits from that interim analysis begin higher than the current MRFSS catch limits, but they use MRIP-FES data units,

and then you can see this table of the OFL and the ABC, based on the interim analysis, and there's a decreasing yield stream that allows for fishing to the stock's equilibrium SSB at MSY.

All right, and so the actions in this amendment, generally, Action 1 is looking at modifying the yellowtail stock OFL, ABC, and then the jurisdictional allocation of that ABC between the South Atlantic and the Gulf jurisdictions. Action 2 revises the total ACL and annual OY, and that's specific to the South Atlantic, and so the annual OY for the South Atlantic, and then it also revises the total ACL for yellowtail in the Gulf, and then Action 3 revises the South Atlantic yellowtail snapper sector allocations and sector ACLs.

Just to pull out the actions that are applicable to the Gulf, that's Action 1, modifying the yellowtail OFL and ABC and then the jurisdictional allocations, and then Action 2, Sub-Action 2b, revises our Gulf ABC buffer to set the ACL.

All right, and so, getting into Action 1, that's modifying the stock OFL, ABC, and then the jurisdictional allocations, and, again, the current allocation is 75 to the South Atlantic and 25 percent to the Gulf, and that's based on MRFSS, using those 50 percent of average landings from 1993 to 2008 and then also 50 percent of average landings from 2006 to 2008, and so this is not a viable alternative, because it's not best scientific information available, because it's in MRFSS, and the SEDAR 64 and the interim analysis have update that to the current units of MRIP-FES.

Using those updated FES landings, we could retain the same allocation percentage, that 75/25, and distribute the updated ABC based on this allocation. We could use the current formula above, that 50 percent of average landings from those specific years, to determine the stock ABC, and this results in an allocation of 81 percent to the South Atlantic and 19 percent to and so that's a little lower than the the Gulf, current jurisdictional allocation, or using landing estimates from 2012 to 2021, and so that's updating the historical landings to more recent years and using that to determine the stock ABC, and that would result in an allocation of 84 percent to the South Atlantic and 16 percent to the Gulf, and so that's even a little bit lower than the 81/19, and, again, just to note that the landings in Monroe County are attributed to the South Atlantic and not to the Gulf.

All right, and so still on Action 1, and Alternative 1 is the no action, and so that's retaining the current yellowtail OFL and

stock ABC and the allocation of the stock ABC between the South Atlantic and Gulf jurisdictions. That current jurisdictional allocation is 75 percent to the Gulf and 25 percent to the South Atlantic, and that's in MRFSS, and that's based on that 50 percent average landings from those years, and, again, this is not a viable alternative, because it's not consistent with the of scientific recommendations the best information available, but, just showing the table here, it gives the Alterative 1, changes in the OFL and ABC, and then jurisdictional split, and you can see that they're constant, and they remain the same, from 2023 up through 2028.

All right and so Alternative 2 would update the yellowtail OFL and stock ABC based on the SEDAR 64 interim analysis and the SSC's recommendations, and so this one is the one that would retain the current jurisdictional allocation at 75 South Atlantic and 25 Gulf, but then use the updated stock ABC between the South Atlantic and Gulf jurisdictions to update the allocation, and so that would be in MRIP-FES units and not MRFSS.

Just to point out that, for all these alternatives, again, the recreational landings from Monroe County are attributed to the South Atlantic, and commercial landings are attributed to the location of reporting from the state trip tickets, and so you can see the Alternative 2, and that would still maintain the 25/75, but you can see, as the years from 2023 to 2028, it does -- That is that decreasing yield stream.

Alternative 3, this would update the OFL and stock ABC based on the SEDAR 64 interim analysis and the SSC's recommendations, but, here, you're applying the MRIP-FES to the current formula, 50 percent of the average landings from those years 1993 to 2008 and then 50 percent from 2006 to 2008, and this is the one that yields a jurisdictional allocation of 81 percent of the updated stock ABC and MRIP-FES to the South Atlantic and then 19 percent to the Gulf, and, again, the table of what this Alternative 3 would look like if the jurisdictional allocations were shifted to those percentages.

 Alternative 4 is, again, updating the OFL and stock ABC based on the new SEDAR 64 IA and the SSC's recommendations, and so this one is updating the historical landings, the historical fishing years, to 2012 through 2021, making them more current, take those average landings, and that shifts the jurisdictional allocation to 84 percent for the South Atlantic and 16 percent to the Gulf, and you can see the alternative as it decreases from 2023 to 2028.

Just to put it all together, this is the entire table, and these are all in the document, and so I'm happy to -- We can pull that up, if needed, but it just shows you that you can compare all the alternatives to each other and how the ABC and the jurisdictional allocations change, depending on whichever alternative is chosen. Just to note that Alternative 1 cannot be directly compared to the others, because of that difference in units, the MRFSS to the MRIP-FES.

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All right, and so the recommendations from the Snapper Grouper AP in the South Atlantic and our Reef Fish AP pertain to what I just went over, and so I am putting them here, just to -- So that you all know what they recommended.

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The Snapper Grouper AP just met recently, in April, and they wanted to take a precautionary approach overall, and they did ask, several times -- They wanted to consider what Gulf fishermen would prefer, and so, specifically, the AP members there wanted to -- They were very considerate of the commercial fishermen over here, since a lot of the landings come from the commercial sector, and they wanted to make sure that the season stays open year-round for both sectors in the South Atlantic, and then some members suggested a hybrid option between Alternatives 2 and 4 that you just saw, and so having the Gulf allocation somewhere between 16 and 25 percent and the South Atlantic somewhere between 75 and 84 percent.

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As far as the Gulf Reef Fish AP recommendations, they did not want to give more fish to the Atlantic, because that might result in some seasonal closures, which they like the fishery how it is now, and they don't want any closures, and another suggestion is, since it is a Florida species, they asked if the SRFS data could be applied for any future analyses.

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The other one that applies to the Gulf is Action 2, Sub-Action 2b, and that's revising the buffer between the ABC and the ACL, and the ACL totals for alternatives under this action are, jurisdictional obviously, dependent on Action 1, that allocation, and so, again, yellowtail snapper is not overfished, and it's not undergoing overfishing, and the current buffer between the ABC and the ACL is 11 percent, and so I will show you the following options, but either -- Using 2017-2018 through 2020-2021 fishing years, the buffer could be reduced to 8 percent, or another option is to eliminate the buffer completely.

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All right. Modifying this ABC buffer to set the Gulf ACL,

Alternative 1, again, is the no action, and so this would retain the current 11 percent buffer between our apportionment of the ABC and the ACL, and this would use the buffer to update our ACL based on the jurisdictional allocation, whichever one is selected in Action 1, and the 11 percent buffer is calculated using the ACL/ACT Control Rule, but that was also using MRFSS landings from 2008 to 2011.

Alternative 2 would modify that buffer for apportionment of the ABC and ACL, and, again, it would use the ACL/ACT Control Rule, but it would use MRIP-FES, instead of MRFSS, and, again, based on the jurisdictional allocation from Action 1, and this would be an 8 percent buffer that would be using MRIP-FES landings from 2017-2018 through 2020-2021.

 All right, and so this last alternative in Action 2 is Alternative 3, and that would just eliminate the buffer completely between the ABC and the ACL for the Gulf, and so the Gulf's ACL would be equal to the updated jurisdictional allocation in MRIP-FES.

 To summarize all of that, the Action 2 alternatives are all dependent on the jurisdictional allocation that would be chosen in Action 1, and so, just to reiterate those, the current stock ABC is 75 percent/25 percent split, and that's in MRFSS, and so that's that non-viable alternative, and then there's three updated stock ABCs, either using the current allocation of 75 percent to the South Atlantic and 25 percent to the Gulf in MRIP-FES or a slight decrease to the Gulf's jurisdictional allocation to 81 percent South Atlantic and 19 percent Gulf, or, finally, 84 percent South Atlantic and a 16 percent allocation to the Gulf, and all of those are in MRIP-FES.

As far as the buffer, you could retain the current buffer between the Gulf ABC and ACL of 11 percent, and that's in MRFSS, with landings from 2008 to 2011, or you could modify it to 8 percent, and that's in MRIP-FES, with updated landings from 2017-2018 through 2020-2021, and the last alternative for that action is to eliminate the buffer altogether between the ABC and the ACL.

Keep in mind here that I have highlighted at the bottom that there are possible seasonal closures with this decreasing yield stream and a decreasing shift in the Gulf jurisdictional allocation, and so keeping in mind all these options together, the buffer, the allocation, the decreasing yield stream, and there could be possible seasonal closures in the Gulf.

 This next slide will show you a table, and it's also in the document, and I modified it a little here, just so that you could -- It's a little easier to see, and there's a lot of information on the screen.

Essentially, any of the highlighted yellow are showing a possible closure, and so that closure date is the first date that the season could possibly close, and that's based on reaching the upper 95 percent confidence interval of the projected landings.

 In Action 1, maintaining the same jurisdictional allocation, you can see that, with all the alternatives, a closure is not likely at all, but, when you move to the decreasing jurisdictional allocation for the Gulf of 19 percent, and depending on what alternative is selected, there are some possible closure dates, and those are occurring in July, and so, again, in Alternative 4, you have even less of an allocation to the Gulf, at 16 percent, and you can see that every alternative for that buffer results in a possible closure.

I just wanted to put on here the South Atlantic actions that they're considering, and so they're also looking at modifying the OFL, ABC, and jurisdictional allocation, and that's Action 1, and they also have an annual OY, and so one of the actions that they're looking at is to modify the ACL, their annual OY, to reflect the new OFL, ABC, and jurisdictional allocation that's shifting from MRFSS to MRIP-FES, and then they also have sector allocations and sector ACLs, and so they need to discuss that when they see it, and they will be seeing it next week.

All right, and so next steps here is just to get your input on the current alternatives, so that they can -- As they will see it next week, and they will also be seeing it for the first time in a while, and your feedback here will help with their discussion, as they go through this amendment, and so I have here a proposed timeline.

 Because the South Atlantic is the lead council on this, they have proposed timelines that incorporate both of our meeting schedules, and so, here, we are reviewing this document and providing guidance on the actions and options, and then there is a proposed September/October, that we could come back and review these actions and alternatives again, select preferreds, maybe approve it for public hearings, and then, in November of 2023, conduct those public hearings, and, I guess, if there's any feedback on whether those need to be in-person or online, virtual, that would be helpful.

Then, in December, the South Atlantic could consider final approval of the final draft, and then we could do the same in January, and so we'll take any questions or feedback. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Carly. Excellent job, and so, before we get started, I think Dr. Sweetman may throw a little wrinkle in all of this. C.J.

 DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yes, and so let me provide some context here, and so all right, and so, just for some background, there were some original discrepancies — We had, you know, the initial amendment was generated in 2012. From 2008 up to 2016, there were some discrepancies between FWC and NMFS data that ultimately discovered that there was basically an area change error relative to the trip tickets for the Tortugas region, which, obviously, is in Monroe County.

Those landings in the state waters were applied to the Gulf rather than to the South Atlantic, as they should have been, and so that issue was addressed earlier on, back in 2016, but there was a stock assessment that was ongoing, and so work on that was paused.

Now, ultimately, you know, the South Atlantic Council staff is aware of this issue, and, you know, the objective was, in the next amendment, to address that change there that occurred back then, and it currently has not been addressed.

Some of these landings were significant, you know, and sometimes 17 percent in a given year, and so that has a very significant effect on what the initial allocation would have been between the different councils, and so I feel like that this kind of needs to be addressed, considering we're talking about a potential stock reallocation here.

You know, my thought process here would be to have the IPT formally look at this issue and try and formulate a solution on this, but I really think that this should be resolved prior to making any allocation decisions, and I'm happy to answer any questions, because I understand that was a little nuanced there.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, C.J., for that exciting new development. Mr. Diaz.

47 MR. DIAZ: That's the first that I've heard of what Dr. Sweetman 48 is talking about, and I'm not sure where that leaves us. I

mean, we've got a stock assessment that we got some time back, and that data is getting old, and we're trying to move a document through, to utilize that information before it's so old that it's not relevant, and, anyway, I just don't know why we haven't addressed this up to this point, and, I mean, it seems like it would have been addressed, from something that was known from 2016, and I just don't know how we got right here.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: Yes, and I can't answer exactly why it hasn't been addressed to this point here, but, yes, I mean, certainly we do not want to slow this amendment down, and I hear you loud and clear, and that was why we reran that run on that stock assessment, because of that, because the data was getting old, and so we do not want to delay this any further.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Dale, to that point, and then John Froeschke, and then Susan Boggs.

MR. DIAZ: I don't want to slow it down either, but, I mean, I don't like trying to move forward on stuff that we know is incorrect, and it's just not -- It's not a good way to do business, for us to move forward with data that we know is not right, and, in the past, I've argued against us doing that, but, at the same time, we've got this issue of our data getting stale, and so I don't know where to go from here, and I am just trying to figure it out, and maybe some of this other conversation might help.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes. John, do you want to weigh-in here, real quick?

DR. FROESCHKE: Yes, and, I mean, operationally, I guess what I would think is we would need to go and request the data, the landings data, that considers this change from the Science Center, get a new landings, and we could apply the existing formulas, to consider if we need new options for allocation, and, once you have that, then we would need to update the projection scenarios, and, I mean, I don't think any of that is computationally difficult, but the challenge I see is it probably is going to further exacerbate this issue of lots of scenarios with closures in the Gulf, but, other than that, I mean, I think the IPT -- It doesn't seem unprecedented, and like we could work through the issue.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: But, until we actually go through that exercise, John, right, we won't actually know the numbers to

consider, and so, to Dale's point, you know, until we have that, that full complement of information, including the potential closure dates, it is really premature, I think, to provide any suggested advice at this point, and so that's my thought. I will come back to that. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So this is based on a SEDAR 64 interim analysis that was in 2022, if I'm correct, and so when is the next stock assessment that would address this, if we -- I mean --

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I don't think there is one in the near future in the SEDAR schedule. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: We're pulling up right now, Mr. Chair, and so I guess I'm a little confused, because we just received this email, and, to me, it's not clear that there actually is a coding error that hasn't been fixed, and so I think we should seek clarification on that, maybe this afternoon, and the email that I got is very vague on whether it's correct or not.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so we clearly have some issues that we need to resolve, and so go ahead, Mr. Anson, before I make my suggestion.

MR. ANSON: Ι was just going to -- Referring to the presentation, I am just curious, and there is the reference in here, early on in the presentation, where it talks about an increase in Gulf landings, or harvest, of yellowtail, and I'm just $-\!-$ In the context of how much, you know, the historical share of the catches are, from the Gulf and the Atlantic, you know, it may be a very small number, but, you know, I am just concerned about, you know, when you hear increasing catches, and we talk about climate change and these types of things, and it is a Florida fishery, and so you're just talking about, you know, the Atlantic versus the Gulf, you know, and so I'm kind of torn as to how -- I am just curious if Ryan might now, or Carly might now, and is that 10,000 pounds, or 20,000, and, I mean, what's the magnitude of that, the increase in the -- If anyone has any ideas.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Kevin, I was going to ask a similar question, right, and so, anecdotally, you hear, obviously in the southwest part of Florida, an increasing number of encounters and catches of yellowtail, and we don't know if that's real or not, you know, a shift in the distributional patterns of fish, and I don't know if the State Reef Fish Survey data coming from Florida has the resolution to determine whether there is a

distributional shift or not, but that's something that I certainly would like to explore as we're thinking about potentially changing those allocations, because our general way of doing business is to rely on the historical record, but the reality is that the world is changing, and maybe we should be thinking a little more forward, right, and so -- All right. Peter.

MR. HOOD: I just wanted to mention that one of our staff in the South Atlantic Branch said that, you know, the error was caught in the interim analysis, and so, I mean, it wouldn't be fixed in the SEDAR assessment, but the data, if it was fixed in the interim analysis, would then be available to us probably to look for it, and so it may be there, and it's just a matter of asking some of the right questions to get at some of this stuff, particularly the historical landings.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so maybe though we can -- A small group of us can kind of reconvene a little bit, after we adjourn this evening, to think about it, because clearly I think we need to revisit this, and let's step back, and let's see where we are, and what our likely path is forward, and we can bring this up first thing in the morning, to make sure that we have a viable path forward, or at least a path where people know where we're going to go, with the appropriate timeline. With that said, are there any other general questions having to do with the yellowtail snapper? Kevin.

MR. ANSON: I am trying to think, and I think, for the most part, when we have both jurisdictions involved with management of a stock, or a fishery, that the landings from the Gulf, that are caught in the Gulf, but landed in Monroe County, are attributed to the Atlantic, the South Atlantic, and that's generally across-the-board, for cobia and -- I just was trying to think of that. Thank you.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: C.J. was just saying that's not universally true, but it is the case for yellowtail snapper. All right. Any other questions? I apologize for this last-minute little hiccup, but we'll work through it, and we will provide an update tomorrow, and hopefully that will allow us a path -- It will help us provide a path forward for you, Carly. Okay? So I think, Mr. Chair, I am done for the evening.

 DR. STUNZ: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Frazer. We really don't have enough time to take up anything else, but just a few maybe kind of announcements, or plans, for tomorrow. Tom, we'll meet again at 8:00, and we'll pick up with finishing out with Reef Fish in

the morning, and it's looking like we're a little ahead of time, and so, just as a heads-up, we may try to get some of the liaison reports and some of those type of things, maybe a presentation or two, out of the way, and we'll get staff to notify you if that's the case. That way, we can make progress ahead of public comment in the afternoon, in Full Council, and so, if there's no other questions or anything, we'll adjourn for the day, and I will see everyone at 8:00.

(Whereupon, the meeting recessed on June 6, 2023.)

June 7, 2023

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

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The Reef Fish Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council reconvened at The Battle House Renaissance in Mobile, Alabama on Wednesday morning, June 7, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Tom Frazer.

DR. STUNZ: Good morning, everyone. We'll call the meeting back to order. Just a few things before we pick back up with Reef Fish. Also, yesterday, several folks mentioned there might be some difficulty in the back of the room hearing, and I just want to encourage you all speaking to please talk into the microphone, and, if there are problems back there, please let us know, so we can get that fixed.

Then, moving forward, you know, we were discussing yellowtail at the end of the day yesterday, and we discovered some issues that might need to be worked out, and I think we're almost there with that, but not quite, and so we're going to move -- Well, we'll move on to a couple of things, but we'll take up gag first, and then hopefully we'll have time to get what we need, and then we'll move back into yellowfin, and so, with that, Tom, if you're ready to pick up with Reef Fish, whenever you're ready.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so we're going to start off with gag today, and it's a final action item. It's Draft Amendment 56: Modifications to Gag Grouper Catch Limits, Sector Allocations, and Fishing Seasons. The first item on the agenda though, before we get into a presentation and discussion of the actions involved, SERO is going to provide an update with regard to the interim rule. Peter.

FINAL ACTION: DRAFT AMENDMENT 56: MODIFICATIONS TO THE GAG GROUPER CATCH LIMITS, SECTOR ALLOCATIONS, AND FISHING SEASONS UPDATE: GAG INTERIM RULE

MR. HOOD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just so you know, the interim rule published on May 3, and it was effective upon publication, and so it will be in effect for 180 days, which takes it to October 30, and then we can, you know, renew it for another 186 days, and then the action -- There were two actions in it, and one was to set new commercial and recreational ACLs and ACTs, and those were reduced to be close to, you know, what's in this document, to get the rebuilding plan started, and then it also delayed the opening of the recreational gag season from June 1 to September 1, and that's it.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thanks, Peter. Any questions with regard to the interim rule? Okay. Seeing none, we will look to the action guide and get a presentation from Mr. Rindone. Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Peter already went through the review of the timeline for the interim rule. Right now, we're still in the midst of developing this final action item for Amendment 56, which is going to be the rebuilding plan for gag, based on the results of SEDAR 72, which used the State of Florida State Reef Fish Survey landings for private recreational vessels and determined that gag is overfished and undergoing overfishing, as of 2020.

We did public hearings for Amendment 56 twice virtually and with four in-person locations in west Florida last month, and Emily is going to give you a summary of that and of the written comments that have been received. You guys should evaluate your current preferred alternatives and review the codified text and determine if any modifications are necessary, and, if you find the proposed regulations to be necessary and appropriate, you should recommend that the council request the proposed regulations be adopted and implemented. Mr. Chair, if you want to start with Emily.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Ms. Muehlstein.

PUBLIC HEARING SUMMARY AND PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED

MS. MUEHLSTEIN: All right. Thank you, and so I'm going to go ahead and give a brief summary of each of the hearings that we conducted, and then I will move on to the comments that we received through our online comment form and through email.

Our first hearing was conducted on May 8, and it was a virtual hearing, and we had twenty-six people in attendance. Some of the things that we heard at that hearing included that gag is healthier now than it has been, that the science is already five years old, that the lease price of gag is too high already, based on the cuts this year, that Action 2 addresses three large issues at once, and it should be separated into smaller pieces, to allow for proper allocation review.

We did hear support for Action 2, Alternative 2, and the rationale provided was that cutting commercial harvest and giving to the unaccountable recreational sector doesn't make sense, especially when a stock is in peril. We also heard that 99 percent of the gag discards are recreational, and so we shouldn't allocate more to them.

We did hear support for the June 1 opener, so that charter clients don't have to throw back gags during red snapper fishing, and we heard that gag should be open for the duration of red snapper season. We also heard support for the October 1 opener, and we heard support for increasing the size limit over changing the season of gag.

Next, we went to Fort Myers, and that was on May 15, and we had four people in attendance at that meeting. At that meeting, we also heard that the gag stock is healthy and that the science is wrong and assessments take too long. We also heard that an interim assessment should be requested for gag.

Here, we also heard that the price of gag quota has gone up too high, and non-fishermen are buying them, and we heard that the IFQ system needs to be overhauled and that no commercial representation on the council does not work. We heard that the recreational sector should be subject to reporting requirements, and we heard support for the June 1 opener, so that charter clients don't have to throw back gag during red snapper season. We heard that opening the season on September 1, during peak hurricane season, is tough.

We conducted a meeting in Cedar Key on May 15 and had twenty-seven people in attendance. There, we did hear that the gag stock is not quite what it used to be, that the bait have disappeared since the big red tide event up there, and that was causing issues with gag and other larger predatory fish, and we heard that the stock is nothing like it was fifteen years ago.

We also heard concern that sampling methods used to determine

the sex ratio were not done properly and that there are too many variables being introduced in the assessment that could create misrepresentation of the status of the stock.

In Action 1, we heard that there should be more options for being less conservative for setting our MSY proxy, and we also heard that, generally, harvest of gag should not be cut. We heard that cutting the gag quota will cause effort shifting to other species, and we heard support for Action 2, Alternative 2, and the rationale we heard was that reallocating for the rec sector penalized the commercial sector for the recreational sector behavior and that it's a double hit for the commercial fishery.

 We heard that a number of recreational anglers -- The number of recreational anglers contributes to the discard issue and that the council shouldn't reallocate to a sector that doesn't report.

We also heard support for Action 1, Alternative 3, or, I'm sorry, Action 2, Alternative 3. Even with reallocation, the proposed changes to the annual catch target for both sectors evens things out. We heard that allocation should be split 50/50. We heard support for an October 1 season opening, support for a September 1 season opening, and we also heard the desire to see target management measures to address protections to the male population, such as support for a slot limit to protect the breeding stock. We also heard that a bag limit reduction should be considered to increase the season length.

 Next, we'll move to Destin, which we also met on May 15, and we had four people in attendance there. We heard that a weekend-only recreational season should be considered, and we heard support for Action 1, Alternative 2, and we heard that reallocating is inappropriate. We heard support for Alternative 3 in Action 3.1, which is the recreational buffer alternative, and we heard support for that 20 percent buffer. We also heard support for the 5 percent commercial buffer for the ACT.

In Action 4, which deals with the seasons, we heard support for the September 1 opener, and we also heard support for the June 1 opener, to reduce discards, and we heard support for a closure during the spawning season and improved recreational data collection methods, and we also had anglers there ask for an interim assessment of gag.

On May 17, we conducted a meeting in St. Pete and had thirty-six members of the public in attendance there. We heard there that,

in the last few years, gag have rebounded incredibly and that they're everywhere. We heard that the science management timeline needs to be streamlined, that grouper stocks are crucial, or are cyclical, and I'm sorry, and that we're managing to the dip right now, when there's actually a pulse in the population.

We heard that we need more information on the normal gag sex ratio, because, at under 2 percent, there doesn't seem to be any collapse in the fishery. We heard that there needs to be more sampling and better data before harvest cuts are made, and we heard many fishermen are willing to give their fisheries data, if the agencies would be willing to receive it.

For Action 2, we heard that it was not appropriate to change allocation right now, because the fishery is in trouble, because we're already changing the status determination criteria, because the fish should not be taken from an accountable sector, especially during rebuilding, and that reallocation will hurt the commercial sector without significantly benefitting the recreational sector.

We also heard support for the twenty-two-year rebuilding time in St. Pete, especially since fishermen report that the stock is so healthy and it would be less disruptive to harvest limits in the interim. We heard support for the June 1 opener, because gag should be open during red snapper season, and we also heard that the June 1 opener wouldn't really reduce discards, because it will only be open for a short time during the red snapper season.

We did hear support for a November 1 start date, because it's the best economic option, and we also heard that catchability in November and December is too high, and it would actually cause an effort spike. We heard that management should be broken into smaller areas to address local depletion, and we also heard support for state management of gag, and we heard that the council should consider reducing the bag limit to increase the season and that black grouper should not be included in gag management considerations.

Finally, we went out for our second virtual hearing, and that was on May 30, and we had twenty-one members of the public in attendance. During that meeting, we heard that the fishery is rebounding and that gag are healthy. We heard that science and management need to catch up and that an interim analysis would be appropriate. We also heard support for the twenty-two-year rebuilding timeline during this meeting, and we heard that we

should not reconsider allocation while changing the status determination criteria.

During this meeting, we heard support for the September 1 opener, because it avoids that derby summer season, and we heard that the amendment lacks sufficient management changes that will result in rebuilding success. We also heard that there should be more options for the MSY proxy and that catch levels should be set using a constant catch scenario. We also heard that alternatives don't address the main drivers of mortality, including discards, and that an environmental buffer should be added to protect this vulnerable stock.

Next, I will move on to summarizing the written public comments that we received. We had 328 views to our public hearing video, and we got fifty comments online. Those comments that pertained to Action 1, the modifications of the status determination criteria, noted that the council should explore additional options which can set at baseline levels and do not proceed with catch increases. A constant catch should be used. We also heard support for the Preferred Alternative 2, which is based on the best available scientific information.

In regard to Action 2, which deals with catch limits, sector allocations, and rebuilding timelines, we did hear support for Alternative 2, because it's the only viable and alternative, because the Reef Fish Advisory Panel unanimously supported this alternative, and because reallocating from an accountable sector to a sector that is responsible for 98 percent of discards will not help recovery of the stock, and we heard that reallocation reduces the total amount of fish available for harvest and that it's not fair and equitable, because it forces the commercial sector to subsidize dead in recreational sector, and, discards the finally, reallocation fails to follow the council's own allocation review policy.

We also heard support for Action 2, Alternative 3, because the allocation shift makes sense, because, as Florida's population grows, the number of recreational anglers increases, because this alternative uses the most recent, best scientific data to calculate the allocations, and, since SRFS will be used to set catch limits and monitor the fishery, the allocations should be set using that same currency.

 We did hear support for Option b, which is the eighteen-year rebuilding time, and we also heard support for Option c, which is that twenty-two-year rebuilding time.

In Action 3.1, which deals with the recreational annual catch target, we heard support for Alternative 3, which would set that 20 percent buffer, because precautions should be taken, and it will be difficult for NOAA to accurately predict the recreational season closure.

In Action 4, which deals with the recreational season and accountability measures, we heard support for the June 1 open date, because closing gag during the federal red snapper season is going to have a negative economic impact on charter businesses and that, in the winter, gag are shallower, and it makes sense to discard them then, instead of in the summer, when they will die.

We heard support for Alternative 3, which was a September 1 season date, and we also heard some dissent for Alternative 3, because it would open gag during peak hurricane season and that it wouldn't solve the summer discard issue, and we heard support for Alternative 4, which would open the season on October 1, because the weather in September is too hot, and it requires long offshore runs to target gag. Opening later, when the fish are closer and shallower, will improve survival of discarded fish, and then, finally, we heard support for an open season as late in the year as possible, and the idea was that we could calculate backwards from the turn of the year and open it whenever it would be appropriate, because smaller boats will be able to target them as they move closer inshore, and because discards will be reduced.

We heard some other things about the gag stock, including that it's much healthier than the assessment reflects, that the inshore gag fishing is the best it's ever been, that there are more large gag now than there have been historically, that Hurricane Ian eliminated numerous boats, reduced access, through ramp closures, and limited shrimping in the areas, and this protected the fish and their food source.

 We heard that gag are rebuilding and managing with old data is a huge problem. We heard that the time lag between stock assessments and management actions result in fishing quotas that do not reflect what's happening on the water. We heard that recreational landings information is not accurate, and a tag system should be considered to manage the recreational sector, and that recreational reporting should be required.

We heard that the council should obtain better discard data and should initiate a process to monitor dead discards and track

them against a predetermined annual mortality limit. We heard that a new assessment of gag should start now, that an interim analysis should be performed as soon as possible, and even annually, for a minimum of three years.

We heard that spear fishermen shoot all the keeper-sized fish, and so hook-and-line fishermen should not be punished. We heard that commercial harvest should be prohibited when the stock is overfished, and we heard that there is no evidence to suggest that recreational fishermen have a greater impact that commercial fishing.

 We heard that charter vessels should be limited to one trip a day, and we heard that the council should consider options which explore closed areas to protect males, that the slot limit should be considered to protect the fish, that the rebuilding plan has a low probability of success, that the council should cut the bag limit to increase the season, that proposed changes don't protect gag spawning, and that we should consider increasing the gag size limit for both sectors, because it has worked for gag in the past, and for other species as well, and, finally, there is a vast resource of potential fishermen and diver volunteers that are willing to help gather gag data. That concludes my report on the comments that we heard about gag.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Ms. Muehlstein, and so that will lead us into a presentation from Mr. Rindone.

PRESENTATION

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, sir. Okay, and so a lot of this you guys have seen before, and so, like we said in the scope of work, the last SEDAR assessment estimated that gag is overfished and undergoing overfishing. The assessment does incorporate an ecosystem-based analysis to account for red tide blooms, which is a pretty cool advancement for Gulf stock assessments, and, like Ms. Muchlstein talked about in the public comments, the proportion of males in the population is estimated to be pretty low, only about 2 percent.

 The assessment uses an amalgam of different surveys in order to produce the recreational landings estimates, and it uses the Florida State Reef Fish Survey for private recreational landings and discards from private vessels and then MRIP-FES for shore landings and for-hire landings and then the Southeast Region Headboat Survey for headboats.

Of course, the council is obligated to end overfishing, and the

interim measures that Mr. Hood talked about are in place as of May 3, and they can be renewed for up to an additional 186 days after the first 180-day period. The SSC recommended reduced catch limits, referencing the OFL and the ABC, and to revise the criteria used to determine stock status, and so the MSY proxy, to F 40 percent SPR.

The catch limits need to be updated to this new data currency, and allocations between the commercial and recreational sectors can be reconsidered to align them with new estimates of recreational harvest.

The purpose is to modify the status determination criteria, optimum yield, catch limits, accountability measures, sector allocations, and the recreational fishing season and establish a rebuilding timeline for gag. The need is to use the best scientific information available to end overfishing on gag and rebuild the stock to a level commensurate with MSY, consistent with the Magnuson Act.

This slide is just for your reference, if any of the acronyms that we're going to go through in the following action for modifying the status determination criteria need some explanation.

Alternative 1 would retain the current status determination criteria for gag, where MSY is equal to the yield when fishing at the maximum yield per recruit, or Fmax, and MFMT is also equal to Fmax, and MSST is set at 50 percent of the biomass at Fmax, and optimum yield is at 75 percent of the yield at Fmax. Fmax is not considered BSIA by either the SSC or NMFS, and so Alternative 1 is not a viable alternative, and you guys currently prefer Alternative 2, which would adopt the SSC's recommendation of using 40 percent spawning potential ratio, or F 40 percent SPR, as the proxy for MSY, and it revises MFMT to be equal to F at MSY, instead of being specifically defined as a proxy for MSY.

 MSST also uses 50 percent of the biomass at the MSY proxy, and, in this case, it would be 40 percent SPR, and then optimum yield is conditional on the rebuilding plan, and so, if the stock is in the rebuilding plan, optimum yield is equal to the ACL. If the stock is not under a rebuilding plan, then optimum yield is equal to 90 percent of MSY, or its proxy. Any questions about Action 1? Great.

Moving to Action 2, Action 2 talks about gag catch limits, sector allocation, and the rebuilding timeline, and, under all

the potential rebuilding timelines, the catch limit recommendations constitute a large reduction from where we are now, as Ms. Muehlstein talked about during the public comments. The council has to select ACLs that are below the new -- At or below the new ABC, and current allocations are set using the old MRIP-CHTS currency, and so it's not to say that you can't maintain the current allocations, but it's just telling you where that came from, and they used the average landings from 1986 to 2005.

Catch limits must be updated so that they're in the same units that were used in the assessment, and the allocation, however, you guys can decide what you want to do there.

With respect to the years that were used, you guys might remember that, in August of last year, when we were in Texas, I brought up that Excel sheet, and we went through about six different time periods and looked at different resulting percentages for the recreational and commercial allocation ratio, and, across all the options that were considered for red grouper in Amendment 51 and the options that we were also considering at the time for gag, the differences weren't more than about 4 percent, and so you guys decided to stick with the two alternatives besides Alternative 1 that were in Action 2 for consideration.

The no action alternative isn't viable, because it retains the current catch limits, which are beyond what the stock can sustain, and, saying that, I will just go ahead and go to the next slide.

Alternative 2 would revise the catch limits for gag and establish the rebuilding time for the stock. The catch limits would be based on an FMSY proxy of the yield when fishing at F 40 percent SPR, and the ABC is equal to the stock ACL, which equals the combined total ACLs from both sectors. Alternative 2 would retain the current sector allocation percentages of 61 percent recreational and 31 percent commercial, and the recreational ACL would be informed by the amalgam of data that we talked about before.

Option 2a is the minimum time to rebuild the stock is the absence of direct fishing pressure, and it does not include dead discards, and so Option a, in both Alternatives 2 and 3, effectively shuts the fishery down, and the council has, in the past, expressed a desire to try to avoid this when it can. Option b, in both Alternative 2 and 3, uses -- Its sets the yields at 75 percent of F 40 percent SPR, or it sets the

rebuilding time of eighteen years, and Option c, in both Alternative 2 and 3, sets the rebuilding timeline at the minimum time to rebuild times two, or twenty-two years.

It's important to note that, regardless of whether Option a, b, or c, in Alternative 2 or 3, is selected, they all rebuild the stock to the same place, and they just do so at a different pace.

Alternative 3 would revise the catch limits for gag and establish the rebuilding time. Again, the catch limits are based on the yield at 40 percent SPR, and the ABC is equal to the stock ACL, which equals the combined total ACLs from both sectors, but Alternative 3, which you guys currently prefer, would revise the sector allocation to 65 percent recreational and 35 percent commercial, using the same time series as before, but incorporating that SRFS data for the private recreational vessels. The recreational ACL is informed in the same manner.

The tables under the options here show you what you would be looking at as far as yields, and, currently, the council prefers Option 3b in Alternative 3 to set the catch limits using the yield at 75 percent of F 40 percent SPR, which would be projected to rebuild the stock in eighteen years. Any questions about Action 2? We're cruising.

Action 3 would modify the sector ACTs, and ACTs are set lower than the ACL to account for management uncertainty and reduce the likelihood that the ACL would be exceeded and accountability measures triggered. Gag has ACTs for both sectors, and the use of ACTs is discretionary, but the council does have a storied history of using it for overfished stocks, and ACTs that are set in this action are predicated on the ACLs chosen in Action 2.

The recreational ACT is currently set a little more than 10 percent below the ACL, and it accounts for uncertainty associated with setting fishing season projections, which becomes increasingly difficult as fishing season durations shorten.

Alternative 1 is no action, which would retain the current buffer of a little more than 10 percent, which is based on the yield at 75 percent of Fmax. This is not viable, because Fmax is not considered to be consistent with the best scientific information available, and so Alternative 2 sets the recreational ACT at exactly 10 percent below the ACL, using the council's ACL/ACT Control Rule, based on the 2018 to 2021 fishing years and using MRIP-CHTS data. The reason why we had

to use CHTS for this is because that was the data that were being used to collect landings data at the time.

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Preferred Alternative 3 would set the recreational ACT 20 percent below the recreational ACL, and the council's justification, at the last meeting, for selecting this as the preferred alternative was they thought that it would provide a little bit of an additional buffer to try to account for unknowns related to discards. Any questions on the first part of Action 3, which is Sub-Action 3.1, talking about the recreational ACT? Press on. All right.

Sub-Action 3.2 talks about the commercial ACT, which is set almost 9 percent below the commercial ACL, and, again, this was using the yield at 75 percent of the fishing mortality associated with Fmax, and that is not BSIA. Additionally though, the commercial quota was set 14 percent below the commercial ACT, and so this results in the commercial quota being about 21.6 percent below the commercial ACL, and this was originally implemented at the beginning of the IFQ program, due to uncertainty about the commercial discards, and, from the beginning of the program to now, commercial discards of gag are estimated to be much lower, and commercial landings and discards are both explicitly included in the stock assessment and are thought to be known with greater precision than at the time when this buffer was put in place.

Alternative 1 would retain the current buffer between the commercial ACL and ACT, and this is, again, not in keeping with best science, because it relies on the yield at 75 percent of Fmax, and Fmax is not BSIA.

 Alternative 2 would set the commercial quota for the gag IFQ program equal to the commercial ACT, and the commercial ACT would be fixed at 86 percent of the commercial ACL, and so reserving the part of Action 1 that would still be able to be considered, as it relates to what was done at the beginning of the IFQ program.

 Preferred Alternative 3 would set the commercial quota for the gag IFQ program equal to the ACT, and the commercial ACT would be fixed at 95 percent of the commercial ACL, and this still allows some wiggle room for multiuse shares to be able to function, and the council currently prefers Alternative 3 here for the commercial sector. Any questions, comments, or revisions there? We're rolling.

This is what you guys could expect for 2024 for the ACTs for the

recreational sector, which is the left-hand blue box, and so 230,000 pounds for 2024, and 147,000 pounds for the commercial ACT.

Action 4 is the modification of the recreational fishing season start date and accountability measures, and, since the recreational catch limits are being reduced, and the fishing season is going to be shortened, or the fishing season will need to be shortened, to ensure that the ACL isn't exceeded, the council is considering shifting the recreational season start date to balance the number of days the season will be open with the need for reduced mortality specifically on male gag, where it's possible.

This slide shows you what the monthly landings have been for 2019 in black, 2020 in gray, 2021 is in mustard, and then the blue-dashed line is the projected landings, like the mean for those three years, but landings that occur inside the blue box, prior to the opening of the start of the federal season, is from the previous FWC spring season, which the FWC has since closed, in recognition of gag's current stock status.

Just to note that, you know, when we're looking at these season duration projections, it's simply monthly landings divided by the number of days in a month, to provide the daily catch rate for that month, to project expected closure dates, and so, typically, there's a large jump in landings when the season opens on June 1, and then landings trickle down into the hotter, later months of the summer, and then, as the fall starts, and cold fronts start to move in, landings start to pick up.

Alternative 1 would keep the current June 1 recreational fishing season opening for gag and the requirement for NMFS to prohibit harvest when the recreational ACL is projected to be met. Alternative 2 is the same as Alternative 1, except NMFS would close harvest when the ACT is projected to be met. The council currently prefers Alternative 3, which would open recreational fishing on September 1, with NMFS closing harvest when the ACT met, projected to be and Alternative would open recreational fishing on October 1, with NMFS, again, closing harvest when the recreational ACT is projected to be met.

As far as the accountability measures are concerned, Alternative 1 states that, if the recreational landings exceed the recreational ACL, then NMFS would maintain the recreational ACT for the following fishing year at the level of prior year's ACT, unless BSIA determines that to be unnecessary, and, if gag is overfished, then a pound-for-pound payback is applied to the ACL

and the ACT.

Alternatives 2 through 4 modify the AMs to direct that NMFS prohibit harvest when the recreational ACT is projected to be met. In addition, it removes the provision that NMFS is required to maintain the prior year's ACT if the ACL is exceeded in the previous year. The payback, however, is retained. Any questions on Action 4?

Here, you can see, under the Action 2 alternatives, what the projected season closure dates would be for Options b and c in both Alternatives 2 and 3, and this is Action 2, Alternative 2 on this slide, and it's only shown for 2024, because this table is large and unwieldy to try to cram into a PowerPoint, and so I would reference you to the document to look for successive years.

The council currently prefers Alternative 3, Option 3b in Action 2, which would revise the recreational and the commercial allocations to 65 percent and 35 percent, respectively, and it would result in an approximately sixty-three-day fishing season under the council's current Preferred Alternative 3 in Action 4, opening the season on September 1, based on the council's current preferred for a 20 percent buffer between the ACL and the recreational ACT. That's it. That's what I have, folks.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Mr. Rindone. Are there any questions on the presentation? I'm not seeing any, and so this is a final action item, and so I guess we are --

MR. STRELCHECK: Tom, I have a question.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead, Andy. I'm sorry that I didn't see your hand.

MR. STRELCHECK: No problem. Can you go back to that last slide that Ryan was showing?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, we can. Okay. It's up.

MR. STRELCHECK: If you go to the next one, the 65/35 allocation, I just want to make sure that this is just a typographical error and not a computational error, and so the ACTs here are not reflective of the 20 percent buffer, and it looks like they're reflective of a 10 percent buffer, and so I just wanted to check if the season dates correspond to the 10 percent buffer or the 20 percent buffer.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDON

MR. RINDONE: Give me just a second.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Andy, while Ryan is looking that up, the concern is that it's not reflective of the buffer that is 20 percent, right, and so the projected number of days is potentially longer than it should be.

MR. STRELCHECK: That's what I am asking, right, and is the projected season length corresponding to the 20 percent buffer or the 10 percent buffer in this figure?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Hang tight.

MR. RINDONE: Mr. Strelcheck is right, and it looks like we didn't update that, and so if you've got -- Bernie, if you could pull up the document, please, so that we can show this. It's a scaled walk-back, based on the reduction in pounds from 259,000 to 230,000, and so you guys can kind of conceptualize what the difference ultimately comes out to. Bernie, once you get the document up, I will navigate you specifically where I want you to go. I was hoping that we wouldn't have to dive too much into this big table, but, Bernie, go to Appendix B, please.

This was just the fastest way for me to get to it, and so I'm assuming that it would be just as fast for you guys, and, Bernie, if you could scroll down to Table 2, to the second page of Table 2.

Mr. Strelcheck was right, and so this is for Preferred Alternative 3b in Alternative 3 of Action 2, and the right grouping of columns for Action 3.1, the council's current preferred alternative of Alternative 3, with the 20 percent ACT buffer, for 2024, you can see the 230,000 pounds there in the fourth column from the right, and then the season projections for a June 1 open for that ACT, or a September 1, or an October 1 open, and so that results in twenty-three days, fifty-nine days, and forty-two days, respectively, and so the difference here between managing to the ACL or the ACT for 2024, assuming everything else as the current preferred, is about four days.

Then, as the recreational ACT -- Essentially, as all the catch limits increase, with successive years, and all assumptions remain the same, the catch limits increase, as you guys see there.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Diaz.

2 MR. DIAZ: While Andy is on the line, I just have a question for Mr. Strelcheck, there is a couple of public comments about the fact that we're considering opening during the peak of hurricane season, and I know the document says that we will 5 close when the recreational ACT is expected to be met, and, once it opens, do you have the ability of taking into consideration 7 an extreme weather event and to react to that?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER:

CHAIRMAN FRAZER:

CHAIRMAN FRAZER:

MR. RINDONE:

reduction.

MR. DYSKOW:

fifty-three, or sixty-three?

Andy.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you for that, Mr. Strelcheck.

was caught up to the point of that extreme weather event.

under the preferred alternative, it was sixty-one days, was the

projected season length under this, and, in the document, it's

you decrement the ACT there to the 20 percent that the council current prefers, it would make that fifty-nine days, and so it's

about a four-day difference that you get for that 10 percent

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12 MR. STRELCHECK: 13 advance, just because it's so short, but I would have the 14 ability to take into consideration an extreme weather event and 15 determine whether we could reopen or not, based on what we think

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: 48

CHAIRMAN FRAZER:

the preferreds as listed.

It's a pretty standard motion, and so it's final action, and so I will read it into the record.

and it's early in the morning.

MR. DYSKOW:

Help me clean that up, if I said that incorrectly,

All right. put that motion up on the board.

Dale, we would have to project the season in

So, again, Ryan, in the presentation, I think,

It's sixty-three days in the presentation, and, if

Thank you, Mr. Chair. I would like to do exactly

Thanks for clarifying. All right, and so, again, it's a final action item, and we have preferreds for all

of the actions, and we've heard a summary of the comments, based on the various public hearings, and so we can make a motion to move this. Mr. Dyskow.

I would like to move that we approve Amendment 56, with

Thank you, Mr. Dyskow.

to recommend the council approve Draft Amendment 56: Grouper Modifications to the Gag Catch Limits, Allocations, and Fishing Seasons and forward it to the Secretary of Commerce for review and implementation and deem the codified necessary and appropriate, giving staff editorial license to make the necessary changes in the document. Council Chair is given the authority to deem any changes to the codified text as necessary and appropriate. Is there a second It's seconded by Dr. Sweetman. to that motion? Is there any further discussion of the motion? Ms. Boggs.

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MS. BOGGS: I am going to speak in opposition to the motion. I still do not feel like we should be reallocating when we have a species that is overfished and undergoing overfishing, and I know this is committee, but I would like a roll call vote, please.

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DR. STUNZ: Susan, hold on just one second, and we're trying to get some clarity on the clicker situation here, but I think we're going to have to revert back to the old-school roll call vote, and we've got three people online.

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: I apologize, Mr. Chair, and I'm a little confused, and so we're in committee still, and we're going to have a roll call vote at Full Council, and are you requesting a roll call vote right now?

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: What I asked for was if there was any opposition to the motion, and Ms. Boggs raised her hand, and so I wasn't sure if she was in opposition or requesting a roll call vote.

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MS. BOGGS: I thought you asked if there was any discussion on the motion, and I said that I am going to speak in opposition to the motion and ask for a roll call vote. I know it's committee, but those out in the world there don't know who is voting and how, and I'm sure I'm the only opposition, but still.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Sure, and I apologize if I asked if there was any further discussion, and that's probably true, and, if I misspoke, let's have it, I would say, and then we can -- You have asked for a roll call vote here, and I am -- I guess we can do that, and I'm happy to entertain that. Mr. Diaz.

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47 48 MR. DIAZ: Based off of Ms. Boggs' conversation, if there's going to be a lot of discussion after this, and, any time we reallocate anything, there's a lot of discussion on it, but I do want to put on the record that, you know, these numbers were

come up with a different data collection system, SRFS, okay, and the current preferred applies SRFS to the same years that the last allocation came up with, and so we are using a data collection system, and it's applied to the same years that the previous allocation come from, and so people can get in their own mind whether they think that's a reallocation or not, but I just want to make it clear to the public that's listening to this that there's a new data collection program, and we're applying those new numbers to the same years as we had before. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Diaz. Is there any other discussion? Dr. Sweetman.

 DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I seconded this motion, and I still do not agree with the allocation shift. Having said that, it's not a recreational versus commercial thing, and, quite frankly, I agree with what Susan is saying to not reallocate when a species is overfished and undergoing overfishing, but, having said that, I feel like we have discussed this at extensive length here, and the gag stock really just needs to have this rebuilding plan implemented as quickly as possible, and so that's why I seconded this motion.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Any other discussion? Okay. I am not seeing any, and so we will go ahead with a roll call vote. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Williamson.

MR. WILLIAMSON: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. McDermott.

MR. MICHAEL MCDERMOTT: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Dugas is absent. Mr. Geeslin.

43 MR. GEESLIN: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Schieble.

MR. SCHIEBLE: Yes.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Dyskow. MR. DYSKOW: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Broussard.** MR. BROUSSARD: Yes. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Dr. Shipp. DR. SHIPP: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Dr. Sweetman. DR. SWEETMAN: Yes. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Ms. Boggs. MS. BOGGS: No. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Is Mr. Gill online? Okay. Mr. Anson. MR. ANSON: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** General Spraggins. GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Yes. **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Mr. Strelcheck. MR. STRELCHECK: Yes. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: It's twelve to one with two absent and two abstentions, Mr. Chair. REVIEW OF CODIFIED TEXT All right. CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you very much. I think it's probably appropriate, at this point, if we take a quick look at the codified text. I would defer to SERO staff to let us know if there's anything that we need to be concerned about in the

MS. LEVY: Thank you. I think it's pretty straightforward. If you scroll down, it shows the seasonal closure changing, and so it would be January 1 through August 31, right, which would

allow for the September 1 open date, and then, if you scroll

further down, you will see the changes to the commercial quota and then the recreational and the commercial ACLs and then the recreational ACLs and ACTs, and you will also see the change to the recreational accountability measure that requires NMFS to prohibit further harvest when the ACT is reached, or projected to be reached, and so it's fairly straightforward.

The one thing that I need to look into, and I will perhaps raise at Full Council, is I heard a brief discussion about an authority to reopen if the ACT is not reached, and I don't think that the regs, right now, allow for that, and there is a general provision that talks about whether a quota or ACL is not reached after it's closed, based on the projection, and it allows for reopening, and I don't think that provision refers to an ACT, and so I'm going to look at it, and we can come back at Full Council.

If the desire is to have that specific authority for gag, we could potentially just tweak the gag regulations. If the desire, and I need to talk to the NMFS folks about this too, is to add it to the general provision, we could talk about that as well, but I was going to look into that and bring that back for you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Great. Thanks, Mara, and so we'll get an update at Full Council on that. Is there any other discussion, as it relates to the codified text? All right. I am not seeing any, and so I think that brings us to the end of our discussion on gag.

 Mr. Chair, if it's all right with you, I think maybe we might take a short break and reconvene and understand where we are with regard to yellowtail snapper and then come back maybe in fifteen minutes or so. Okay. I guess we'll take a break for fifteen minutes.

(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

DR. STUNZ: Tom, I will call the meeting back to order, and we'll pick back up with yellowtail, and so go ahead when you're ready.

DRAFT: SNAPPER GROUPER AMENDMENT 44/REEF FISH AMENDMENT 55: CATCH LEVEL ADJUSTMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS FOR SOUTHEAST U.S. YELLOWTAIL SNAPPER (CONTINUED)

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair. Yesterday, we started a discussion related to yellowtail snapper, and it was

Draft Snapper Grouper Amendment 44/Reef Fish Amendment 55: Catch Level Adjustments and Allocations for Southeast U.S. Yellowtail Snapper, and Ms. Somerset gave a presentation, and we worked through various action items in that combined document, and then we realized that there were some recent developments that caused us to pause on that discussion.

8 During last night and early this morning, I think there's been a 9 number of discussions about where we are with regard to the 10 analysis, and I think, before we move forward, I would ask Dr.

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 Simmons to provide kind of a situational update.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We had a call with Ms. McCawley last night, and so we have some good news. There was not concern about the stock assessment itself. The stock assessment is fine, and there were just some questions about, and it was to the IPT, the historical time series that was used in the Generic ACL/AM Amendment, and apparently that coding error would have occurred there, when the original apportionments between the councils occurred, and she was asking to make sure that we updated that time series of landings, to make sure that, moving forward, as the councils are making decisions on the apportionment, that that's reconciled and is available for discussion as we're making those changes in allocation across the two councils.

What staff is proposing is, because we haven't been able to reconcile that at this time, but are confident in the stock assessment, is that we bring this back to our council in August, with that information, with the understanding that those apportionments may change some, and there will be some more information in the document about this issue, for you to read and digest, to make sure all that's clear, and then it might be reconciled by next week, by the South Atlantic Council, and so they may move forward with selecting preferred alternatives, but we'll just have to see how that goes, but we'll plan to bring it back in August for the council.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Great. Thank you, Dr. Simmons, and so I guess my preference would be, and I will look around to the group, but Carly went through that presentation, and there was a number of action items in those, but the numbers in those alternatives are likely to change, but they're probably kind of within the general range of values that were considered in the document.

Given that, I'm not sure that there's a ton of utility in walking through this document again, or this presentation again, and visiting specific action items, but I did hear, around the

table, some primary concern, right, in consideration of any of the alternatives that would lead to seasonal closures in the Gulf, you know, that that should probably try to be avoided.

If I can get some consensus that that was in fact what I heard, I think we might be able to at least convey that message to the South Atlantic, prior to their meeting next week, and so that would be one, and so is there any opposition, I guess, and I'm just kind of looking around, to making that known? Okay. I am not seeing any problem with that, and so the staff can certainly work with the South Atlantic to convey that message. Is there any other general kind of considerations that we might want to pass along to the South Atlantic, prior to their meeting? Okay. I am not seeing any. Carrie, that's probably sufficient, in and of itself, right?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Yes.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so we will then consider our business with yellowtail snapper to be closed for the day, and we'll see it again in August, and that would lead to the final agenda item, which is Other Business. Is there any other business to come before the committee? Mr. Diaz.

OTHER BUSINESS

 MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I was hoping to have a short discussion. One or two meetings ago, we passed a motion to start a document related to red snapper private angling allocation, and I was hoping -- First, I would like to ask if the staff could give us an update on the timeline of when that process would likely start.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Sure. Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so we need to have some meetings with the Regional Office and Science Center on this issue. I know we have the upcoming review workshop in the fall for red snapper, and we're going to have to consider how we're going to be using that management advice for the operational assessment, and so I think the timing of this is important, and so I would say we could try to shoot for something in the fall, right now, but we have a lot of ongoing priorities right now, but I will be certainly working with the Regional Office, the Science Center, and council leadership to see when we can bring it, but we can try for October, to start the discussion.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Dr. Simmons. That would be greatly appreciated, for the State of Mississippi, if we could kick that off in October, and so I know it's -- All these allocation documents seem to take a while, and so, if we could get it started, then that would be much appreciated. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I appreciate it also, and I know that staff has a lot to do, and it's not something that's easy, and I was talking to Ryan a while ago, and there's a lot of things on the agenda, and I appreciate you taking the opportunity to even look at it and try to move it forward, if possible, and there's a possibility to make it where we were a year ahead, as far as the allocation, whenever it came up, and, you know, it may be a year that we would have this allocation done, prior to the next year, which would really help us a whole lot, maybe, and we may or may not gain, and I don't know the answer, you know, but that's not the question, but I do appreciate that. Thank you very much.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, General. All right, and so Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Just a quick question, and so when were we scheduled to review that in the first place?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Review what?

DR. SWEETMAN: Sorry. Sorry. The private rec state-by-state allocation, and when -- Obviously, we have this motion to kind of elevate that timeline, and when was the original time scheduled to review this?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I do not have the answer to that.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: One moment.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Diaz, while we're looking that up, or General Spraggins.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I think we were talking April of 2024, and, 44 for some reason, that was in my mind, and that's what I keep 45 thinking, and I think in April of 2024, and staff may have to look at that, to make sure.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: We're getting some affirmation from the folks

at the Regional Office, and so -- Go ahead, Dale.

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MR. DIAZ: What I am thinking that Dr. Sweetman is asking is Assane has a schedule for us to review all allocations at a set time, and is that the question, where that would have come up in the rotation that Assane presented to us a few meetings back?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, and so, Assane, do you want to weigh-in? Assane, hold on real quick, and it looks like Carrie has got it pulled up right here, because we're having a hard time hearing you.

 DR. DIAGNE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. The red snapper allocation between the Gulf states is scheduled to be reviewed every five years, and so April of 2024 is the first one, and so, essentially, we started looking into that, but, because of the data issues that were mentioned, potentially the review will be subsumed in this amendment that we are working on.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Great. Thank you, Assane. All right. Are there any further questions, Mr. Diaz or General Spraggins? Okay. All right. Well, Mr. Chair, I think that concludes our business on the Reef Fish Committee, and so I will send it back to you.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on June 7, 2023.)