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GULF SEDAR COMMITTEE
Naples Grand Beach Resort Naples, Florida
June 5, 2017
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The Gulf SEDAR Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the Naples Grand Beach Resort, Naples, Florida, Monday morning, June 5, 2017, and was called to order by Chairman Leann Bosarge.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL OF MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

 CHAIRMAN LEANN BOSARGE: I will be chairing this committee as well. Let's go over our members. Obviously I am the Chair, and Dr. Dana is the Chair of our Mackerel Committee, Mr. Matens is the Chair of the Red Drum Committee, and Mr. Greene is the Chair of the Reef Fish Committee.

I know that Dr. Dana will have to step out at some point, and so filling in for Dr. Dana at that point would be Mr. Walker, who is the Vice Chair of the Mackerel Committee. We obviously invite comments from anybody else as we go through this, anybody around the table.

The agenda can be found under Tab I, Number 1. Are there any additions or modification to the agenda? Seeing none, the agenda is approved.

 Your minutes from our last SEDAR meeting can be found under Tab I, Number 2. Are there any revisions or edits to the minutes? Seeing no edits, Dr. Dana moves to approve the minutes as presented. It's seconded by Mr. Greene. Any opposition to that motion to approve the minutes as presented? Seeing none, the motion carries.

Your Action Guide and Next Steps, which will lead us through our agenda, can be found under Tab I, Number 3, and the first action item on our agenda here, or summary item, will be our SEDAR Steering Committee May 2017 Meeting Summary, which is Tab I, Number 4 in your briefing book, and Mr. Gregory is going to lead us through that.

SEDAR STEERING COMMITTEE MAY 2017 MEETING SUMMARY

 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUGLAS GREGORY: Okay. The SEDAR Steering Committee met by webinar on May 5, and there are three or four important things here that were decided, and I would ask Dr. Ponwith to add anything that I leave out or she thinks needs more explanation.

The first thing was that the Florida Commission, or FWRI, the

Florida Wildlife Research Institute, reported that they stopped work on the black grouper stock assessment, because they ran into some issues with trying to determine in the catches what was a black grouper and what was a gag grouper and how it's been reported historically.

We found that curious, because we have done stock assessments on black grouper before, and we thought that we had resolved that issue sufficiently, and so FWRI, or Dr. Barbieri, is going to be providing us a written document summarizing the problems they ran into and why they requested to halt further work on the black grouper assessment, and the SEDAR Steering Committee, during the webinar, agreed that that was a good thing to do at this point in time, and so we're not going to be getting a black grouper assessment this year from the State of Florida.

The other thing, from an assessment standpoint, that happened is there's been delays in developing the MRIP revisions and calibrating our recreational landings, and so we're not going to get those done until 2018, but, because of that, we're going to be talking about later -- Ryan is going to present doing an extra stock assessment or two in 2017 and 2018, since those MRIP calibrations are not going to be done as quickly. The main thing is they wanted three years of side-by-side comparison data.

The other major thing that we discussed was the research track, as opposed to a benchmark or standard assessment track, and the complication seems to be within National Marine Fisheries Service and how to go about operationalizing the research track, and so, with that, quote, confusion, that has been delayed as well. The Atlantic cobia, which was scheduled to be a research track, is now going to be a benchmark assessment.

Ryan is going to go into detail with the assessment schedule, but we are proposing some revisions to that, and FWC, FWRI, is proposing to do a hogfish stock assessment in 2018, a yellowtail stock assessment in 2019, and a mutton snapper assessment in 2020. There was some discussion, and we will have to learn if the hogfish assessment is going to include the Florida Keys or just exclusively be the Gulf of Mexico area.

The thing that we want to discuss today is our request -- We need guidance from the council if cobia or red grouper is a higher priority, and Ryan will go into more detail with that, and we also agreed to delay the scamp research track project until 2019, and that coincides with the delays with the MRIP work and also trying to decide what a research track really is

going to be.

That's a summary of our meeting. The fuller detail is in that document, Tab I-4, and so, with that, I will turn it back over to you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Thank you, Mr. Gregory, and Doug gave us a precursor to a lot of the things that Ryan is going to take up with us next on the agenda, and so I will turn it over to you, sir.

SEDAR SCHEDULE REVIEW

MR. RYAN RINDONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Let's go to Tab I, Number 5(a), which is the SEDAR Assessment Schedule. This is broken out, of course, by year. We say that 2018 is semi-final, as opposed to final, because we have some questions about the terminal year for gray triggerfish and whether we're going to do cobia or red grouper.

Let's go ahead and start with gray triggerfish. Originally, you guys had said that you wanted to use as much data as would be available before that assessment was done. Something to consider though is just how long it takes to do an assessment, obviously, and to get that vetted through the SSC, which is the review body for a standard assessment, which is what gray triggerfish will be assessed as, and then get something on the books, if there is a need to change what we're doing.

Because the recreational season for 2017 is closed, the only recreational landings that will be coming in will just be in the form of discards, and so that would just be a discard fishery for 2017, and so you might consider just being comfortable with the 2016 data, which means that we could start gray triggerfish earlier in 2018. Any input on that?

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Greene.

MR. JOHNNY GREENE: Well, I think you know where I'm at on the triggerfish thing. I would just as soon start it tomorrow, but, with that being said, I think that the appropriate path forward, given the situation that we're in, would be to keep the gray triggerfish where it is and use a terminal year, I think, of 2016 would be the best way to go.

You make a good point about 2017, and, as much as I want to wait for that 2017 data, I just don't know that it's going to be worth it in the whole scheme of things. However, if we can use

the terminal year of 2016 and get it started early in 2018, perhaps we can get it delivered to us earlier and then we can do something with it quicker, to assist within the fishery.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, ma'am. Another point to add is that we're going to have some things updated this time around that weren't updated the last time, like the larval indices and also age-specific growth curves, and so those will be new and improved.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Do you remember, off the top of your head, what the terminal year was for the last gray triggerfish assessment?

MR. RINDONE: 2012 or 2013.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: 2012 or 2013? Okay. So we'll get three or four more years of data. That's what I was wondering. Thank you.

MR. RINDONE: I am good on that one? All right. Red grouper or cobia for 2018? Last time we assessed red grouper was SEDAR 42 using data through I believe it was 2013, and so it's not super old yet, but it's getting older. Cobia used data through 2011, and we've heard from some fishermen that cobia are going the way of the buffalo, and other fishermen are saying that there's plenty of them out there, and so you guys, I am sure, have received emails and phone calls and whatnot from people about this, and so are there opinions?

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: We're going to go to Mr. Gregory and then Dr. Crabtree and then Martha.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY: Two items that kind of make cobia stand out is, one, there is going to be a -- It's a joint plan with the South Atlantic, because it's part of the Coastal Migratory Pelagics, and the Gulf cobia migratory group goes around toward the east coast of Florida and stops at the Georgia border.

 That is one thing in favor of cobia, and the other thing is the South Atlantic Council and the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission are considering turning the Atlantic migratory group of cobia over to the commission. The South Atlantic Council is going to discuss this next week at their meeting, and we're going to bring it back to the council in August, to you, because

one question we don't know is can you take a migratory group out of an FMP without taking the entire species out.

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That would be a major decision to do. If you have to take the entire species out, that would affect us greatly. Those two things are bringing cobia to highlighting cobia over red grouper in my mind at this point.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Before I go on to the list here, I don't know if you all remember, but we did forward that letter out, because the Gulf actually did receive a letter. Didn't we forward that?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY: No.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Not yet? Okay. Well, we'll be forwarding it shortly. It was from the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission that asked -- It was informing us that they're going to be looking at this, and, because there is some overlap between the Gulf and the South Atlantic there, they were -- What did they ask us? They didn't ask us to delegate, but they asked the Gulf Council to do something.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY: No, they were simply informing us that they were working with the South Atlantic Council to try to get the Atlantic migratory group, which is from Georgia to North Carolina, to try to turn that over to have the commission have full jurisdiction over it, because the advantage of the commission having full jurisdiction, rather than co-managing it with the South Atlantic Council, is, if the commission has full jurisdiction, they don't have to abide by the Magnuson Act requirements, and so part of that request was also that Bonnie's shop still do the cobia assessments if it turned over to the Atlantic States Commission.

 It's all preliminary. He was just giving us a heads-up that they were going to have these conversations, and it in no way affected the Gulf migratory group, but I was going to bring that to the council next meeting. The only people that saw it so far has been you and the Vice Chair and Dale, because he is going to the South Atlantic Council meeting next week.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: All right. Next, we have Dr. Crabtree.

DR. ROY CRABTREE: Cobia has become a very big deal in the South Atlantic, from Georgia north, and the problem is that we implemented a closure of the EEZ because the ACL was projected to be hit. North Carolina and Virginia allowed very extended seasons, and we went way over the ACL, and so the EEZ was closed

all of this year, and we project that the entire ACL for the Atlantic stock will be caught and exceeded by the catches going on in state waters. It's pretty clear that -- It sounds familiar, doesn't it?

It's pretty clear that federal management of cobia is not going to be effective in the Atlantic stock, because 85 percent of the cobia landings are taking place in state waters, and so we have a couple of options with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission.

One is to co-manage with the council and the commission. There were some on the commission who felt like that was going to be cumbersome and difficult, and so the commission has asked the council to consider just removing cobia from the FMP, but it would only be the Atlantic stock of cobia that would be removed, and you can remove one stock from an FMP and not another, provided you have a rationale.

In this case, the difference is because the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission has regulatory authority and binding regulatory authority with the states, and we don't have anything comparable to that in the Gulf of Mexico, because the legislation authorizing the two commissions is different. I don't know what the council will decide, whether co-management or remove it from the FMP. We'll talk about that next week, but that's what is going on there with cobia.

I have had a number of phone calls and conversations with cobia fishermen in the northern Gulf, and some emails, and most of what I am hearing from folks is that the stock is not doing well and they aren't seeing fish, and so I would think a cobia assessment would be something that we ought to put priority on with the assessment schedule.

We probably need to keep coordination between the Gulf and east coast of Florida cobia assessment and the Atlantic stock cobia assessment, because there is a review that's going to take place looking at the boundary between the two stocks, and, if the boundary was to move, that would affect both of us, and so I think it is something that ought to be a priority, and I would like to see us try to get to a cobia assessment as soon as we could.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Rindone, to that point, and then I will take Martha.

MR. RINDONE: Just a point of clarification for you guys. The

Gulf stock that occurs on the east coast of Florida, the Gulf Council apportions to the South Atlantic Council to manage, and so they're still Gulf fish, but the South Atlantic manages those fish up to the Florida/Georgia line, and the reason why you guys would have to review anything the South Atlantic does with the Atlantic cobia stock is because the plan is still a joint FMP.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Martha.

MS. MARTHA GUYAS: I think my preference would be to put cobia as the priority. Like Roy, we've been hearing a lot of comments and concerns from folks in the northern Gulf, in the Panhandle of Florida.

This came up at our last commission meeting, and, because of that, we actually held some public workshops the last few months, and we'll be putting together a rule package for our commissioners to look at and consider, to potentially make some management changes for Florida state waters, and so more information would be helpful here, I think.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Emily, did you have your hand up?

MS. EMILY MUEHLSTEIN: Yes, ma'am. I just wanted to add, in an effort to sort of add to the fishermen-reported data that we've been hearing, I have heard from fishermen about both cobia and red grouper. I am mostly hearing from charter captains and recreational fishermen regarding the cobia stock, and specifically a group that's in the Florida Panhandle. They are concerned that the fish aren't there, or they're really small.

Then I'm also hearing from a number of different commercial fishermen about red grouper, and they are saying that they are not present in the numbers that they expect them to be, sort of off of the central Florida coast as well, and so I'm sort of hearing an equal amount of comment about each species, and so I just wanted to make sure that I could add that in.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Thank you. I appreciate that. Dr. Mickle.

DR. PAUL MICKLE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Just to weigh in from Mississippi, a lot of my constituents there are worried that the numbers are down. Real quick, on the proposed stock assessments here, Mr. Rindone, the red grouper, it doesn't have a symbol by it of what type of assessment, and I'm assuming a standard. Is that correct?

MR. RINDONE: Yes, it would be a standard, because we wouldn't

be looking to change the modeling environment or make any fundamental changes to how the species is assessed. This would allow the incorporation of any new data that have been collected since the last stock assessment, as well as updating the indices for new years of data for everything else.

DR. MICKLE: I understand. I was just seeing if red grouper and cobia are set up as standard. We're deciding between two standards, just to clarify for everyone.

MR. RINDONE: Yes.

DR. MICKLE: Okay. As far as the cobia concerns, we just have — Our numbers are real down. They're running the gauntlet through our waters. Just quick numbers, and I did get the numbers from them, but we do have several cobia tournaments, and the numbers have gone from eighty fish to ninety fish for the tournament size each year down to — I think there was thirteen landed a couple of weeks ago, and so just huge drops, and it's been steady catches for the last eleven years. The last couple of years, we're seeing our numbers go down. I think there's a timing issue with migration within the central Gulf as well, and so there's a lot of things to look at, and we could approach a lot of those through a standard. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Excellent information. Thank you. Mr. Anson.

 MR. KEVIN ANSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. I'm not on your committee, but I would also support cobia for assessment in 2018. Ryan, wasn't there an assessment coming up for cobia on the South Atlantic? Is that what I heard you say?

MR. RINDONE: Yes, in 2018.

MR. ANSON: But these would be conducted separate, or would they be conducted jointly, the South Atlantic and the Gulf?

MR. RINDONE: It really depends on the timing. Because of the joint nature of it, it would involve work by both the Miami and the Beaufort Lab, and that would need to overlap quite well to do them at the same time, and what we're looking at right now, for the South Atlantic, is that they would do a full-fledged benchmark assessment for cobia, which is currently -- Which looks like it's currently slated to take about eighteen months between the middle of 2018 through the end of 2019, with a terminal year of 2017.

We're looking at cobia, or red grouper, beginning in the late summer of 2018, and probably using data through 2016, and so they would start at roughly the same time, but the body of work that the South Atlantic is trying to have done is going to be a lot greater than what the Gulf has determined that it needs.

MR. ANSON: I was just curious if there is the potential for any savings, I guess, of staff time or resources to try to combine them and then we would have some slots available, or a slot available, to do something else.

MR. RINDONE: We don't gain anything by doing that, not for the Gulf anyway. The South Atlantic might gain something by doing a less complex -- Not less complex, but less time-intensive assessment, but that's their prerogative to make that decision. We have a slot available, but it's just up to you guys to fill it with something.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Walker.

MR. DAVID WALKER: I was just going to add that, in the commercial industry, the cobia numbers have been down. Normally, after that make that little run inshore, they move offshore, and you see them on the reefs and the natural bottom and so forth, and, through the years, I have actually caught a lot of cobia with a gaff, just swimming behind the boat and you gaff them and put them in the boat, but we're not seeing the numbers that we used to see.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: By the way, there is a small membership on this committee, but this is going to impact all of our decisions around this table, and so I invite anybody that has a question or a comment to please chime in, whether you're on the committee or not. Dr. Ponwith.

 DR. BONNIE PONWITH: Thank you, Madam Chair. This is lot of change in what normally should be a very solid, at this point, stock assessment schedule, and it's due to a lot of factors, but we do want to be careful about, once the comparison data become finalized, to be able to do a really good job of taking a look at the implications of that calibration and be able to generate some scientific advice to inform management going forward.

That was one of the big changes that we were expecting to be able to get a start on that, and, in looking at that, we made decisions that it was probably more prudent to wait until we had those data really solidified in the use of those comparisons.

The discussion about gray triggerfish versus red grouper or cobia is an important one. I will want to circle back, once you've had a chance to deliberate, and weigh in on this with the team, because the other thing is there are implications in terms of the preparation of the biological samples, and I want to make sure that we're able to keep pace with whatever those changes are, given that we're kind of right around the corner on the 2018 schedule.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Okay. Any further comments from the group as to which species we want to slide in that slot? Most of what I have heard, it sounds like, is cobia. Are we comfortable with that consensus though? Johnny.

MR. GREENE: Well, I am kind of torn between this red grouper and cobia thing, I've got to admit. I do live right in the middle of the whole cobia conversation that's been going on, and I do agree that, in 2010, them animals swam into that oil spill, and there has to be some effects of that, and I think we're just now realizing that.

With that, I don't have a problem putting cobia in 2018, in that number six slot, but, if we do that, I really want that red grouper to move up to number two in 2019, because, if they're only utilizing 40 percent of their harvest on this fish in any type of commercial fishery -- If the guys who get paid to catch them can't catch them, there's an issue, and I think we need to do that.

I don't have a problem with, in 2018, leaving gray triggerfish as number four with a terminal year of 2016, and cobia for 2018, in the number six slot, but, in 2019, I really want that red grouper, if it's possible, in any way, shape, fashion, or form, to move up to number two, if not number one, if at all possible.

I know we're just looking at a year here and just move it up one or down one makes a difference, but it does. It makes a big difference, and so I think that's where I'm at on that, and I will turn to the other committee members or council members for any other thoughts, to see if they agree or disagree. I don't know if you want this in the form of a motion or not. That's up to you, Madam Chair.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: I agree, and I think we hear from our stakeholders and our fishermen that come to these meetings a lot that, you know, look, we come here and we tell you we think there's something wrong with these species, and so I think you're spot-on with making sure that, if we choose to do cobia

in 2018, that we make sure that red grouper is a high priority in 2019, if at all possible, given what our fishermen have been telling us.

We need to make sure that we're okay there, but I do think we would need it in the form of a motion, if we're going do cobia, slide cobia in that spot for 2018. We probably need to make that clear. That way, Bonnie will have the direction she needs to go back and get the wheels turning and make sure that it can happen. Before Johnny makes a motion, he wants to know if anybody else has any feedback. Dr. Frazer.

DR. TOM FRAZER: Thank you, Madam Chair. I just want to understand this a little bit better. In 2018, we have vermilion snapper. Is there a reason that we cannot switch vermilion snapper and move it into 2019 and move red grouper up into that spot?

MR. RINDONE: At first blush, I would tell you no. Knowing what it takes to process the samples, it will tell less time to process cobia, because half of those samples aren't processed directly by NMFS. They're done through the University of Southern Mississippi and the Gulf Coast Research Lab.

Swapping red grouper for vermilion, there are differences in terms of how long it takes to age those fish and collect all those data for analysis, and so it's not necessarily apples-to-apples, but maybe Dr. Ponwith wants to throw her hat in the ring on that.

From a pure scheduling standpoint, a standard assessment should take the same amount of time whether you're doing vermilion or red grouper, and, if you're going to choose between those two, you just need to have an idea of why. If you're going to kick vermilion out, are you going to add it back on later? We just need that kind of direction.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Walker.

MR. WALKER: I have concern about the vermilion since 2010. A lot of the fish have been displaced. I've heard a lot of -- I communicate with a lot of fishermen, and, like off the Panama City area, they've seen huge b-liners, where they haven't seen them in years, and so there's a lot of fish that got displaced in 2010, and they seem to still be displaced.

I am concerned about the vermilion snapper, and then, Martha, I guess as far as the red grouper, I don't know whether you would

like to see that, but I am concerned. I do have concerns about vermilion having been displaced, and maybe Kevin can weigh in too, but it seems like the vermilion is just not as plentiful as they used to be off the Mississippi and Alabama and southeast Louisiana area.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Thank you. David, I appreciate that. I guess what I'm trying to do is deal with this idea of how responsive the council is to the people that are actually exploiting the fish, and so we have a really obvious problem with red grouper and kind of a perceived problem, potentially, with the snapper, and so, if you could leave the impression that we're going to try to tackle the red grouper problem as soon as possible, given the resources, I think that might be the more favorable way to go.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Let's tackle these maybe one at a time then. If we seem to have consensus on the open slot for 2018, and I am asking here, but, if we have the consensus that that would be cobia, we could tackle that. Then, after that, we can have further discussion on where we want to prioritize red grouper. Do we want to somehow bump it up in the place of vermilion snapper, or do we simply want to bump it up in 2019, to make it a higher priority?

MR. GREENE: I will go ahead and make motion that, in 2018, we include gray triggerfish and cobia. Understanding that gray triggerfish is in there, and the conversation in front of the table here has been about the terminal year, and I am fine with 2016. I am not going to include that in this motion, but I am going to let that be as part of the conversation, that that's where we're going with this.

 I think that pretty well covers the intent of what we're doing. We've had a lot of conversation, and so it would be that triggerfish would stay as number four and then cobia would fall in at number six, and so basically just as it's listed on your sheet here, but just striking red grouper out of that, and so that's the intent of motion.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: All right. While we're getting that on the board, Mr. Anson has a question for us. Mr. Rindone is going to help out with the motion, so we get our wording just right.

MR. GREENE: Madam Chair, my motion is to assess gray triggerfish and cobia in 2018 as standard track assessments with a terminal year of 2016.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: All right. We now have our motion on the board. Do we have a second to the motion? It's a very small committee, and so the second would have to come from --

MR. WALKER: I will second the motion. I'm sitting in for Pam now.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: That's right. Mr. Walker is going to second as the Vice Chair of the Mackerel Committee. He's filling in for Dr. Dana. Is there discussion on the motion? Mr. Anson, did you have a question?

MR. ANSON: I did, just clarification. On the schedule for the number six slot in 2018 for red grouper or cobia, the terminal year is either 2016 or 2017, and so is 2017 a possibility, Ryan, since we have a fall start for that assessment?

MR. RINDONE: I'm sorry, Kevin, but can you say that again?

MR. ANSON: Just looking at the schedule here for 2018 and that number six slot, you have a terminal year of either 2016 or 2017, since we have a fall of 2018 start in the assessment. Is it a possibility to have 2017 as the terminal year for data?

MR. RINDONE: Maybe. It's going to be preliminary at first. If the landings don't come in in time, then they remain preliminary for the projections. Again, for cobia, you're gaining five years of data, because the terminal year last time was 2011. We have been hearing about the drops in harvest for at least a couple of years now, and so that signal should be picked up.

Gray triggerfish, the last time was 2013 data, the 2013 data were used, and so you're gaining another three years, plus you're getting the updated larval index, which terminated at 2008 last time, and so you're getting a ton more data there, and you're getting age-specific growth curves.

MR. ANSON: I seem to recall, and it may be species-specific, but I seem to recall, at the last meeting, that there is a possibility of running preliminary numbers as you go through the assessment process and then, since we're talking about a year-plus, potentially, here, that they come back in with the final numbers, but it's basically just to set up the model and everything. I think, to be efficient, I guess, is to go ahead and state that it's going to be 2017, in order to capture it, I guess is what I'm getting at.

MR. RINDONE: They can lead with preliminary numbers for both of them. With gray triggerfish, the commercial landings are fairly predictable, and so what they might end up doing is using an average of the last couple of years to predict the commercial landings for 2017, until they have those finalized. Then, for the discards for the recreational sector, for 2017, those data can take a little bit longer to come in, and so they might do the exact same thing with that.

Then, before the assessment comes to the SSC for review, sometime in the spring of 2019, they could try to get those numbers in, the final numbers, but it would just be contingent on when those data are available, and so basically I'm not saying that it's guaranteed.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Okay. We have got to make a small correction here, just a technical glitch. Dr. Dana is on this committee, the SEDAR Committee, because she is Chair of the Mackerel Committee. She is also Chair of Migratory Species. Vice Chair of Migratory Species is Mr. Walker, who seconded the motion, but Dr. Dana is on here as Chair of the Mackerel, and the Vice Chair of Mackerel is Mr. Banks, and so the seconder to the motion couldn't really second the motion, and so I am going to need Mr. Matens to second the motion if we want to continue down the road of --

MR. MATENS: I was sitting over here trying to be good. If I may, yes, I will second that, and I would welcome some more discussion about Johnny's point about moving red grouper in 2019 to the number two place.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: All right. So we have an official second to the motion on the board. The motion on the board is to assess gray triggerfish and cobia in 2018 as standard track assessments with a terminal year of 2016. Is there any further discussion on this motion? Is there any opposition to the motion? Seeing none, the motion carries.

Now we can follow up with our secondary discussion, and I will open the floor. Mr. Matens.

MR. MATENS: Since I started this, I find myself in a tough position. I just don't know that much about tilefish and yellowedge grouper. I don't know how important that is to other people, and I really would like some comments and some discussion here about that.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Greene.

MR. GREENE: Well, I think that we need to leave those where we are. The conversation we had earlier was to just simply try to, in 2019, move red grouper up to the number two priority in that year.

However, looking at this and reading the terminal year, it shows red grouper as number five, with a terminal year of 2018. Then the fish above it shows 2017 or 2016. I would rather have red grouper moved up to number two, even if it had a terminal year of 2017 as opposed to 2018, but I would like to hear some conversation or thoughts from Mr. Rindone or any of the other council or committee members.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. For yellowedge and tilefish, the terminal year for those was 2009, and so they are dusty. It might be about time to take another look at what's going on there.

Now, yellowedge, we got management advice out of. Tilefish were combined, because they were a pre-data-poor situation, and we did not have a stock assessment for that one that passed peer review, and so that's something else to consider there, is that tilefish may represent a larger body of work than what is represented on the schedule. It's something that would have to be reviewed.

As far as putting red grouper into the number two spot in 2019, or even the number one spot, if you wanted to move it there, we have those spots available to us to make changes to, and so it's really your pleasure.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Greene.

 MR. GREENE: Ryan, when I was sitting here and looking at the proposed schedule for 2019, it shows red grouper standard, if not in 2018, with a terminal year of 2018. Then, when I look at the block of 2018 for red grouper, it shows a terminal year of 2016 or 2017. Any thoughts on what terminal year we could use for red grouper when we move it up here to number one in 2019?

MR. RINDONE: It's all about when you start it. Red grouper is managed as an IFQ program, which means commercial landings aren't going to be available until after the end of 2018, and so we can't start red grouper early in 2019, because the data won't have finished being processed yet.

Now, the commercial landings will have, but we won't know non-IFQ discards, like for people that don't have shares that are discarding grouper. The recreational data will still need to come in, and that usually takes a while to get those final numbers in.

You would have to start it later in the year, and you may, again, like Mr. Anson was talking about with triggers, you may have to lead with preliminary data and just hold on to that until you get the final data, the final numbers, in that you can fold into the assessment. You may have to use some placeholders. You could do red grouper in 2019 using data through 2017 and still gain four good, hard years.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Is there further discussion? Is anybody willing to make a motion on where to go with that? Mr. Greene.

MR. GREENE: I will make a motion -- That motion right there, you can just go ahead and copy it, because we're just going to change gray triggerfish and cobia to red grouper in 2019 and the terminal year of 2018, after hearing the comments from Mr. Rindone about leading with the assessment, and so, Madam Chair, I think that motion is correct as written. The motion is to assess red grouper in 2019 as a standard track assessment with a terminal year of 2018 and that it be moved to the number-one priority. Just, in the motion, just that it would be the number-one priority of 2019, and you can word it however you see fit.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Okay. Just because I'm anal about my grammar, can we take the "s" off the end of "assessments", so assessment won't be plural. All right. We have a motion on the board. I will read it, and then we'll look for a second. The motion is to assess red grouper as the number-one priority in 2019 as a standard track assessment with a terminal year of 2018. Is that your motion, Mr. Greene?

MR. GREENE: That is correct.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Okay. Do we have a second for the motion? Seconded by Mr. Matens. Is there discussion on the motion? Mr. Matens.

MR. MATENS: Where do we put scamp then? Another question I have is, since cobia is not number two, we have freed up a spot. Is that something we need to discuss? I do second this motion.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Rindone.

MR. RINDONE: You can move scamp to number two, using a terminal year of 2017, since it's a research track. We don't know what the scheduling is going to be on that, because we still have to hash out exactly what a research track means. You guys can put as many things on here in a list as you want to.

If, by some miracle, the budget fairy drops a bunch of money on Bonnie and she can hire a whole ton of people, maybe we can get some more stuff cranked out, but we'll be limited in terms of the number of assessments that we can do in a region in a year, and that's why we have these numbered in terms of priority of what's most important. We have an assessment priorities worksheet that we'll look at once we get through all of this, and that's more of a little bit larger, longer view.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Dr. Mickle.

DR. MICKLE: Thank you, Madam Chair. I just want to point out that the scamp research track -- That will be the second research track, if I'm not mistaken, or will it be the first? The king mackerel research track assessment the prior year, won't that be the first one?

MR. RINDONE: I don't know that the king mackerel is going to be done as a research track right now, because of how up in the air the whole research track process is. It may end up as a modified benchmark assessment, where it's just we afford more time to deal with things.

One of the things that we're getting with the king mackerel assessment is incorporation of Mexican data that we've been trying for a long time to get our hands on, and it's been difficult, but we're able to do it now, and so that's why we were wanting to do an overhaul of kingfish, but it may not be a research track.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: So that we're all on the same page, I am going to read what I believe is our new list for 2019, and so it 1) red grouper; 2) scamp; 3)Spanish be: 4) yellowedge grouper; 5) tilefish. That would be the new list if this motion carries. That would be our new list for 2019, the order of the new list. All right. Any further discussion on We have a motion on the board to assess red this motion? grouper as the number-one priority in 2019 as a standard track a terminal year of 2018. assessment with Is there opposition to the motion? Seeing none, the motion carries.

Was there a third thing that we were going to discuss? Mr . Greene.

MR. GREENE: Before we leave this, since we're on the stock assessment thing, and we've moved up some stuff, in looking at 2019, we've got -- We just amended that list, and, if you look on the current sheet we have right now, on number five, it says red grouper, if not in 2018, and so I guess my question to Mr. Rindone is can we move some of the stuff -- Can we move an item from 2020 up to 2019 at this point or is it full?

MR. RINDONE: We have four, or sometimes five, slots available to us in the Gulf. It depends on whether the Caribbean needs something done or not, because the Miami shop handles both the Gulf and the Caribbean.

Right now, any more than five things on the list, anything that's beyond that fifth thing, is probably unlikely to get done, unless it's the FWC that is doing it, but, again, you guys can put whatever you want on there, and, if something changes with the circumstances with the analytical capacity at the Center and they can do it, then they can do it, and so, by all means, if you want to move something up, you can. 2019 is still in a proposed and not yet final situation.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Greene.

 MR. GREENE: Well, I mean, I know Bonnie wants to weigh in, and I certainly want to hear her comments, and I understand that whole thing, realizing that we're in 2017 and making projections out on when the work is going to be completed in the remainder of 2017, 2018, and 2019, but where I'm going with all of this is I'm looking at 2020, and I am looking at a greater amberjack standard assessment that I would really like to move up to 2019, but, before I make any motion to do that, I would like to hear from Dr. Ponwith or anybody else that would share any comments or concerns.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Dr. Ponwith.

DR. PONWITH: Thank you, Madam Chair. It is enormously helpful to know what your notion of priority is, whether we're physically able to carry out that number of assessments or not, and the reason is because an assessment scientist can pick up and do any assessment in a year that needs to be done, as long as we have a lead that we can assign to it, but you back from there.

The people who manage the data for that need quite a bit of lead time to be able to work with the states and to work with the commissions and work with our own people to condition those data as input, and then you back farther from that, and our biological sampler processors need a considerable amount of lead time to be able to get those age structures read.

If there are states who are also reading them, to do the interlab calibrations, and so having an idea of what your notion of priority is, whether it's an executable list or not, helps us to be able to take a look at those in context with one another and say, well, we can do this if you can move that and that.

It's really helpful, and so I don't discourage you from creating a long list. It's with a caution that only the ones on the top are likely going to be able to -- Where that line is, it's always in flux, depending upon the number of staff we have and the combinations of how sophisticated those assessments are.

The other thing that we can do too is we just -- We worked on a data-limited suite of stocks and a data-limited approach, and I would encourage you to be thinking, again, about do we want to include a slot in there for another suite of data-limited species? That's another thing to keep in the back of your minds.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Rindone, to that point, and then Mr. Anson.

MR. RINDONE: Just to that point, to give you guys an idea of how far out work starts, they are reading otoliths and working on gray triggerfish now for it to be done next year, and so that work is gearing up now.

 We do have a data-limited assessment proposed for 2020, and we just went ahead and threw everything in there that we haven't looked at yet, and we asked the Center to help us with triage on that, to figure out what we should reasonably move forward with for 2020, but, again, that is still just proposed.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Anson.

MR. ANSON: Thank you, Madam Chair. I know you're bumping up to the end of your scheduled end time for this committee, but I want to go back to a comment that Ryan had made relative to tilefish. Ryan, you had said that the last assessment was rejected, and so I'm wondering what has changed that would allow

us to do this as a stand-alone assessment relative to the assessment model and/or data?

MR. RINDONE: There was an ageing workshop that determined that, for the South Atlantic, that determined that we don't age tilefish very well, and so there's some lessons learned from that that might be able to be incorporated. There is more landings history, and the more time in the IFQ program. It may be worth not necessarily looking at it under the umbrella of Stock Synthesis, but perhaps in a more data-limited approach. There are just things that we should get some input from the Center on, I would recommend.

I know that tilefish has been proposed in the past, mostly by the Southeast Regional Office, to be added back on the schedule, again, because of the terminal year the last time around was 2009, and so it's quite dusky.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: All right. We are bumping up against our time here, but what we're talking about, or what Johnny had hinted at, was possibly moving a 2020 stock up to a 2019, or a 2020 assessment up to a 2019 assessment slot.

It sounds like there are a few questions about some of these things that we have slated in 2019 and 2020, and I would suggest that we get a little more information on some of those and we will revisit the 2020 move to 2019 at our next meeting, because we will still be in 2017 then, in August, and so I think we have a little bit of time, if we're talking about bumping those up. That way, we can have a good, robust discussion on this, because we do have one more agenda item. Mr. Gregory.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY: To that point, I would suggest not addressing this until October. We will have another Steering Committee meeting in September, and we'll have more information about the MRIP work and the research track, and 2020 is a couple of years away, and so it's not going to make a difference if we do it now or do it in October, and we would have more information in October.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Dr. Ponwith, did you have a comment?

DR. PONWITH: Right, and I apologize. I know this is late, but this is when we're moving multiple pieces here, and so the proposal from the motion was to put gray snapper and cobia and gray trigger. We will be finishing up the gray snapper and then putting cobia and gray trigger into the same year, and one of the challenges that we have with that is that the analyst that

does cobia and gray triggerfish is the same analyst.

Having those done in the same year creates a logistics challenge for us, and I just wanted to make sure that I got that on the microphone, to help us think about the implications of that relative to the red grouper decision.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: Mr. Greene and then Mr. Matens.

 MR. GREENE: Dr. Ponwith, I am kind of looking at you. This is your area of expertise, and your advice here is kind of paramount on this. Would it be your recommendation to not do triggerfish and cobia in the same year, just to make sure that I absolutely understand what you are saying?

DR. PONWITH: At this point, because the analyst is the same person who is the lead on both of those, and it makes it almost logistically impossible to do those two in the same year. I can make some calls during the break and get some clarifications, but that is my understanding at this point, based on feedback that I just got from them.

MR. GREENE: Thank you. Madam Chair, I am probably going to do some of the motions that I made earlier in this committee -- I can do it at Full Council or we can do it now, based on the information that she just brought to light.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: We may not get to our last agenda item, because we've got to hammer this out. Mr. Rindone, I have a question. Gray triggerfish, and this may just be my general lack of knowledge about the lead personnel on these assessments, but gray triggerfish, over here on the start and end dates, says spring of 2018 and summer of 2019. Never mind. I thought that was not an overlap between the two, but there is, because the cobia would be fall of 2018 to winter of -- I answered my own question.

MR. RINDONE: Those dates aren't set in stone. They will be adjusted. It should be spring of 2018 to summer of 2018 and not 2019. That is on me. Then cobia would start later in the fall, after the end of gray triggerfish.

Just because the assessment has ended, it doesn't mean the analyst's work is done. They still have to present a review to the SSC that then has to make a decision. If there's any adjustments that need to be made, that all takes time, and the analyst that did cobia the last time around no longer works at the Center, and so somebody else has to do that now, and it

happens to be the same person.

CHAIRMAN BOSARGE: All right. We are over time. We have passed some motions. Bonnie, can you get us some clarification between now and Full Council that we definitely cannot do those at the same time and that we're going to have to make another decision, that we have another decision point to address? We will take that up during our committee report, and so it sounds like we're going to have a busy day Thursday so far.

That means we're also going to have to take up our agenda item for NOAA's Stock Assessment Improvement Plan and our draft letter. We'll take that up at Full Council as well, which means that we're ready for lunch. We will recess for lunch, and I will see you back here at 1:30 to pick up with the Spiny Lobster Committee. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on June 5, 2017.)

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