1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2	SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES COMMITTEE
4 5	The Driskill Austin, Texas
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7	August 14, 2023
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The Sustainable Fisheries Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at The Driskill in Austin, Texas on Monday afternoon, August 14, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman C.J. Sweetman.

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

CHAIRMAN C.J.SWEETMAN: I am going to bring the Sustainable Fisheries Committee to order, please. Okay. We've got a heavy agenda here in this committee, and we're slightly behind schedule, and so we'll try and make some progress here. The very first item here is -- Well, I'll first at least state the people that are on the Sustainable Fisheries Committee, and that is myself as Chair, Mr. Diaz as Vice Chair, Ms. Boggs, Mr. Anson, Mr. Broussard, Mr. Dugas, Dr. Frazer, Mr. Gill, Mr. McDermott, General Spraggins, and Mr. Strelcheck.

The first item that we have on the agenda is Adoption of the Agenda. Are there any suggested modifications to the agenda? Seeing none, do I have a motion to approve the agenda?

GENERAL JOE SPRAGGINS: So moved.

MS. SUSAN BOGGS: Motion to approve the agenda as written.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. We have a first from General Spraggins and a second from Ms. Boggs. The agenda is approved. The next agenda item is Approval of the Minutes from our June 2023 Meeting. Are there any suggested modifications? Yes, sir, Dr. Walter.

DR. JOHN WALTER: Sorry. I'm not on your committee, and I have one minor addition to page 55, line 23, from Steve Saul, and it says "it's funded", and this refers to a shrimp management strategy evaluation, and it should be "it's not funded".

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: That is a good correction, Dr. Walter, and we will be sure to make that. Thank you. I appreciate that. Okay.

DR. TOM FRAZER: Bingo. You get a point, John.

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** Yes, indeed. All right. Are there any other substantial modifications there? Not seeing any, okay. With that modification in place, can I have a modification to approve?

48 approve?

MR. BOB GILL: Move to approve the June 2023 minutes.

MS. BOGGS: Okay.

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** Okay. We have a first and a second. The 2023 minutes are approved. Okay, and so the next agenda item is the Action Guide and Next Steps, and I will turn it over to Dr. Diagne.

### RICE'S WHALE HABITAT PROPOSED RULE

DR. ASSANE DIAGNE: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and good afternoon. The first item on the agenda today is going to be a discussion, or a presentation rather, on Rice's whale critical habitat proposed rule. Mr. Baysinger, who is sitting there at the table, from SERO, will give a presentation on the proposed rule to designate critical habitat for Rice's whales.

Some of the elements that he will cover in his presentation would include providing background information on the distribution of Rice's whale and discuss the proposed critical habitat area. He will also talk about a timeline for the critical habitat designation, and he will conclude by discussing next steps. The committee should review the information presented, ask questions as needed, of course, and, finally, determine whether they want to provide a letter with comments on the proposed rule. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Diagne. Mr. Baysinger, I will turn it over to you.

MR. GRANT BAYSINGER: Great. Thank you. I appreciate being here. I presented a couple of months ago, but it was virtually, and so I'm glad to be here in-person, and, with that, we'll pull up the slides.

As mentioned, my name is Grant Baysinger, and I'm with the Marine Mammal Branch of the Protected Resources Division in the Southeast Regional Office, and I'm here to talk to you today about the proposed rule that we have out to designate critical habitat for the Rice's whale.

Here is a little outline of what I plan to talk about today. There is background information on the revised name from the Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale subspecies to Rice's whale, distribution of the species, the best available science and the peer-review process involved in this critical habitat

designation, and then leading into, you know, what is critical habitat, the timeline we're working on, and then kind of the heart of the critical habitat designation, the proposed essential feature and the proposed critical habitat area, and then I will briefly talk about what this means for fisheries and the next steps moving forward.

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As you see there on the right side, that's a picture of a Rice's whale, and I guess I would just start by saying that it is an endangered species, and it's also protected under the MMPA.

Going back a few years, in 2020, scientists in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center determined that, based on morphological and genetic data, that the subspecies known as the Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale represents a whole new species, and they named it the Rice's whale after Dr. Rice, who first discovered the species in the late 1960s in the Gulf of Mexico.

During 2020 and 2021, the branch worked on revising the name to Rice's whale, to reflect the changes in the scientifically-accepted taxonomy and nomenclature of the species, which resulted in a direct final rule to change the name under the ESA.

This slide has an image of habitat modeling, showing predicted average Rice's whale density in the Gulf of Mexico and down further south into Mexico, and so it talks a little about Rice's whale distribution, that the species is endemic to the Gulf of Mexico, though most of the sightings and acoustic detections that we have occurred in what we call the core distribution area off of Florida, and so, if you look kind of in the upperright, off of Alabama and Florida there, we call it the gummy bear, or it's that black outlined area with the red in the middle.

 As I will mention on the next couple of slides, we have confirmed and suspected sightings and acoustic detections in other areas of the north, central, and northwestern Gulf of Mexico, which kind of fall in line with those other kind of red and orange areas you see off of Texas and Louisiana, and, as you can see on this map here, suitable habitat extends into Mexican waters, but we don't have much information from that area, and it is important to note that we can only designate critical habitat in the United States waters, and so that's why the Texas-Mexico - The EEZ that is shown here, to show where it comes into the Texas-Mexico border.

One of the challenges we have with this species is it's very

rare, and it's difficult to confirm visually, because you have to see the ridges on the top of the rostrum, which is very challenging in the water, and you really have to be pretty close up to them to be able to identify them.

Leading up to a critical habitat designation, it needs to be based on the best available science that has undergone a peer review process, and so I put here the five papers that represent the best available science, and these have come out - In 2019, we listed the species as endangered under the Endangered Species Act, and we've learned quite a bit about the species since that time, and so these are the latest papers that have come out of the Science Center.

The first was in 2021, and this was the paper that identified it as a new species, and it had some information about the distribution of the whale, and that was the paper that led us to revising the name, in late 2021, and, since that time, we've worked on designating critical habitat for this species, based on these next four papers, the first of which Dr. Soldevilla, down at the Science Center, characterizes Rice's whale calls, and so one of the first things we need to do is make sure that what we're hearing on acoustic recording packages is in fact Rice's whales. We're able to do this with the recorders, as well as concurrent visual sightings of the species at the same time to identify them.

With that information then, we could analyze the data on the recording packages in the rest of the Gulf, and that led to the next paper there from Dr. Soldevilla that describes Rice's whales in the northwestern Gulf of Mexico, and so, on that slide I showed earlier with kind of the density areas, we have identified them in some of those red areas around the Flower Garden Banks on acoustic recorders.

 The next paper to come out was earlier this year, from Dr. Kiszka down at FIU, and there's a little graphic over there on the right identifying the preferred prey species, based on stable isotope analysis of whale tissue samples as well as Southeast Fisheries Science Center small pelagic trawl data. Of those, we identified four species that are likely the preferred prey for Rice's whales, but that needs to be caveated with the fact that this is all based on stable isotope analysis, and we don't have stomach content analysis, and we don't have fecal samples, and we haven't observed actual feeding by Rice's whales on prey.

Then, finally, the habitat modeling paper is undergoing peer

review right now, and I believe we're submitting comments back to the journal article, before it gets published, but the modeling results are out in the public, and that was that heat map that I showed on an earlier slide, and so those five publications, as well as the critical habitat report that's associated with the proposed rule, have all underwent independent peer review, and so this represents the best available science, as required under the Endangered Species Act, to designate critical habitat for the whale.

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I think it's important to talk a little bit about, you know, what is critical habitat and why are we proposing it for the Rice's whale now, and I have the definition up here, and I won't read it, in the interest of time, but, like I said, this designation is based on the best available scientific data, and we have also taken into consideration economic national security and other relevant impacts, and, as I mentioned, the Endangered Species Act requires that we designate critical habitat to the maximum extent prudent and determinable when a species is listed under the ESA, and so that should have been done in 2019.

This shows that, in 2019, we listed the Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale subspecies as endangered under the ESA. At that time, critical habitat was not determinable. In 2020, approximately a year after, a complaint was filed by a group of environmental nonprofits seeking an order to compel us to designate critical habitat for the whale, due to the statutory timeline running out.

Over the course of 2020, 2021, and 2022, we were negotiating settlement agreement terms with the plaintiffs, and we reached an agreement that stipulates that NMFS will submit to the Federal Register a determination, and, if critical habitat is proposed, a proposed rule by July 15 of this year, and a final rule by June 15 of next year.

As of this year, we did meet that proposed rule timeline, and we published a proposed rule to designate critical habitat for the Rice's whale, and comments are due September 22, which is why I wanted to come and present to you today, to try and get as much word out there and information out as possible.

 As I mentioned earlier, kind of the heart of a critical habitat designation is the proposed essential feature. In this case, it's a little long, and I won't read it all, but it's the continental shelf and slope-associated waters between 100 and 400 meters between the Texas-Mexico border and the Dry Tortugas off of Florida.

There is three attributes of that, and so we wanted to give a little more specificity to the essential feature, so that groups that are impacted by it will have an understanding of what we're looking at with the essential feature and critical habitat.

The one probably most applicable to you would be that first one, on the demersal and vertically-migrating prey fish species, and we included four orders of prey species here, and, like I said, we don't have a lot of information, and so, in the interest of capturing those four that were included in the paper that came out this year, we wanted to go a little higher than that and see if anyone has any other information out there, as we collect public comments moving forward. The other two attributes are related to water quality and quiet conditions for the whales.

You will see here a map, and the gray is the area we're proposing as critical habitat for the whale, and it's approximately 73,000 square kilometers, and kind of the shallow-side boundary is the 100-meter isobath, and then the offshore deeper boundary there is the 400-meter, and you can see we cut it off in the east, at the fishery management council boundary, and then in the west at the Texas-Mexico border, because we can't designate critical habitat outside of the U.S.

What does this mean for fisheries? Well, it doesn't directly affect citizens engaged in recreational activities, such as boating and fishing, or limit access to the critical habitat area, and it does not create new regulations or restrictions on fisheries, but it does require federal agencies directly to consult with us during Section 7 analysis if the activities involve federal funding, permitting, or authorization.

However, that said, federal agencies already consult with us on the whale, and so it's separate. Because the whale was listed in endangered in 2019, there's a separate process for the critical habitat, and so we're already consulting on the whale, and the critical habitat is just an incremental step there.

The consultation would evaluate whether a proposed federal action would adversely affect the designated continental shelf and slope-associated waters or any of the attributes, and I give an example down there of, you know, bycatch, catching prey that may negatively impact the essential feature and the ability of feeding areas to support conservation of the whale.

These are the next steps in the critical habitat designation process, and we have two virtual public hearings scheduled for

later this month, and the information is there on the screen. It's the  $24^{\rm th}$  and the  $30^{\rm th}$ . We tried to propose them at different times, so we could capture anybody that may have working hours that wouldn't allow them to attend one or the other.

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More information can be found on our website, that I give there, and it's easier maybe to Google, you know, "Rice's whale", and go to the NOAA site, and you can see it under the Conservation Management tab on our webpage. Like I said earlier, public comments are due on midnight, September 22, and, following the public comment period, we'll review and incorporate the data that we receive, and the information that we receive, as we move forward towards a final rule by June 15, 2024.

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This slide I won't go into too much, but, you know, this is kind of the things we're looking for during that public comment period, and what we're seeking public comments on, and, like I said, the essential feature, the area we're proposing, estimates of impacts or benefits, projects that may be affected or delayed the assumptions we've designation, resulting in consultations not project modifications, geographic area occupied by the species, getting information that would help us characterize environmental parameters that we've included in the essential feature, any additional sightings or areas that may support Rice's whales that we did not include in our report, and then, finally, information about strandings or historical records of Bryde's whales in the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic Ocean. With that, I will take questions or comments.

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CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Thank you for that presentation, Mr. Baysinger. Any comments or questions? Captain Walker.

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MR. ED WALKER: So I think what concerns a lot of people is the suggestion of a speed zone, and that's not mentioned here, and that's being presented as a separate, but not so separate - Can you tell us the difference of why one has been put out already and then this one is behind it, the order?

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44 45 MR. BAYSINGER: Sure. I expected this to come up, and so these are separate efforts. In 2020, we were petitioned by the same group of environmental nonprofits to propose a vessel slow-down zone, to establish a vessel speed restriction, and other vessel-related measures in the Gulf, and the area that they proposed is similar to that core distribution area that I showed you earlier, kind of in the Florida/Alabama area.

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We decided, at the time, that we needed to seek more information

from the public, beyond what was provided in the petition that we received, and we opened a ninety-day public comment period, which was what I presented on back in June to this group, and, as part of that, that public comment period closed on July 6, and we received over 75,000 public comments, and I think this council submitted a public comment as well.

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That leads us to kind of the next steps for that effort, and we will decide either to, you know, reject the petition or proceed with rulemaking. If we reject, we'll send the petitioners a letter notifying them of the reasoning behind that decision. Alternatively, if we decide to initiate rulemaking, we'll notify the petitioners, and we'll publish a notice of our decision in the Federal Register. That would then open up another public comment period on the proposed rule at that time.

Currently, we don't have a timeline for when we'll make a decision on this. We're working under the Administrative Procedures Act here, which has the standard is a reasonable amount of time, and so there's no given timeline that we're working under right now, and we're trying to work on it as we work on other priorities, like the critical habitat designation for this species.

Alternatively, critical habitat is a requirement under the ESA, and so, you know, that's something we have to do, whereas the vessel speed petition is just a petition that we received, and so there's a little difference there, and I hope that clarifies your question.

MR. WALKER: Yes, and I wasn't here in June, but could you explain -- So the critical habitat is 28,000 square miles, give or take, and would this just flow right into critical habitat, and we have a vessel restriction for 28,000 square miles, or what is the area that the vessel speed restrictions sought originally?

MR. BAYSINGER: Sure, and that was that black outlined area, the gummy bear in the Gulf of Mexico there in Florida and Alabama. That was the area that the petitioners requested the speed restrictions and vessel-related measures. That's a separate effort than critical habitat, and we do not have to take that area as the petitioners defined it. You know, we take all this information that we're still going through, and the 75,000 public comments, and we take that into consideration in making our decision, and it's not an all-or-nothing. It's, you know, what do we think, based on the best information out there.

 MR. WALKER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: To that point?

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 DR. JOHN FROESCHKE: Yes, and, as a follow-up, now that you've released the critical habitat, is it possible that they would amend their request, and it just seems odd that they would only want part of the area designated in this way.

MR. BAYSINGER: That's a good question, and so quite a bit has changed since they petitioned us back in 2020, like I said, and there's been a lot of new information learned, and that's what we've used to designate this area we're proposing now for critical habitat, and so it's completely possible that they will, in fact, have submitted a public comment seeking a larger area, based on this new data, but we're still early in the process of sorting through these public comments. There was quite a few, and we weren't anticipating that many, and so we're coming up with a process of how to, you know, put them into different buckets and then sort them and synthesize them.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Dr. Baysinger, for being here, and Captain Walker asked one of my questions, but, in your presentation on the critical habitat designation, and I know we deal with the fisheries, and all of this is the impact to the fisheries, but are there other impacts that we're not seeing here that might be of interest to us, to other industries maybe?

MR. BAYSINGER: I think kind of the two things that we were thinking, you know, as far as fisheries are concerned, that may be of interest to you are, like I mentioned, the bycatch of prey that's important to the whale, and then I think, with that attribute that includes sound, you know, that would just be vessel noise associated, potentially, with fishing operations.

MS. BOGGS: But are there other industries, and maybe that's a better way to say it, that are going to be affected by this critical habitat designation, and the reason I ask, and I mentioned it earlier today, is sometimes we make decisions, and we base it on this, and we should have known this, and I know this isn't a decision, and you're just giving us an update, but it may be something that we want to comment to, again, another unintended consequence that no one thought about, and so that's why I'm asking. This seems to be directed to the fisheries, and so is there other industries that is going to be affected by this?

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MR. BAYSINGER: Sure, and other industries that would be potentially consulting with NMFS on Section 7 actions, you know, federal agencies, are the oil and gas industry, for example, and the Navy has had comments, and shipping potentially has comments, and those would be the big kind of players and stakeholders involved in this.

MS. BOGGS: Okay. Shipping. What impact is this going to have on shipping? That's what I am trying to get to. I understand there's other industry, and I am just trying to find out what are those impacts, because, again, it may be something that would be impactful to us that maybe we didn't foresee, and I'm sorry that I'm being pushy, but I'm trying to -- I mean, I think we need to understand the whole designation and not just what's it going to do to us, because, again, we might find ourselves in, well, if we had known that, we might have made comment not to do that, or made a suggestion.

MR. BAYSINGER: Sure, and we don't expect it to have any other than incremental impacts of conducting an additional Section 7 consultation beyond what we already do for the whale, and so we're not anticipating impacts beyond that. I think that's the best that I can do to answer that right now, if that's helpful.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Mara, to that point?

MS. MARA LEVY: Maybe to explain it a little differently, and so the idea is that a federal agency has an action that may affect the species, right, and then they have to do a consultation, and so I think what we're saying here is that you would then need to add onto those, potentially, consultation with respect to the critical habitat, but, as I understand what you said, the agency doesn't really expect to propose any modifications to proposed additional consultation actions, right, based on the critical habitat, and so the burden is really on the agency, right, and it's a funding and a time burden on the agencies to do the consultation, but NMFS doesn't expect that they would have to change their funding, permitting, or anything like that, right, but they have to consult on the effects of their action, and does that help?

MR. BAYSINGER: Yes, that's right, and thanks, Mara. We don't expect any additional modifications.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Are we clear? Okay. Dr. Walter.

DR. WALTER: I just want to highlight that the science that went

into this -- While we say we don't know that much about this, we actually know a fair bit, and this could have been a whole lot larger critical habitat area, but for the science that's actually informing it to the 100 to 400-meter contour.

As you can see, that's actually pretty precise, and it's based on some pretty sound data, a number of studies of both the prey, observations of the animal, and some long-term studies, using the GOMAPS data, to provide the habitat modeling, and that has really allowed us to do fairly precision critical habitat siting, and I just wanted to highlight how much worse for a forty-foot whale, where, absent that information, we could have said that it could have been anywhere in the Gulf, but, actually, this animal is confined to a pretty narrow area, and I think that -- While it looks large, it's quite narrow in a lot of areas, and I think, in terms of its potential impact, it's far less than what the effect could be if we didn't have that information, and I think that's been key information, both in siting offshore wind as well as any of the activity that we're going to do in the marine environment, and so I think we do have to say the science is helping us there, and it's the value of that information for us. Thanks.

### CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: J.D.

MR. J.D. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for your presentation. Two questions. I am trying to recall our last meeting, and the number, in my mind, is thirty-three whales were spotted in the Gulf, and maybe now it's fifty-one, and I am lost there. Could you help me with that number? Then, number two, whichever number it is, is there even a possibility of rebuilding the stock?

 MR. BAYSINGER: The best number we have right now is fifty-one whales. I think that answers your first question, and then the next question kind of gets a little -- I am going to go off a little here, and so we have not yet come up with a recovery plan for the species, and that's another effort that we have to work on, moving forward. Like I said, we're under a lawsuit here to designate critical habitat, but we're also concurrently working on a recovery plan for the species, and so we don't yet know what that looks like for the whale, and so I think it's a little too early to answer your second question there, but John may have something that he wants to add to that.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: To that point, John?

DR. FROESCHKE: I mean, is there any evidence to suggest that

it's depleted relative to historical levels, or is it possible that the population size has always been critically small, given that narrow habitat that they occupy?

MR. BAYSINGER: I think that's information that we'll need to be reviewing during the recovery planning efforts, moving forward, and it's just too early right now to tell.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Captain Walker.

MR. WALKER: To John's comments about it could have been a much bigger area, I just was in San Diego on a fishing trip, and there were eighty or a hundred guys in all manner of tuna fishing boats in an area, and there were aircraft carriers, and there were submarines, and there were helicopters, and there's whales all over the place, some of them endangered, like blue whales, and Risso's dolphins, and everything -- To my knowledge, there were no negative interactions, and all of this is allowed to take place in the same area, with, I'm sure, certain reasonable restrictions.

Commerce continues, and feasible boating continues, and access to offshore fisheries that, at ten miles an hour, are not going to be effective anymore, and so, you know, it seemed, to me, that you can do your duty to protect the endangered species while not essentially eliminating offshore fishing and commerce in that part of the Gulf of Mexico.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Go ahead, Mara.

MS. LEVY: Well, so, just to reiterate, that's not what designating critical habitat would do, right, and designating critical habitat does not automatically eliminate anything, and what it really does is it puts a consultation burden on federal agencies that are proposing actions that may affect that critical habitat, but then that's a consultation requirement, right, and, under very limited circumstances -- If there is going to be, you know, adverse modification or destruction of the critical habitat, then there might need to be modifications to those proposed actions.

As Grant stated, and the rule states, the agency doesn't anticipate that anything will rise to the level of requiring modifications, and so the only adverse -- I'm going to call them adverse effects, but economic effects that they're expecting are the effects from the additional resources needed to conduct the consultations.

 I mean, I just want to make really clear that designating the habitat doesn't automatically eliminate anything anywhere, essentially, but, here especially, the agency is not anticipating that that would happen.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Go ahead, Captain Walker.

MR. WALKER: So, through that, that's why I asked my original question of what are the chances that the speed zone gets incorporated directly into the habitat zone, and that's my fear, and I can tell you the fear of many fishermen in the Gulf of Mexico, that these two are going to be lumped together. I understand what you're saying, but that's just what I'm asking.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: To that point, I think the council provided comments on specifically the slow speed zone that everyone is really talking about here, for the most part, and I think, you know, if the agency decides to move forward on something like that, which is not within this process here, and I just want to make that clear, that designating critical habitat is a standard process for an endangered species here, and that does not mean that they're going to push forward with what the previous petition was, or that they'll even more forward at all with that.

Theoretically, they could, if they ultimately decided to choose that, and, at that time, that's probably when we would probably address that particular instance a little bit more closely here. Okay. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Dr. Sweetman, and, Dr. Froeschke touched on -- He said it probably a lot more eloquently than I'm going to, but, in 2019, the Bryde's whale was listed as endangered, and then, a year later, you say, no, this species incorporated with the Bryde's whale, and so I guess my question would be is how long has the Bryde's whale been out there, and we haven't had any issues, and then, all of a sudden, oh, this is a new --It just seems like we've got this abrupt identification of the species, and now the whole world has got to stop, and, I mean, I'm not -- I don't want the last whale to die, okay, but it just seems like, for years -- Well, of course, we didn't hear about the Bryde's whale until a few years ago, and I didn't know it existed, and maybe other people at the table did, and now we're saying, okay, well, now we're going to carve that down and make it smaller, and so are we going to come back in two years and say, oh, well, the Rice's whale is a subset of this, and, I mean, it just seems like we keep dwindling these species down.

 MR. BAYSINGER: Sure, and thanks for the question. I think, you know, a lot has been learned about this species since the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. That's really where funding came about to go do research on this whale. It was one of the most impacted whales due to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. You know, it takes years to collect data.

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MS. BOGGS: I am going to clarify. The Bryde's whale or the Rice's whale?

MR. BAYSINGER: The Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale at the time, and so, in 2010, the oil spill happens, and we start, you know, researching the whale and collecting data on it. We realized that the Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale should be listed as endangered. That then listing it as endangered opens it up to more, you know, research and wanting to learn more about the species, and so that, really, I think was the impetus to learn more about it, and that gave us some funding opportunities to collect the biopsy samples, and the fish samples, to do stable isotope analysis.

That data then that we learned, kind of between 2019 and 2020 and 2021, is really what led us to realize that, hey, this stable isotope analysis shows that this is in fact a separate whale species, and so that's what brought it about.

MS. BOGGS: I am trying to get a lesson now, and so I apologize, and so are the Bryde's whale and the Rice's whale so identical that you have to do a genetic test to tell them apart?

MR. BAYSINGER: So Bryde's whales are found worldwide. They are a larger group of whale. They are very close, in morphology and taxonomy, which is what led to that paper in 2020, and it's very difficult to identify them in the wild, and we don't have many examples of it, and, like I said, getting a photo of their rostrum is very difficult in the open ocean.

The other thing that brought more data was that, in 2019, after we listed it as endangered, we had a stranding down in the Florida Everglades, which provided the first full stranding sample that we had, which is, later in the year, going to be shown at the Smithsonian, and that was the whale that allowed us to identify the morphology, and so, really, after that April 2019 designation, we learned quite a bit.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. I have -- Mara, one second, and then I will go to you. This is a proposed rule, and I will ask the committee, and do we want to write a comment letter specifically

for this designation of critical habitat here? Mara, I will go over to you, while we think about that.

MS. LEVY: Well, just to -- Grant, you can correct me if I'm wrong, but just Bryde's whale, worldwide, and Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale subspecies, in the Gulf of Mexico only, that's what was listed. Then, come to find out, it's really not a subspecies of Bryde's whale, and it's its own species, Rice's whale, and so the name changed, but that Gulf of Mexico population -- It's the same thing. Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale and Rice's whale are equal. They're exactly the same.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Go ahead, Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So you're telling me that the Gulf of Mexico Bryde's whale was misidentified and it's the Rice's whale, and so it's not two different -- Okay.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Dr. Frazer.

DR. TOM FRAZER: So I'm just trying to reconstruct some history here, and so, I mean, it was heavily -- The Rice's whale was heavily impacted, presumably, by the oil spill, right, and so first a couple of questions, and so what was the magnitude of the --

MR. BAYSINGER: Off the top of my head, I think 22 percent of the population was estimated to be impacted during the spill.

DR. FRAZER: So 22 percent, and so ten whales or so, and so then I guess my other question is -- I am not trying to be critical, and I am just trying to wrap my head around critical habitat, essential habitat, habitat that is occupied and supports a population, right, and so does the area where you've currently delineated -- Where were those 22 percent of the animals -- Were they killed in that area, is what I'm getting to, and that's my first question.

MR. BAYSINGER: Yes, and so they would have been in the area where the spill occurred.

DR. FRAZER: Okay, and so then, historically, we know that the previously-recognized Bryde's whale, right, which is now Rice's whale, occupied a much broader area, and presumably the population was a little larger, or maybe a lot larger, and I don't know, right, but I guess what I'm asking, and I'm trying to think about critically and objectively, is do we have a bit of survivor bias in our remnant population, right, and what I'm

saying is that those animals that are here now -- That they're not occupying the full suite of the habitat, right, that they might have enjoyed historically, presumably, or potentially, because the threats in the other parts of the unoccupied areas are much worse.

I am just trying to -- I want to start thinking about whales, and they're not a species, or it's not a group of animals, that I typically work with, but these are the types of questions that I would be asking myself.

MR. BAYSINGER: Sure, and so the -- In that definition of critical habitat, it says in there that occupied at the time of listing, and so our critical habitat designation here is what we believe the whales occupied at the time of listing. That said, we didn't have, you know, all the data we've since collected, but we do have historic whaling records, going back to the 1800s and things, that have examples of whales that we believe to now be Rice's whales, and then there's a 2017 sighting where we did collect a biopsy sample off of Corpus Christi, and then the acoustic recordings in the past few years that we've collected in the Flower Gardens and those areas, and so we do believe that this occupied area that the whale inhabits.

DR. FRAZER: I guess that's my point, is it's occupied area, but I guess I'm trying to figure out is it essential or critical, right, and, I mean, the other parts of the Gulf of Mexico conceivably are suitable, right, but there are other threats, potentially, in that part of the world that makes their existence more difficult, right?

MR. BAYSINGER: Sure, and, in our 2019 listing of the species, we mentioned that, that, you know, there's a lot of threats out there, like oil and gas, vessel strikes, these kind of things, that may have, you know, curtailed their range, as we see it now, but we believe they can still occupy those areas, and they still use them, and I think the data on the acoustic recorders finds that, over 16 percent of days out in the western Gulf, the whales were present and calling.

DR. FRAZER: I appreciate that, and I'm just trying to learn a little bit more about whales.

 CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. We've had a lot of good discussion here on this topic, and so I guess I will pose it to the committee. You know, given what we've talked about here, is there a desire to write a comment letter about this particular proposed rule?

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My thought is maybe no, but, having heard what everyone said about, you know, concerns about how this critical habitat designation and future impacts on potential, maybe, proposed vessel slow speed zones, and I'm considerate of that, from what the committee has been talking about here, and so I guess I will pose the question to the committee, if this is something that the committee wants the council to write a letter about. Ms. Boggs.

 MS. BOGGS: I have a question about that. I don't know what we can comment to, other than we just say we don't like it, because I think the speed zones and all of that, as I read it, would be considered in another action. I mean, looking at this, and reading it, and I did read it, and, I mean, it doesn't seem like it's really impactful, the way it is, and so my question would be -- I think if there's something to comment to, I would say yes, but I'm not sure what it would be that we would comment to.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: I'm in agreement with you, Susan. I believe it would be simply based on the science that has been conducted in order to evaluate this critical habitat that has been designated as a proposed rule, and so, from my perspective, and, Mr. Baysinger, feel free to correct me, that would be probably the lane that we would operate, in terms of a comment letter, along those lines.

MS. BOGGS: I think we wait and see what Full Council says. I mean, I was confused on the whale itself until just now, and so --

MR. BAYSINGER: I don't know if it's helpful to pull up that slide with kind of what we're looking for in the comments, but, yes, I think your point as well, that, you know, the science, the area we've chosen, the depths, the range, the essential feature components, that any of those things would be open for comment.

 CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: That would be great. Bernie, if we could potentially pull that slide up, where it was asking about specifically what is being looked at in the comments, and then Mr. Dugas.

MR. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Just a comment, and it may be best to wait until Full Council. That way, it's not on this committee, you know, if they have some suggestions.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. That sounds good to me. We can

certainly hold off on further discussions for Full Council. Okay. Slide 12 is what it would be for that. There's a lot in there, and so, in the sake of time, maybe committee members, and council members, can look at that separately, and then perhaps we can move on to the next topic here, unless there's other further discussion. Mr. Geeslin.

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MR. DAKUS GEESLIN: Thanks, Dr. Sweetman. Just one last question. Activities that are currently ongoing in this area, are they also -- Are they required to get incidental take permits for their activities that may harass, harm, cause the whales to move in a --

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** Yes, they would, but that's under the species requirements, separate from the critical habitat. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I want to ask this question, so that I can be pondering it between now and Full Council, but I believe it's the third bullet item, specific probable benefits and impacts stemming from this designation, and, Grant, can you give us some probable benefits? I mean, this is just probable benefits to the whale, I'm guessing, and not to anyone else, and, if that's answer -- I mean, if that's the question, I know the answer, and I just -- I guess, the way it reads, I'm --

MR. BAYSINGER: Some of the examples of benefits would be like states wanting to promote conservation of this whale and say, you know, here's the critical habitat area, and you can learn more about this whale that's in your backyard, and what can you do to help, and those kinds of things.

MS. BOGGS: We can promote whaling trips, right?

MR. BAYSINGER: Potentially, yes.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Thank you very much for your time, Mr. Baysinger. I really appreciate the information and the presentation and for staying around for questions. All right. We're going to move on to the next agenda item, and I will turn it over to Dr. Diagne for describing the action guide and next steps here.

# SSC RECOMMENDATIONS ON DISCUSSION ON MRIP CUMULATIVE ESTIMATE REPORTING

DR. DIAGNE: All right, Mr. Chair. The next item on the agenda is SSC Recommendations on the Discussion on MRIP Cumulative

Estimate Reporting. For this agenda item, Dr. Jim Nance will present the SSC's discussions regarding MRIP's transition to cumulative and fishing year reporting, which is currently implemented and can be queried under NOAA's Office of Science and Technology's website.

Specific recreational landing data may still be requested from NOAA OST, but will no longer be made immediately available to the public. The committee should consider the information presented and make recommendations, as appropriate. Dr. Nance.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Dr. Nance, it's all you.

DR. JIM NANCE: Thank you, and, as you see on the agenda for this committee, I have three different presentations, and, Mr. Chair, if it's okay, I will do each presentation with a pause at the end, and we can have questions and then go on to the next one.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Sounds great.

DR. NANCE: Okay. Thank you. This first presentation is a discussion on the MRIP cumulative estimate reporting, and we had our meeting in September, and so this relates to that meeting that we had, but we had a presentation from Dr. Cody, from the Office of Science and Technology, and he outlined the cumulative approach to reporting private recreational landing estimates.

To align with standardized best practices, the Office of Science and Technology is cumulatively adding landings data every two months to improve estimate precision. This will result in an annual, or fishing-year-only, estimate that is presented. Wave-specific recreational landings data may still be requested from the Office of Science and Technology, but will no longer be immediately available to the public.

At the end of that presentation, the SSC noted that masking the imprecise estimates by aggregating landings was not an optimal approach. The SSC encouraged the Office of Science and Technology to investigate how the MRIP survey design may be contributing to the uncertainty of the estimates.

 The SSC certainly supported the Office of Science and Technology's proposed next step to work with the Southeast Fisheries Science Center and the Southeast Regional Office staff to develop a protocol for addressing survey outliers. Dr. Cody indicated that the Gulf state agencies have expressed interest in helping review situations where outliers were identified.

Mr. Chair, that ends that presentation on that topic.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Thank you, Dr. Nance. Any questions for Dr. Nance? Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Dr. Nance, and I'm not sure that my question is for you, but it may be for Evan, and it confuses me as to why we would go from bimonthly data being available to a different approach, and it's not available anymore, even on a cumulative basis, and it seems a whole lot less transparent, and I guess I don't understand why this information could not still be available cumulatively on a bimonthly basis.

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** Was that directed to Dr. Nance or to someone from NMFS?

MR. GILL: Well, if Jim can answer it, that's great. If not, I would address it to Evan.

DR. NANCE: Certainly, during our discussion with Richard, we talked about that very issue, and what they're trying to do, as he outlined, is align with their standardized best practices, they're cumulatively adding these data together to get this annual summary. The data won't be available on the website as it is right now, in a monthly fashion, but certainly it's available if you request it, and so that monthly data will still be there if requested, but it will be presented as a cumulative for the entire year.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: General Spraggins.

GENERAL JOE SPRAGGINS: Dr. Nance, just looking at the part where you talk about the states, you know, wanting to help you with the outliers, can you give any kind of an idea of what we're talking about with the outliers? I know, in Mississippi, we've looked at a lot of things, like the number of days, where you're open for two days and you get counted the whole two months for it, and that type of stuff, and is that the same thing?

DR. NANCE: It is, General. It's the fact that there are those spikes that we see, and we're trying to get a handle on why those are appearing and what we can do and those types of things. Sometimes it's we have very few data points, and sometimes there's a lot of data points, and so we want to see what's causing that spike in the data, and so I think certainly each state is interested in those, and, as I've said, the states

are interested in working with the Office of Science and Technology to identify those and work in helping to understand them.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Go ahead, General.

**GENERAL SPRAGGINS:** Do you have a timeframe that you all are looking at?

DR. NANCE: What he was talking about -- He just said that the states were interested in working with that office in identifying those outliers and being able to work forward with those, and there wasn't any timeframe that was given specifically.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Just for an example for how that has worked with the State of Florida in the past, there was one year where there was what we would call, with the State Reef Fish Survey, an anomalous weight, an average weight of red snapper, versus what the State Reef Fish Survey told us, and we were able to work with OST, John Foster and people along those lines, and we were able to work to something that everyone was agreeable to, and so that was kind of a nice process, even though there was differing opinions, or perspectives, on what the data was showing, but to actually work through a process and deal with these outliers.

 GENERAL SPRAGGINS: Yes, and it's the same -- I mean, I don't want to keep bringing up the subject, but, as Dale has talked about several time here, you know, about Mississippi, and, if you go back and look at a couple of years there, we were only open like two days in September, which cost us a tremendous amount, and, if the numbers had -- If those days had been counted as just the numbers that they should have been, then the Mississippi quota would have been a whole lot different.

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** Okay. Any other questions for Dr. Nance on this particular topic? Seeing none, Dr. Diagne, maybe we can move on to the action guide for the next presentation from Dr. Nance here.

# SSC RECOMMENDATIONS ON TECHNICAL GUIDANCE FOR NATIONAL STANDARD 1 REFERENCE POINTS AND STATUS DETERMINATIONS AND JULY 2023 SSC SUMMARY REPORT

 DR. DIAGNE: Yes, Mr. Chair. Thank you. The next item on the agenda is SSC Recommendations on Technical Guidance for National Standard 1 Reference Points and Status Determinations. Dr.

Nance will summarize the SSC's discussion on updated technical guidance from NOAA for National Standard 1 on reference points and stock status determinations under the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

Dr. Nance will review some of the approaches recommended by NOAA and discuss pros and cons of alternatives where definitive advice is not available or feasible. The committee should consider the information presented and make any recommendations, as appropriate. Thank you.

### CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Dr. Nance.

DR. NANCE: Thank you. As was mentioned, we had Dr. Rick Methot, who was there virtually to present this, and we had technical guidance on National Standard 1 reference points and status determination, and that's a report that has come out that we're looking at, which kind of updates the old report, and I think it's about twenty-five years old now, that we have as some of our reference.

Dr. Rick Methot provided updated technical guidance for National Standard 1, with regard to reference point and stock status determination, and, obviously, there has been substantial research, over the past twenty-five years, on the scientific basis for reference points and their performance during stock assessment implementation.

 Some of those research efforts included methods regarding management strategy evaluation, the evolution of integrated analysis assessment methods, developments of methods to advise data-limited stocks, the development of additional ecosystem-based fishery management tools, and, lastly, investigation of changes in productivity due to regime shifts and climate change, and all of those have been research efforts over the last twenty-five years.

We had a pretty good discussion at the end of his presentation, and one of the items we discussed was the discussion about setting catch advice for stocks where recent recruitment had been observed to decline, which pointed to a possible regime shift.

 It's important to remember that determination of a regime shift, based on a few years of recent recruitment, should be approached cautiously, because, once there is a decreased shift in a biomass benchmark, the stock may present a robustness to current fishing levels that is not in fact sustainable. Dr. Methot, during that discussion, recommended focusing on long-term

effects when considering a possible regime shift.

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 We also had a discussion about consideration of percent SPR values, and, during that discussion, Dr. Methot stated that, while an MSE approach could help to address this issue, they tend to be broad and not focused on reference points. We also highlighted the difficulty in separating the effects on the reference points and on management targets.

Similarly, he noted that there are challenges when considering only biological yields of the stock with OY, which incorporates ecosystem, social, and economic values. Mr. Chair, that is the end of that presentation.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Thank you, Dr. Nance. Any questions for Dr. Nance on technical guidance for National Standard 1 reference points and status determination? Seeing none -- Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CARRIE SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so we just briefly talked about this, and I missed this section of the SSC discussion on the technical memo, and so this was presented to the Council Coordination Committee in May, and I think most councils will probably submit a comment letter, and so I guess this is another one that we need to think about between now and Full Council, if that warrants a comment on these particular items that the SSC discussed and brought up in their report.

DR. NANCE: What the agency has done is really updated the guidance for National Standard 1, and I think the Restrepo -- John, correct me if I'm wrong, but the Restrepo report probably is the last entity for this, and so Victor Restrepo, that report that we've all kind of used as a bible through time, and it was the first one to talk about that, National Standard 1, and this is an update to that, and so we looked at it, and these were the comments that we had from that, and I think Dr. Methot did a great job in reviewing some of that, and, Dr. Simmons, I can't think of anything, from the SSC perspective, that we want to highlight, but certainly I think it provides good guidance for us going forward.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Peter.

45 MR. PETER HOOD: Could you call on Andy, please?

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** The name just went up, and you can't blame 48 me. Mr. Strelcheck.

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MR. ANDY STRELCHECK: Thanks, Peter, for the assist. More of a comment than a question for Dr. Nance. In the South Atlantic, we've had a recent assessment completed for scamp, and one of the issues that's arising is that overfishing is not occurring, but recruitment is continuing to decline, and we may or may not be able to estimate the timeframe for rebuilding, given what's occurring with regard to recruitment.

Dr. Nance mentioned, obviously, with this presentation, about this issue of a regime shift and how we address that when you have changes in recruitment occurring. We are starting some conversations, in the South Atlantic, with regard to dynamic reference points, and that's a relatively new concept, but it's something that's used in other areas, and, because it has direct applications on the Gulf as well, we do want to bring the Gulf SSC into conversations going forward, as that progresses with the South Atlantic, and so I just wanted to give a heads-up on this, that those discussions are starting, and, given the falloff in recruitment we're seeing for some species, we want to, obviously, make sure that we have consistent approaches if we're going to change any sort of management advice going forward.

DR. NANCE: Thank you, and I think that's very pertinent. As we discussed, if you look at it as a regime shift, and then you set a biomass benchmark that's lower, while it may be robust for current fishing levels, it in fact may cause the stock to be —That's something we need to look at as we look into the future on what happens.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Dr. Simmons.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, on the regime shift, I think this came up when we were talking about greater amberjack, and I believe we had a lot of limitations, as far as having a fishery-independent recruitment index, recruitment as in, you know, age-zero and age-one fish and not recruitment to the fishery, but recruitment of the larvae to a habitat.

I think there was a lot of questions about having a model-derived recruitment, and the assumptions that were having to be made about that, and so I don't know if there's anything that we could do as we look forward with some of these IRA funds, to maybe perhaps use this technical memo and think about some additional analysis that we might do moving forward, but, when those are model-derived, and we're making assumptions on

recruitment and other things, I think it's very difficult to know if there's a real effect or if that's all being driven by our fishery management changes, where we're ratcheting down the fishing mortality so much that we don't know if it's actually recruitment shift or it's just that we've changed the catches and dynamics of the fishery so much.

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CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Any other further questions or comments? Seeing none, okay. Dr. Diagne, the next agenda item, please, in the action guide.

### SSC RECOMMENDATIONS ON EVALUATION OF INTERIM ANALYSIS PROCESS

DR. DIAGNE: For the third presentation that we will receive from Dr. Nance, this is about SSC recommendations on the evaluation of the interim analysis process. Dr. Nance will review the SSC's discussions on the interim analysis process.

The SSC did begin this discussion in May of 2023, and, for the latest iteration, for their last meeting, the Science Center provided recommendations for consideration by the SSC. The committee should consider the information presented and make recommendations, as appropriate.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Back to you, Dr. Nance.

DR. NANCE: Thank you very much. This is -- We had a good, very good, discussion, I think, on evaluation of the interim analysis process, and I guess I'm my own worst enemy. Sometimes I stand up here and I use the term "interim assessment", things like that, and we, and I, need to be consistent in my language. This is an interim analysis that provides interim advice between assessments, and so I think that's what I will plan to use each time, and I may foul up sometimes and say "interim assessment" or something, but it's evaluation of the interim analysis process.

We had Dr. Katie Siegfried give us an updated presentation on the interim analysis process. With respect to using buffers, or the numbers of years, to average an index, the Southeast Fisheries Science Center recommends considering index noise and the life history of a species before deciding on those things. If stable catch is the goal, we need to choose longer averages and larger buffers to be able to reach that goal. If quicker response to change in episodic mortality is a management goal, smaller buffers and shorter averages may be more nimble.

Dr. Siegfried noted the number of years a trend continues up or

1 down should be investigated, especially if a decline observed, to avoid an overfished condition. She added that the level of conservationism should be considered, and it should 3 also consider whether the species is in a rebuilding plan.

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When considering multiple indices for use in the analysis, the Southeast Fisheries Science Center would ideally like to test each index in an MSE to determine which appropriate, but that effort is resource intensive, for sure. Dr. Siegfried indicated that OFL and ABC for a stock can be updated in an interim analysis, assuming that FMSY, or its proxy, is steady and that only the biomass has changed over time.

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16 17 The Southeast Fisheries Science Center is working towards automating many of the interim analyses that we're currently looking at, once the representative index is identified and the analytical methodology has been set for that species.

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26 27 Dr. Siegfried noted that fixing other parameters that normally require more composition data, in other words selectivity and retention -- When she asked about that, the SSC did not see an issue with fixing those parameters to complete such an analysis, but with the caveat that so long as the previous management measures had not changed in such a way that the result about those assumptions about those parameters may be violated. SSC thought this approach was more defensible for modifying catch advice compared to the current interim analysis approach.

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Some species may be well represented by a single index, while others may require more information to be present before making recommendations about catch limit modifications. We debated, at our meeting, the future use of interim analyses against the need for informing management advice and the availability of the data.

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If a health check, and sometimes we just say health check, but that is an interim analysis without catch advice, and we just say maybe interim analysis without catch advice, but, if a health check is all that's required, then the SSC might consider assessing changes in trend in the index, as opposed to a If a trend is moving one way or complete interim analysis. another, the SSC could advise the council on as much, and the council could take proactive steps ahead of a stock assessment, and that, Mr. Chair, ends that presentation.

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CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Thank you, Dr. Nance. Interim analyses, any questions for Dr. Nance? We've, obviously, talked --

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DR. NANCE: I will add this, that they have been a valuable tool for us, and sometimes we have several years between assessments, but I think it gives us a good snapshot of what is happening, and sometimes we need to look at what those are advising us to do, but I think they have been a great tool.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Yes, and I totally agree with you, Dr. Nance. Any questions for Dr. Nance along these lines? Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Dr. Nance, and so one of the issues with trends is they're very sensitive to what you choose as the time period that you're looking at. In this discussion, did you have any discussion about that and how you would determine what was reasonable and what was not?

DR. NANCE: We didn't have a discussion on that particular point. As we'll see with mackerel in a couple of days, we see a single point, and does that cause us to pause? We need to take into fact the life history of the species and things like that, and it's certainly something we're aware of. If we see that trend, we need to look at this each year, and, if that trend continues, then we may have to do something about that.

A single point, with all the variability around the data, causes us to look at it, but it may not cause management advice to be prudent at that time. If you see a long trend in that, if you see a downward trend that stays down for several years, that's something that is more appropriate to start to look at.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: I am going to ask a very deep question, and it may have to be a sidebar, but I'm going to ask it while I'm thinking about it. When we did -- I participated in one of the SEDAR workshops for red snapper, and one of the biggest conversations that came up was looking at the history, and I understand history is relevant, and, when we sit here and we have conversations about the different species, and I understood what you just said, but I guess the question, to me, is there is no standard, but it would seem, to me, like you would look at trends back in history, right, if you had ups and downs, ebbs and flows, and so, when you're dealing with a species in today's world, with the climate and everything that we're experiencing, it would seem, to me, like we would look at the -- I am just picking a number out, but the past ten years, but, when we look at different species, it's like, okay, we're going to use 1999

to 2015, and then it seems like, if we don't like that answer, well, let's pick 2000 to --

That may be a side question, but I think it's important to have that discussion, so we understand -- I understand, but I don't understand, and it seems like we pick and choose what we want to fit the needs that we want or the outcome that we want.

DR. NANCE: As I mentioned, I think in the very first part of the presentation, if the goal is stable catch through time, then we may want to look at a longer average, and maybe a larger buffer around that. If our goal is changes quickly, then we need to look at a shorter period of time. If we see three years that are down, we may want to make management advice based on those three years, as opposed to a ten-year average, and so I guess it depends on the goal of management for that species.

MS. BOGGS: Thank you, and I heard all of that, but I guess now, asking the question, you putting it into perspective helps. Thank you.

Mr. Anson.

DR. NANCE: You're welcome.

process might come to an end.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:

MR. KEVIN ANSON: Thank you, Dr. Nance, for the information. This question is for Dr. Walter, and it may have been addressed by Dr. Porch in previous meetings, but there is the bullet in here that the Science Center is working towards automating many of the interim analyses, once a representative index is identified, and an analytical method, and is that -- Is there an ETA on that? Is that relatively high in the priorities? I know a lot of things are coming at the Science Center, and you've got your normal stuff to do, but I'm just curious as to when that

DR. WALTER: Process coming to the end, probably -- Well, we didn't have anything to do, and we were pretty not busy, but then something got on our agenda, and so that could occupy a little time. We're working on it mostly on a species-by-species, like as needed, and like mackerel was specifically requested, and largely this is as it's asked for or as the need arises.

 In terms of automating a lot of the indices, that's what our survey working group is doing, so that they can provide those updates, whether they're used in interim or not, almost as soon as they're available, and so we can actually publish those, and so that's one of the automated processes, because our fishery-independent indices should just be available for anyone as soon as we get them done.

In terms of identifying some of that analytical method, which is sort of the how responsive you make that, and there's a couple of intricacies in that, that's kind of a thing that we would like to be able to have the time to do the simulations, and let's say do you build in a one-to-one correlation index, and the ABC goes up, or do you build in some buffer that might have some greater stability, so that you don't ride those ups and downs as much, and that does require a little more simulation.

I could follow-up to that and make my point right now, while I have the floor, and I think that, looking at the whole of what was presented, the SSC was really exploring across the sort of options for providing management advice, going from the NS 1 Guidelines, as we may wind up having to entertain and specifically account for regime shifts, and there is a rubric that the Klaer et al. paper has a set of criteria for when you might declare a regime shift, and then how you might deal with that within Magnuson, and the NS 1 Guidelines talk about management reference points.

Then I think incorporating those, simulating testing them, in an MSE, which might allow us, as we've talked about, trying to better address things like optimal yield, which might be something that this council might want to explore through the fishery ecosystem ideas, and then another tool would just be the interim approach is one tool for providing advice in between stock assessments that is a little more adaptive, and I think it's getting to the challenges we're facing with climate change or the environmental variability that we're going to have to bring different solutions to the table for different problems on different time scales, but I think it's all good science that's going into trying to address those things that we know we're seeing on the water. Thanks.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Thank you, Dr. Walter. Okay. We're up against the break here, but I've got Andy, and then I'm going to try to wrap this discussion up.

MR. STRELCHECK: My hand is down.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Never mind. Peter, do you have something?

MR. HOOD: Sorry. That was my bad. I heard a ding on my computer, and I thought it was Andy trying to get my attention.

Sort of in the vein of, you know, what are interim analyses, and why should we care, I just wanted to mention that, through interim analyses, we're going to be getting a lot of advice, and, in some cases, it could be health checks, and, in other cases, it's going to somehow change the ACL, and this is going to be, I think, a key thing as you go on in your discussions about regulatory streamlining, because these are one of these things where we're going to get a recommendation, and then, you know, we're going to want to get into the rulemaking phase as quickly as we can and get something put in place.

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I just, you know, ask you to sort of, you know, put a checkmark by this idea, and, when we get to regulatory streamlining, you know, kind of think about how the two can go together, because I think it will be an important aspect to that topic. Thanks.

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CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Last go-round for any questions or comments for Dr. Nance here. Not seeing any, Dr. Nance, as always, thank you for your leadership, and we appreciate your time here.

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DR. NANCE: Thank you all for having me, and I appreciate the input.

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CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: I will turn it back over to Mr. Vice Chair.

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DR. FRAZER: We will go ahead and take our scheduled fifteen-minute break and come back at 3:20.

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(Whereupon, a brief recess was taken.)

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CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay, and so the next item that we have is Agenda Item Number VIII, Presentation on Allocation Reviews. Dr. Diagne will be giving that presentation, and so I will turn it over to you for the action guide and then to just move straight into the presentation, Dr. Diagne.

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### PRESENTATION ON ALLOCATION REVIEWS

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DR. DIAGNE: Thank you, Mr. Chair. For this agenda item, we will discuss allocation reviews and reallocation amendments. Essentially, we'll talk about the decisions that you've made recently, when it comes to reallocation, and we'll also look at review timelines and discuss some upcoming, or expected, will discuss reallocation actions, and we also interdependence between the red snapper allocation, and this essentially shows linkages between those allocations.

47 48 The committee is expected to review the information presented, make suggestions, and recommend next steps, as appropriate. That is for the action guide, and so we'll switch to the presentation.

For this introductory slide, we have, I guess, some reminders, as well as some of the things that we are going to be talking about today. The council did establish its allocation review triggers, and the council expected then, following that, of course, timelines for reviews, and you have start dates and so forth, and we will talk about that, but one of the points that the council did make, when the guidelines were approved, was to say that we could initiate reviews at any point in time, as needed, for example once the council receives new information.

Based on recent amendments that included allocation reviews within those amendments, the council has either elected to do nothing, meaning go with status quo, or has decided to change, or modify, if you would, the allocation between sectors, and we'll cover those cases. There is a pending, quote, unquote, allocation review, for which we've done some preliminary work, but we will discuss that.

The council recently, I mean in a previous council meeting, approved a motion relative to look at a reallocation amendment in particular, and we will also discuss that, and, as mentioned early on, we will talk about the linkages, if you would, between the three red snapper allocations that we have on the books.

 This slide, I will just mention that it is here, just for reference, to be sure that, when we say "fisheries allocations", this is what we mean, and also make the distinction between an allocation review and a reallocation amendment. The review is just a preliminary look, and, depending on the decision that is made there, the council would proceed and have a reallocation amendment or not.

These are the initial allocation reviews, at least the starting dates, that I mentioned early on, and the council did decide to select various time intervals for different allocations and different species, the first being that one in April of 2023, which I am going to talk about in a second, and we have a series of these, and we will see that some of the species, red snapper, greater amberjack, to name two here, are in both, and it is because, during today's presentation, those will come up, and the council has made decisions, I mean in recent history, relative to those species, and that's the reason why we highlight them here to talk about.

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We will start with the decisions that the council made in recent history, and, first off, the reallocation amendments that were developed and completed, either became effective or are in the process, and the first one would be Reef Fish Amendment 63, which looked at the allocation of resources between the commercial and the recreational sectors for red grouper, and, of course, these amendments did include other actions, but our emphasis here is only on the reallocation, or allocation, action, if you would.

For reference, we provide the current allocation, which is allocation that Amendment 53 did implement, and also the previous allocation, the allocation that was status quo before Amendment 53, and one thing that I would highlight here is that, in Amendment 53, we did move, quote, unquote, from MRFSS to FES, and so perhaps I guess the previous discussion here would come to mind when we consider this. Anyway, this has been done, and the final rule was effective on June 1, 2022, and, based on our calendar, the table that we just showed briefly, then, if you add seven years to this, then presumably the next review should be in June of 2029, following our schedule.

Similarly, Reef Fish Amendment 54 looked at the commercial and recreational allocation for greater amberjack, and, for all of these reallocation amendments, the allocation review, meaning the first step, is fully included in the amendment, and some of you may recall that, typically, when we discuss these amendments, we highlight all of the relevant elements of the review within the amendment, the social, economic, biological, and ecological factors, as they would apply.

Again, here we have the current allocation implemented by Reef Fish 54, as well as well the previous allocation that was in the books, and here, again, this amendment, in 54, we did move from MRFSS to MRIP-FES, in looking at the new allocation. I mean, the years here changed also, but, in red grouper, it was essentially the timing involved, but it was just different data schemes.

 The final rule was effective on July 17 of this year. Therefore, if we add six years to that, then presumably the next allocation review/amendment, if that's what the council decides to do at the time, would be in 2029.

Reef Fish Amendment 56 is similar to the two that we just discussed, in the sense that this amendment looked at the allocation between the commercial and the recreational sector

for gag, and we have our status quo allocation, the previous one, and, here, it is -- The current allocation that this amendment will implement is called an expected allocation, because, essentially, the final rule has not been published for this. This amendment is in the process of rulemaking, and I understand that NMFS is working on the proposed rule for this.

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Assuming that the process goes to term, and then, essentially, the amendment is approved, whenever the final rule becomes effective, that date, plus seven years, should presumably be the data for our following review/reallocation amendment.

We also have CMP Amendment 33, which looked at the recreational and commercial allocation of the Gulf group king mackerel, and the current allocation is given here for reference, but, in this instance here, following the allocation review and the consideration of a suite of alternatives, the council decided to maintain, quote, status quo, if you would, and maintain the allocation on the books. The motion that decided to maintain status quo was approved in October of last year, and so, therefore, according to our schedule, then the next allocation review/amendment should be in 2028.

Now, in terms of allocation amendments and reviews under development, we do currently have a joint amendment between us and the South Atlantic, and that would be South Atlantic Amendment 44 and Gulf Reef Fish 55, and this amendment would look at an allocation review/reallocation for yellowtail snapper, and this is, of course, an allocation between the two councils.

 We do have the current allocation as a reference here, and, for the time being, what we could say, in terms of timeline, is that this is an ongoing action. The IPT is meeting, and progress is being made towards essentially further development of this amendment.

We also have a reef fish amendment here that is in development, and this follows, I guess, a recent stock assessment for scamp, amongst other species, and this here would look at the commercial and recreational allocation and allocation review for other shallow-water grouper. We saw "other shallow-water grouper" because we borrowed the term from, I guess, the IFQ language, quote, unquote, because we have a category here that is called other shallow-water grouper, or SWG for short, and the acronym is the three letters.

We do have the current allocation here, in terms of timeline

also, what we could say is that this is an action in development, and it is ongoing, and this is one of the actions, I believe that, Mr. Rindone will be talking about during the Reef Fish Committee.

In terms of allocation review, if we go back and look at the timelines, meaning the the sector separation allocation essentially, meaning the allocation of red snapper between the private angling component and the federal for-hire component, that allocation review -- The starting date is April 2023, and, obviously, we are a few months reviewed from that, and we have started doing preliminary work, meaning thinking about the data stream that would be used, what would be the important social metrics and indices that would be available and the like, but the future progress for this allocation review is really conditional upon the availability of updated recreational data for red snapper.

Obviously, we don't have that, as we are speaking right now, for I guess a variety of reasons, but one of which being that there is an ongoing red snapper data stock assessment going on, or a red snapper stock assessment going on, and presumably there is going to be a switch, and we need to know more about that.

Based on that stock assessment, the council may decide to initiate an amendment to consider reallocation alternatives already, as we've done in recent history, for example for red grouper, greater amberjack, and gag.

In April of last year, the council did pass this motion to direct staff to begin work on a plan amendment to look at the allocation between the five states for red snapper, and we have here, for reference, the current allocation, and one thing that we have to remember is that the allocation between the five states was the result of a negotiated agreement between the five states, and so, to the extent that is how we arrived at the existing allocation, it may seem that a similar process, or a similar path, would be the one that would have the higher likelihood of success going forward.

 Before we finish, we wanted to just discuss this graph a little bit and to look at, I guess, the linkages between the allocation of the red snapper resources. Not only do we have an allocation between the two sectors, the recreational and the commercial sectors, but the recreational portion of the ACL is first divided in two components, one for the private anglers and one for the federal for-hire operators, and so that was, quote, unquote, sector separation.

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 Then the private angling component of the ACL for red snapper is subdivided into five portions, if you would, for the five Gulf states, and that is the negotiated agreement that I just mentioned, and so, essentially, I mean, to the extent that one would want to know, quote, unquote, how much let's say a particular group would get -- Now, to pick an example here, and I guess we are in Texas right now, and so I will pick that as an example, and so, if Texas wanted to know, let's say in absolute poundage, how much is it that we are going to get when it comes to red snapper, then everything upstream would have to be defined before we get there.

That is not the same thing as a percentage, of course, and, I mean, any given state would say, could say, well, I will get — It may be 20 percent of the five angling components, but 20 percent of a million, versus I guess 20 percent of five, that would be, I guess, you know, different, and so just to keep that mind as you perhaps consider those allocations.

For red snapper, again, there is an ongoing stock assessment, and the results of that assessment would presumably affect all three of those allocations that we just talked about. For the recreational sector, updated data streams would be expected for the private angling component, as well as for the charter/for-hire, and certainly data streams by states would be critical to this, and those also we expect we'll have updated data streams by the time the stock assessment gets completed.

The status of the stock, as well as the projections, and the projections will give us, I guess, the ACLs, or at least inclinations, following council action, and, based on that, the different parties, or groups, would know how much their share is going to be.

 Some of the things that we don't know, at least, would be the timeline for getting the assessment results, and then the following let's say SSC review, and then the council's action following that, and then, also, again, the council could decide to essentially fold the allocation reviews into a reallocation amendment, or several reallocation amendments, as the case may be, for red snapper. I think this is my last slide. Yes, and that would be it. Thank you, and I will try to answer questions, if you have any.

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** Any questions for Dr. Diagne about the allocation review process? Mr. Gill.

 MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you, Assane. I am a little bit confused on, and I think it's four slides ago, where you talked about the allocation between private recreational angling and the for-hire component. You indicated, in that third bullet, that it's conditional upon availability of updated red snapper recreational data, and I would argue that, since sector separation originally created this situation, we do have updated data, multiple years of it.

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Secondly, you refer, in the fourth bullet, to ongoing stock assessments, and, on the first few slides, where you've demonstrated some of the things that we've talked about in terms of changing allocation, there has been considerable discussion about not doing allocation changes during assessment catch limit changes, and so the thrust of that, at least as I took it, and, admittedly, I am biased, was that the preference amongst the council, at that time, was to do reallocation separate from assessment reviews and catch limit changes. This slide, and I guess the one or two subsequent slides, seem to suggest that you are suggesting otherwise, and could you clarify my thinking on that?

DR. DIAGNE: Yes, and we will stay here, and, if we go and read the last bullet, it says the council may, and emphasis on "may", right, include the allocation review in an amendment considering reallocation alternatives, meaning that -- I mean, at least what this bullet point is conveying is that is, in fact, the council's prerogative to do either one, either do the review separate or fold it into the amendment.

The point is, when we talk about updated data streams, it is by looking at our recent history, and so, Bernie, please go back to the slide that shows Reef Fish Amendment 53, red grouper, and it's the third slide of the presentation, or the fourth. The fact of the matter is what the council has passed under recent history, and this is an example, and I am picking this because we have the final rule, and it's implemented and so forth, is that the stock assessment preceding the Amendment 53 switched from using MRFSS to MRIP-FES.

 If we go back to Reef Fish Amendment 53, status quo will tell us that the MRFSS is no longer available, or is no longer a viable alternative, if I recall the language of the alternative. Therefore, we cannot help but use the MRIP-FES. To the extent that -- I mean, I may be wrong, but the ongoing red snapper assessment -- I cannot tell you what they are going to use, obviously, but, if I have one inkling of, I guess, you know, certainty, it's that it is not going to be traditional, meaning

that there is going to be a switch to something else, in terms of the data, and that's what I am alluding to when I say "updated data stream".

In this amendment here, if you look, the previous allocation was 1986 to 2005, but using recreational data for MRFSS, and you see that, in this amendment, you use the same time series, but the change that you've made was to say, okay, we are going to use the updated data stream, as in MRIP-FES, and so that is what I am referring to when we say "updated data stream", knowing that something is coming, and we may not know what it is, but something is coming, and so it would be, quite frankly, you know, perhaps not the most economical use of resources to say, well, what I know today is this, and we can complete it, knowing full well that, the minute the stock assessment hits, we will have new data streams, and so that's --

MR. GILL: Thank you, sir, but I could counterargue that that's almost always true, right, and we've got ongoing fisheries, and we've got ongoing development, and change is the name of the game, and so, in some sense, that smacks of procrastination for procrastination's sake.

The other comment that I would make is that you recall that, during those previous conversations about whether we should do allocations within the catch limit recommendation changes, that the argument was made that projections of landings depended on what the allocation was, right, and so we were in the soup, because we were in the midst of both, but my recollection of the prevalence of the thought of the council was that not mixing those two was preferred, which says that deciding on what the allocation should be is preferred prior to determining projections, so that the projections can be made with the will of the council and not conditional upon the council then making a decision on some kind of basis. It seems, to me, that we're mixing where we're going here.

 DR. DIAGNE: Yes, Mr. Gill, and, quite frankly, what it is that you consider procrastination, I will call it being proactive, and it's perhaps, I guess -- We could -- It's easy to go ahead and take existing red snapper data streams and complete an allocation review, knowing full well that, the minute the stock assessment gets completed, those data streams would be meaningless, and I do understand the name of the game is that we are in an ongoing, changing, you know, environment.

If we did not have a stock assessment that is ongoing, we would proceed and say, okay, well, we don't know what tomorrow brings,

and we are going to continue and do this, and, initially, we started looking at this, and the red snapper assessment is, I guess, involved, and it takes a lot of time, but it is ongoing, and we cannot preempt that, but if it, I guess, the will of the council, we can take existing data streams and present an allocation review.

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The minute we finish that, we get updated data streams, because we know there is an assessment, and then, well -- We would say, well, perhaps this was a nice exercise, and let's do it again, but that would be the thing.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Dr. Froeschke has been waiting patiently, and then we'll go back to you, Bob.

DR. FROESCHKE: Just to weigh-in on this, so the numbers -- The recreational data that we would need to have a meaningful conversation, meaning consistent with BSIA and FES for example, we don't have that. We don't have anything close to that, and the calibrations are likely to be so different from what we're discussing now that I don't know how we would make use of it, and so, with respect to the red grouper and how that was done, there are two parts.

There are two moving parts, and there was one that was the changes in selectivity, and that piece -- You got OFL and ABC values conditional on the allocation, and so that part -- We have discussed that, and the SSC has discussed that, and the Science Center is going away from that.

However, there is still this portion of the changes in the estimates of historical current productivity that manifests from raising the catch from CHTS to FES, and so, when you double the productivity of the recreational, if you then split that based on the other part, you're going to --

You're going to double, essentially, the estimated catch rate of the FES, but, if you don't move some fish over there, then, in theory, you're going to run short, and so, with the red snapper, you would have that issue, but you also have the further complication of creating a common currency from the state currencies, the individual state currencies, to presumably FES, some of which are calibrated to CHTS and some of which are to FES, either FES and then back to CHTS or FES, and we, the greater we, have not seen those, but I am thinking they would be quite different. I don't know what we would discuss with you at the council now that would be meaningful later, once all of that is sorted out.

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CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Good discussion. Any questions or further comments about this? We've, obviously, debated a lot about allocation over the last year or so here, and so any questions for Dr. Diagne, or comments? Dr. Diagne, have you got a question for yourself?

DR. DIAGNE: In a perfect world, that would be super. The only thing that I wanted to perhaps ask about is that you recall that the council requested that we start evaluating, or considering, options for allocations between the states, and we actually —Dr. Froeschke and Peter already started looking at members of the IPT and things like that, a planning group, and my question is, I mean, given the, quote, unquote, state of affairs, with new data series, or streams, excuse me, deliberation between the states and so forth, would it be more beneficial, perhaps, for us to just continue thinking about alternative methods, but slow down the future development of this, or what it is that this committee would recommend.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Go ahead, Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so, just to remind folks, I think that motion passed in April of 2023, to look at the state-by-state recreational apportionments, and I believe there was a typo on that slide, and so I believe the General -- It's unfortunate that he left, but he asked us to kind of speed up that process, and he wanted to know if we could start talking about it, and so staff said we think we can have a presentation together by October, and that's what we're planning to do, and that's what we've tried to lay out here, but then we got a great piece of information last Monday, and so we're all just trying to sort through that, as you all know, at this meeting.

Is that still the direction, I guess, that this committee wants staff to go? That's what we're trying to ask, or, you know, could we push that back some, or will there be some other method besides historical landings that you want to look at to start that discussion?

 CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: That's a good question, Carrie. October, for the October meeting, considering some of these discussions with the state directors have not happened yet, and it's a little challenging for me to project how those discussions will go, leading up to the October meeting, to have something to present, and so I think maybe the best course of action here is perhaps we revisit this at Full Council, after maybe the

different state agencies are able to have some discussion points, and maybe try and figure out a more timeline, and is that okay with you, Carrie?

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** Sounds great. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Of course, I said that without talking to my state partners here. Okay. I am getting thumbs-up. All right. I appreciate it. Okay. Any further questions or discussion on the allocation review? Okay. Not seeing any, thank you, Dr. Diagne. We are going to move into the next agenda item here, and I will turn it back over to you, Dr. Diagne, for the action guide for the Draft Letter on NOAA Fisheries Request for Comments on Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for National Standards 4, 8, and 9 Guidelines.

## DRAFT LETTER ON NOAA FISHERIES REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON THE ADVANCE NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING FOR NATIONAL STANDARDS 4, 8 AND 9 GUIDELINES

DR. DIAGNE: Thank you. The committee will review a draft letter prepared in response to the advance notice of proposed rulemaking, to determine whether updates to the guidelines for National Standards 4, 8, and 9 are needed to improve federal fisheries management.

Dr. Simmons here is going to give the presentation and discuss that, or discuss the letter, and one note here is that the public comment period will close on September 12, and this committee should provide input on the draft letter discussed today, and, if appropriate, recommend approval of the letter by the council. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Dr. Simmons.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS:** All right. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so this is Tab E, Number 9, and staff -- This is our draft for you all to review, and this is in response to I think Marianne Macpherson gave an overview at the June council meeting regarding this notice, and we were also provided a presentation during the May Council Coordination Committee, the CCC meeting.

We have some general comments that I will start with, and I will try to highlight some specifics in each of the National Standards they're looking at revisiting.

The council supports the review and consideration of updating these existing guidelines to address changes in environmental

conditions and address equity and environmental justice considerations, which is one of the main reasons they are reopening these National Standards, and many of them haven't been updated, or considered, I think in over fifteen years, while still providing the council sufficient flexibility in the management process. The council also supports increased resources that are necessary to support these activities, specifically at a regional level, the Southeast Region.

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A couple of the specific comments we had, and I will start with National Standard 4, and we talk about that, you know, the existing allocations the council considers is largely based on historical landings, based on specific time periods, and basically the changing baselines that the council is dealing with currently, and we also talk about, you know, the council has attempted to maintain this historical access for both sectors.

However, there is perhaps impacts to new commercial fishermen that are attempting to enter the fishery, and those could include underserved or marginalized community members that we really largely do not have any information on, and we can't quantify, and it largely unknown. Any information, such as perhaps modifying any type of logbook or crew information that wouldn't be too invasive, and meet all the laws, could perhaps ameliorate some of those issues.

We also know the council has recently embarked on modifying the commercial IFQ quota program goals and objectives, and we will discuss how to operationalize these objectives in future meetings, and it's anticipated that these changes could ease some of the barriers for new entrants or replacement commercial fishermen in these programs, and so this is kind of a biggie, and I will stop here and see if there's maybe specific comments or concerns about what we've drafted here, because I know this is a big-ticket item for most folks.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: There's a lot going on here. National Standards 4, 8, and 9 are pretty important for a lot of the stuff that we're working on, but I see -- Bob, have you got something?

 MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and so, I guess, number one, I would like to compliment you and staff for putting this in the order of the standards, whereas the FRN was in the order of subject matter that they wanted to discuss and subcategorize in the standards, and I found that confusing and more difficult to work with.

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I think your comment is generally well taken. I would suggest, getting back on my old soapbox, that we also include a suggestion that the guidelines should point the way to the inclusion of the socioeconomic factors in the allocation process, above and beyond historical landings, which we don't do, and not many folks do.

That better complies with Magnuson's objective to maximize net benefits, and it also supports a more fair and equitable decision, and so I think that's a point that we could make that would be helpful to future guidelines. Thank you.

**CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN:** Thanks, Bob. Good point. Anything else that the committee would like to discuss about this draft letter? Dr. Simmons.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so nothing else on National Standard 4 then? Okay. National Standard 8, and so we're down our social scientist, but we did come up with some comments here regarding changing the definition for "fishing community". I think we said here it would be helpful if there was more information about what was driving that change, or behind that consideration, when they look at this again, and to provide more information on the term "engagement" and "dependence".

There's a suggestion in the advance notice of proposed rulemaking regarding how communities can increase their resilience by decreasing their dependence on one or more particular stocks or fisheries, and they give the example of diversifying fisheries that can be accessed, and we kind of think that's more easily said than done here, and we've provided some additional rationale for why we think that statement is too broad-brush, and so, again, take a close look at that, and, if you don't agree with how that's written, provide us feedback there, or if you're uncomfortable with how we're worded that, and we provided some examples on why, you know, we thought that that could be better defined. I will stop there, again.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Comments about our comments for National Standard 8? Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I think what you have in there is fine. My reaction to what they were asking for is they're working on what I consider an old definition of "community", and their thought is it's the old shoreside fisheries-focused, like those of old New England, and certainly

it's less true in the Gulf than it was with New England, but, even so, in the context of today, that's less and less true, and I would also argue that the concept of community is, and I'm not an anthropologist by any stretch, but is larger than just a village.

There is many, and there is the longline community, and there is the charter community, and there is the tournament community, and so the context of what constitutes a community I think has moved on from the old definition, and I don't think that the proposed guidelines take that into consideration, and, as part of that, that says that the geographic tag on this term should not be -- It should be eliminated, and it should not be continued.

The other point that I would make is that, if the concept of community is broader than the village version, the term "substantial" may not be appropriate anymore, because it's more about participation in, at whatever level you do it, and so I think some suggestions there would be helpful in morphing, if that's possible, the agency's thinking. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Ms. Levy.

 MS. LEVY: Thank you. I just wanted to note, and it is in the advance notice of proposed rulemaking, that there's kind of two parts to the definition of "fishing community" in the guidelines, and so the first comes directly from the Magnuson Act, and that talks about substantially dependent on or substantially engaged in, and then the second piece has that language about geographic area, which is what you were talking about, and so the agency -- I mean, they're proposing, or suggesting, that maybe they should eliminate the, because of what you said, right, that it's broader than -- In certain areas of the country, it's broader than specific location, and so I just wanted to point out that -- I mean, you can write whatever you want, but that the "substantially" is really from the Act.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Okay. Back to you, Dr. Simmons.

 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so the final section is National Standard 9, and here we're suggesting, during the review process for this section, that the inclusion of unobserved fishing mortality as bycatch and assessing the efficacy of many of the management measures both be revisited, and then just maybe better -- When it is revisited, really have more consideration of whether sufficient data exists in many of these regions to adequately assess the

effects on the amount and type of bycatch and bycatch mortality in a particular fishery.

I think we went through this process recently with Dan Luers at the Regional Office, and, for many of the FMPs, we had little to no information to complete that exercise, and so, again, just taking a look at that, and maybe there's different tiers for different regions, on how we would go about addressing that in our FMPs, and so that was a suggestion.

 Then just reminding everyone that we continue to support best practices for releasing fish, and there's been substantial resources and effort working to minimize bycatch and reducing discard mortality, to the extent practicable, and there's one final section in the advance notice, and that's on reducing waste, and so I think we're supportive, cautiously supportive, of this, and we would like to see more information, and so, Mr. Chair, that's our draft letter.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Thank you, Dr. Simmons. I think it's well drafted. Mr. Gill.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and so I agree that, relative to unobserved fishing mortality, there's probably not enough data to do anything with, and we don't know how to measure it, and we don't know how much it is, et cetera, but I read that first sentence of the letter as suggesting that we do not include unobserved fishing mortality as bycatch, and I would argue that unobserved fishing mortality is one of the biggest issues we have in the Gulf, and however we can best bring attention to that, and focus on it, and we don't have any solutions for it at the moment, or at least none that I'm aware of, but we need to pay attention to it and recognize it and address it as best we can.

If doing that, by including bycatch as part of that, then I think that's what we ought to say and not exclude it, and so, if I've interpreted it correctly, I would disagree with that first sentence.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Mr. Chair, I don't think we meant that, what Mr. Gill is suggesting, and I think we said be revisited, not meaning that it would be excluded, but we can certainly try to reword it, and, if you have specific suggestions, shoot them over, and that would be great.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: I think that's a good suggestion. I've heard a little bit of confusion about that word "revisited", and

so, yes, I think that will be helpful. Mr. Gill, if maybe you could draft some language there to help out, so we're crystal clear.

MR. GILL: Then again maybe not.

CHAIRMAN SWEETMAN: Maybe not. That's true. Okay. National Standard 9, any further comments or questions for Dr. Simmons? All right. I am not seeing any. Thank you, Carrie. I think the letter is well written. All right. Let's see. That was it. Okay. We're into Other Business, and I didn't hear any other business at the beginning, but we're a little bit ahead of schedule here, but, not seeing any, I will turn it back over to you, Mr. Vice Chair.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned on August 14, 2023.)

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