1 2	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
3	MACKEREL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
3 4	MACKERED MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
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6	Golden Nugget Casino Hotel Biloxi, Mississippi
7	
8	March 30, 2015
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11	VOTING MEMBERS
12	Pamela DanaFlorida
13	Martha Bademan (designee for Nick Wiley)Florida
14	Roy CrabtreeNMFS, SERO, St. Petersburg, Florida
15	Myron Fischer (designee for Randy Pausina)Louisiana
16	Corky PerretMississippi
17	Lance Robinson (designee for Robin Riechers)Texas
18	John SanchezFlorida
19	David WalkerAlabama
20	
21	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
22	Kevin AnsonAlabama
23	Leann BosargeMississippi
24	Doug BoydTexas
25	Jason BrandUSCG
26	Dale Diaz (designee for Jamie Miller)Mississippi
27	Dave Donaldson
28	John Greene
29	Campo MatensLouisiana
30	Greg StunzTexas
31	Roy WilliamsFLorida
32 33	CM3 TIP
3 <i>3</i> 34	STAFF Steven AtranSenior Fishery Biologist
35	Assane DiagneEconomist
36	John FroeschkeFishery Biologist/Statistician
3 7	Doug GregoryExecutive Director
3 / 3 8	Karen Hoak
39	Ava LasseterAnthropologist
40	Mara LevyNOAA General Counsel
41	Cathy Readinger
42	Ryan RindoneFishery Biologist/SEDAR Liaison
43	Bernadine RoyOffice Manager
44	Charlotte Schiaffo
45	Bryan Schoonard
16	Dijan Schoonara
17 17	OTHER PARTICIPANTS
1 / 48	Pam AndersonPanama City, FL
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2	Steve BranstetterNMFS
3	J.P. BrookerOcean Conservancy, St. Petersburg, FL
4	Michael DrexlerOcean Conservancy, St. Petersburg, FL
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10	Betty HarderFL
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12	Bill KellyFKCFA, FL
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15	George NilesSummerland Key, FL
16	Daniel PadronKey West, FL
17	Bonnie PonwithSEFSC
18	Jenny ThompsonOceana, Lafayette, LA
19	Bob ZalesPanama City, FL
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The Mackerel Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the Golden Nugget Casino Hotel, Biloxi, Mississippi, Monday afternoon, March 30, 2015, and was called to order at 2:00 p.m. by Chairman Pamela Dana.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA APPROVAL MINUTES ACTION GUIDE AND NEXT STEPS

CHAIRMAN PAMELA DANA: I would like to convene the Mackerel Management Committee and I see that we have a quorum. First, I would like to move for the adoption of the agenda and does anyone have anything additional to add to the agenda? Hearing none, can I get a motion to -- We have got a motion by Corky and a second by Martha. Thank you.

Next I need Approval of Minutes or any suggestions for changes. If there is no additions to the minutes, I need a motion to approve.

MS. MARTHA BADEMAN: So moved.

45 MR. LANCE ROBINSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DANA: We have motion by Martha and a second by Lance. 48 Thank you. Next we will move into the Action Guide and Next Steps. Essentially, in this meeting we will cover the AP panel meeting as well as the gillnet fishery options paper. Is there any changes to the next steps or action schedule?

Seeing none, I am moving into the Summary of the Coastal Migratory Pelagics Advisory Panel Meeting, which occurred March 3 and 4 in Tampa and there was pretty good attendance and I thought it was a very good meeting. I did attend and Martin Fisher, who is here today, was the Chairman of that. Ryan, do you want to review and then we'll ask Martin to make comment?

SUMMARY OF COASTAL MIGRATORY PELAGICS ADVISORY PANEL MEETING

MR. RYAN RINDONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. The CMP Advisory Panel talked about Coastal Migratory Pelagics Amendment 26, the scoping document that's looking at increases in the king mackerel ACLs as a result of SEDAR-38, the benchmark stock assessment that we just had.

They also talked about reallocation between the recreational and commercial sectors of the king mackerel fishery and reallocation within the commercial zones. They talked about the small coastal shark gillnet fishery in the South Atlantic that's wanting to be able to sell bag limits of king mackerel caught in their nets and they talked about the sector-specific accountability measures and they also proposed new recreational bag limit measures.

For Amendment 28, they spent a lot of time talking about how to split the permits and I just want to definitely commend them for working together extremely well, admirably well. Both recreational and commercial and everybody just really hunkered down and did a great job of spending a lot of time on this stuff.

Then, at the very end, they discussed an IFQ system for the hand line portion of king mackerel and Mr. Fisher will go through some of those discussions and the motions and so, Martin, if you're around, if you want to come up.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Ryan. I want to reiterate what Ryan had said about the cooperative nature of that meeting. It was pretty impressive, the recreational, charter, and commercial fishermen, just thinking through these options. I also want to draw attention that the AP summary is located in Tab C, Number 4. Martin Fisher, the Chairman of the AP committee, thank you for joining us.

1 MR. MARTIN FISHER: Thank you, Dr. Dana, and thank you, Chairman 2 Anson. I guess you're not here right now, but thanks for the 3 invitation to be liaison to the council for APs. I think it's a 4 tradition we should uphold and take into the future.

We did a lot of work those two days. We got off to a rocky start, because we almost didn't have a quorum, but Gary Jarvis was fortunate enough to get another member to come and so we were actually able to do work and take action and make votes and it worked out really well for us.

MR. RINDONE: I am sorry to interrupt you, Martin, but, Karen, can we please get Tab C, Number 4 up on the screen? Martin, as you read through the report, if you just want to indicate to Karen where to scroll, so that the council can keep up with where you're going through.

MR. FISHER: Okay. That's a good start right there. Thank you, Karen. Of course, we received a report out on SEDAR-38 and the assessment determined that Gulf migratory group king mackerel were neither overfished nor undergoing overfishing, which was great news to us.

Also, a smaller winter mixing zone was identified south of the Keys, which also enhances the actual take that Gulf fishermen can experience when prosecuting the king mackerel fishery, which in dollars and cents, or at least in pounds, probably relates to close to a two-and-a-half-million-pound increase into what we're actually allowed to catch right now.

Some of the AP members were concerned about the drop of recruitment in the late 2000s and staff replied that fluctuations in recruitment were natural and could be caused by a number of factors.

There was some concern for the recreational side, that because we've been at a two fish bag limit that that contributed to lower recreational landings, which is, I believe, about 40 percent under allowable catch.

We made a motion eleven to two to recommend that you guys set the ACL equal to the ABC for 2015, which equates to 9.62 million pounds. We also recommended that the council accept the king mackerel stock boundary as established in SEDAR-38 and that motion carried unanimously.

As I go along, one of the things you're going to notice is that most of the motions were either unanimous or a vote of eleven to

two or twelve to one, which I find fairly remarkable for such a
diverse group of people that were there.

 CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Martin. I am just going to interrupt here. We have a motion by the AP, the first being that the Coastal Migratory Pelagic AP recommends that the council set the ACL equal to the ABC for 2015 and so 9.62 million pounds and that the SSC annually readdress the ABC every year thereafter. Is there any committee discussion on the motion or any recommendations by the committee?

MR. CORKY PERRET: I am just curious relative to the ABC assessment every year. Who is going to do that? Is it Bonnie or the Center or who, Ryan?

MR. RINDONE: The Center would update the projections annually and then the SSC would review its ABC recommendations annually is what the AP is requesting and so currently in the scoping document, we have consideration of the new stock boundary that the AP said that they agree with and we also have different measures for increasing the ACL. If you guys would like, we can add in this bit about readdressing the ABC every year, as per the AP's recommendation.

MR. PERRET: I mean I assume that's going to be an additional burden and is that something the Center can handle? I mean we don't do this for every species under management, I don't think, and so I am all for it, but from a standpoint of personnel activity and so on and so forth, is it doable, Bonnie?

 DR. BONNIE PONWITH: Updating projections can be done, but it's an opportunity cost. If we're busy updating projections for one stock, it could impinge on our ability to be doing the next stock assessment.

There also comes a point -- You know when you update a projection, what you are doing is including, instead of an assumption about what the landings are, you are basically taking the actual landings for the year and putting them in and that refines those projections, because we don't know what you're going to catch next year until next year happens.

We put an assumption for what those landings are going to be in and then the following year, when we have those landings, we can put the actuals in and see what the numbers look like with the actuals.

48 The catch is you can only do that so many years in a row,

because the things that you're not updating are the indices of abundance and so there are limits to how many years modifying those projections is advisable, but the short answer to the specific question you asked is yes, we can do those projections, but it would have to come out of other activities.

MR. PERRET: We just had the SEDAR report and we talked about Bonnie can do Tier 1 and Tier 2 and so on and so forth and here is another obligation and I would hate for an annual update on this assessment to delay any of the needed activity on some of these other species. Is it reasonable to ask for every other year rather than every year for king mackerel?

MS. MARA LEVY: This isn't an answer to your question, but I have my own question. I understand that we're going through the AP report and they looked at a number of different things. This goes towards the Amendment 26 scoping document and so that's not really -- I am not saying you can't talk about it, but we don't have that on the agenda to actually look at it and go through.

Was the intent to take the AP's recommendations and come back at the next meeting and look at the Amendment 26 scoping document or -- Because some of these go towards preferreds and all of that sort of stuff and we want the AP's recommendations on those, but we're not at the point of picking preferreds, I would assume, and so I'm just not sure where we are in the process as related to this part of the AP report.

CHAIRMAN DANA: No, I think your comments are right on. I opened it up for committee discussion, if they had any questions on it, but our intention is to consider whether we want to include it in modifications for the scoping document 26 going down the road, but, Ryan.

 MR. RINDONE: The scoping document is a living document, if you will, and anything can be included in it for consideration and it's going out to the public starting tonight and if the council has anything that they want us to ask the public, like would this be something that you guys would like to see included in the document, this allows staff the feedback they need to be able to ask these questions of the public in a timely manner, since this does start tonight.

It doesn't change anything in a decisional nature, but it does allow us to get these questions out to the public and get good feedback back to the council at the very beginning of the scoping round.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Why don't we move on then to the next point, 2 Martin, which is the CMP Amendment 26 scoping document.

 MR. FISHER: Thank you, Dr. Dana. Staff presented the scoping document for Amendment 26, which examines the Gulf and South Atlantic annual catch limits, king mackerel stock boundaries, bag limit sale provisions, winter mixing zone management, and sector-specific accountability measures.

The first motion we made recommends that the Gulf Council manage the king mackerel fishery from the Dade/Monroe County line in the east to the Texas/Mexico border in the west and this motion carried unanimously. Obviously that means that we would be divorcing ourselves, ourselves being the Gulf, from the Atlantic in terms of management.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any discussion on that motion from the 18 committee?

MR. MYRON FISCHER: It's about time.

CHAIRMAN DANA: That wasn't quite discussion, but we will accept the comment.

MR. RINDONE: Just a point of clarification. It does draw a line for management purposes, but we would still have that joint plan until such a time as the councils decide or decide not to actually make such a formal split and all of these things that the AP discussed are in the scoping document currently and this is just allowing you guys to see what the AP thought of these things and what things they thought should be added.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Martin, continue.

MR. FISHER: Dr. Dana, thank you. Also, because obviously we are getting this huge increase in ACL, the AP recommended to modify the three zone allocations and the motion went 40 percent for the western zone, 18 percent for the northern zone, 21 percent for the southern hand line, and 21 percent for the southern gillnet. That motion carried eleven to two.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any questions of the AP on this motion?

44 MR. PERRET: Martin, very briefly, what's the geography of the 45 western zone?

MR. FISHER: From the Alabama/Florida line to Brownsville.

MR. PERRET: Okay, good, because you know we've got that southern subzone and northern and all that and I want to make sure that when we talk about the 40 percent for the western zone that that's from the Alabama/Florida line to the Texas/Mexico line.

MR. FISHER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any other questions from the committee? Go ahead, Martin.

MR. FISHER: We also acknowledged that the commercial fleets have the capability and the capacity to land the commercial ACL plus any proposed increase. You could give us all the recreational fish and if we put our minds to it, we could probably catch it, because it's an easy fish to catch.

Intersector reallocation was viewed as an opportunity by AP members for the normally conflicting interests of the sectors to be put aside in favor of compromise. The motions that went along with that -- Of course, this relates to the MRIP recalibration of king mackerel landings and some lack of faith in the data.

The AP recommended that the council abstain from reallocating any king mackerel from the recreational sector to the commercial sector until such a time that additional options for utilizing excess quota are explored for the recreational sector and this passed unanimously.

Basically what we're saying is let the recreational guys catch their quota. They can catch it too if they put their minds to it and just because there's an excess there, it doesn't mean that it should go to the other sector. Let the sector that has foregone yield go ahead and try to capture it themselves.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any questions for the AP by the committee?

MR. PERRET: Not undergoing overfishing and it's not overfished, but the commercial sector has been going over their allocation and the recreational sector has been going under. Was there any discussion about -- The increased bag limit obviously would lead to increased recreational harvest and if indeed the commercial sector were not brought in and held within their allocation that we would be in an undergoing overfishing situation and did you all discuss that possibility and if so, what was the --

MR. FISHER: Yes, we did and further along here -- Actually, the

very next motion was to increase the recreational bag limit from two to three and so, Corky, to fully understand this, the commercial were saying, hey, we don't want your fish and you catch your fish. I don't really remember the numbers. Do we really go over on the commercial sector that much?

MR. RINDONE: It varies annually and sometimes the component of the commercial fishery might be under and sometimes it might be over a bit, but, on the whole, we're looking at an average of landing between 101 to maybe 102 percent of the ACL, which is equal to the ABC right now, but is still under the overfishing limit.

MR. FISHER: Corky, on the recreational side, if we increase from two fish to three fish and every single -- Well, we don't have that data yet, but the indication was it's a 50 percent increase in actual landings to go from two to three and even in spite of that, we would not exceed OFL.

MR. PERRET: Again, that's great, but my concern is if we've got one sector that's been going over their allocation and the other one has been under, as a total we haven't reached that plateau, but if we do increase the bag and increase harvest and the other sector is going over, we may be in a situation where we're going to have to do some things about it. I have always said I don't care what group, but if they're taking more than they are supposed to, I think there should be a payback. If it's the commercial guys, I think there should be some payback for them if they're going over.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Continue, Martin. Thank you.

MR. FISHER: Thank you. Also in Amendment 26, there was a request to permit the sale of the bag limit of king mackerel caught in the small coastal shark drift gillnet fishery in the South Atlantic. The AP actually recommended in the motion that carried ten to two that the small coastal shark gillnet fishery in the South Atlantic be allowed to harvest and sell their recreational bag limit so long as the vessel has a federal commercial king mackerel permit and the commercial mackerel season is open.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any discussion on this item by the committee? Seeing none, Martin.

46 MR. FISHER: Thank you, Dr. Dana. The CMP elected also to defer 47 any action on this potential management measure to the South 48 Atlantic, so long as the South Atlantic was not responsible for managing king mackerel in Monroe County. We recommended no further action on sector-specific accountability measures for coastal migratory pelagic species at this time.

Then we moved on to Amendment 28 scoping document and I think this started on the end of the first day and went into the second day and one of the things that changed in the AP that I just wanted to share with you was we said that it was almost as if everybody took their cloak and dagger off and they just sat down at the table and decided to go to work.

 One of the things that happened was sort of a town hall or whatever format, where people were just throwing out ideas and ground proofing what turned into several recommendations here. We did a lot of work on this next section here.

We thought it was crucial to determine that the goals of CMP 28, which we didn't feel they were very clearly outlined and it was hard for us to accomplish our charge and so to do this, we threw some things up on the board and we sort of gave bullet points or an outline of what we thought the work should focus on.

One, the commercial king mackerel fishery is overcapitalized. Two, the current commercial king mackerel permit should be split into separate Gulf and Atlantic permits. That is a key note right there. The joint CMP fishery management plan should be divided into separate FMPs for the Gulf and South Atlantic Councils and the current commercial Spanish mackerel permit should be split into separate Gulf and Atlantic permits.

We had a motion that carried unanimously to recommend that you split the king mackerel permit into two separate for the Gulf and the Atlantic.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any questions of the AP Chair on this particular motion? Ben, I might ask you if you have any comments.

MR. RINDONE: Ben, feel free to jump in on this, but at the South Atlantic Council's last meeting, they had voted to table or discontinue any further work on Amendment 28, but, of course, as you can see, the AP put together a pretty hefty motion that - That's the result of about three-and-a-half hours of discussions to try to make sure that they were able to consider the needs of new entrants into the fishery and historical participants and create an environment where those who currently have permits would still be able to use them, kind of regardless of where they fished.

The thing that really kind of came in and has an influence on whether someone would be awarded a permit or not has to do with the hailing port requirement and also whether a permit is fully transferable or non-transferable and it was the AP's intent that there be fewer fully transferable permits rewarded to those fishermen who have historically participated or who have been participating at a high degree.

Then those fishermen who are either participating at a much lower degree or haven't been participating at all would be rewarded a non-transferable permit, but would still be able to fish that permit. Is that correct, Martin? Okay.

MR. BEN HARTIG: It's interesting to see how this has changed. I mean we brought this all to you last year and wanted to have a separation of permits and you all didn't get onboard with it and all of a sudden your AP wants to go ahead and do it.

 We dropped it because our fishermen, frankly, were afraid that if we started it that the Gulf would start to do it and then there would be some regulations developed to try to eliminate east coast fishermen from coming to the Gulf if we separated the permits out and so that's why we dropped it, but the fallback position for the fishermen was if the Gulf goes ahead with it, then we'll go ahead with it as well, because there is some talk about an east coast subzone that we currently have how we manage that portion of the stock in the wintertime on the Florida east coast and to keep that as a management area and since that's the area where we have so much trouble with permits and people jumping in and out of the fishery, we could tailor specific regulations for that area and not get into any of you all's business talking about two-for-one permits and things of that nature, but just be able to look at that particular area and to deal with the problem we have there.

 We don't have the problem in North Carolina and you don't have it in the Gulf with the permits so much, but it's that area that really has the permits and so that's why we had thought this would be something the fishermen might want to look at, but they were scared that if we start doing this that the Gulf is going to do it and they're going to kick Atlantic fishermen out of the Gulf and things of that nature, but I think if you all want to go down this road, I think we probably would get back onboard and probably support the way the AP has suggested moving forward. That's up to you and whatever you all want to do.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Martin, I am going to ask you, based on the comments of Ben, when you go through the rest of the Amendment

28, just go through the rest of it and if people have questions on any of the upcoming motions, just raise your hand and, Martin, you can respond to them.

MR. FISHER: Thank you, Dr. Dana. To your point, Ben, or to several of your points actually, the AP was very sensitive to the traveling fishermen that come out of the east coast and travel out to the western zone to fish there.

One of the things we identified is there is probably twenty to thirty what we would call historic boats, traveling boats, that have prosecuted that fishery for the last ten or fifteen years and then there's maybe another thirty boats that are what you would call new entrants, classify like that.

In any scenario where there is too little fish and too many fishermen, or overcapitalization, there is always going to be winners and losers, as you know. The new entrants don't seem to carry the same clout that the older, historical fishermen do.

There is provisions that we came up with and let me tell you this was pretty hard to pattern out, but we actually got it done and it's all about transferability of permits and who gets to qualify for a transferable permit or non-transferable permit, protecting the traveling historic fishermen and protecting the Gulf fishermen.

 Of absolute unanimous importance to all of this was protecting the ex-vessel price to the fishermen. So often we get into a race for the fish, especially in the western Gulf. As you know, prices start at \$3.50 and they quickly go to \$1.50 or \$1.75 or \$2.00.

We feel like those fish are that valuable all year round and we should find a way to prosecute the fishery such that we don't lose market value and we retain the value of that fish and so one of the motions that the AP made, and this is a little complicated and so I am going to just go ahead and read it.

Pending the division of the current federal king mackerel permit into separate Gulf and South Atlantic permits, the Gulf permit would be further split into two separate classes. Permit holders would only qualify for one of the two types of permits as cited below. Fully transferable, Gulf permit holders would be issued a fully transferable king mackerel permit so long as they have met one of the following landings thresholds for king mackerel in the Gulf of Mexico: 5,000 pounds of king mackerel in any one year between 1994 and 2000, which protects your brethren

over there on the east coast; 10,000 pounds of king mackerel annually in the last four years between 2010 and 2014; or 20,000 pounds of king mackerel annually in at least four years between 2010 and 2014; and other.

That would protect the historical fishermen that have landings that can prove they have been in the fishery and it would probably eliminate some -- To be just totally honest, it would eliminate some of the new entrants that are putting pressure on the fishery and pressure on the older fellows that have been in it for a while.

To be eligible for a non-transferable permit, any Gulf king mackerel permit who does not qualify for the fully transferable permit. It would be specific to a single commercial Gulf zone and that would be determined by commercial landings of any species in the Gulf of Mexico and that the hailing port listed for the Gulf of Mexico is on the current federal commercial king mackerel permit as of January 1. Now, that's on the permit, but that is not necessarily on the list when you go and access it.

MR. FISCHER: Martin, under pounds, was that pounds harvested in the Gulf or could that be in the Atlantic and the Gulf?

MR. FISHER: It's simply Gulf of Mexico landings. Number c on non-transferable would be obviously an appeals process would have to be developed for either one. Any questions on that? That motion carried twelve to one.

MR. HARTIG: Not really a question, but a comment. I mean this was something that we brought forward as well and you all have fleshed it out. You did a lot of work to get to where you are and I sincerely appreciate the work that the Gulf AP has done in fleshing this out, because I saw a lot of value in going the direction you all have chosen to go.

 Hopefully we can get down this road and get down this path and stop the bleeding in the Gulf. I mean that was one of the things that I tried to do early on by bringing the endorsements in. I knew the problem was increasing at a rate that was unsustainable and so that's why we talked about the endorsements quite a while back, but this would do it as well.

This will get at the problem that you all are trying to solve in the Gulf and so speaking for myself, I would be supportive of what you all have done.

MR. ROY WILLIAMS: Martin, on 1b and c, one of them specifies

1 10,000 and the other specifies 20,000 and they are the same 2 other than that and why -- You couldn't make up your mind which 3 one you wanted to use, 10,000 or 20,000? Is that what we've got 4 here?

MR. FISHER: We wanted obviously to give the council several different options from a NEPA perspective as well as nobody could really decide what the number should be and so yes and yes or no and no.

MS. LEVY: That is sort of related to my question. So the way you intended this, Number 1, fully transferable, is to pick one of these options that would make it fully transferable or some other option?

MR. FISHER: Yes and we recommended that the council pick one of these or some other option as their preferred alternative.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Martin, in the interest of time, I am going to ask you to go through the rest of the report, because our chairman needs to leave sooner than the rest of us.

MR. FISHER: Unfortunately, that's going to bite into the time for the gillnet guys that prosecute the fishery down there along the Keys and Florida Bay. Basically, they came to us and asked for a 45,000-pound trip limit.

Apparently there is twenty-one boats in the fishery with only fifteen that are actually active. There were a lot of sentiments around the room that kind of felt like it was a big boat/small boat battle and so we recommended, with a motion that was not that strong of eight to four, that we increase the trip limit from 25,000 to 35,000.

 The argument was made that if we only went to 35,000 that boats could turn around and make two trips in a day, ultimately landing 70,000 per boat. Right now, they can make two trips at 25,000 and we kind of felt like that may not be totally true and if you've got 35,000 on the boat, that's going to take too long to offload and regroup and get back out.

The second motion that we made on this was for Preferred Action 2 in the CMP Framework Amendment 3 to establish an annual catch target for the gillnet component of the king mackerel fishery that is below the annual catch limit and we gave four options, which you can read for yourselves or if you want me to read them -- Dr. Dana? No? Okay. I don't actually see where we voted on that. Did we vote on that?

 MR. RINDONE: The vote was eleven to one in favor of Option 3a, which is to establish an ACT equal to 95 percent of the ACL for the gillnet component. Then Option 3e, which would -- This is kind of like a pay it forward instead of a payback and so if the gillnet component of the commercial fishery doesn't land its quota in a given year, then the amount of any landings under that ACT would be added to the following year's quota up to, but not exceeding, the ACL, which is something that the gillnetters had requested.

MR. FISHER: Thank you. I got mixed up on my pages here. Sorry. The next motion was to recommend that the council move Alternative 2 of Action 2 to the considered but rejected appendix, which is basically we suggested you do not establish a payback provision for the gillnet component. That carried unanimously.

We also recommended that the council select Alternative 3 of Action 3 as preferred, which removes the daily requirement for daily electronic reporting and turns that into a weekly form and is that correct?

MR. RINDONE: It would require a weekly reporting, but it would still require daily communication between NMFS and the industry in some new method that NMFS would determine. Right now, it's kind of a trust that's built between NMFS and the fishery. One of the wives of one of the fishermen communicates every evening with a staff member at the Southeast Regional Office and tells the staff member what the landings were for that day so that they can keep track of the pace, because it still takes a couple of days for the landings to get from the Science Center through QA/QC and then back to SERO.

 MR. FISHER: Thank you. That motion carried unanimously and we also were told by the representatives from the gillnet industry that they were not interested in eliminating any gillnet endorsements. I have recently heard, like as of yesterday, that that was not exactly what they intended to communicate and so I really don't know what to say about that, other than they can represent themselves in public testimony. I am sorry for the confusion, but that's what we were told.

We also made a motion to move to the considered but rejected appendix elimination of inactive commercial king mackerel gillnet endorsements and that also carried unanimously and so by the end of that day, we were down to I think eleven members and our quorum had gone out the door.

In Other Business, we created two motions. The first regards cobia and the CMP AP recommended that the federal possession limit for cobia be reduced from two fish to one fish per person for the recreational fishery in the Gulf of Mexico and that motion carried twelve to one.

 At that point, our last motion of the day was the AP recommended the council explore implementing an IFQ for the hook and line Gulf group king mackerel fishery and that motion carried seven to one. Again, I would like to thank Chairman Anson for including me in the process and being able to report out for the AP.

MR. RINDONE: The only motion that Martin didn't read was an increase in the bag limit from two fish to three fish, but I thought that was covered well in the discussion. Then just a note that the IFQ vote was without a quorum and so at that point we had lost some members of the AP and so thank you, Martin.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Martin, thank you for a thorough presentation. Again, Amendment 26 and 28 in the Gulf is just going out to scoping and so we will obviously use the AP's input in those scoping. Thank you, Martin. Let's move forward and in the interest of time, we will move into Options Paper for Coastal Migratory Pelagics Framework Amendment 3: Gulf of Mexico King Mackerel Gillnet Fishery Management Modifications. That is Tab C, Number 5(a) and Ryan.

OPTIONS PAPER FOR COASTAL MIGRATORY PELAGICS FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT 3: GULF OF MEXICO KING MACKEREL GILLNET FISHERY MANAGEMENT MODIFICATIONS

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Dr. Dana. I am going to be working off of the decision document. The first action in this options paper modifies the king mackerel gillnet trip limit from its current trip limit of 25,000 pounds per day.

Alternative 1, of course, is no action and Alternative 2 has options for increasing the trip limit. Option 2a is to increase it to 35,000 pounds and this is the one that's preferred by the AP. 2b is to increase it to 45,000 pounds and 2c would remove it entirely.

Alternative 3 would establish a buffer to the trip limit to account for landings uncertainty and so this buffer would be on top of the trip limit and the intent would be for fishermen not to profit from the sale of king mackerel landed over the trip

limit, but the purpose of the buffer is also to reduce the likelihood of fishermen being fined for being just a little bit over that trip limit.

 For instance, if there is a 10 percent buffer on a 10,000-pound trip limit, then as long as you don't land more than 11,000 pounds, you won't be considered to have exceeded the trip limit and so you wouldn't get fined.

However, the AP recommended removing Alternative 3 of Action 1 to considered but rejected, because they felt like it just provided an opportunity to land fish over the trip limit, but still within the buffer.

Since this is an options paper, this would be an opportunity for you guys to pick some preferred alternatives, since the final time that we're going to bring this forward would be at the June meeting and that's when we intend to take final action on it, down in the Keys. If you guys want to provide some recommendations to the council for preferreds on these, by all means. For Action 1, any thoughts?

MR. FISCHER: I have a question before I make a motion, if anyone in here would know. The 35,000 pounds in trip limit, is this considered high quality? I just want to make sure we're not moving from 25,000 upwards and we are losing quality in the meat.

MR. RINDONE: This was a concern that was brought forward by the AP and one of the AP member deals in a lot of seafood. He is a seafood distributor and his thoughts were that an increase to this level he didn't think would harm the quality of the fish to the extent that an increase to 45,000 pounds or unlimited might. Because of the improvements in fish handling and refrigeration, the product coming out of the gillnet fleet has increased in recent history and he didn't think this would set them back, but that's his opinion.

MR. PERRET: Did we not also have some input relative to if we increase to 35,000 or higher that this would prevent the multiple trips in a day now, some that are able to get X number of pounds in the morning and go back out and make two trips, but with 35,000 or 45,000 pounds they would not be able to do that?

45 MR. RINDONE: That's the indication we've received from the 46 industry.

MR. JOHN SANCHEZ: There is a couple of gillnet fishermen here

that have traveled all the way to be here.

CHAIRMAN DANA: I was going to address that.

MR. SANCHEZ: Okay. It seemed like a good point -- If we're going to be selecting preferreds, I thought we would run through the presentation first and then vote on adding preferreds or not, but if we're going to be setting preferreds, I would very much like to hear from them.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Chairman Anson, I do want to recognize two individuals that came from the Keys that are part of that very finite gillnet fishery. However, I am sensitive to your time constraints and Ryan's, because you have to go to Mobile for one of these scoping meetings. How would you best like to move forward?

Can we possibly -- I don't know if we can get through the preferreds for this options paper in the timeframe that we have left and can I bring up the folks that have come here, because they have to go back and go back to work tonight and so can we bring it up maybe in full council, the preferreds, or --

MR. KEVIN ANSON: We might be able to. I mean you have fifteen more minutes, according to my watch, until 3:00. If you want to go ahead and have them come up.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Yes, I will have them come up and I am going to introduce George Niles and Daniel Padron from the gillnet fisheries and I am going to ask you guys to be brief, but let them know your industry perspective and then we will try to address as many of the preferreds as we can.

MR. GEORGE NILES: As far as the 35,000 and 45,000, is that what you are asking? I mean I would like to answer specific questions.

MR. SANCHEZ: Yes, there were a couple of issues brought up that I think that you might be able to shed some light on. One would be as we go, potentially, looking at moving from the existing trip limit to something higher, 35,000 or 45,000 pounds, what happens to the quality of fish?

Then I will try to give you as much -- So you can answer it at one time. Then there was some relationship between an increase in the trip limit and the inability to have a turnaround and go right back out and get right back into fishing. Those would be two questions that I would want your input from.

MR. NILES: As far as quality, most of the boats you're talking about are over fifty feet and capable of handling up to 50,000 or 60,000 pounds of fish. That's what they were built for and they just carry more ice when they carry more fish. Obviously if you are speaking of going up 20,000 pounds, you would just add more ice, more crew. I mean these boats are big enough to handle that.

If you're asking me about quality, of course, if I've got one fish or I've got ten fish, it's more likely that the one fish is going to be better quality, but I think that these boats are capable of handling and keeping good quality on 45,000.

As far as the turnaround time, I think with 35,000 -- I think the council has got a little bit of a misperception about it. It's not the same day. It's the next day. With 45,000 pounds -- I have caught 45,000 pounds in my lifetime numerous times and you do not go back the next day. It's the following day. It's forty-eight hours turnaround and not twenty-four, which, to me, would slow the fishery down a little bit, because with 35,000 pounds, most of the boats could turn around and be back the next afternoon.

MR. SANCHEZ: I guess another couple of questions and this just breeds more questions. Being that you just said you have caught 45,000 on more than one occasion, say we were to go to 45,000 or something and what happens -- How do you propose to be accountable if you overrun slightly over 45,000 pounds?

MR. NILES: Me personally, I would like to see it taken off the quota, of course. I mean they were produced and I would like to see anything over, no matter what the number is, 25,000 or 35,000 or 45,000, donated to a non-profit organization so the person going over doesn't profit from that fish. I think if there is no way they could profit from the fish that they're not going to go over as much as possible. I mean that's just more work on the captain and crew and a longer turnaround time for the next day.

MS. BADEMAN: Thank you, George and Daniel, for being here. One of the things that the AP had said was they did not support a payback and I thought at that gillnet meeting back in January that it seemed like the industry was interested, or at least amenable, to something like that. Can you talk about that a little bit?

MR. NILES: I would love a payback. I think you're talking

minimal, you know 50,000 pounds, every year?

MS. BADEMAN: Yes and I mean I'm talking the whole -- You know if you go over the total quota from the year, deducting it from the following year.

MR. NILES: Yes, the industry is totally in support of that as long as it works both ways. I don't want you to take it off my next year's quota if I go over if you're not going to add if you're under and correct me if I'm wrong, but I think our portion of the industry has been under three of the last four years.

MR. SANCHEZ: I do want to thank you for coming and I also want to ask you -- What are you doing, do you think, given that obviously this is a tight fishery, a small group of people, and it transpires, if the weather is right and everything, in a short amount of time and what do you think you could do, as you're asking for additional poundage per trip, to work in cooperation with enforcement, with National Marine Fisheries Service, to be able to keep this where everybody wants to see it go?

In other words, under control and working in conjunction and not having any massive overages or anything and just keeping it altogether and working correctly?

MR. NILES: John, I think in the last two years, where we've worked with the council, we are I think the only fishery in the United States that stops itself successfully in the last two years. I would like to see it continue in that direction.

I mean the only way this can work is if the fishermen stop. It takes the federal government three days to stop a fishery and it's got to be published in the public record and all of that and I think we've done a good job policing ourselves. Nobody wants to see us punished for going over and as long as we continue to work like that -- That's one reason we would like to see the latent permits taken out, because we've got a group of fifteen guys down there that have banded together and come to you with these suggestions to better facilitate our fishery and the seven latent permits that are out there, we don't know if they would work with us. One rogue guy throws the whole thing out of whack.

MR. RINDONE: That lends itself to Action 2 and the AP had preferred Preferred Alternative 3, which would establish an ACT. They wanted to see the ACT equal to 95 percent of the ACL and so

it would basically put like a 5 percent buffer between what you absolutely can't exceed and then what your aim is to catch, but they also wanted -- They put that pay it forward provision in there that you guys asked for. They preferred that, where if you caught under the ACT that any underage would be added to the next year's ACT, just as long as it didn't exceed the ACL and so it would be up to the ACL. They considered that.

They did not select a payback, because they felt that establishing the ACT was enough of an accountability measure to put in place to keep things under control.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Daniel Padron, I see you are at the mic.

MR. DANIEL PADRON: Yes and thank you, Ms. Dana. Like Mr. Niles said, we police ourselves really well and I feel that even if you put a 5 percent or 10 percent buffer, by the time you guys are enable to enact the buffer, we are done.

We have a pretty good system and we all get along very well. The pilots are really the ones in the driver's seat of this fishery and I am one of the pilots and we pretty much control the boats.

For example, this past year, there were four boats on the grounds and they were sent home and names were drawn out of a hat and more fishermen were able to go fish and we were where we needed to be and so as far as the buffer, I think it would be just kind of more work, more paperwork, for you guys that is not necessary and we do a pretty good job as it stands right now.

MR. RINDONE: The self-policing aspect of this, for you guys to consider, kind of lends itself to Action 3, which would modify the electronic reporting requirements for the dealers. This is where a lot of the monitoring of the landings comes in most quickly and the AP had preferred removing the requirement for daily electronic reporting for king mackerel dealers and that dealers reporting purchases of gillnet kingfish would report daily via a means determined by NMFS.

NMFS, under this, would work with the industry to try to determine what's the fastest way to try to get the information in and right now, it's through verbal communication on the phone and so some more formal means, but equally as fast, would be something that I'm sure NMFS would try to shoot for, but they would work in concert with you guys under Alternative 3, which, again, is what the AP had preferred.

MR. PERRET: Daniel and George, thank you all for coming. George has been at it a long time, like me, but my question is this. We have twenty-one permit holders now, which fifteen are active. Increasing the limit from where it is to wherever we may go, will that bring those other six inactive vessels or captains in the fishery and if it does, it seems like we've got a season that's going from three to seven days and what is it going to do to that if we get these other six guys in the fishery?

MR. NILES: Corky, I think that depends on the size of the boats they have. You know this might be people that fished in 1985 and still have a permit and may long be retired and I have no idea. I mean it's expensive.

There is not many people getting into the king mackerel gillnet fishery. It's expensive to get in for a two-day fishery and just the net costs \$30,000 or \$40,000.

MR. HARTIG: To that point, Corky, several fishermen in our area qualify for the permits and I think George knows the fishermen who qualified for them and none of them have been active in the fishery and none of them have a boat large enough to participate any longer, at least for those permits. I can't talk for the ones that are in the Keys, but those guys are out of it.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Ι have any other questions Do our representatives from the very small gillnet fishery? Any questions on the 25,000 versus 45,000 catch limit or the reporting requirements? Nothing? Daniel or George, anything you would like to add?

MR. PADRON: I would just like to add one thing. Presently, right now, we are not allowed to fish on the first weekend after the opening and due to weather windows, I would like the council to consider allowing us to fish on the weekends, since it's I think pretty obvious that we control the fishery as it is. Sometimes the weekends are pretty good weather and it could really be used. I think it might even help the hand liners at some point as far as keeping the price situated. If we could fish on weekends, it would definitely help tremendously and the reporting would still be the same.

MR. RINDONE: The reason why they are currently not allowed to fish on the weekends has to do with enforcement, because there is limited availability for NMFS port agents to monitor the landings coming in on the weekends and so that was the reason for that, initially.

 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUG GREGORY: Steve Branstetter, correct that if -- I thought the reason the first weekend was closed is because you didn't want or didn't have the ability to get regulations in place to close it if it happened during the weekend. Is Ryan right or is there some other reason for that? The port samplers, I know, they are available at any time and anywhere.

DR. STEVE BRANSTETTER: No, it's the ability to close, but that's true of any weekend.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY: The point it is has nothing to do 14 with the port samplers.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Guys, I appreciate you coming here from such a long distance and good luck with your fishery.

19 MR. NILES: Thank you for your time.

CHAIRMAN DANA: You bet. Chairman Anson, I am going to defer back to you and what's your pleasure? Would you like to try to hammer out a few of these preferreds or would you like to take this up in full council?

 MR. ANSON: We have got a couple of folks that have come here to provide presentations and I don't want to impact them and I think maybe we can try to go ahead and do that in full council and try to get through that and so if we want to go ahead to the next committee then, if that's okay.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Yes and having no other business, I am going to call for a motion to adjourn. We have a motion by Martha and a second by John. Thank you.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m., March 30, 2015.)

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