1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2 3 4	SHRIMP MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
5 6	The Lodge at Gulf State Park Gulf Shores, Alabama
7	April 8, 2024
8	
9	VOTING MEMBERS
10	Chris Schieble (designee for Ryan Montegut)Louisiana
11 12	Kesley BanksTexas
13	Billy BroussardLouisiana Dale DiazMississippi
14	Dave DonaldsonGSMFC
15	Dakus Geeslin (designee for Robin Riechers)Texas
16	Bob Gill
17	Anthony OvertonAlabama
18	Joe SpragginsMississippi
19	Andy StrelcheckNMFS
20	Troy WilliamsonTexas
21	
22	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
23 24	Kevin Anson (designee for Scott Bannon)
24 25	Susan BoggsAlabama Jonathan DugasLouisiana
26	Tom Frazer
27	Michael McDermott
28	C.J. Sweetman (designee for Jessica McCawley)Florida
29	Ed WalkerFlorida
30	
31	STAFF
32	Max BirdsongSocial Scientist
33	Assane DiagneEconomist
34 35	Matt FreemanEconomist
35 36	John Froeschke
37	Mara Levy
38	Jessica MatosAdministrative & Accounting Technician
39	Emily MuehlsteinPublic Information Officer
40	Ryan RindoneLead Fishery Biologist/SEDAR Liaison
41	Bernadine RoyOffice Manager
42	Carrie SimmonsExecutive Director
43	OMULE DIDUTATE IN THE
44 45	OTHER PARTICIPANTS Leann BosargeMS
46	Jessica McCawleySAFMC
47	Mike Travis
48	John WalterSEFSC
49	
50	1
	<del>-</del>

1	TABLE OF CONTENTS
2	
3 4	Table of Contents2
5 6	Table of Motions3
7	Adoption of Agenda and Approval of Minutes and Action Guide and
8 9	Next Steps4
10	Biological Review of the Texas Closure5
11	
12	Draft Shrimp Framework Action: Modification of the Vessel
13	Position Data Collection Program for the Gulf of Mexico Shrimp
14	Fishery Document12
15	
16	Update on Number of Valid and Renewable Gulf Shrimp Permits and
17	Discussion of Management Implications38
18	
19	2022 Gulf Shrimp Fishery Effort44
20	
21	Remaining Items from the Summary of the March 19-20, 2024 Shrimp
22	Advisory Panel Meeting47
23	
24	Adjournment50
25	
26	
27	

## 1 TABLE OF MOTIONS

<u>PAGE 12</u>: Motion to request that NMFS continue with the Texas federal closure in the coming year, in conjunction with the State of Texas closure in 2024. The motion carried on page 12.

PAGE 18: Motion in Alternative 3 to replace "a non-OLE" with
"the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC)". The motion
carried on page 24.

PAGE 34: Motion that the council requests NMFS adopt the following priorities for utilizing the FY24 \$850,000 appropriation for ELB development and implementation: 1) sufficient funding to ensure the SEFSC server has capacity to receive and store shrimp fishery vessel position data; 2) develop a statistically robust design for distributing units to a representative portion of the fleet that would be comparable to the last ten years; 3) cover the cost of providing units and cellular service to those shrimp vessels, pursuant to the early adopter program. The motion carried on page 34.

The Shrimp Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at The Lodge at Gulf State Park in Gulf Shores, Alabama on Monday morning, April 8, 2024, and was called to order by Chairman Chris Schieble.

# ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL OF MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

CHAIRMAN CHRIS SCHIEBLE: At this time, I would like to call the Shrimp Management Committee to order. The members of the committee are myself as the chair, Mr. Gill as the Vice Chair, Dr. Banks, Mr. Broussard, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Donaldson, Dr. Overton, Mr. Geeslin, General Spraggins, Mr. Strelcheck, and Mr. Williamson. All committee members are present in-person today.

The first item on the agenda is the Adoption of the Agenda, Tab D, Number 1. Does anyone have any other business they would like to add? Mr. Gill.

MR. BOB GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to add, under Other Business, a request by industry regarding certification of noncompliance.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Duly noted. We will add that at the end. I would also like to get a motion to adjust the agenda a little bit, as far as the order of the speakers today, and we would like to move Agenda Item VII ahead of Agenda Item VI.

MR. DALE DIAZ: So moved.

GENERAL JOE SPRAGGINS: Second.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Can a get second?

 CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, General Spraggins. All right. The next agenda item is the Approval of the January 2024 Minutes, which is Tab D, Number 2. Are there any additions, deletions, or edits to those minutes from the last meeting? I didn't have any corrections that I saw. Anybody else? Seeing none, is there anyone opposed to adopting the minutes as written then? All in favor. The minutes are adopted.

Next up on the agenda is the Action Guide and Next Steps, and that's Tab D, Number 3, and we're going to let Dr. Freeman lead us through that action guide, please.

DR. MATT FREEMAN: Thank you, sir. The first agenda item is the

Biological Review of the Texas Closure. For this item, the Shrimp AP meeting summary and recommendation will be presented to the committee, and the committee is requested to take action and determine if the Texas closure should continue in 2024, and we had the Shrimp AP chair, Ms. Bosarge, who is going to lead us through that discussion.

4 5

#### BIOLOGICAL REVIEW OF THE TEXAS CLOSURE

MS. LEANN BOSARGE: Good morning, everyone. It's good to see you. I'm excited to be here, especially for this Shrimp Committee, because you're actually going to get a lot of presentations and information on two of the major management measures that you actually have for shrimp.

Shrimp, unlike a lot of the other things that you manage, doesn't, I guess, require quite as much attention sometimes, because it's an annual species, and so you don't have your ACLs and quota monitoring and that. However, you do have things like this, which is the Texas closure, and so if staff could pull up the presentation that's background information in the briefing book, and I think the best slide to kind of summarize this for the council would be Slide 6, if you could go to that.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Hold on a second, and so we're having some power problems here, and I was requested to announce that please try to unplug as many laptops as possible, to cut the amperage load on all the breakers for a little bit, and we can get the projectors back up and going.

MS. BOSARGE: All right. Well, that's fine, and we can do it without that slide, and so, just to give you a little background, this management measure, the Texas closure, is something that the council looks at every year and decides whether they're going to continue on with it or not. It's a little different management measure, in that it's not necessarily done for a biological basis, but more so for economic reasons for the fishery.

 Like many things in life, the bigger something is, the more it costs sometimes, right, like a vehicle, and it's the same thing with shrimp, and so this closure allows the shrimp, which the closure generally goes from mid-May out to mid-July, and so the federal waters off the State of Texas are closed, along with the state waters as well, for many years now anyway, and this allows the shrimp to grow to a bigger size before they're harvested, which means that the fishermen that land those shrimp will get hopefully get a higher price for those shrimp, right, and so

it's more economically viable, from a business standpoint, and so the Shrimp AP --

Although the council has done this for many, many years, we always have a robust discussion, and we weigh the pros and cons of that. We did get a presentation from the Science Center, at our Shrimp AP meeting, which is what I was going to show you there, and so Slide 6, if you have it up on your laptops, that slide just kind of shows you the size of the shrimp that were landed last year during the Texas closure, and what you would want to see is fewer of those small-size category shrimp being landed, and that would indicate that the Texas closure, as a management measure for economic reasons, was successful, right, and it was working.

Although some of the data that we received this year was limited, compared to last year, and the AP did have some feedback on that, that we really need to see CPUEs, because, generally, shrimp landings are going down, and so, without the CPUE, we couldn't really make heads or tails of the landings.

However, for the size bins, we felt that was enough information to say that it was still successful, and so, after we got past the Science Center presentation, we moved on to the more general state of the industry, which, as you all know, our industry is essentially in a crisis at this point.

 There are a lot of boats that are tied up, and have been tied up for quite some time now, and so, as fishermen around the table, we had this discussion of, you know, what do we think this year will look like, and we don't see things getting better. However, we all agreed, as fishermen, that the Texas opening — If we were going to be able to make money anywhere this year, going out on a trip to catch shrimp, it would probably be the Texas opening.

Your CPUE is just very high there, and you're catching larger shrimp, and so you're getting more money for them, and so we felt, if we had a shot at being profitable, it would be that Texas opening, which relies on the Texas closure, and so the Shrimp AP, after that discussion, which we always have the flip side as well, and we talk about what if we don't, you know, but we did have a motion that carried, and that motion was to request that NMFS continue with the Texas federal closure in the coming year, in conjunction with the State of Texas closure in 2024, and the motion carried with one abstention, and that's what I have for you.

 CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Ms. Bosarge. Do we have any questions for Ms. Bosarge and the Shrimp AP report for that item? Mr. Gill.

3 4 5

6 7

8

9

10

11 12

13 14

1

2

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm not sure if these questions are for Leann or just generic, but one of my concerns on this question, and this is probably the ninth time I've done this, is that I tend to rubberstamp this, and I suspect that most of us around the table do, and we don't really know the background, the why-for, and Leann provided some information in that regard, but the whole process kind of falls behind is it a good thing, and yes, and let's do it, but we don't base that on good information that says, yes, this really does make sense to me, aside from the fact that Harry or Joe industry, or anybody else, wants it.

15 16 17

18

19

20

2122

23

24

The presentation that has been provided, it seems to me, does not do the job at all, and it doesn't provide -- For example, this is an economic question, and where is the economic information, and where is the shrimp pricing by size, for example, currently? How about things like shrimp size comps, both temporally and spatially, to see what is there, so that the decision is something more than a rubberstamp, and the presentation, as provided, at least Dr. Lowther's presentation, doesn't provide any of that.

252627

2829

30

There's almost nothing there on which to make a rational decision on this question, and so Dr. Lowther asked, at the end of his presentation, what else is there, and a whole bunch, and, if it's an economic question, then there certainly ought to be economic data to support it and justify it. Thank you.

313233

34 35

36

37

38

39

40 41

42

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Gill. Just as a reminder, from the AP report, which we have here from the most discussion, recent meeting, there was some by members, especially from Texas, about the closure, and they talked about the CPUE, as Ms. Bosarge mentioned, and Dr. Lowther said that, in future presentations, that would be included, and so I think we'll get some more information, I guess, the next go-round with this, but, also, there's an anticipation, by businesses in Texas, that that closure is going to take place every year, and it's an economic driver, and so just keep that in consideration as well, and perhaps Dakus could speak more on that.

43 44 45

46

47 48 MR. DAKUS GEESLIN: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Leann, for the presentation. I do have one kind of counter argument, and, when we saw that it's strictly for economic reasons, primarily yes, but we're using the biology to get to those

economics, and the proof is in the pudding, and maybe that's what Mr. Gill is speaking to, that it's been over nine times that you bring this up, and I think because it's been demonstrated that those shrimp do get to bigger sizes, and those bigger sizes are more economically viable within the industry, and so we get to that point.

4 5

I completely agree with the Shrimp AP, and what Leann has brought to the table today, but I would argue that that biology is critical to getting to that economic impact within the fishery, and we certainly support continuing of the Texas closure.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Dakus. Mr. Gill, to that point?

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I don't disagree at all, Dakus, and I think that's part of the equation, but part of this equation is economic in nature, and, for example, we're in an unusual shrimp market position at the moment, and does that change anything? I have no idea, and there's nothing here to tell us, but I would comment, Mr. Chairman, to your comments, that I don't believe I've ever seen economic information on the Texas closure question, as backup, and it's always been just the biology, but not enough of that, because there is no size comps, and there's none of that.

I think what we have is an inadequate document on which to really make a basis, other than, hey, it seems to be a good thing, and let's do it, and we rubberstamp it again, but we're really basing it on very, very little.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so I don't really disagree with anything that's been said, and I think Mr. Gill makes a good point, but I am going to support the Texas closure this year, but I would encourage the Shrimp AP to maybe take a different look at it in the years coming, because what's striking me is the world has changed, and Leann knows that better than anybody else, and so, about thirty years ago, we would have a thousand, or more, boats in the State of Mississippi for an opening, and now we've got about a tenth of that.

We don't have the effort anymore, and I'm just wondering, if the future, if effort keeps dropping off, if this Texas closure really is as effective as it has been in the past, and so I just think, in the future, there needs to be somebody examining that,

and that examination is going to come from what Mr. Gill is talking about. It's going to be a good, robust economic analysis, and so thank you, Mr. Chair.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: All right. Any other comments? Leann.

MS. BOSARGE: Dale, we actually did go through exactly what you're talking about, and there were these two competing forces, as I saw it, that we wanted to debate at the Shrimp AP, and that was, okay, well, so let's play devil's advocate. If we have this many boats tied up right now, generally, right, in the industry, do we need the Texas closure this year, or is the Texas closure even more important as a result of that, and so the fishermen around the table weighed-in heavily on that point, and they said, you know, yes, we have lower effort right now, but, even with those lower efforts, we're having hell turning a profit, and so anything that you can do to make -- Just give us that edge, right, that larger-size shrimp, that's a little bit more money at the dock, and the CPUE that's a little higher, so we can catch them faster, right, than if we didn't have the closure, and those things will make us a little more efficient, and hopefully we can make money.

The Texas boats around the table were very outspoken about this, and they were like, please, you know, we need this, and, although there may be fewer boats -- Like so our boats, a lot of times, travel to the Texas opening, to make that opening, from Mississippi, and you will see boats from Florida, and even from the east coast, during your bumper years, right, when conditions are right, that will make that trip to go to the Texas opening, because it's just that great of an opening.

We doubt we will see that this year. However, we still think it's very important, for those boats that will make the trip, to be profitable, and, to Mr. Gill's point, the AP had the same feedback for the Science Center.

 We're lucky we have Dr. Nance out here in the audience today, and he would always give this presentation to the Shrimp AP, and he not only would give that presentation, which would include CPUEs and lots of other information, but he also had an economic report, that was always in our briefing book, that he would go over as well, where he did what you're talking about, the economic analysis, and he put a lot of work into that.

The Shrimp AP did ask the Science Center, and we said, you know, that's not in our briefing book this year, and we need to see that, and, you know, please pick that back up, but I think any

encouragement that you could give the Science Center would really help the AP drive that point home, and so we had the same concerns.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Ms. Bosarge. I've got General Spraggins and then Dr. Frazer.

GENERAL SPRAGGINS: I would -- Leann, I thank you for what you're doing on this, and I'll you what, that you're right. You know, watching the shrimp seasons, and watching what's going on in Mississippi, just in our little bitty state area, and seeing the size of them, and, obviously, you know, we have to watch, because they'll move out, and we have to still do the shrimp, to where the smaller person can go catch some of them, but, at sixty-cents a pound, it's just not getting it, and, you know, whatever you can do, whatever you all can do, or the Shrimp AP or anything else, and just try to help these people, and I appreciate everything you're doing. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, General Spraggins. Dr. Frazer.

DR. TOM FRAZER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm not on the committee, but I just have a question for Leann. I'm trying to understand kind of the nature of the industry, and the competition with the foreign imports, right, and so, you know, when you look at the size of the shrimp, the white shrimp, in August, right, and so they're in that zero to fifteen bin, right, and so is there a -- What are -- Typically, what do the imports look -- You know, what size bin would they roll in? How much of a competitive advantage is it to the U.S. industry to hold off?

MS. BOSARGE: So I'm probably not the best person to answer this, since I'm not an economist that, you know, sees all the data on imports, but, I mean, generally speaking, from a commonsense standpoint, right, and so the imports, first off, are our biggest competition, and they're not wild-caught, right, and they're raised in a pond, and it's aquaculture.

Therefore, to grow that shrimp to a bigger size, it costs that company more money. Therefore, they have a lower profit, right, and now, in years past, from my perspective, and Dr. Walter, or maybe even Dr. Nance, can weigh-in, but there weren't quite as many of those bigger shrimp on the market, and it was more of a smaller shrimp in that aquaculture market.

Now, I have seen bigger shrimp these days, and I don't know if that's being they're in dire straits as well, and I don't know

what's driving that, but the fact still remains that, the bigger shrimp that we can catch, the more money we will get for them, and so it's still better for us, and so there's that piece of -- Was that -- Generally speaking, what we're up against is a -- I was going to talk to you about this at the end of the committee, when you asked for the rest of the report from the AP, but, essentially, what we're up against, and I'll bring this up, and give you some things that I think the council could do to maybe help the industry.

4 5

There's been a subsidization, by entities that are very powerful, like the World Bank and things like that, of shrimp ponds overseas, for forty or fifty years now, and it's a great way to put people to work in developing countries and bring them out of poverty. That's great. That's good, but, at some point, there has to be an equilibrium.

You can't continue to subsidize that, to the point that you have more shrimp on the market than the world demands, and wants to consume, and I think that's what has happened in our industry at this point. Any downturn in the global economy, just a little blip on the radar, and we have more shrimp supply on the world market than what the world wants to consume, and that is why our industry has crashed, and, until someone in a place of power will say no, the U.S. does not support subsidizing industries overseas that are killing our industry here at home, which these are people on the brink, you know, and that's where we're at, and so — But, anyway, I have some ideas to fix it, and I'm not just going to fuss about it, and so we'll get to that, hopefully, at the end of your committee.

#### CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Strelcheck.

 MR. ANDY STRELCHECK: I mean, this is a good conversation, and, you know, the economic issues are, obviously, far broader than just the Texas shrimp opening, and I appreciate, Bob, your comments, and certainly I think future closures and openings can present some additional economic data, but I would caution that I don't think it's all that simple, and it requires some modeling, and assumptions, and, as you have long pointed out, Bob, right, fishermen behavior is very difficult to predict, especially when we've closed the shrimp fishery, for however many years, and, you know, had this closure in place, but some work could be done there, obviously, to at least provide some additional economic information.

What I did want to note is that Sea Grant, and Gulf States, are preparing for a meeting, in Baton Rouge, at the end of this

month, or early next month, and this will be certainly front and center, in terms of the conversation of the future of the Gulf shrimp industry, and, where we're able to help, and kind of take a whole-government approach, with some of the work that the Science Center is doing, but the other work that other federal agencies are doing, as well as working directly with the industry members, and so more to come on that, but I just wanted to acknowledge that that is certainly taking place, because I think it directly relates to the challenges that Leann is talking about here.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Any other further comments on this? Seeing none, Dr. Freeman, are we able to go to Dr. Lowther's presentation? Is that working?

DR. FREEMAN: Just one moment. Let me check with admin staff.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay, and so the presentation is background information, and Dr. Lowther is not presenting, and I was misunderstanding that, and so the AP gave us a motion, from their meeting, to request that National Marine Fisheries Service continue the Texas federal closure in the coming year, in conjunction with the State of Texas closure in 2024, and, at the AP, that carried with only one abstention. Do we have anyone that would like to move forward with that at the council? Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Based on the AP's recommendation, I would like to move forward and present the AP's motion for council.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. We have a second from Mr. Broussard. Is there any other discussion for this motion? Seeing none, is there any opposition to going forward with the motion? I don't see any, and so the motion passes. Moving on to the next agenda item, Dr. Freeman.

# DRAFT SHRIMP FRAMEWORK ACTION: MODIFICATION OF THE VESSEL POSITION DATA COLLECTION PROGRAM FOR THE GULF OF MEXICO SHRIMP FISHERY DOCUMENT AND PRESENTATION

DR. FREEMAN: Yes, sir. For this next agenda item, the committee will be presented with the draft framework amendment to transition the Gulf shrimp fishery from the expired cELB to a new device collecting vessel position data for the purpose of maintaining effort estimation. Staff will review the draft purpose and need statements and draft alternatives, as well as other potential decisions.

1 2

4 5

The committee last reviewed the draft framework at its April 2023 meeting and decided to hold on further discussion until NMFS conducted side-by-side testing of cELB units with certain cellular vessel monitoring system units and the results of the data being run through the new NMFS shrimp effort algorithm being presented to the committee.

 Those results were presented to the committee at its October 2023 meeting, and the committee then requested to review the draft framework amendment at its April 2024 meeting, following an update on the NMFS early adopter program at its January 2024 meeting.

The committee will also receive the summary recommendations from the March 2024 Shrimp AP meeting. The committee should ask questions and provide staff with further direction for the draft framework amendment.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Freeman. The next step here is Tab D, Number 5(b), and is that correct?

DR. FREEMAN: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Are you ready to go forward with that presentation? Can we do that, technically, or no?

DR. FREEMAN: Yes, that should be fine.

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** Okay.

DR. FREEMAN: Okay, and so this provides the outline of the presentation, and so, as a reminder, we will review the purpose and need statements, which the committee saw last April. Then we'll review the alternatives and review and respond to feedback from the IPT and the Shrimp AP on alternatives. Then we will look at issues that are impacting next steps regarding development of the document, and, lastly, look at a tentative timeline.

All right, and, as a reminder, here for the purpose statement, the purpose is to transition from the expired 3G cellular electronic logbook program to a system that would maintain the council and NMFS' scientific ability to estimate and monitor fishing effort in the Gulf shrimp fishery, while minimizing the economic burden on the industry, to the maximum extent practicable.

 1 2

4 5

The need is to base conservation and management measures on the best scientific information available and to minimize bycatch, to the extent practicable, as required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and minimize interactions with protected species, as required by the ESA.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Freeman, can we pause for a second? We have a question from Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: If you can go back to the purpose statement, and so I just wanted to comment, and so I'm fine with the purpose statement, and I would add that we do need to look at this from the standpoint of minimizing the economic burden on the industry as well as the agency, or the taxpayer, right, and so it's kind of that collective cost of the program as a whole, and so I would suggest adding that to the purpose statement.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you, sir. I made a note of that, and I will bring that to the IPT following the council meeting. Bernie, if we could advance two slides forward, to Action 1, and so this is a note contained with Action 1, before we go into the alternatives, and the types of data, and the amount, as well as the timing of data collection, would not vary between alternatives.

Consistent with current requirements, the permitted vessels selected to participate must also provide the National Marine Fisheries Service with information listed there, and, as set forth in Amendment 13, and 50 CFR, compliance with these requirements, and the requirement to submit vessel position data, is required for permit renewal.

Alternative 1 is the no action, where would maintain the current method to collect vessel position data through the cELB units supplied by NMFS. Prior to December 7, 2020, the owners, or operators, of selected vessels were responsible for the cost of cellular service necessary to transmit the data. Currently, because 3G cellular transmission is no longer possible, NMFS will collect the memory cards from the units via mail.

As a quick reminder for committee members, that is currently being done every six months with NMFS, that they are mailing, to vessel owners, replacement SD cards, and they are taking out the current ones and mailing those back.

Alternative 2 would be to implement a cellular vessel monitoring system requirement for the Gulf shrimp fishery that provides

archived position data compatible with the Science Center's shrimp effort algorithm. If selected by the Science and Research Director, the owner, or operator, of a shrimp vessel with a valid or renewable Gulf shrimp moratorium permit would be required to install a type-approved VMS unit that archives vessel position on a shrimp fishing trip in the Gulf and automatically transmits that data, via cellular service, to NMFS.

4 5

Alternative 3 would be to implement a cELB requirement for the Gulf shrimp fishery that provides archived position data compatible with the Science Center's shrimp effort algorithm. If selected by the SRD, the owner, or operator, of a shrimp vessel with a valid or renewable SPGM would be required to install a NMFS-approved ELB that archives vessel position when on a shrimp fishing trip in the Gulf and automatically transmits those data, via cellular service, to a non-OLE NMFS server. NMFS-approved ELBs would not be type-approved, based on regulations at 50 CFR.

The next couple of slides discuss some of the similarities and differences between Alternatives 2 and 3. In comparing Alternatives 2 and 3, the types of data, the amount and timing of data collection, and the minimum number of position fixes would not vary. It is of note that, as soon as the technical specifications for Alternative 3 that are outlined in Appendix D would be formally adopted by NOAA Fisheries.

 As a reminder, under those alternatives, vessel position is recorded every ten minutes, and the minimum number of position fixes the unit can process would be 14,400, and that would ensure a minimum hundred days of position fixes, which could be stored for long trips outside of cellular range.

In terms of reimbursement, under Alternative 2, currently, VMS reimbursement is available nationally for the purpose costs of the units, while installation, maintenance, and communication costs are covered by vessel owners, and reimbursement is capped at \$950 for programs allowing the use of a cellular VMS. The way that Alternative 3 is structured right now, they would not be eligible for that reimbursement program.

 In terms of data storage, under Alternative 2, under the current national VMS regulations, OLE would maintain final storage of the collected data, to which the Science Center would have access. Under Alternative 3, an approved ELB would operate in the same manner as an approved VMS, but the collected data would be transmitted to a non-OLE NMFS server. OLE would retain

access to this data.

1 2 3

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** Dr. Freeman, could we have a pause for a second? I think Mr. Strelcheck had a question about the previous slide, Alternative 1.

MR. STRELCHECK: I just wanted to note that, I think, with Alternative 2, or even 3, with this early adopters program that the agency has received \$850,000 for, and it's being administered by LGL, that we probably should note that in the amendment, because certainly that is providing some reimbursement to the industry for purchase of these units already.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you for that. We did include some discussion of the early adopter program in this draft, and certainly, once we get into Chapter 4, with the analysis, particularly the economic analysis, that would come into consideration. Vessels that participate in the early adopter program, that may be selected, would not have to purchase units, and so thank you for that.

Bernie, if you could go to the next slide on type-approval, and so, with Alternative 2, a national VMS type-approval process already exists. As noted, with Alternative 3, if the national VMS type-approval process is not followed, the Science Center would need to develop a separate contract for shrimp-specific testing and certification, as well as maintain requirements for vendors on the Science Center shrimp program website. I see a question.

DR. JOHN WALTER: Thanks. I'm not on the committee, but I just wanted to make the comment here about the requirement here then to accept -- To stand up a separate certification process that the Science Center would do, and, given that we're talking about trying to minimize costs, both to the industry as well as to the taxpayer, setting up a separate, and duplicative, process is going to add additional costs.

I believe that all of the early adopter units are type-approved in other fisheries, and the specifications are just set according to the shrimp needs, which would mean that we would just set out what those specifications need to be in the framework action, but the actual hardware, and software, could certainly meet the type-approval in another fishery, which has a couple of benefits, the first one being that the vendors then have access to other fisheries, so that there's an economy of scale, and, two, there is an existing type-approval process that

we don't have to stand up as separate from it, which, as the Science Center, we don't want to be in the business of standing that up.

Then, three, I think we have then the flexibility, within what our needs are here locally, to simply program them and use the features that are desired for this fishery for the data collection, and so I think that's probably something that, if I could recommend sort of a -- There's text that said those would, in previous slides, not be type-approved in other fisheries, and I think that's an extreme position, because they could be type-approved in other fisheries, but just programmed for shrimp, and I think, here, we are mainly crystallizing the concerns of the industry, in terms of how the data is routed, in the differences between 2 and 3, and if we could -- We're exploring how the Science Center can collect the data as part of the early adopter program, but the hardware and software combinations, and how you use it, are just what specifications you use.

I would say, in that previous slide, where it says that they would not be, that maybe we could soften that language, and then, here, that the separate contract -- Maybe we could allow for previously type-approved units to be programmed. Thanks.

DR. FREEMAN: All right. Thank you for that. Bernie, if we could advance to the next slide, and so, last time the council saw the document, last April, there was a request for some feedback from the IPT, in terms of the current wording of Alternatives 2 and 3. In response to that, these are bullet points offered up from the IPT, which is to be consistent with language with shrimp in the South Atlantic, and it simply requires that the VMS be operating, quote, on a trip, and so, in essence, a fishing trip, and not just a shrimp fishing trip.

There were some questions from the IPT, in terms of how we would know whether the trip is for the purpose of harvesting shrimp, as opposed to some other species, and there were some comments that imposing a declaration requirement might be the only way, and so, at this point, before I advance to the next slide, one thing we would be looking for is a committee response to that IPT feedback, whether we should remove or retain the word "shrimp" in the phrase "when on a shrimp fishing trip" in Alternatives 2 and 3. Yes, sir.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I guess my comment, on this one, is that shrimp vessels are rigged out for shrimp, and they've got a lot of gear onboard, and that's what it's for, and so the number of times you would do the expense for going out on

a trip for the pleasure of a fishing trip, or maybe a reef fish trip or something, are few and far between, because you're carrying a lot of stuff that's uniquely designed for shrimp, and so I think the question is fundamentally academic.

Yes, there might be some times that a vessel goes out for other reasons, but, 99.9 percent of the time, they would be going out for shrimp, and so I don't think it's a big issue, and I personally prefer including "shrimp" in there, but I'm perfectly fine with leaving it out, and I do not think we need to impose a declaration requirement to identify this, because it self-identifies, effectively. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Any other comments on that? Dr. Freeman, I guess carry on.

DR. FREEMAN: Okay. Thank you. Bernie, if we could advance to the next slide, and so this was a motion from the Shrimp AP in March. Here, they were requesting that the council amend the language of Alternative 3 in Action 1 and to select Alternative 3, as so amended, as its preferred alternative. There is some language that has a strikethrough, that the AP would like to see removed, which was the part that says "and automatically transmits those data, via cellular service, to a non-OLE NMFS server".

Then we've highlighted the new language inserted by the AP, and so that states that "data shall not be transmitted directly to the NMFS Office of Law Enforcement, but shall instead by transmitted automatically and directly via cellular service to the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center server", and, in the last sentence, specifying that NMFS-approved ELBs for the Gulf shrimp fishery would not be type-approved, based on regulations at 50 CFR. Again, I will pause here, to look for the committee's response to the AP's change to the wording of Alternative 3.

## CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so the intent here is, obviously, on the transmission side, where it goes, as opposed to any other reason, and I thought that we could simplify the first part of the AP's recommendation, and I've got a motion for that, and, Bernie, if you would pull up my shrimp motion. It basically -- My understanding is it says the same thing as the first part, and I would move that to replace it.

If I might, Mr. Chairman, the motion is, in Alternative 3,

replace "non-OLE" with "Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC)", which is the intent of the AP motion, as I see it, but it does it with a whole lot fewer words. It does not address the second recommendation for the Gulf shrimp fishery, but it simplifies, if you will, the required, or, excuse me, the requested AP change to where the data should go, and so I move that we consider this motion.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Do we have a second for that? Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: I'm not sure whether to second it for discussion or to ask a question to Andy at this point. I will second it for discussion, so we can flesh this out.

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** Okay. We have a second. Do we have any other discussion here? Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, it's been a while since we made the previous motion to refer to a non-Office of Law Enforcement server, but I think the intent there was to allow the agency maximum discretion with regard to where this data goes, and, to me, whether it goes to the Science Center, or the Office of Science and Technology, or someplace else that's not the Office of Law Enforcement, I would like to maintain that flexibility, and I think this is overly prescriptive.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so I understand that argument. What I'm trying to do is put forward the AP's motion in a simplified version. Now, whether it's possible or not, and I think Dr. Walter just mentioned that they're looking into that, and it's not clear, at least in my mind, that it's even possible, but it's functionally the same thing as what the AP passed, and I'm continuing that.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Mr. Gill. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, I appreciate that, Bob, but the AP's motion is not the one that's currently in the amendment, right, and so, if we're going to vote on the AP's motion, we need to, obviously, offer that up for consideration, and so I am opposed to your motion.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: So I think I've got a pretty good understanding of this. In a former life, about a hundred years ago, I used to be

a commercial fisherman, and I've been around law enforcement a long time, marine fisheries, and I understand government, and how things work, and how things are set up, and maybe it's set up right now to where the Office of Law Enforcement houses this, but, you know, when it first come out where you could track vessels with GPS systems, that was only used, that I remember, when it first come out, in criminal cases, when you had a violator that violated something, and the judge might impose that we would track that vessel.

4 5

I understand shrimpers now not liking this going to the Office of Law Enforcement. They're participating in a legal activity, and it just feels like they're being tracked by law enforcement, and so I think that's the crux of the matter, but I don't know if we can do anything about it, because I don't know if NOAA's system can accommodate just sending it to certain places, with all the issues that we have with computer security and everything else, and it's just such a complicated thing.

It can't be a deal-killer though. We have to move forward and get what we can collect data from folks, and so I don't know where I stand, but I understand how we got here, and why we're having this discussion, and it would be wonderful if National Marine Fisheries could just tell us, you know, that it is very viable to move it to a different server, and a different location, and that's not a problem, but that's really not what we're hearing, and so thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Mr. Diaz. I think, during the AP meeting itself, there was some conversation about this, and the discussion around the room was that, if law enforcement wanted to get ahold of this information, they could get it anyway, and it didn't have to go directly to law enforcement for them to obtain it. If they need it, they can access it from the Science Center's server in the first place, and that's just how that works. Dr. Freeman, would it be appropriate to have the AP chair come address this, or at least summarize that part now, or should we wait?

DR. FREEMAN: I think, given the conversation, I think that would be appropriate, to hear from the AP chair.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Ms. Bosarge, could you please give us a rundown? Thank you. In the meantime, Mr. Strelcheck, and I think Dr. Walter, had a question, also.

MR. STRELCHECK: Before Leann speaks, just to address Dale's comment, right, and so I don't think we're at a point where

we're deciding between Alternative 2 and Alternative 3. I'm just stating clearly, you know, the flexibility that we would want to see with Alternative 3. I think we're going to have to come back in June, or later, with a comparative analysis of the costs to both the industry and the agency for taking these two approaches, and really look under the hood and determine, obviously, what is the most suitable approach, given these considerations and some of the differences between the two alternatives.

4 5

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: All right, and I agree. I think we're not really at a point of even picking preferreds today, and we still need some data to come in here, and so crafting this correctly is probably the goal for today. Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: Thank you, Chair, and this will be partly a question also, to get the AP chair's thoughts on this, because there is a desire to move the administration of this data from OLE to the NMFS Office of Science and Technology, and that's where the idea of all things data should go through there, because they should have the capacity, and that -- We don't know the timeframe, or when that would happen, but, ideally, that would then allow for the more capacity to keep it within the government, and, Dale, you say you know how the government works, and then you're smarter than I am, because I was hoping that would work a little faster than it has, but it has slowed down a bit.

 If that does happen on a timeframe, say a couple of years in the future, having it say a non-OLE server allows to then say, okay, the Science Center catches it for two or three years, but, as we get down to the future, maybe it then merges to Science and Technology, and, if that were the case, would that seem to be acceptable to the AP, and I guess that's a question that I would like to hear from the chair on. Thanks.

MS. BOSARGE: So I think the AP was kind of coming at it from just the opposite angle from what you're coming at it, and so, when it said "a non-OLE NMFS server", we had the concern that, well, what if somehow this ends up being a program that they say, well, it just says a non-OLE NMFS server, and so it can go to the Office of Law Enforcement, because that's already set up for it to go there, and then we'll just transfer the data to the Science Center after that, as they need it, and we wanted to make it very clear here that this is our scientific data, and we do not want this to turn into weaponized data.

This is for science, and that if law enforcement -- We want our

data to go to the Science Center, and we understand that law enforcement has the ability, when they are working on a case, or they see something that's suspicious, they can go and request that data from the Science Center, but, when it goes automatically to law enforcement, it feels, to a fisherman, as if your data is being weaponized against you, that you're no longer doing this for science, and this is now an enforcement program.

That was our reason, and our rationale, for being very specific and saying that the data shall not be transmitted directly to the NMFS Office of Law Enforcement, but shall instead be transmitted automatically and directly via cellular service to the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center, and, just from a fisherman's perspective -- Like I know you see it as scientific data, but you have to understand that what you're actually seeing is a man's competitive edge. His ability to make a living is what you're putting on that screen for so many people to see.

Without the knowledge that he has here, because you can't go to college and be a shrimper, and you have to be on the water for twenty, thirty, forty years, understanding when to go and where to go, and, when you put that information on the screen, which is what you get with this data -- You know, when we're going, and where we're going, and that's how you catch shrimp, along with gear and everything else, but, still, that's the key, right, and that's what that man makes his living upon. That's his private information, in his mind, that allows him to have a career as a commercial fisherman, to support his family, and so we are very protective of it, and we do not want it going out to more people that it needs to go to.

When you send it to OLE, and I have nothing against law enforcement, and hopefully they safeguard it, but, still, the risk is magnified, and it not only goes to NMFS OLE, but they have state partners that also see that information, and so it's just being broadcast to a wider group of people that it wasn't meant for. They can get it if they need it, but it shouldn't be carte blanche, and so that's what we were getting at there, Bob.

That's why we were very specific to say it will not go to OLE, and it will go to the Science Center, and we didn't push that issue as much before, because, before, we had not actually tried to send the data to the Science Center, but, with the early adopter program, and some of the testing that's gone on, we've seen, at least from a desktop testing perspective, that we can send the data straight to the Science Center, and, from what I

understand, the early adopter devices that are offshore on boats -- Those are being transmitted directly to the Science Center now, and so we felt it was time that we could go ahead and say that, yes, we feel that this can be done, and let's put that in there, and let's make it clear that that's we want in that alternative.

4 5

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Ms. Bosarge. Do we have any other further comments, or discussion, on this motion? I think what Mr. Gill has provided sort of cleans up the version from the AP, and so, in essence, also, if you're looking at the AP motion, from their report, it removes "the data shall not be transmitted directly to the NMFS Office of Law Enforcement". Then it essentially replaces that with going to the Southeast Fisheries Science Center as well, and so, looking at the two different versions here, it's a little confusing, but I think that cleans it up, and so I tend to agree with it. Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: I will just say that the difference between a non-OLE server and the Southeast Fisheries Science Center could be fairly substantial in cost differential, and I say that because, if indeed the Office of Science and Technology can take over administration of this data, then it would mean that the Science Center doesn't have to do it entirely on its own when we go operational, and so, when we do that cost-benefit analysis, by moving to only the center, then, in June, or August, when we get this cost-benefit, it's going to probably be an additional cost, because of that, versus stating that it may be a preference that it go to the Science Center, and that would allow for at least the cost-benefit analysis to be considered that maybe Science and Technology could take that on.

I didn't hear an answer, from the AP chair, of whether it was acceptable if the Office of Science and Technology gets that data, but, because what I did hear was the confidentiality, and the fact that that is privileged information that that fisherman has, that there's a really strong incentive that that not get out, and that that be preserved, which is why we have these standard data processes to preserve that, which is where Science and Technology has the bandwidth to do it.

 For our Science Center to do that in perpetuity, we do that with other systems, but, because the burden of maintaining that integrity of the data gets higher and higher over time, it's going to potentially have -- We're going to have to factor in the cost of maintaining a system with strict confidentiality and protections from that data getting out. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Walter. Maybe a substitute motion might be in order going along here. Mr. Gill.

2 3 4

5

7

8

9

10 11

12

13 14

15

16

17

1

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so, to Dr. Walter's MR. GILL: point, the only options that are currently on the table are the old mechanism to OLE or, potentially, although this is not certain, to the Science Center, and getting it to S&T -- Is it possible in the future, and maybe, ultimately, where we go, but I don't think this motion obviates that, and, if that should come to pass, and that's probably a big if, that this could be changed by the council at that time to allow that, right, and this is not in perpetuity, and this is where we are today, and the avenues that we have in front of us, those options, and so I don't think the argument that, well, maybe it's going to go somewhere else in the future bears on this motion, because they're not an option, currently, and, yes, that might be the best place, in the future, where the data should go, and deal with it then, if that occurs.

18 19 20

21

22

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Gill. Any further comments on this motion on the board? In that case, we'll see if anyone is opposed to this motion. Mr. Strelcheck, and so we have one in opposition. The motion passes. Mr. Gill.

232425

2627

2829

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so I would like to ask Dr. Walter to comment on the second recommendation from the AP relative to the comments he made earlier, and, to put it in the proper context, about appropriateness from the agency point of view, if that changed, and that is the addition of "for the Gulf shrimp fishery".

30 31 32

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Strelcheck.

33 34

35

36

37

MR. STRELCHECK: I guess my view of that is it's not a needed clarification, because this is in the shrimp plan amendment in the first place, and so I feel like that's just providing a clarification for the whole program, but we're dealing with shrimp here, specifically.

38 39 40

41

42

The bigger question is, well, if it's not going to fall under those type-approval regulations, what is it going to fall under, and that's the new process that has to be thought through, and someone has to manage.

43 44

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. With no other comments, Dr. Freeman, can you move us -- I'm sorry. Dr. Walter.

47 48

DR. WALTER: The question from Mr. Gill was on the last

sentence, NMFS type-approved ELBs for the Gulf shrimp fishery, which is the additional language, would not be type-approved, based on regulations, and I will reiterate that all three devices that are a part of the early adopter program are type-approved, I believe, based on these regulations, but for other fisheries, and so presumably this would preclude them from being used, because of the way that I read this.

4 5

I think that's problematic in the language, because I think we've solved the concerns about where the data goes, which is the major one, and then the other things, about like two-way communication, et cetera, are how you use it, and that's specified in the framework, and so I will say that that's probably not necessary, and working against us, to have that statement in there, and I would recommend some consideration that maybe it be removed from precluding these devices that are actually already implemented in the early adopter program. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Froeschke.

DR. FROESCHKE: John, can you explain why this process seems to be different with regard to the type-approval than others? For example, the SEFHIER, I thought it had to be specifically type-approved for that fishery, prior to doing any of this, and there was no blanket one, and I'm struggling to understand why the difference.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I think that's where this issue has kind of come about, is we did not have type-approval standards for cellular VMS devices, when SEFHIER emerged, and some of the other programs around the country emerged, and so the agency took the time to develop new type-approval standards, that include both satellite and cellular VMS, but you're right.

 When we now approve these devices, we approve them for the fishery specifically, under that umbrella of those type-approval standards, right, and so I agree with John's comment that we seem to have kind of learned a lot, in the last year, and we have now type-approved units, that have been type-approved for other fisheries, that likely will fall under our current type-approval standards, but we would be precluding those from use if we went with Alternative 3.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Gill.

 MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so I think that makes good sense, but one of the reasons for that sentence is to differentiate it from Alternative 2, and so perhaps there is different language that we could use to point out that it's not the same as VMS, and I would like to work with Dr. Walter to find that language for Andy, if he so chooses, to find that language, so that we can note the difference between Alternative 2 and 3 in its entirety, to the extent we can. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, I apologize, because I feel like I'm a broken record with this topic over the years, but, to me, there is no difference between a cellular ELB and a cellular VMS, with the exception of where the data goes and how it's type-approved, right, and the devices themselves are going to transmit data in the same manner, right, and so it's really we're making a distinction which I think is not really a difference in the equipment or the transmission technology.

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** Okay. Any further comments, before we move on? Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: I'm happy to work further, but I almost think that striking the last sentence would do the job, or it could be simply "could be type-approved, based on regulations", and, if we were to say "could", it would leave them open to using those, or, if an additional separate process were indeed possible to stand up, it would also -- Because the Alternative 3 does specify that the Science Center stands up a separate process, but the Science Center could say, well, they're already 99 percent approved in other fisheries, and so we're going to say that actually we're going to approve it as well, and give our stamp of approval, but simply saying "could be type-approved" would allow that, and I think correct this, right now, prohibition on the type-approved ones being used.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Dr. Walter. I know that Dr. Walter is not on the committee, but, if anybody would want to consider posing a motion to make that amendment to Alternative 3, we could do that now. Mr. Strelcheck, did you have a comment related to that?

MR. STRELCHECK: I do, and, you know, if it's appropriate, I would love to have the AP chair come up and talk to this point, because, when she was on the council, I know that there were a lot of concerns about the specifics of the type-approval process, and so I would love to know if the AP, or the AP

members, have kind of concerns with regard to that type-approval process, based on what we've learned from the early adopter program.

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** Okay. Ms. Bosarge, would you be able to help us out with that, briefly, please?

MS. BOSARGE: Thanks, and so we actually kind of went through this same discussion at the AP, when we read it at first, and we were worried the same thing, right, that this would preclude —Because some of the early adopter devices that we're putting on the boats are type-approved for other fisheries, right, and so we thought, oh, well, does this mean that we won't be able to use them, but then, as we read this, you notice that it says "NMFS-approved ELBs for the Gulf shrimp fishery would not be type-approved, based on those regulations".

Well, that's fine, because you don't have any VMS regulations specific for the Gulf shrimp fishery, and so you wouldn't have any VMS that's been type-approved. If you chose -- If this council implements Alternative 3, right, which is not the VMS alternative, but the device that would transmit to the Science Center, we wouldn't have a VMS regulation for the Gulf shrimp fishery, and, therefore, you wouldn't have any devices that are type-approved VMSs for the Gulf shrimp fishery. Therefore, there is no preclusion for any of those devices that we're using right now.

Those are type-approved for other fisheries, and so this says NMFS approved ELBs for the Gulf shrimp fishery would not be type-approved, based on those regulations, and they wouldn't. They would be type-approved based on regulations in a different section of the code, and, in fact, I think staff -- Matt, you will have to find it for me, and staff actually went in and said, in the document itself, in the text, that if the council chooses to move forward with Alternative 3, that type-approval specifications would likely be codified in Section, whatever that number is, of the regulations.

 If you're looking for a way to fix it, if you don't like it the way it is, which I don't think there's a preclusion the way it is, but, if you do, you could change that 50 CFR 600.1501 to the other number that's listed in the text of this document, and I just couldn't find it on the fly real quick for you. Sorry.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Ms. Bosarge. Any further questions for the Shrimp AP chair regarding that? Seeing none, I think that part that you're talking about, in the text, is

that the Southeast Fisheries Science Center would need to develop a separate contract for shrimp-specific testing and certification, as well as maintain requirements for vendors on the Southeast Fisheries Science Center shrimp program website. In addition, NMFS may need to add the Gulf shrimp approval specifications to regulations in 50 CFR Part 622(c), is what you were discussing, right? Okay. Just for reference. Okay. Back to Dr. Freeman, please.

4 5

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you. Bernie, could we go to the next slide, and so the next section of the presentation addresses some issues that may impact next steps for development of the document. Here, the Shrimp AP has identified some issues, throughout this process, some of which still need clarification and which would impact the analyses in the draft framework action.

The first relates to type-approval concerns, and so there's been some discussion already, such as what will type-approval look like, under Alternatives 2 versus 3, and the AP has heard that type-approval for specific fisheries, in this case the shrimp industry, would not be done until after the council takes final action. The type-approval process listed in Alternative 2 is at the national level, and it was not designed with the shrimp industry in mind, for instance scientific data collection, rather than for enforcement.

 There was a question of if are units type-approved for use in the early adopter program, meaning the national type-approval process from Alternative 2, or what are they based on, and then, lastly, until the type-approval process is determined, costs to vessel owners/operators, under Alternatives 2 and 3, will likely have to based on units and cellular monthly services from the early adopter program. If there's no questions there, or any responses -- I see a hand from Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: I guess there's a number of questions there, I think, that maybe I can try to provide some clarity for, and I don't have all the answers, but I think that there is, at least from what would type-approval look like under Alternatives 2 and 3, and remember that type-approval, under the existing VMS system, is for getting reimbursement for those units, and then Option 3 would be outside of that reimbursement process, and so -- But Option 2, using the existing type-approval, according to all the VMS program specifications, would still, as long as there is funds available, allow it to be reimbursed.

The process for type-approval between the two -- One would use

existing NMFS, and the other one would have the Science Center stand something up, and, as I said before, the Science Center could do this expensively, and have to stand up a completely new testing system, or the Science Center could say, if that unit met type-approval in another fishery, then it can be -- The specifications can meet the framework action, and there wouldn't necessarily need to be a, quote, unquote, new type-approval. That would be sort of the easier way of it's meeting the framework action specifications of this council.

4 5

Then, in terms of it is -- The third one, are units approved for use in early adopter, meeting the national type-approval process, they are in other fisheries, because they went through for some other fisheries, and so they have all of the bells and whistles that are needed to meet that, but we just won't necessarily use all those bells and whistles for shrimp, and then costs to vessel owners, under Alternative 3, will have to be based on units, and, yes, that's the cost-benefit analysis that we're going to do as we further evaluate the IPT process and the cost to the fishery and the cost to the agency and the taxpayer. Those are the numbers that are going to be brought to this council for you to make that final decision. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Walter. Back to you, Dr. Freeman.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you, sir. Bernie, if we could move to the next slide, and so this deals with the recipient of data transmission, again an issue that's already been discussed this morning, and so questions here were will OLE continue to be the direct recipient of data transmission, under Alternative 2, or will it shift to the Science Center or the Office of Science and Technology?

Through this whole process, the Shrimp AP has emphasized that this data is collected for scientific purposes, and not for enforcement purposes, and so the Science Center should be direct recipient, and this is one of the distinctions in Alternative 3, and I think there's been sufficient discussion on that issue, but I pause there, if there are any additional questions, for comments. Okay.

The last deals with the breadth of data collection, and so the overarching question here is will units be on a sample of shrimp vessels, or will it be a census, and so, if a census is conducted, then all vessels, including those from the early adopter program, would be part of the data collection program. However, not all volunteers from the early adopter program might

be selected, if a random sample is implemented from Alternatives 2 or 3.

The other sub-bullets here is that a range for social and economic analyses will have to be conducted, since it's unclear the number of vessels that will have to be included for data collection, as well as the number of vessels for inclusion that may have units already installed through the early adopter program. The number of vessels that will need to pay for units may also be affected by the new \$850,000 in congressional funding in 2024 towards this data collection program, and this is in addition to the \$850,000 from last year, if those funds also go to the early adopter program, and so I will pause there, to see if there's comments, or discussion.

#### CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: I think the discussion that probably needs to be better fleshed out is how that representative data collection process happens, in terms of, ideally, every vessel -- Like the way we do observer coverage is every vessel has a potential of being selected, and then, if selected, they carry an observer, and the census would be every vessel is part of collecting the data all the time, and there is two different options. One is we certainly need representative, which could be a random sample, but, in that random sample, that eventually means that everybody may get called on to carry this, which means that they would have to have those units onboard.

A census means that everyone gets it all at once and collects the data, and I think we have to think about what some of the needs are going to be in the future, and two particular endangered species considerations that are probably raising the need, and the bar, for spatially-explicit effort data are smalltooth sawfish and giant manta rays, that seem to be relatively spatially confined in where the interactions are, but it also might mean that we need to get that fine-scale data, in order to understand those interactions and to be able to get enough quality data to mitigate any issues there, and so that might mean more spatial-explicit data.

 The absence of having that means that we would have to extrapolate effort estimates to a larger spatial area, with the limited observer coverage we have, which I think that's telling us probably that we're looking at more coverage, rather than less, going into the future.

We also have the biological opinion for sea turtles that says

that we to cap effort equal to or greater than the last ten years, and so probably we need to further explore the cost-benefit of the census, versus a random sample, and, obviously, the early adopter program is helping us, in terms of getting a lot of units and effort collected right now, but that's probably something that should be a directive to the IPT team, to explore that and bring that back with the cost-benefit analysis that they'll be doing for the other aspects. Thanks.

4 5

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: I mean, I like that idea, and I think it would be good to have the IPT work with the Science Center and bring something back to us at a future meeting. You know, with the language as it's currently written, right, it's if selected by the Science Center Research Director, which that's Clay, and the challenge, obviously, with that is, if it's not a census, and I'm not recommending a census, is that you're going to be continually in a position where boats are going to selected that don't have these devices, and then it has to get installed, or be selected, and so they have the equipment, but we aren't necessarily going to be using it, if it's a randomized sample, right, and so I think some more consideration needs to be at least given to how we do that, how do we actually get that kind of randomized sample, so that it's representative of the industry as a whole.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Strelcheck. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so the old ELB system was a random sample, and the same language, right, of if chosen, et cetera, and so I'm not sure that I see the rationale for really considering a census, since the ELB program, as I recall, was perfectly satisfactory for the Science Center's needs. Is more better in this case? Yes, and a census is better, and, yes, but it costs more, and blah, blah, blah.

 From the standpoint of where we were, to where we're trying to go to, the old program worked very well, and it was different gear, and different costs involved, but, nevertheless, that was a fine-working system, and so I'm hard-pressed to seriously consider a rationale for a census, if the old program worked, and why a similar program for the new units wouldn't also work, and, yes, there is some more issues on the table currently, but sawfish has been on the table for a long time, and so there's nothing new there either, and so my inclination is that where we want to be is a random sample and not seriously consider a census.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Gill. Any follow-up to that comment at all? None? Okay. Moving on, Dr. Freeman.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you. Bernie, if we could move forward to the next slide, and so this is a tentative timeline that we've got for the committee, which is to bring the draft framework action back to the council at its August meeting, and then, behind the scenes, we would prepare Chapter 3 of the draft framework action and discuss with the IPT if it's possible to also prepare Chapter 4, with the current information, and then the council would look at selecting the preferred alternatives once we have the analyses completed in Chapter 4. I will pause there, to see if there's any feedback on that.

All right. Then, Bernie, if we could move forward, and an additional motion from the AP, that does relate to the matter at-hand in the draft framework action, is that the Shrimp AP recommends that the council request NMFS adopt the following for utilizing the Fiscal Year 2024 priorities appropriation for ELB development and implementation, and they listed three priorities here. The first is sufficient funding to ensure that the Science Center server has sufficient capacity to receive and store shrimp fishery vessel position data. Secondly, develop a statistically-robust design for distributing units to a representative portion of the fleet that would be comparable to the last ten years. Third, cover the costs of providing units and cellular service to those shrimp vessels, pursuant to the early adopter program.

As mentioned earlier, this is a separate pool of money from the \$850,000 that went towards development of a shrimp data collection program last year, and so I will pause here, to see the committee's response to the Shrimp AP's motion.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The last bullet asked for our response, and so I would like to hear the agency's response, before we consider ours.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Walter.

 DR. WALTER: For one thing, we're really pleased to get this additional \$850,000, and this is great. This, I think, is going to allow us to really bump-up the early adopter program, with substantial additional funding, to get a lot more vessels. We are hearing a fairly good response from the industry to this,

and a lot of vessels are interested in this, and this allows us, I think, to probably double, if not more than that, the coverage, and I think we're at a hundred or so vessels that have expressed interest, with this additional funding, and I would like to hear, from this council, whether they agree with the AP.

I think, as a Science Center, we've talked about this, and I think that this is actually spot-on, in terms of how we would allocate the funds to do this, and, one, we heard sufficient funding for us to evaluate whether a server can be set up, and then whether that can be done in perpetuity, and then develop the robust design for distributing the units to a representative portion of the fleet, which I think is what we were talking about before, is how do we get to representative, and then cover the cost of providing the units for the early adopter, with as much funding as we can do that early adopter, to get more units out there, and so we actually agree with this. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, DR. Walter. With the original \$850,000, on the onset, there were administrative costs that had to be pulled out of that, obviously, to operate the program, and do you suspect that there would also be administrative costs that would need to come out of this \$850,000 as well, and would they be similar to the amount pulled out the first time, or --

DR. WALTER: Yes, we would have to take the normal standard administrative costs, where we would probably not need as much for the programming support, because we've already been able to set that up, and so I think that would allow us to pass fairly substantial additional monies for the early adopter program. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Dr. Walter. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for that, Dr. Walter. That's good to hear, and this may be an unfair question, but what's your knee-jerk reaction to the allocation amongst those priorities? Where do you see the money going, and perhaps that would be best addressed to the council, but I think that's also a question, so that everybody gets the picture of, at the end of the day, that, oh, you didn't give any money to whatever, and can you answer that now, or can we address it in Full Council?

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: Well, I try not to have knee-jerk reactions, and I think that the helpful thing to do is to interpret the

congressional language, and I think, if the AP had the benefit of having someone who can interpret that language quite well interpret that for the AP, to put this motion ahead of it, which I think signals the intent of that language, which was to ensure that there's server capacity, so that Option 3 is as viable as it can be, and as cost-effective as it can be, and then ensure that we get that statistically-robust design for the units, et cetera, and then, for what's left over, cover the cost of additional implementation of the EAP, and so I'm assuming we don't have to have a knee-jerk reaction, and we can say we're following the will of Congress, as directed to do, by following this. Thanks.

4 5

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: A follow-up, Mr. Gill?

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Well, with that in mind, I would move that the Shrimp AP motion, starting with "the council", as the motion for consideration by the committee.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Diaz seconds. Okay. Any further discussion on the motion on the board? Seeing none, anyone opposed to the motion currently as written on the board? I guess we probably need to read this out loud, right? Okay.

The motion stands as the council requests that National Marine Fisheries Service adopt the following priorities for utilizing the Fiscal Year 2024 \$850,000 appropriation for electronic logbook development and implementation: 1) sufficient funding to ensure the Southeast Fisheries Science Center server has sufficient capacity to receive and store shrimp fishery vessel position data; 2)develop a statistically robust design for distributing units to a representative portion of the fleet that would be comparable to the last ten years; 3)cover the cost of providing units and cellular service to those shrimp vessels, pursuant to the early adopter program.

 I would suggest that we receive the second "sufficient" in Number 1. It seems redundant, and we could say "sufficient capacity to receive and store shrimp fishery vessel position data". Is the seconder okay with modifying that? Mr. Diaz? Okay. Any other comments? Anyone opposed to the motion, as written? No opposition, and the motion passes. Mr. Strelcheck.

MR. STRELCHECK: Just, for the record, note that I abstained, since it's requesting NMFS.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Strelcheck abstains. Dr. Frazer.

DR. FRAZER: Thanks, Chris, and so I'm not sure who I'm going to ask this question of, but -- And I'm not on the committee, but I'm trying to think through this philosophically, because, ultimately, I will have to vote on this, right, and so what I'm -- You know, this motion relates to a congressional appropriation, and an interpretation of that congressional language, right, resulted in these three bullet points.

4 5

That first bullet point essentially takes the position that Congress, right, is assuming that the data collection, and storage system, is already going to go to the Science Center, which bears on the discussion this committee had earlier, and so I just want to know if that's the intent of Congress, and is it an implicit intent of Congress that the data collection, and storage, bypass the OLE thing, and that's what I want to ask, very specifically.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Well, I am no attorney, but I did sleep at the Gulf States State Park last night, but I will defer to Ms. Levy on that.

MS. MARA LEVY: I'm trying to just think about the question. I mean, I have to go back and look at the language in the act, but this whole implicit thing -- I mean, I don't think it's -- I mean, you can do things related to data collection, and I don't -- I guess I'm just trying to think about how to answer the question, because I'm not exactly sure what you're asking, and are you asking does the Magnuson Act have specific language?

DR. FRAZER: No, and I'm asking, very specifically, Mara, whether or not -- If I was to interpret this language, right, coming from Congress, right?

MS. LEVY: You're talking about what's in the appropriations act?

DR. FRAZER: Yes.

39 MS. LEVY: Got it. I would have to look at it. I need the 40 language, and I don't have it right in front of me, but maybe 41 Andy does.

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** So maybe this is something we bring back at 44 Full Council, if you think that would be appropriate. Mr. 45 Strelcheck, are you okay with that?

MR. STRELCHECK: We'll look at the language, and so there's a couple of things also to consider, right, and one of which is

short-term funding by Congress, right, and the other is whether or not there's also an intent by Congress to provide any sort of long-term funding to sustain this, going forward, and I will note that, in the President's budget for 2025, the recommendation is to eliminate this \$850,000, and so just a heads-up there.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Freeman and then Mr. Diaz.

DR. FREEMAN: Thank you. In terms of the language, one of the Shrimp AP members had sent me that information prior, and, in it, it refers to the transmittal of the scientific shrimp fishing effort data via cellular service to NMFS, and so it does not specifically say whether it's to the Science Center or to OLE or to any other specific part of NMFS. I will add, if anyone so cares to further peruse through it, in the Shrimp AP summary, in a footnote, there is a link to the appropriations language, and it also references the specific page with that language, if anyone wants to look at it further.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: So there's a little "2", I guess, subset in the report, and it says page 41 of the Fiscal Year 2024 Senate Appropriations Committee Report, blah, blah, and it has the link on the bottom. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Given Andy's remarks, I would hope it's the plan of the Science Center, as they make the determination of how that \$850,000 should be allocated, that they will share that with the council at the next meeting of the Shrimp Committee and the council.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: To Tom's point, and I understand that Tom is just asking the question, and getting his mind how to vote at Full Council, but I don't think the council -- We're just requesting, and we're not demanding, or have anything that ties NOAA's hands to do anything that's in conflict with the congressional language, and so we're requesting. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Point well taken, and I agree with that. Any further conversation? Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: Yes, and so, just on the timing of the execution of this \$850,000, and I think it's helpful to get this information from what the council may choose to recommend, I don't know that there will be an AP meeting that we could bring that budget back to them before we would want to execute these funds, and so,

previously, we brought it before the AP, and we had extensive discussions, and so I guess what I would say, before -- To set appropriate expectations, it's that we would like to execute these funds fairly soon, and we're well into this fiscal year, which would mean probably not getting it before an AP, and so that's just probably more the reality, that we would then have to wait, if we were to get it before the next AP, unless there was some need for a separate special AP to vet this, and I think we're pretty close, in terms of -- You know, we've got this directive, and that would allow us to set a workplan, and to execute it, and that would be at least timely, in terms of allowing us to proceed with the early adopter program. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Walter. Any other comments regarding this motion that we passed? Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so we were not planning to convene the Shrimp AP again to discuss this, and so we will -- If this passes at Full Council, we'll draft a letter, and send it to you all, and hope to get an update after you have fleshed out the budget and other things, and bring it back to the council, and then the AP later on.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Moving on, the next agenda item is going to be -- I'm sorry. Dr. Freeman.

DR. FREEMAN: I did want to just ask one last thing of the committee. As mentioned, there was a separate pool of \$850,000 last year, and so I did want some feedback as well if the committee/council would be interested, at some point, in receiving a final update on how those funds were spent, and, if so, that's something that we can request.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Do we need a motion for that, Dr. Freeman, or is that just --

DR. FREEMAN: Just feedback, just general feedback, would be fine, and I don't necessarily need a motion, but, if that's something that committee members would be interested in, that's something that I can email with the Science Center and make that request.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Diaz.

MR. DIAZ: I think, the next time the Shrimp Committee meets at the council, that would be a good presentation to have, a short presentation.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Freeman, would you prefer to tie that with the August meeting, when we're getting the document back for picking preferreds?

DR. FREEMAN: I think that would be a good idea, to have that at the same time.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay, and so now we're going to Agenda Item VII, right, and we're leapfrogging VI, and Dr. Mike Travis will be on virtual?

## UPDATE ON NUMBER OF VALID AND RENEWABLE GULF SHRIMP PERMITS AND DISCUSSION OF MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

DR. FREEMAN: Yes, sir, and I will read the action guide item for that first. Here, the committee will be presented with information regarding the number of valid and renewable Gulf shrimp permits. Amendment 17B established two important provisions related to the number of valid and renewable Gulf shrimp moratorium permits.

The first provision sets the minimum threshold number of SPGM permits for the fishery at 1,072, and the second provision states that, if the number of valid and renewable SPGM permits hits 1,175, the council will form a review panel to review the details of a permit pool and other options.

The committee should consider the information presented, ask questions, and determine if a review panel needs to be formed, at this time, or if other action is needed, and so we have Dr. Travis on the webinar for that presentation.

DR. MIKE TRAVIS: Good morning, everyone.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: All right, Dr. Travis. We have the presentation up here, whenever you're ready.

DR. TRAVIS: I'm sorry, and that's not my presentation. That's Kyle's presentation. Okay. There we go. First, I want to apologize for not being there in-person, as I planned, and I'm just not physically capable of traveling right now, and so hopefully, you know, we'll get through this presentation and cover all the necessary material.

In this presentation, I will be discussing the Gulf shrimp moratorium permits and various provisions that were passed in Amendment 17B to the Gulf Shrimp FMP.

With respect to the number of valid Gulf shrimp moratorium permits, you will see, in the table at the bottom of the slide, that the number of valid permits in each year was relative stable from 2015 to 2020. There was some reduction. The average number of permits that terminated each year averaged about fourteen during that time, but still relatively stable.

Unfortunately, NMFS cannot currently provide annual counts of Gulf shrimp permits in 2021 to 2023, at this time, due to ongoing improvements that we're making to the permits database. We are hoping that those improvements will be resolved by this summer.

However, the Permits Office was able to provide a current estimate of the number of valid, or renewable, permits, as of April 1. That number is now 1,282, and so, over the three-plus years, we have lost about 118 permits, and so that means we're now losing around thirty-nine permits per year, rather than only fourteen, and, you know, the assumption is that that's being driven by the poor economic conditions in the fishery.

Provisions in Amendment 17B, the first provision sets the minimum threshold number of valid and renewable permits in the fishery at 1,072, and so we are still well -- You know, well away from that particular threshold, and this particular number was based on the predicted number of active permitted vessels that were needed to attain aggregate OY in the offshore fishery.

Now, aggregate OY accounts for various economic, ecological, and social factors, consistent with the National Standard 1 Guidelines, and examples of those factors would include catch per unit of effort, landings, sea turtle bycatch, and juvenile red snapper bycatch.

Now, the second provision in Amendment 17B states that, if the number of valid and renewable Gulf shrimp permits hits 1,175, the council will form a review panel to review the details of a permit pool and other options, and that panel will consist of Shrimp AP members, SSC members, NMFS and council staff.

Now, if the number of permits reaches the minimum threshold number of Gulf shrimp permits, which, again, that was 1,072, any permits that are not renewed within one year of the expiration date of the permit will be converted to what we ended up calling a Gulf shrimp reserve pool permit and then go into a Gulf shrimp vessel permit reserve pool for possible reissuance.

Now, these Gulf shrimp reserve pool permits will not be issued

until eligible requirements are developed, and implemented, through subsequent rulemaking, through a new council amendment, and so the main point there is 17B did not establish those eligibility requirements, and that would have to be done in a new amendment.

One of the other provisions that was established in 17B was we established aggregate OY, and this was discussed a fair amount at the recent Shrimp AP meeting, and so that document established aggregate OY at around 85.76 million pounds, and that's in tail weight, and it's for the offshore fishery. Now, offshore landings, as you will see in the subsequent slide, have been well below that level in each year from 2019 to 2022, and we strongly believe that it will be again in 2023, based on preliminary data. It's also important to keep in mind that the actions in 17B relied on data from 1990 to 2014.

Now, the data points, which, again, I will show you in a minute, but the data points in 2021 and 2022 are outside the bounds of the data that was used to generate the yield curve, as well as other models that were used as a basis for the actions in 17B, and that includes how many permitted vessels and active permitted vessels that we think are needed to attain effort at aggregate OY.

Now, specifically, what we'll show here in a minute is offshore effort is lower than at any point we saw from 1990 to 2020. However, CPUE is higher, compared to any -- Now, this suggests the stocks may, and I want to emphasize "may", have become more productive, or the actual fleet may have become more technically efficient.

This is the yield curve that was estimated for Amendment 17B, and you will see that the data points are in that upper part of the curve, whether on the declining part or the increasing part, but these recent two data points, in 2021 and 2022, are way down in the lower-left portion of that graph, and so they are far removed from the data points from 1990 to 2014, and, actually then going through 2020.

This table illustrates it a little bit differently, and so this table provides the estimates of offshore landings, offshore effort, and CPUE for 2015 to 2022. Now, you will see, in the landings table, and this is offshore landings, over the last four data points that I put in red to illustrate that they are well below the aggregate OY that the council established in 17B.

Again, we expect that to still be the case in 2023, if not more

so, and then, for offshore effort, the last two data points, those levels of offshore effort we have not seen previously, at least not from 1990 forward, and the same with the CPUE values for 2021 and 2022. Those are the highest CPUEs we've seen in the offshore fishery since 1990, and, in fact, that part of it is probably a good thing, for the vessels that are still fishing, because it allowed them to continue operating, from an economic perspective, and so we don't have a catch rate problem in the fishery.

4 5

Recommendations, NMFS will closely monitor the number of valid and renewable permits, as well as the rate of decline, to see how close we're getting to that 1,175 threshold, and we're now just a little over a hundred permits away from that. The council should request periodic updates, for example in October, for what I assume will be the next Shrimp AP meeting, and at the November council meeting, and, by that time, we expect that we will have those annual counts of permits for 2021 to 2023, as well as an update on the current number of valid and renewable permits.

Third, as the permit count approaches the 1,175 threshold, the council should consider when to create, and populate, the review panel, and then, lastly, if the council pursues a plan amendment to look to determine the eligibility requirements for reserve pool permits, and offshore landings in 2023 are below aggregate OY, which they definitely will be, and, third, offshore effort and CPUE in 2023 are outside the bounds of the 1990 to 2004 data as well, then the council should also reconsider the actions of 17B, and particularly the empirical basis for those actions, and that's all I have, and I'm open to taking questions. Thank you very much.

 CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Dr. Travis. We appreciate the presentation. You always do a great job of explaining this stuff, in a very explicit form, and I have one technical question, and then I will field it to the rest of the committee here, and the 1,175, I guess, threshold, as we're looking at it here, can you -- Is there a proportional reduction, over time, that would be able to give us some sort of target date when you would expect that it would fall below that, or is there really no discernable pattern as to how that reduction is happening?

**DR. TRAVIS:** I just wanted to confirm that -- Was that question for me?

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: You're breaking up a little bit, but the question was, the threshold of 1,175, is there a pattern, or a

rate of reduction, that's proportional to be able to determine an expected date as when that threshold would be met?

DR. TRAVIS: It's a good question. I don't know that we have the ability to predict that, and that's why I recommended that the council check back in, late this year, because I think we'll be getting close, but I'm assuming the council doesn't wait until after we go past that threshold to start creating, and populating, the review panel.

It's a little hard to tell, because of some issues that we've been having with the permits data, and the rate of decline has been fluctuating, likely as economic conditions have been fluctuating, but I certainly wouldn't expect the termination rate to decrease, based on what I'm hearing from the industry, because it doesn't sound like the economic conditions are getting any better, and so, unfortunately, I can't give you an exact answer to that. I think we will know better by later in the year, and we might be able to give you a predication, at that time, with more data.

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** So maybe at our August meeting we could come back with a projection timeline, possibly?

**DR. FREEMAN:** While we wait for Dr. Travis, I was going to just mention that his presentation -- I think he had suggested the November council meeting.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: I missed that. Thank you. Do we have any other questions, or comments, for Dr. Travis? Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Mike, for that presentation. I would like to address Slide 3, which addresses really the last sentence in the recommendations as well, and that gets to how you calculated the minimum threshold, or how you calculate any of these, and, to me, the OY for example, and so my question is does that follow the same process as the old overcapitalization calculation for the IFQ fishery, wherein my understanding is that the number of vessels needed all were assumed to maximize catch, or does it follow a broader aspect of how the fishery actually works, and not all vessels maximize their catch every trip? Thank you.

DR. FREEMAN: Dr. Travis, it shows you as being self-muted.

**DR. TRAVIS:** Folks, I am having a real hard time hearing council 47 members, and the audio is very garbled. I know Bob asked a question, but I honestly don't know what he asked. I'm sorry.

1 2

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: All right. We'll take one more stab at it, and, if that doesn't work, we'll have to move on, in order of time, and maybe we can reapproach during Full Council, but Mr. Gill, take one more shorthand crack at it.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and, Mike, as you know, all of my questions are garbled, and so there's nothing new there. My question relates, on Slide 3, the calculation of the number of vessels, or in this case permits, to achieve OY. What I'm asking about is the process to determine that number and whether it's similar to that utilized in determining overcapacity in, for example, the IFQ system, wherein my understanding is that the vessels were assumed to maximize their catch every trip, or is it based on an aggregate of the shrimp fishery's capacity, in some kind of current timeframe, wherein every vessel does not maximize their catch every trip?

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Dr. Travis, you're self-muted again.

DR. TRAVIS: I'm sorry, but you folks, from my end, are still really garbled, and I cannot make out what you're saying, and I apologize.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Understood. We're having some technical problems here as well, and so we'll move on to the -- Dr. Freeman.

 DR. FREEMAN: I was just going to say, if it's okay with the committee, I can always speak with Mr. Gill and send an email with that question to Dr. Travis and get a response for Full Council.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: That will work. I appreciate that. For the sake of brevity, we're going to move to Agenda Item VI, which we skipped over with this one, but we're going to only address a portion of it from the slide show, and the AP chair, Ms. Bosarge, wanted to bring up a specific slide, I believe, in the presentation that we got, correct? Then we will try to move any other further questions on this to Full Council on Thursday, as well as the Other Business item that we have on the agenda. Is that correct?

DR. FREEMAN: Yes, sir, and would you like for me to go through the action quide, quickly?

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Yes, please.

## GULF SHRIMP FISHERY EFFORT

4 5

DR. FREEMAN: Perfect. For this item, the committee will be presented with information regarding the 2022 Gulf shrimp fishery effort calculations. The committee should consider the information presented, ask questions, and provide recommendations for future considerations. I will hand it over to Ms. Bosarge.

MS. BOSARGE: Thanks, and so there is a Science Center presentation in the briefing book, as this is not my presentation, and I do not have a PhD, but I will do my best to lay it out there, frame it for you, and then give you the AP's feedback, and so I think that's the pertinent slide.

Just to kind of frame it, the shrimp fishery is monitored annually for its effort in Stat Zones 10 through 21, and you have your former Science Center head of the Galveston Lab here in the audience here to help out, but 10 through 21 in the depth zone of ten to thirty fathoms.

The boxes on our boats, that you all spent all that time discussing in that framework amendment -- You know, they don't transmit anymore, and you're trying to figure out a new device to put on there, and this is one of the things that those produce, and so all that position data goes into the shrimp effort algorithm, and generate total effort, right, and then we parse it out, as you see on the screen here, and so the requirement currently on the books is that we reduce our effort by 60 percent from those baseline years, that 2021 through 2023, and, as you can see, we have exceeded what we needed to do.

We actually decreased our effort by 87 from that baseline period, and so we've done better than we needed to do, from your perspective, and that means that my industry is, you know, in the crapper, essentially, right, if our effort is down that much, but, as far as what you're managing here, that's actually a good thing for this particular presentation, and so I'm glad to report that we are in compliance. This data is also used for endangered species compliance as well, and we have some thresholds there that we have to look at as well, and that's why you also see total Gulf effort, but both of them were down from the previous year.

 That's 2022 effort, and so let's be clear about that, and, in 2021, our effort, in the 10 to 21, the ten to thirty-fathom, was 15,836 days, twenty-four-hour days of towing, and the total effort was 46,711, and you can see we're down from those, and

we're at about 10,000 in the 10 through 21 zones and 35,000 total, and so down across-the-board. Yes, sir, Mr. Schieble.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Bernie, can you back up one slide on that, to 2021? That was what she was talking about.

MS. BOSARGE: Yes, and so that's 2021 data, as computed by the Science Center, and then what we just received at our AP meeting, which this is the presentation that the Science Center gave the AP, was the 2022 data, although we are in 2024 now, but we do get these annually, and the council has gotten this presentation from the Science Center annually, for as long as I was on the council, and so for at least nine years, and, generally --

So the Science Center has to wait for all the trip ticket data to come in from the states for the year, and so they can't compute it until the end of the year, at a minimum, and then it takes some time for the trip tickets to trickle in, and so, really, they can't probably start working on this analysis until maybe the second quarter of the following year, and so the council -- When I was on the council, we would historically get this presentation at our October meeting.

If this is 2024, this October, you would get your data from 2023, and, now, unfortunately, we are a little further behind at this point, but I do encourage the Science Center to give this presentation to the council, to have a Science Center representative, because it's important.

It's important to our fishery, and it's one of the important management measures that we have for shrimp, and, I mean, we've spent all this time on this document, and to say, oh, this information is so important, and that's why we have to get these devices, but it wasn't important enough to send a Science Center representative to give us the actual compliance, you know, outputs from it. I just -- I'm not trying to ruffle feathers, but I think that's important for the council, and so I would encourage that, going forward.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Ms. Bosarge. I would like to point out that, you know, this is important from a number of aspects.

For one, you know, obviously, it has to do with the effort within that depth zone, and, you know, we have Section 7 reinitiation for the Endangered Species Act, and it would seem to imply that reduced effort would be also reduced bycatch, on

some of those species within that depth zone, potentially, and, also, it has impacts on the fishing mortality coming from agezero snapper that go into the stock assessment, with a reduction below the threshold.

The council, a few years back, in 2017, lowered that threshold from 67 percent to 60 percent, and it may be time to consider, you know, reevaluation of that threshold as well, since we're working on a stock assessment right now, but, anyway, do we have any other questions about this around the table? We need to move forward, because every minute we take is less you get to spend in the potty. Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: I thank the AP chair for presenting this. We're not against presenting it, and I don't think we were requested to give this presentation, and so I think that's the reason that my staff weren't assuming that they were on the hook for it, but I think it's pretty self-explanatory as to what is in here, and so -- If there's further questions, I can ask staff about it, and we can get back to the committee. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Relative to the threshold establishment, that was done in a red snapper amendment, back in the day, in I want to say 2011, or something like that, and so, procedurally, does that need to be a -- Because that's what the driver was, and does that need to be in a reef fish amendment or a shrimp amendment, or does it matter?

**CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE:** My recollection is hazy, but I think we reduced the effort from 67 to 60 percent back in 2017 in the shrimp, right?

DR. FREEMAN: It was Shrimp Amendment 18 that we made that reduction to 60 percent.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Other questions, or comments, regarding this? Again, we'll move some of the Other Business stuff that we had to Full Council on Thursday, in the interest of time conservation here as well. Dr. Simmons.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** (Dr. Simmons' comment is not audible on the recording.)

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Okay. Can you wrap up the AP report? I forgot that you may not be here on Thursday.

## REMAINING ITEMS FROM SUMMARY OF THE MARCH 19-20, 2024 SHRIMP ADVISORY PANEL MEETING

MS. BOSARGE: Sure, or, if you want me to come, I can drive over on Thursday, if that's better for you, but, yes, I will try and quickly run through it for you. The early adopter program, we did receive a presentation, a very thorough presentation, I must say, from LGL, from Dr. Putman, on how that program is progressing.

A couple of things, and we were encouraged to see the types of units that are going out there, and they were the ones that were more reliable, and the less-reliable ones seem to not be chosen, and so I think that speaks highly of the industry, and we asked the question though of, all right, and so these units started to go onto boats around September of last year, and so we've got about six months' worth of very limited data, but some data, that's going automatically from the boat offshore to the NMFS cloud-based server, when the vessel comes within cellphone range.

We said, well, how is that data looking, because a part of this is also to compare this data against the boats that have cELBs, plus early adopter devices, and we have the opportunity to compare that data, and make sure that we're seeing similar results, and we don't see any malfunctions from these new units, and the data looks similar, and we don't see tracks that are diverging, because we did have very limited testing of these units.

 Remember the council talked about that, and that you wanted to see some more results, and so we need to do that. We need to have that analysis, and the other piece of it is coming full circle, and so I don't think the Science Center has had the opportunity yet to download the data off the server and run it through the shrimp algorithm.

We did a very limited desktop test of these new devices, and the data that comes off of them, and running it through the algorithm, prior to the early adopter program, but we have yet to actually have the data transmitted directly to the Science Center server and then have the algorithm pull the data and run it through, and we need to do that. We need to come full circle and make sure that that works.

We feel confident that it will, but the proof is in the pudding, and we need to actually do that, and so the AP requested both of those things to happen. On your discussion of that \$850,000, which kind of falls under - The new \$850,000 for 2024, that falls under this early adopter program, and I heard some words like "evaluate" and "costbenefit analysis", and I would say that, to generally sum up what the AP wanted in those three priorities, it would be a little less talk and a lot more action, and so I don't think we want to evaluate having the data being transmitted directly to the Science Center, and we want you to invest in the capacity for your cloud-based server to be able to actually maintain all the data, right, and, right now, it can maintain what's coming through with these limited boxes, but we want to make sure you have the capacity to receive it all, and to maintain it, and not evaluate it, but put it online, and let's do it.

The same thing goes for this statistically-robust design for distributing units, and you're putting units on boats right now. Now, I was glad to see that, of the units that have been put on boats, 70 percent of those boats actually had a cELB.

It depends on how you look at it, but that means that, right now, your old sample is saying your new sample is fairly in line with the old sample you have, right, but, if there's a piece of our industry, or our fleet, that you think was underrepresented in your old sample, which is static, this is the time to look at that, before you get this next charge of money, and figure where you want LGL to direct its efforts to putting these early adopter devices on, and we need to do that now, and not after the fact, when the devices are already put on. We really want you to do that before more devices go on with this new charge of money.

 We got an update on wind energy areas in the Gulf of Mexico, and I think the key takeaway there is BOEM is doing a great job of looking at shrimp effort and doing the best it can to minimize the impacts on the shrimp industry.

 I would say the one caveat there is we have a very large unsolicited bid that has come in off the coast of Mississippi and Alabama, and it's pretty much the whole coast of Mississippi and Alabama out in federal waters, and that has not been analyzed yet for shrimp effort, and so, because it's coming outside of the normal leasing process, it was an unsolicited bid outside the call area, and so we want to have that shrimp effort presented to the AP, have it overlaid on this big area off of Mississippi and Alabama, and make sure that that's not going to take in some primetime shrimp grounds.

The SD card returns are looking great for the June 2023 mailout, and the shrimp industry requested that NMFS maybe take some of the port agents that had been working on SEFHIER and prioritize shrimp, while that was in a lull, but that was unable to happen, so that we would have boots on the ground for the shrimp industry, and so we hired someone, as an industry, to go out there and help get the message out that these chips need to be mailed back in, even if you're not shrimping, and we got our return rate up to 86 percent for that mailout, with boots on the ground.

4 5

The National Seafood Strategy, that's where I was hoping to give you all some positive feedback of things that might could help, and we don't really have a lot of time to get into that, but I'm happy to talk to people offline. We need some marketing, directed marketing, funds that are consistent year after year for domestic seafood, and not all seafood, but domestic, and that's what we manage here, and we need to promote that domestic seafood, and tell our story, so that consumers can choose us.

We need consumer education that goes along with that, so they know the difference between what could possibly be in those imported shrimp, versus what you're going to get with a wild-caught domestic product.

The last thing was our species-specific effort and the SEDAR 87 research track, and that was a lively discussion, and so we're going through the research track assessment process. Right now, it looks like the two big pieces of data that will go into that are SEAMAP CPUE and then shrimp landings, and they're looking at putting some environmental data in there, and that's tricky, and hopefully it will work, but it will take a lot of fishermen in the room, I think, to make that work, to understand what environmental data really drives the shrimp stock.

However, the AP felt strongly that you need more fishery-dependent data in that stock assessment process, and I don't think it's out of the realm to include fishery effort in the stock assessment. Right now, we are only doing landings, but I'm pretty sure that we put effort in most of our stock assessments. Is there a little more uncertainty around effort sometimes? Yes, surely there is. However, it has a strong signal, especially in my fishery, where landings are trending down. It's a negative trend.

A stock assessment could interpret that to mean the stock is not healthy. However, if you look at effort, and you get a CPUE, you would see that, oh no, they're actually catching a whole lot more shrimp for the time that they're out there, but they're just not out there, because of economics, and globalization won't let them go out there as much, but you've got to have that fishery-dependent data in there, and so that -- The AP was really adamant that species-specific CPUE and/or effort, go into that stock assessment, and I think that's where I will leave it.

I hope that we'll get a chance to talk about the more positive things at some point, that I feel could help the industry, and so thanks for listening.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: Thank you, Ms. Bosarge, and do we have any questions around the table, real quick? Dakus, please.

MR. GEESLIN: Just one comment. Leann, I do appreciate the Toby Keith reference that you snuck in there, and I agree wholeheartedly that we do need to double-down on both our educational and our marketing efforts related to domestic seafood, and so thanks for that.

MS. BOSARGE: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SCHIEBLE: All right. Seeing none, again, Other Business will be moved to Full Council on Thursday, and that wraps up the Shrimp Committee, and we're way over time, and sorry. I apologize for that. Back to you, Mr. Chair.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on April 8, 2024.)