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3	MIGRATORY SPECIES COMMITTEE		
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9	VOTING MEMBERS		
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L1	Kevin Anson (designee for Scott Bannon)		
L2	Susan Boggs		
L3	Billy Broussard		
L 4	Dale Diaz		
L 5	Jonathan Dugas		
16	Michael McDermott		
L 7	C.J. Sweetman (designee for Jessica McCawley)		
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21	Dave Donaldson		
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	Dakus Geeslin (designee for Robin Riechers)		
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17	OTHER PARTICIPANTS		
18	Karyl Brewster-Geisz		
19	Peter Hood		NMFS

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The Migratory Species Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at The Driskill in Austin, Texas on Monday morning, August 14, 2023, and was called to order by Chairman Tom Frazer.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL OF MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

CHAIRMAN TOM FRAZER: The members of the committee are myself, Mr. Diaz, who is on the line, Kevin Anson, Susan Boggs, Billy Broussard, J.D. Dugas, C.J. Sweetman, and Michael McDermott. The first item on the agenda is the Adoption of the Agenda, and that will be Tab M, Number 1 in your briefing materials, and so if I could get a motion to approve the agenda.

DR. C.J. SWEETMAN: So moved.

19 MS. SUSAN BOGGS: Second.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. We have a motion to approve and a second. Thank you, both. We will then move into Item II, which is the Approval of the August 2022 Minutes. That again is Tab M, Number 2 in your briefing materials, and our last meeting was in August of 2022, and so I would ask if there are any changes, edits, modifications, to those minutes, and, if not, can I get a motion to approve?

MS. BOGGS: Motion to approve the August 2022 Minutes.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Ms. Boggs. Is there a second?

DR. SWEETMAN: Second.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. We've got a second by Dr. Sweetman, and so we will then move into Item Number III, which is the Action Guide and Next Steps, and we will have Dr. Hollensead work us through that action guide. Thank you, Lisa.

DR. LISA HOLLENSEAD: Thank you, Mr. Chair. We have staff here from the Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Office. Ms. Karyl Brewster-Geisz will be giving us a presentation. She's going to give you an update on three management measures that are being considered at the moment: Amendment 15, Amendment 16, and an advanced notice of proposed rulemaking, which includes a number of options for electronic reporting.

 I don't want to steal her thunder, because she's going to go through all of those, but I will let you know that scoping for Amendment 16 and e-reporting ends on the 18th of this month, and so that's Friday. If would like to do any formalized comments, please direct staff to do so, and we can work on that as quickly as possible, to get that to them. Otherwise, any comments that you provide she'll note for the record, that sort of thing, but, if you would like anything formalized by then, just please direct staff to do so. For the comment period for the proposed rule for Amendment 15, that closes in September, and so a little bit more time with that one, if you would like to go forward with that. Mr. Chair.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Dr. Hollensead, and so I think, if we can get Ms. Brewster-Geisz's presentation up, and that would be, again, part of Tab M, Number 4 in your briefing materials. Are you all ready to go?

MS. KARYL BREWSTER-GEISZ: I'm all ready. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: It's a pleasure to have you here today.

UPDATE ON ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES MANAGEMENT MEASURES

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Thank you. It is a pleasure to be here, and so thank you. For those of you who we haven't met yet, my name is Karyl Brewster-Geisz, and I'm here from the Highly Migratory Species Management Division, and you may remember that I've been here a number of times over the years taking about shark depredation, and I'm sure that topic will come up again later this morning, as I give my presentation, but, in the meantime, I'm here specifically to talk about the three actions that Dr. Hollensead already mentioned.

One of those actions is a proposed action, and that is for Amendment 15, and then we have two scoping actions, Amendment 16 and then electronic reporting. For the scoping actions, we are in scoping, and this means that we are accepting comments on everything, and we don't have anything proposed yet, and all the comments we receive will help us move forward with where we need to go in the future.

Let's start with the proposed action, and that is in regard to Amendment 15, which is also -- Which has two parts, and those are about spatial management and electronic monitoring. We released this proposed rule back in May, and the comment period ends on September 15.

 I did provide a shortened version of the homepage, if you're interested. There is a lot of information on that homepage, including the proposed rule, the draft environmental impact statement, a story map to help people understand sort of the spatial management aspect, along with a number of posters to try to simplify what it is we're proposing, and this amendment is fairly complex. It is very long, and a number of our advisory panel members have been pointing out that it's almost an inchand-a-half in thickness, when you look at the paper version, and so we're trying our best to simplify things.

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In regard to the spatial management, this is looking at our four static areas that we have had in place for a long time. The red area, up at the top off of North Carolina, is our bottom longline area. It was closed back in 2005, and the green, gray, and blue areas are the Charleston Bump, the east Florida coast, and Desoto Canyon. Those are pelagic longline closed areas, and they have been closed since the early 2000s.

These are static areas, and they are not -- They have not been changed since they were put in place, with the exception of the bottom longline closed area. We have had very little data collection in those areas, and so the whole goal of Amendment 15 is to figure out how do we get in there, and how do we find out if those areas are still the appropriate areas for our species. Since they've been closed, a lot has changed. I think you're all aware of climate change and where species are, how they've been moving, and that has been a big issue in recent years.

We have had changes in how the fishery operates, and so, as an example, when these closures were put in place for pelagic longlines, it was mainly a j-hook fishery, and it is now a circle hook fishery. They are required to use circle hooks. How has that changed the bycatch that they were experiencing back then?

Additionally, the stock status of a lot of the species that we were looking at, and that they were originally closed for, as an example swordfish, are now changed. Swordfish was very overfished, back in the early 2000s, and it is now completely rebuilt, and we are no longer catching the quota, and so how do we get in, collect the data, and make sure that these are the appropriate areas, with all of these changes that have been happening? That is the spatial management portion of Amendment 15.

Directly related to that is the electronic monitoring portion. We have required electronic monitoring on all our pelagic

longline vessels since Amendment 7 back in 2015, and that electronic monitoring was put in place on the pelagic longline vessels for the purpose of monitoring bluefin dead discards and incentivizing the fleet to land those bluefin, rather than discard them, and it has been very successful. We have reduced bluefin discards tremendously with the combination of our individual bluefin quotas and our electronic monitoring.

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All of that is great, and the agency has been paying for electronic monitoring. Under the agency cost allocation policy, we now need to shift those costs from the agency to the industry, and so Amendment 15 is looking at how to do that.

Spatial management, regarding the Gulf of Mexico, we have one area that is really in the Gulf of Mexico, and that's Desoto Canyon, but, for all of these areas, we are proposing changes to the area both in time and scope, and then how do we get in and collect that data that I talked about, and, additionally, how do we continue evaluating these areas so that we're not in the same place we are now twenty years from now?

I am going to start with the timing first, and that's the same across all of the areas. We are proposing that, at a minimum, every three years, we reevaluate where we are with these areas. There is also a trigger evaluation, and so, if something looks wrong before three years, we would stop and evaluate it then.

Moving on specifically for Desoto Canyon, the hatched areas are the current location of Desoto Canyon, and it was primarily focused around the edge that you can see on the map. The red area is what we are proposing to change that area to, and so going from the two boxes to that red polygon. The red polygon has a number of benefits. It does protect Rice's whale habitat, and so that is a good thing, and it also protects that shelf edge a little bit more than those two boxes.

If you look at the hatched area, there are areas that are no longer in the red area, and those would be open to normal fishing, and so we are proposing opening some of those areas. The area would be remain closed year-round, but we would, as part of our data collection, allow for exempted fishing permits to go into those areas and collect data, and we have not, in the past, allowed that.

These are all areas in the Atlantic, and so I'm not going to spend much time on them, but I am just going to point out that the bottom longline Mid-Atlantic shark closed area is similar to the Desoto Canyon, in that we are changing the footprint for the

bottom longline, and we're also changing the timeframe.

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 For the Charleston Bump and the east Florida coast, for your awareness, we are actually splitting those areas into a high bycatch area that would only allow exempted fishing permits in to collect data, and then those yellow areas are monitoring areas where fishermen could go in and fish, but they would have to meet a number of requirements, including improved VMS, 100 percent EM, and then a limit on how many sets.

The other aspect of Amendment 15 is the electronic monitoring package, and so we looked at a couple of alternatives, and we are proposing transferring all the sampling costs to the industry. This means the industry will pay for 100 percent of the equipment purchase, installation, maintenance, video review, and storage and then the server provider fees. The agency would maintain all the administrative costs of the program. We are proposing to phase this in over three years, and then there are a number of components to this alternative of vessel requirements, the vendor requirements, the vessel monitoring plan, and then all of those modifications of the spatial requirements that I talked about.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Karyl, if we can ask you to just hold. Mr. Gill has a question.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Sure.

MR. BOB GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for coming here, Karyl, and making the presentation, and I appreciate the effort that you're making here. I would note that one of my questions, which I will defer and ask later, I thought I would find in the DEIS, and so I went into the DEIS, and I finally gave up. I couldn't find it, and so I'm going to ask, and I know that information is in there, but my suggestion is that you consider making the DEIS more user-friendly. Granted, it's complex and comprehensive, and I understand that side of it.

Relative to the electronic monitoring, the original presentation that you provided had a footnote, and I think it was on this slide, detailing to Proposal 0411502, which is the one that talks about cost allocation, and the one that you referenced earlier.

 The subsequent version of this presentation removed that, which I find rather strange, but, if you go back to that procedure, and you go to the cost basis, which is on page 3, it lays out the policy of the agency to distribute costs on programs such as

this, such that, if it's a council-requested program, then it's a shared basis, and the sharing is on the basis of sampling costs to the industry and administrative costs to the agency, and we can argue about whether that's a fair distribution or not, but, nevertheless, philosophically, it's the right approach, right, and it benefits both, and so some kind of cost basis to do that.

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If the program comes from the agency, and not from the council, then the costs are taken by the agency, and I believe that applies in this case, and, for one thing, you don't have a council, but, for another, as you mentioned, Amendment 7 is the one that implemented this program, and so it seems, to me, that what you're doing here in Amendment 15 is violating your own policy, and so I am trying to understand what your rationale is that justifies making this request based on the policy that you have in Procedure 0411502.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Thanks for that. I would have to actually pull up the policy to show you that language, which I don't have right in front of me at the moment, but we have been told, in no uncertain terms, that we are violating the policy when we keep the agency paying for EM, and so that is why we are proposing to come into compliance with that policy, and so I would love to have a greater discussion, but, as I said, I do not have the policy right in front of me right now, but it is clear, and I have read it more than several times, to understand it myself.

I can't answer your question about the footnote, and I've only sent one version of the presentation, and so I don't know how that was removed, and I don't remember the footnote being in there anyway.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Karyl, and, Bob, actually, if it's okay -- I mean, this line of questioning is related largely to policy, and I would prefer that Karyl keep moving on with her presentation, and we'll have some time to talk about that either after the talk or in a side conversation. All right. Go ahead, Karyl. Thank you.

 MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Thank you. This diagram helps show more of how EM would work under what we're proposing. In short, the vendors would apply to us to be approved. Once they are approved, they would work directly with the vessels, in order to come up with a vessel monitoring plan, and that vessel monitoring plan is a very individualized plan. It talks about where the cameras would be on the vessel and how that whole plan would work.

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The vendors would then provide quarterly reports to us, with all the metadata, and occasionally we might reach out to the vendors to have them look at something in more detail.

 Right before I talked, I believe, you had asked a question about the pelagic longline fleet and the vessel -- The number of active vessels, and so we have included this slide, to answer some of those questions, which I am just going to pause a second. We have included this slide to help answer some of the questions you had relayed earlier, in terms of the active number of vessels.

We gave swordfish landings as an example, but please be clear that pelagic longline vessels do land a lot more than just swordfish. They also land yellowfin and bigeye, and so, if you look at this chart, the blue bars are the pounds landed, and then the red shows the percentage of the quota, and I apologize that the blue hides it, but, in short, the top six vessels are responsible for 50 percent of the swordfish landings, and the top twelve vessels are responsible for the top 70 percent of swordfish landings, and these are active vessels, active from Maine through Texas, and so it includes the Atlantic along with the Gulf of Mexico.

That is the end of the proposed rule, and now I'm going to talk, hopefully somewhat briefly, about the scoping actions, and so, starting with Amendment 16, Amendment 16 has to do with pretty much everything sharks, but there's some background that I want to make sure all of you are aware of as you're looking at and considering Amendment 16.

First off, Amendment 15, and I talked to this council last summer about Amendment 14, and Amendment 14 has been finalized, and it sets up a new framework for acceptable biological catches and annual catch limits, or quotas, for sharks. There is nothing in Amendment that actually establishes regulations, and, instead, it sets up the framework, and Amendment 16, and other rulemakings, will be implementing what was finalized in Amendment 14.

 The other thing we have is what we call our SHARE document, the Shark Fishery Review. Last summer, it was in draft format, and it is now finalized, and this review goes through the entire fishery as a whole, and so not the stock status, but more of a fishery status, looking at all the trends. You will see, in the issues and options paper for Amendment 16, the results of SHARE being echoed throughout all those issues and options and things

that were are looking at.

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 There are also two things that were done outside of NOAA Fisheries that have a direct impact on the shark fishery, and a direct impact on anything we might want to do, and so one of those is CITES, and so, for those of you who are unaware of CITES, it is an international organization that monitors trade, and there are three appendices. The first appendix prohibits all trade, and the second appendix monitors trade. For a number of years, sharks have been increasingly listed on Appendix II of CITES, and this includes silky sharks, hammerhead sharks, shortfin mako.

In November, CITES listed bonnethead sharks, and that was the last hammerhead species that was listed, and then they decided, effective this coming November, to list all Carcharhinid sharks under Appendix II, and, for those of you unaware, Carcharhinid means pretty much all the rest of the sharks that we manage, with the exception of smooth dogfish and spiny dogfish, and so we are now looking at a time when every shark, pretty much, that all the dealers and fishermen want are now monitored through CITES, and so that means all dealers who want to export sharks to other countries, any shark product, they must receive a permit, an export permit, from Fish and Wildlife Service.

Any scientists who want to exchange genetic materials with scientists in other countries also need to receive a permit, an expert permit, from the Fish and Wildlife Service, and then, of course, any shark products coming in will require an import permit, and then, if you happen to be a fishing vessel out on the high seas coming back into the EEZ and U.S. waters, you would need an introduction from the sea permit, and so obviously this will have a large impact on anything we do for sharks, and it's already impacting a lot of scientists and fishermen as well.

The last thing that came up, at the end of last year, was President Biden signing in, as part of a much larger bill, the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, and this is prohibits the sale of any shark fins throughout the United States, and so that is also having a huge impact on the commercial shark fishery, which, as you know, many of those fishermen and dealers would get about half the profit from sharks from the fins.

 Amendment 16, we are struggling to come to terms with what CITES means and what that Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act means, and we released this scoping notice back in May. The comment period ends this Friday, on the 18th, and our whole purpose of Amendment

16 is to implement new ABCs and ACLs for all non-prohibited shark species, optimize the ability of our commercial and recreational fisheries to harvest the entire quota, which, as many of you know, it has not being harvested right now, and then increase management flexibility to be able to handle changes that are coming, some that are expected and others that aren't.

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As I said, Amendment 16 is everything sharks, and I do mean everything sharks. We are looking at establishing quotas for the commercial fishery and for the recreational fishery, and we are using our tiered approach that we finalized in Amendment 14, and we provide examples throughout the document on the various species and what that might look like.

We're looking at the management group structure. Right now, we're all familiar with large coastals, small coastals, pelagics, and those were put in place in the 1993 FMP, and we're looking to see whether or not those management structures are still appropriate for the fishery that we have now, and so, in a few years, we may no longer be using those terms.

We are looking at the regional and sub-regional splits. Right now for a number of the species, we split between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, but then we also have a split between the east and west Gulf of Mexico, and, again, we're looking to see if those are appropriate.

We are looking at the exempted fishing permit quotas in addition to our shark research fishery, and that is the fishery that ——
It's the only fishery that's allowed to retain any sandbar sharks, and so we're looking to see whether or not all those quotas should be changed, modified, increased, decreased, access granted to sandbar beyond just the shark research fishery. We're looking at commercial retention limits.

As we change the quota levels, maybe those retention limits, which currently, for large coastal, range from zero to fifty-five, need to be changed. Just so you know, the fishery is open, and right now it's a maximum value of fifty-five, and we do have a proposed rule out to open it at fifty-five, come January, as well.

Then recreational retention and size limits, and those recreational limits of one shark and fifty-four inches -- Those were established in the 1999 FMP. We've had a lot of changes since then, and we no longer allow shortfin make, and hammerheads has a much larger size limit, at seventy-eight, and so we're looking at everything sharks, and so, if you are

concerned about the depredation issue, we would be hopefully coming up with something in Amendment 16 regarding that.

This is just an example of some of the things we're looking at as we dive into the ABCs and the ACLs. I am not going to spent a lot of time on it, other than to point out that, if you follow through the math, and it holds true, these quotas for the Gulf of Mexico blacktip would be by far the largest quota we have ever managed for sharks. I also want to point out that what we are looking at is commercially keeping the quota monitoring in weight and recreationally monitoring in numbers of sharks.

This is the last action, and, if you have been following along, all of these actions are very large and complex, and this is no different. Electronic reporting looks at -- Just like Amendment looks at everything sharks, electronic reporting looks at everything reporting. This comment period also ends this coming Friday.

The purpose was to streamline and modernize logbook reporting, and, in other words, move from paper to electronic and expand logbook reporting for for-hire and commercial vessels that are not already required to report through logbooks, such as our bluefin tuna general category. It would collect additional vessel and dealer information, incentivize reporting compliance, and this is specific to recreational fishing reporting, and then offer an electronic reporting platform for our exempted fishing permit holders.

This could have potential changes to vessel reporting across all of our commercial fisheries, charter/headboat, and recreational fisheries, changes to the dealer reporting, and changes to our exempted fishing permit reporting.

We are very much aware of the one-stop reporting, and we are working very closely with everybody from the Southeast, Northeast, ACCSP, and GulfFIN to try to fit all of our reporting in with this one-stop reporting, and that means the goal is one submission by a fisherman would meet all of the requirements across at least the east coast part of the agency.

We are considering various reporting options across the commercial and recreational fisheries, and we're looking at that across all of our species, and so what species should everybody be required to report, whether this should be on a trip level, a set level, some other version of that, and then timing, every twenty-four hours, every week, every month, and so all of options are outlined in the advanced notice of proposed

rulemaking.

That's the end of the quick summary, and all of these actions are still open for comment. Amendment 16 and electronic reporting, the comment period ends on Friday, and these, again, are scoping documents, which means that comments on anything is appreciated, and both of these are dealing with everything sharks and everything reporting at the moment, and so everything is allowed. Under Amendment 15, this is a proposed rule, and so we are looking for comments specifically on the alternatives that we looked at, along with the specific alternatives that we're proposing. The comment period for Amendment 15 ends on September 15.

We do have a few webinars and hearing remaining for these. Amendment 15, we have a webinar coming up this Thursday, along with an in-person public hearing in Panama City on August 29, and we'll also be talking about it again during our advisory panel meeting, and that will be after Labor Day. Amendment 16, we have one face-to-face public hearing left in Puerto Rico on August 16, and so this Wednesday, and I believe that's the last slide.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you, Karyl, for that presentation. We've got a number of potential discussion items in various parts of this presentation, and so it might be best to revisit the Amendment 16 part of the talk first. Well, let me see. Amendment 15. That had to do with the spatial management and electronic monitoring. Bob, go ahead.

MR. GILL: You're looking at me, Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Yes, I am.

 MR. GILL: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I expressed the question relative to the cost portion of the electronic monitoring, and that was that you're imposing a cost on industry that they previously did not have, and, despite your comment and your input, I disagree with the read of that policy directive. To me, it's pretty darned clear, and I was surprised to see that, because cost sharing makes some kind of sense, but that's not what the policy directive says, as I read it, and so I'm a bit dismayed that your input is to the contrary.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Again, based on the previous discussion, I think that, you know, that's probably -- We can seek some clarification, right, on this particular issue, and we can circle back on that. Okay. Ms. Boggs.

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MS. BOGGS: Thank you, Mr. Chair, and thank you, Karyl, for coming. I have got two questions. My first one is, in the Gulf of Mexico, the parallelogram that you all are considering -- I don't know who to ask this question, but does that affect the Madison-Swanson or the Steamboat Lumps, as it currently sits? I looked at the maps, but they don't overlap, and so my question is does this council -- If they do, do we have to do something different, because it's closed to fishing? That's part one.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I don't think that this area actually overlaps with either of those two areas, but I would defer to Captain Walker, who probably knows that area better than I.

MR. ED WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I don't think so, looking at this map, but it's kind of close on the upper-right corner of the lower box there, and so, without looking closer, I can't say for sure.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Susan.

MS. BOGGS: So, I mean, we might need to see an overlay of that, to see if we're going to have to take any kind of action, and then my other question is not as in-depth as Bob's, but my curiosity would be do we know what the costs could possibly be for this, based on past experience?

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Karyl.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: In regard to the Madison-Swanson and Steamboat Lumps, no, I don't think they overlap, and we also had a question, I want to say two weeks ago, about where we were, HMS, in making the same changes that you all made to Madison-Swanson and Steamboat Lumps, and we have not yet made that change, and so we still allow trolling through the closed areas.

One thing I forgot to mention is that, in Amendment 15, we do have a list of criteria that we have proposed for any future changes to spatial management that we would look at, and so, in making the same change to Madison-Swanson and Steamboat Lumps, we would be considering those criteria, and so we're waiting for Amendment 15 to finalize before moving forward.

In regard to the cost for EM, what we did is we looked at how much it currently costs the agency and tried to figure it out, and what we are hearing, across-the-board the commercial fishermen, is that it would put them out of business. We're looked at it on a per-set basis, and I don't remember the exact

amount right now, but it was pretty high, and I want to say -No, I'm not going to say. I would be taking a guess, but it is
in some of the posters. If you look on our webpage, we have a
poster specifically on EM, and the top part has the same graphic
that I showed here, but the bottom part does talk about the
cost, and it is quite large.

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We have also been having discussions with potential vendors, to see what they thought generally -- They're not sure exactly, and each vendor is different, whether they would charge it more of -- Like if you think of your cellphone, and whether it would be like a monthly cost or whether it would be based on which sets are being reviewed.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead, Susan.

MS. BOGGS: So a follow-up to that then. Would there be any possibility of any type of reimbursement, like there was with the SEFHIER program in the Gulf, for these fishermen?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: My understanding is no, and that is part of how we are phasing it in, and the equipment that's currently on their vessel -- We would allow them to continue using it, and so they wouldn't necessarily have to buy things right away, unless the equipment on their vessel isn't working or is not compatible with the equipment that the vendors would be using.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thank you for the presentation, Karyl. I have a question for you regarding Desoto Canyon in particular, and has HMS kind of looked at potential socioeconomic analyses that -- I am mainly thinking about the fisheries that we manage over here and about interactions with those fisheries, about reopening some of these areas could have -- My main concern here is that we've got some fisheries that, you know, this is a prime area for that a pelagic longline could interact with that could have some negative effects on the fisheries that we interact with, and so I guess I would just ask that question to HMS.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: We did look at all the economic impacts, and we actually found, for the most part, the economic impacts were fairly neutral when we made the changes to the closed areas.

DR. SWEETMAN: Can you expand upon that? What do you mean by "fairly neutral", and what kind of analysis are you talking about here? I am just curious how HMS looks at the data that

our council -- The fisheries that our council manages there.

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MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: We were primarily focused on our fishermen and then what their costs and profits have been over the years with all of their fishing, and so we weren't looking specifically at your fisheries, but, by fairly neutral, some of the areas would have more of a cost than others. In other areas, we actually were looking at benefits of what we were proposing, and so, across the board, it came out to be fairly neutral.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead, C.J.

DR. SWEETMAN: I appreciate that, Karyl. I mean, obviously, as you know, the State of Florida is really opposed to reopening closed areas to pelagic longlines in general, both on the Atlantic and the Gulf coast here, because of some of these negative interactions with both the targeted species as well as the bycatch, and so I appreciate the answer though. Thank you.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Yes, and, if I could just expand, and so, if you look at the polygon, we're opening like say that southern area of the southern box, and we are expecting some benefits to that for our fishermen, but, if you look, we're also closing that area right around the shelf break where those two boxes meet, and there is a lot of fishermen who tend to fish in those areas, and so those particular fishermen would have negative repercussions, but, as I said, the area matches the shelf break better, and so it should have some positive impacts for some of the species involved there, including Rice's whale.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Dr. Froeschke.

DR. JOHN FROESCHKE: Thanks for recognizing me. I have a quick comment and then a question. The comment is, just looking at the blacktip ACLs, based on my math here, it's around sixteen million pounds, which is essentially red-snapper-like levels of annual productivity for that stock, and it just doesn't seem plausible to me.

 Then the question is, if the all-species option was selected for the for-hire reporting, essentially, we would be back, at least the vessel operators that have reef fish and HMS, for example, permits, where there are, I think, more than a hundred, they would be back into electronic reporting for all the species again, and is that correct?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: So we would just be requiring it for our

species and not necessarily for all of your species, but part of the purpose of one-stop reporting is that our report of our species would show that they're reporting, and so you wouldn't have necessarily -- Like if they go fishing for reef fish, and not for HMS, they would probably still be reporting those reef fish, just to cover that, yes, they've reported what they needed to for HMS. I'm not sure if I clarified that enough.

DR. FROESCHKE: Well, just that slide in the scoping showed ——
It had all species in there, or at least as an option, as part of the scoping document, and so I wasn't sure how that would be operationalized, and just kind of to expand, and that program didn't seem to have validation or anything else in there. As we go through a SEFHIER 2.0 or something, I was just curious how you got over any concerns about that and how we might use that for consideration in our program, and that's why I was kind of asking.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Okay. I might have to have a sidebar with you, to fully understand what you're asking.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Dr. Sweetman.

DR. SWEETMAN: A real quick question, Karyl, and so I think you said there was eighty-two or some-odd fishermen that are operating there, and do you know, of those, how many are operating in the Gulf, versus the Atlantic?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: I do not, but I can get back to you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you. That would be helpful, and I just want to follow-up, real quick, on one of the issues that was raised, right, and so, I think several years ago now, this council tried to move forward with some fishing restrictions in that Madison-Swanson and Steamboat Lumps area, and I'm just curious what the holdup is on the HMS side of things on implementing that action.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: The holdup is that it's just in the queue, and we knew we were working, at that point, on Amendment 15, having to do with spatial management, and so we're just waiting for Amendment 15 to finalize, so we know what criteria it is that we should be looking at.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right. Thank you for that. Mr. Anson and 46 then Dr. Simmons.

MR. KEVIN ANSON: Thank you for the presentation. This is

outside, I think, of the request that you've come here, or at least the information that you provided relative to the timelines for comment, but, you know, the blacktip example that John pointed out, and you mentioned that it's significantly — That's probably not an appropriate word, but 10 percent of the harvest, or 10 percent of the quota, is harvested, essentially, and I know, like a lot of things, it has to do with demand.

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I'm just wondering, outside of that, in terms of the agency's promotion of seafood generally, is there any discussion, or any initiative, that's being considered for, you know, putting that out there to the public, that there is extra sharks out there, if you will, because there might be a stigma, out in the general public, that sharks, as an apex predator -- You know, they have an important role in the ecosystem, but, you know, if there is data that indicates that there is an opportunity for harvest, that that might be something that could be picked up on, I guess, is to help kind of promote that, in certain areas and species, and specifically to commercial, because, you know, you can train folks for identification and such, and that maybe that might be an avenue to pick up.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Thanks for that. Yes, public perception is something that we have been trying to help. For the past summer, starting in April, we have been doing a social media campaign that we call celebrating thirty years of successful shark management, and the goal of that is to try to combat a lot of the misinformation that is out there about the status of sharks.

 I think all of you know that you look at whether or not sharks are endangered, and it will come up that, yes, sharks are terribly endangered, and they're critically endangered, and all of those are based on IUCN terms, and IUCN stock assessments have shown that, globally, because that's how their assessments are done, sharks meet certain of their criteria for critically endangered, endangered, threatened, near threatened.

 If you look in the United States, that is not true in the Atlantic, where we have a number of species that, like Gulf blacktip, are fully healthy and can withstand additional pressure, based on those last stock assessments, and so we have been trying very hard to get the word out that we do have a number of healthy stocks out there and that the fisheries could probably withstand even more fishing pressure than they have.

We're doing what we can. If you have additional ideas, we would love to hear it. If you've been watching those social media

posts, we are getting hit from all sides. The people who believe sharks are endangered are unhappy that we are promoting the use of a sharks in a fishery, and the people who believe that -- Not believe, but have shown that depredation is a major issue are unhappy that we are saying that some shark species are not fully rebuilt yet, and so we are getting it from all sides.

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CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Go ahead, Susan, and we'll come back to Dr. Simmons.

MS. BOGGS: Well, it's not to this point.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead, Carrie.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CARRIE SIMMONS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. You threw a lot at us, and so could you just remind us again, and perhaps I missed this, and so I apologize, but, for the electronic reporting piece of it, the commercial electronic reporting and the dealer electronic reporting, that will take place after the councils, the Gulf and South Atlantic Councils, consider their commercial logbook program, and is that correct?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: So, for electronic reporting, we're just in the scoping phase. We are going to try to work the timing of our proposed rule, and then final implementation of electronic reporting, to match the South Atlantic and the Gulf Councils. We're working very closely with all the different aspects on what it would mean. Just like when we implemented electronic dealer reporting back in 2013, we worked to try to make sure that the timing aspect of when we were requiring it matched the timing of everybody, and we want to do that with electronic reporting as well.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Go ahead, Carrie.

 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SIMMONS: Thank you for that, and so I have kind of a weedy question, following up with what John was asking about regarding validation, and the HMS, the charter and headboat requirements that are being proposed, and so I guess it's under Sub-Option C(1)(c), which would require the owner of an HMS charter/headboat permitted vessel to report all fish landed and discarded on all trips, regardless of where the fish were caught, and I think that's what we were asking about regarding those reef fish species that were included in the infographic, and so I think that's where the confusion may come in

As the council looks at their SEFHIER for-hire program 2.0, I

guess where those would meet, that was one of the questions we had, and then, in that section, it talks about that the Access Point Angler Intercept Survey could serve as a validation check for logbook-reported data. A proposal has already been put forward by the Atlantic Coast Cooperative Statistics Program for MRIP certification to use the APAIS as a validation survey of the for-hire logbook data collected in the Atlantic, and so is that also something that would be considered for the Gulf, and could help us moving forward for whatever program the council may decide would follow for the for-hire program? Have you all talked about that at all?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: So, in answer to the question about the all fish landed or discarded, the New England Council, and I want to say the Mid-Atlantic, and I might be wrong, already requires that, and so any fish that are caught must be reported, regardless of whether that's managed by their council, and so that's why we're looking at that one.

In terms of the MRIP and the APAIS angling validation, I am sure that somebody has talked about that, and I am not apprised of all those details, and so I would have to get back to you on that one.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Karyl, for your answers to those questions, and we have Ms. Boggs in the queue and then Captain Walker.

 MS. BOGGS: Karyl, thank you, and I feel like we're beating you up this morning, but there's just lots of questions, and I've learned a lot, and, by the way, I really enjoyed that presentation on Amendment 16, and that was kind of entertaining.

Back to the CITES, because I'm actually working on a CITES permit for something else totally different, but it's kind of complicated, and so can you briefly tell me again who would be required to do that, because, I mean, that can almost become a roadblock, which is maybe what you all are looking to do for some of these species, and I understand, but it seems like it might be cumbersome.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: I don't think the goal is to make it become a roadblock, and it's more just the goal is to monitor the trade, and so, in answer to your question on who would be required to do it, so it is only trade of any species that is going to be traded outside of the United States, and so, if you're going from state to state, there would be nothing. If you are a Louisiana dealer intending to export your sharks

through Texas, down through Brownsville and into Mexico, which is what often happens with a lot of the sharks that are caught in the Gulf of Mexico, you would need to go through the Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain an export permit.

My understanding is the permit process takes a long time, and is, yes, fairly complex, and so the agency -- NOAA has already been working with Fish and Wildlife Service, at least to cover our scientists, but I would definitely recommend any non-agency scientists and the dealers, the shark dealers, to start working with the Fish and Wildlife Service now to try to figure out all those ins and outs and get the permits, and, if somebody needs the contacts, I can get them the contacts offline, or they can always send me an email, and I can get them that information.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Great. Thank you. Captain Walker.

MR. WALKER: Thank you, Mr. Chair. I'm, obviously, not on your committee, being my first day and all, but I did have a question. You said that the sale of shark fins has been banned in the United States, and is that correct, and so does that mean that a commercial shark fisherman has to throw away now the most valuable part of the shark?

Okay, and, in the same conversation, we're wondering why they're only catching 10 percent of the shark quota, and the last remaining thing that a commercial shark fisherman could possibly make his business work was the sale of legally-caught, legal species sharks, and he now has to throw the most valuable part away, out of this thirty-three-head-a-day trip, and does that provide the most benefit to the nation?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: I don't know what to say about that. The Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act was signed in December and is the law currently, and it is statute, just like the Magnuson-Stevens Act is statute, and it's not something that -- It's out of my control.

MR. WALKER: Thank you.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: This is probably not the appropriate time, but, just based on what Ed said, and is that something that the council could write a letter about, saying -- We hear from the fishermen, and I'll be honest that I've been texting some fishermen while we're sitting here, and, you know, what kind of sharks are we seeing, and the fishermen aren't keeping the

sharks, and I don't know why, because they say it's such a problem, but I think it's because they're predators. They take your fish and they're gone, and we're not targeting the sharks so much.

Now, if the sharks are a problem, the commercial fishermen are saying, well, we're not going to catch them, because there is no value to them, and it's just like we're in this cycle of neverending shark depredation.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I mean, part of the goal of this particular discussion surrounding this presentation, and, again, thank you for being here, right, and we recognize that, you know, you're a representative of the agency, and so don't take any of the comments, you know, personally, of course, but, you know, one of the questions that we would have for the committee here is, you know, do we -- Based on these conversations, do we want to provide some comments back to the folks at HMS, right, given that the comment periods are imminent, right, and certainly this conversation will be captured as part of the record, hopefully you would rely on that, but, if we were to write a letter, with some comments, would the agency accept that or extend the time period, you know, as a courtesy to the council, given that we're just now getting an overview of Amendments 15 and 16 and some of the other things?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: So, yes, all of the comments that -- And questions that you're all providing me now are definitely part of the record. If you want to clarify it and send a more formal letter, for Amendment 16, electronic reporting, it would be really good if you could meet the time period. If you can't, please send me an email and let me know that you'll be sending a more formal letter as soon as you can. These are scoping, and so it's not as critical as Amendment 15, which is a proposed rule, and so that comment period ends on September 15.

In terms of the council writing a letter about the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, as I mentioned, there isn't anything the agency can do. There are congressmen currently talking about what they call the Shark Act, which would set up a taskforce, and so the council may want to consider sending a letter regarding the Shark Act and the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: I'm going to let our counsel weigh-in here. Ms. Levy.

MS. MARA LEVY: So you can't lobby Congress, the council, right, and so you can't use grant funds to lobby Congress, and so if,

as individuals, you want to express your opinions to Congress, that's fine, but the council as a body cannot do that.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Thank you, Mara, for that reminder. I saw that Ms. Boggs had her -- First of all, let me say thank you, and we will try to -- In Full Council, we'll come back and implement a strategy for making sure that the agency, right, gets the comments, and so that's one thing, but go ahead, Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: So, based on -- The electronic reporting versus electronic monitoring, those are two separate amendments, or you've got them in 15 and then the reporting, and, personally, and I don't know if the comments want to comment on this, I don't have an issue with the electronic reporting. I think anybody that can electronically report would much rather do that than paper, as long as it's not tied to what's in Amendment 15, and I just wanted to get that clarification.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Correct. They are two separate things. Electronic reporting is regarding logbooks and dealers submitting reports, and electronic monitoring is regarding the video cameras on the vessels.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Ms. Boggs.

MS. BOGGS: Well, and just -- I understand -- Going back to Madison-Swanson and the Steamboat Lumps, but -- Karyl, I mean, you said "I think", and I want to make sure we know, because this council is often criticized for unintended consequences, and so I really want to make sure that we're not doing any overlap there and having to make any changes, or, when I say "overlap", I guess un-overlapping where it currently is.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: All right, and so a couple of things. I will go ahead and let Dr. Hollensead address that question.

DR. HOLLENSEAD: Thanks, Karyl. If you have any spatial files, or anything for that polygon, we can put together a map.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. Thank you, Lisa, for that, and we're going to go to C.J. real quick.

DR. SWEETMAN: Thanks, and so my previous comments were on Amendment 15, but I just kind of want to say -- To applaud you and your staff for your efforts on Amendment 16. That is clearly a very in-depth scoping document that is going to potentially make broad changes to the overall shark fishery, and

so thank you, and you will see Florida's comments, if you haven't already, but, yes, that is -- I think there's a lot of very interesting things that are within there that could perhaps benefit the shark fishery, given some of the constraints that they're up against right now.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Mr. Dugas.

MR. J.D. DUGAS: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Is there any timeline, or a certain timeframe, for Amendment 16 to go into implementation?

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: No, and so we are waiting for SEDAR 77 and the hammerhead shark stock assessment to be complete, and so we follow the same process as all of you do with SEDAR, and so we are doing a benchmark, or, sorry, a research track assessment for hammerhead sharks, and that's smooth, gray, scalloped, and Carolina hammerhead, which is a cryptic species with scalloped, and that peer review process is scheduled for the last week of August, and so a couple of weeks from now, but then we need to go through the update before we actually have the final stock assessment status to use for hammerheads, and we're expecting that to happen in June or July of next year, and then, from there, we will be using those results in anything we do with Amendment 16, and so I'm hopeful, or probably overly optimistic, to say a preferred rule in late next year or early 2025.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay. I just have one more kind of in-the-weeds question with regard to Amendment 16, and, I mean, so the current retention limits for a select group of sharks, for the commercial side, is fifty-five, and I am just curious if the data demonstrate how often that that retention limit is achieved.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: The answer is, no, we don't really have a good sense of that. One of the things, with electronic reporting, that we're looking at is whether or not dealers should be reporting each individual fish, as opposed to just the total amount. If we did move to an individual fish level, we would be able to answer that, but, at the moment, we don't have a good sense. A lot of the shark fishermen use the coastal logbook that all of you do, and that's not a good sense of numbers. As with the dealers, they report the total amount, and so that also is not good with the numbers.

 CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Great. Thank you. I am looking around, and I am not seeing any more hands, and we will certainly bring this discussion back at Full Council and think about what we want to

do with regard to making recommendations to the HMS group, and so, Karyl, thank you again for being here, and you endured through a large number of questions, and so I appreciate your time and effort.

MS. BREWSTER-GEISZ: Thank you. I appreciate all the comments and questions.

CHAIRMAN FRAZER: Okay, and so the next item on the agenda is Other Business. Any other business to come before the committee? I am not seeing any, and so we are a bit ahead of schedule. It's 10:00, and I'm going to suggest that we go ahead and take our scheduled break a little bit early. We will go ahead and take a break, and we will come back at 10:30. Thanks, everybody.

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

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