1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2	MACKEREL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
4 5	Hilton Riverside Hotel New Orleans, Louisiana
6 7	August 10, 2015
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9	VOTING MEMBERS
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1	Martha Bademan (designee for Nick Wiley)Florida
2	Roy CrabtreeNMFS, SERO, St. Petersburg, Florida
3	Myron Fischer (designee for Randy Pausina)Louisiana
4	Robin RiechersTexas
5	John SanchezFlorida
6	David WalkerAlabama
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8 9	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
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-	Doug BoydTexas
)	Glenn Constant
	Dale Diaz
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5	John GreeneAlabama
5	Kelly Lucas (designee for Jamie Miller)
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}	Greg StunzTexas
)	Ed SwindellLouisiana
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The Mackerel Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the Hilton Riverside Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, Monday morning, August 10, 2015, and was called to order at 11:30 a.m. by Chairman Pamela Dana.

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

CHAIRMAN PAMELA DANA: We will call to order the Mackerel Management Committee and I need a motion to adopt the agenda, Tab C, Number 1.

MS. MARTHA BADEMAN: So moved.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Do I have a second?

MR. MYRON FISCHER: Second.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Okay. The agenda has been adopted and has everyone had an opportunity to review the minutes and, if so, can I hear a motion to approve or adopt the minutes? I've got a first and a second. Thank you. The minutes are approved.

Action Guide and Next Steps, we are going to move directly into the options paper for Coastal Migratory Pelagics Amendment 26: Changes in Allocations, Stock Boundaries, and Sale Provisions for Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Migratory Groups of King Mackerel. I am going to turn it over to Ryan Rindone for a review.

## OPTIONS PAPER FOR CMP AMENDMENT 26: CHANGES IN ALLOCATIONS, STOCK BOUNDARIES, AND SALE PROVISIONS FOR GULF OF MEXICO AND ATLANTIC MIGRATORY GROUPS OF KING MACKEREL

MR. RYAN RINDONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. At the last meeting, you guys had directed staff, along with some input from the South Atlantic Council, about all the things that you wanted included and otherwise revised for this amendment and so the IPT went through and made all of those changes.

Since then, we have added a couple more alternatives to one of the actions. If you go to page 40 in the document, it's Section 2.7, Action 7, Revise the Recreational and Commercial Allocations for Gulf Migratory Group King Mackerel.

We have several different proposed alternatives here for ways to revise the recreational and commercial allocations. The new material that I wanted to call your attention to for inclusion in the document are Alternatives 4 and 5 and Alternative 4 would conditionally transfer a percentage, based on Options a through c, of the recreational allocation to the commercial sector until such a time that the recreational landings reach a predetermined threshold and those thresholds are outlined in Options d through f.

If this threshold is met, then the recreational and commercial allocations would go back to what they are now, which is 68 percent recreational and 32 percent commercial.

Based on the options that we have in Alternatives 2 and 3, for Alternative 4 we have Option a, transfer 5 percent of the recreational allocation to the commercial sector, Option b is 10 percent, and Option c is 20 percent. If Alternative 4 is going to be preferred in any way, you have to choose -- Based on how it's set up, you have to choose one of Options a through c and you also have to choose one of Options d through f.

Those thresholds that we previously mentioned are, for Option d, revert to the status quo, or the allocations we have now, if 80 percent of the adjusted recreational ACL is landed. Option e is 90 percent and Option f is 100 percent and this is based on the motion that came in at full council during the joint council meeting in June. That's where this alternative comes from.'

Alternative 5 added a sunset provision, which the council

expressed some interest in. What this basically sets up is -- It says it establishes a sunset provision for any change in the status quo sector allocations for Gulf migratory group king mackerel and, again, that's 68 percent for the recreational sector and 32 percent commercial.

Then after the predetermined time period, any change in the sector allocations would revert back to the allocations specified in the original CMP FMP, which is that 68 to 32. We have three options here for this sunset provision, a five-year sunset, which is Option a, ten years for Option b, and fifteen years for Option c. That period would begin the year that the amendment is implemented and the regulations become effective.

What the IPT is looking for from the committee is do we have you guys' blessing to include these in the document and do the analyses required to create the public hearing draft? Madam Chair.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** Thank you, Ryan. Discussion on the inclusion of Alternative 4 and choosing an option and also inclusion of Alternative 5? Myron.

MR. FISCHER: Thank you, Madam Chair. On Alternative 4, Ryan, what was the concept that the transfer takes place and when the threshold is reached -- This is all within the same fishing year and that portion is transferred back?

MR. RINDONE: It would be in the following year that the allocation would change back to what it was originally, if that threshold is met. So if it were in effect now and 10 percent of the recreational allocation had been transferred to the commercial sector, that would make the allocations 58 percent recreational and 42 percent commercial. If the threshold that you guys determined was 90 percent and so if the recreational sector reached 90 percent or more of their ACL, based on that 58 percent of the total ACL that they have been allocated, then in 2016 the allocation would immediately revert back to 68 percent recreational and 32 percent commercial.

CHAIRMAN DANA: A follow-up, Myron?

MR. FISCHER: So it's possible that -- It's not in the same year and so the recreational sector could be shut down in a given year due to the transfer and I was thinking there was a method they could get it back in the same year, but I think obviously not in this.

 MR. RINDONE: They wouldn't get it back in the same year under this. Right now, they're landing about half of their allocation and so I suppose if you transferred 20 percent of the recreational allocation to the commercial sector and, granted, that's 20 percent of what they have, and then you had a buffer of 80 percent, the likelihood of them at some point in the future reaching that threshold is higher than it would be for any combination of the other options, but still, again, they are only landing half of their allocation now and so even under that scenario, the odds are still lower that it could be reached in the near future. I mean what happens in the future all depends on the amount of effort that increases on kingfish.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Further discussion from the committee? Okay. We have recommended action as to whether to include Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 in this document. Do I have any -- We are being requested to act and does anyone choose to act on the committee? Does no one on the committee want to include Alternative 4 and --

MR. JOHN SANCHEZ: I would just as soon include it, in the interest of having additional options to explore as we move forward addressing allocation on several fronts at this meeting, king mackerel, snapper, et cetera, et cetera. Let's look at a full gamut of options and these are certainly some.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** We have a motion on the board by John Sanchez to include Alternative 4 and Alternative 5 with the stated options. Do I have a second? David Walker seconds. Any discussion? Myron.

MR. FISCHER: I think we're in two different amendments, but we have to keep in mind we're also considering increasing the bag limit in the recreational sector and how that might weigh on these percentages. Ryan is going to correct me.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Mr. Fischer, the bag limit change that you're talking about is actually Action 8 in this amendment and there is a bag limit analysis that is included for you guys' review and that bag limit analysis looks at a couple of different ways of trying to determine how much more king mackerel would be landed by the recreational sector if the limit were increased to three fish and under both scenarios, one a little bit more conservative than the other, it's not going to result in much of a change in how many fish are actually landed by the recreational sector and so it might be

nice for some, but basically what we're seeing is that most people aren't keeping -- They are either not keeping any kingfish at all or they're only keeping one. It's a much smaller portion of the recreational fishing community that keeps two and then presumably from there it would be interested in keeping three.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Myron, did that answer your question? Okay. So we have a motion on the board to include Alternatives 4 and 5 in Action 7. All those in favor say aye; opposed. The motion passes. Okay. Ryan, now must we move forward to choose an option under Alternative 4 or what is our next -- What do we need to do next?

MR. RINDONE: For Amendment 26, you don't have to do anything else at this time. This is an options paper that is being prepared to be a public hearing draft to go out to public hearings and so we have analyses that we will need to complete and then you guys will receive a public hearing draft at the next meeting and that will have the analyses that the IPT has completed for you to consider and at that time, if you're so inclined, you can pick preferred alternatives then. It would probably be more appropriate to do it then, after you've had time to review the analyses. So we're all good here now, if that's okay with you all.

CHAIRMAN DANA: I think that we'll go ahead and call it a day on Amendment 26 and allow for whatever the staff needs to do to prepare for public meetings or the next meeting. John Sanchez has a quick question.

MR. SANCHEZ: Ryan, about how long do you think it would take to be able to prepare the analysis associated with these now agreed upon options to move forward with to see how they relate to changes in increase in bag limit, et cetera, et cetera, how they all relate to each other?

 MR. RINDONE: I think I would need to know a little bit more about what it is you want to answer that question, but, broadly speaking, without knowing which alternatives you guys prefer, there are obviously an awful lot of different ways everything could go.

 After reviewing the bag limit analysis, I would argue that the bag limit analysis itself is not likely to impact recreational landings to such a degree that options picked elsewhere in the document as they relate to the Gulf migratory group of king mackerel -- I don't think that changing the bag limit is going

to change any of the other stuff much, if at all, and so it would be my advice to you guys if you want to increase the bag limit, then, by all means, that's your prerogative, but don't think of it as impacting Actions 5, 6, and 7, which are, respectively, the ACL increase, the changes to the commercial zone allocations, and then the shift of recreational ACL to the commercial sector.

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CHAIRMAN DANA: Okay. Chairman Anson, I think, since we've gone through 26, would you like us to continue into 28 or conclude for now, until after lunch?

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It probably would be good to go ahead and MR. KEVIN ANSON: conclude, take a break, at this point. We will go ahead and break and then be back here at 1:30.

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(Whereupon, the meeting recessed at 11:45 a.m., August 10, 2015.)

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## August 10, 2015

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MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

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The Mackerel Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council reconvened at the Hilton Riverside Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, Monday afternoon, August 10, 2015, and was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by Chairman Pamela Dana.

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CHAIRMAN DANA: We are going to resume the Mackerel Management Committee, starting off with Item Number V, Options Paper for Coastal Migratory Pelagics Amendment 28, which is Separating Permits for the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Migratory Groups of King Mackerel and Spanish Mackerel. You will find that in Tab C, Number 5. Ryan, would you like to review where we're at and next steps, if any.

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## OPTIONS PAPER FOR CMP AMENDMENT 28: SEPARATING PERMITS FOR GULF OF MEXICO AND ATLANTIC GROUPS OF KING MACKEREL AND SPANISH MACKEREL

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MR. RINDONE: Sure and thank you, Dr. Dana. At the joint council meeting in Key West, we presented a white paper, kind of a discussion paper, that kind of outlined where the IPT thought both councils were headed with respect to Amendment 28, which is looking at reorganizing management for the Gulf and Atlantic CMP species.

One of the big things in this is splitting the king and Spanish mackerel permits. Currently, the kingfish and the Spanish mackerel respective permits are applicable for the Gulf and the Atlantic and so you would only need one kingfish permit, one federal commercial kingfish permit, to fish in either the Gulf or the Atlantic and the same for Spanish.

 For ease of facilitating migratory group-specific management measures, splitting those permits was proffered as a good way to move forward, so that each council do whatever they thought was best for managing their migratory group.

At the June meeting, the South Atlantic Council, which had actually initiated the action on this early last year, decided that they were no longer interested in moving forward with Amendment 28, while the Gulf Council had decided they were interested.

During scoping, we had received a lot of support from Gulf fishermen to look at splitting these permits and the South Atlantic Council had received the exact opposite from their fishermen and so the South Atlantic Council directed their staff to stop work and you guys told us to come up with an options paper and try and figure out some ideas that we might offer to the South Atlantic Council at some point to see if they are willing to again move forward with it.

That's basically what we have for you here in Tab C, Number 5. This is just a draft options paper with a few actions in it that the IPT came up with, based on what we heard during scoping and what we heard at council meetings.

It's just to get the ball rolling. We can go through these and you guys can let us know what you think or if we're headed in the right direction or if we need some recalibration. If you like what you see, then you guys could make the decision to forward this on to the South Atlantic Council for consideration at the next opportune moment for them. Do you want me to keep pushing?

CHAIRMAN DANA: Yes, I would like you to. Thanks.

MR. RINDONE: All right. If we want to skip ahead to page 13, Chapter 2, for Management Alternatives, Action 1 would reorganize management of the CMP species in the Gulf and

1 Atlantic. Of course, Alternative 1 would leave us with what we 2 have.

Alternative 2 would retain a single Gulf and South Atlantic FMP for CMP species and it would create separate commercial king mackerel permits and/or commercial Spanish mackerel permits for the regions managed by each respective council and qualifying criteria for the limited access kingfish permits would be addressed in Actions 2 and 3, Action 2 for the Gulf and 3 for the Atlantic.

Since Spanish permits are open access, there wouldn't be any qualifying criteria established for those, at least not at this time. I know there has been some interest by the South Atlantic to try to reduce the number of Spanish mackerel permits over there and if that's something that they want to explore, once the permits were split, then that's something they could explore.

Then, of course, we have options for establish separate kingfish permits in each region for Option a and then the same for Spanish mackerel for Option b. Raise your hand or interrupt more or anything if you have any questions.

Alternative 3 would create separate FMPs for CMP species, one for the Gulf and one for the Atlantic. The Gulf CMP FMP would be administered by the Gulf Council and the Atlantic by the South Atlantic Council. It's important to note that the Atlantic FMP also includes the Mid-Atlantic Council and so they're going to be interested, if this starts moving forward, to keep track of its progress, especially as it relates to the Atlantic region.

The same rules would apply for the qualifying criteria. The qualifying criteria would be established in Actions 2 and 3 for the limited access kingfish permits and since Spanish permits are open access, no qualifying criteria would be addressed for those.

All other management measures in the current joint FMP would apply to the appropriate stock and region and would be included in the appropriate new FMP and so any rules we have in the Gulf would be included in the Gulf's new respective FMP and the same for the Atlantic.

The jurisdictional boundary for the councils would need to be established also and so we have options here for the Dade/Monroe County line, which is also being proposed as a boundary option in Action 1 of CMP Amendment 26 for king mackerel specifically, and then another option might be the Gulf and South Atlantic Council jurisdictional boundary.

Of note for the other two species, cobia's migratory group boundary is at the Florida/Georgia line and Spanish mackerel's is at the Dade/Monroe line and so if kingfish is also at the Dade/Monroe line, after Amendment 26, then that seems like that might be a reasonable path forward for determining where the divisions should be between the migratory groups. Does anybody have any questions on Action 1? There's a lot that kind of goes on in this.

All right. Moving forward. Action 2 would establish the qualifying criteria for obtaining and/or retaining a Gulf commercial kingfish permit and these alternatives are based on AP recommendations from the Gulf CMP Advisory Panel and Alternative 4 in this list can be selected in conjunction with any of Alternatives 1 through 3 and multiple options may be selected as preferred in Alternatives 2 and 3.

Alternative 1 would not establish any qualifying criteria and so basically what that is saying is anybody that is currently permitted to fish in the Gulf would continue to be permitted to fish in the Gulf for king mackerel. Alternative 2 would establish qualifying criteria for the Gulf-specific commercial king mackerel permit and an individual currently holding a valid or renewable combined Gulf and Atlantic permit would receive the fully transferable Gulf-specific permit if they have met one of the following criteria for king mackerel in the Gulf.

Option a would be that they had 5,000 pounds of king mackerel landed in any one year between 1994 and 2009 and the AP had proposed this particular time series so that fishermen that historically fished in the Gulf that may not have fished in recent history would still be able to obtain that fully transferable permit.

Option b would establish the qualifying criteria at 10,000 pounds of king mackerel landed annually in at least four years during the 2010 to 2014 time period, so four years out of those five years, and Option c is the same as Option b, except it increases the poundage requirement to 20,000 pounds.

Option d would list the qualifying criteria as the hailing port listed on the current federal commercial king mackerel permit as of January 1, 2015 as being a port within the Gulf region and so a mailing address for say, Doug Boyd, commercial king mackerel

fisherman, might be Orlando, but your hailing port might be Crystal River, where you actually come in. That hailing port can be changed based on if you move where you're bringing your boat in, et cetera, and so establishing a control date, meaning as of this date if your hailing port was in the Gulf that you qualify for the Gulf permit, makes things a whole lot easier administratively.

Hailing ports can be updated through time if a captain decides to move where they are bringing the boat in and that information can be overwritten and so establishing a new control date with respect to moving forward with any of the qualifying criteria with the permit split would be a good idea.

Right now, the control date for king mackerel is June 30, 2009. That's a pretty old control date by most respects and so it might be worth the committee's consideration to consider a more recent control date and the IPT just arbitrarily offered January 1, for the sake of argument. That might be something you guys want to talk about.

CHAIRMAN DANA: January 1 of what year?

MR. RINDONE: 2015.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** Is there any discussion on control dates? Martha Bademan.

MS. BADEMAN: I have a question about the hailing port. How often do people change that during the year? Is that something that people do or no?

MR. RINDONE: They can and I don't know.

 MS. BADEMAN: I mean I know that people obviously move around, but whether they change that on paper. With January, the people that are fishing Gulf and Atlantic, there's a good chance that they're probably fishing the Atlantic in January and so whether or not they have put Gulf on their paperwork, I don't know, but then they may fish Gulf later in the year.

MR. RINDONE: For the sake of the permit and for fishing, because the permit is valid in either the Gulf or the Atlantic, it doesn't really matter where your hailing port is. Your hailing port could be Sebastian Inlet and you could still fish in the Gulf all year and never fish in the Atlantic.

MS. BADEMAN: It doesn't matter until we split permits based on

it. That's why I'm asking.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Okay. Any other questions on the hailing port? I think I heard from you, Ryan, through the IPT that you were looking for input or clarification on the control date and whether there was any desire to make the control date more recent, based on the 2009 control date that is currently listed. I personally think that's quite aged too and we would be better off looking at a more current control date. Any discussion? Myron or Roy? You all have been in this for a while. John Sanchez.

MR. SANCHEZ: Thank you. When considering control dates, you obviously have to give some thought to history. As we approach a lot of fisheries, we always look at historical participation and this is kind of one of those exceptions to the rule in which you had a thriving hand line fishery in the Keys in the 1990s that you no longer have, because of the economics of it and the trip limit changes that ensued throughout that course of time, from then to now.

Fuel went up in price and this and that and the economics were that they have kind of fallen out of the picture, yet historically they were responsible for a lot of hook and line landings. If you go with a newer control date, you might lose some of these historical players and so I would just caution that a little bit, given the history.

CHAIRMAN DANA: So that was a statement and not a motion?

MR. SANCHEZ: It was a statement.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Okay. Let's just continue on, Ryan, if there's no more discussion. Roy.

DR. ROY CRABTREE: Before we move on on this one, I have a lot of concerns about the hailing port as a criteria. It seems to me that potentially is a violation of National Standard 4, because it seems to be discriminating who gets a permit based on if the hailing port reflects residency or something like that. I think that's something that staff is going to need to consult with Mara on to look at, because we can't discriminate based on residency.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thanks, Dr. Crabtree. I think that's the kind of comments we want to hear during this particular discussion, is the red flags or what staff needs to look into more, because this is just at the options paper level and so thank you, Dr.

Crabtree. Okay. Chairman Anson.

MR. ANSON: Thank you. Dr. Crabtree, declaration, I guess, is that an option that's available, that if you were to say as of this date in time we're going to be transitioning to two separate permits and you all need to declare -- I know it kind of is a question mark as to how many will declare Gulf versus Atlantic, but is that a possible option or not recommended and why?

DR. CRABTREE: You mean you would have to choose that you can only have one or the other? It might be. I mean there are a lot of things within the statute about limited access permits and you have to take into account present and historical participation in the fishery and those kinds of things and so I wouldn't say you can't do that, but we would have to look at it.

The other thing I would add is, before this amendment can really go anywhere, there is going to have to be a South Atlantic action added to it to look at qualifiers and the permits and everything else, because this is going to all -- If we're really going to do this, that's all going to have to happen at once.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thanks, Dr. Crabtree. Just a reminder, and we discussed this also at the last meeting, the South Atlantic is not in favor of moving forward on this particular amendment at this point.

We, as a council, at the last meeting voted to continue movement and ergo the reason that this options paper is where it's at. A lot of that support from this council comes from the choose your zone considerations that we've had over the last couple of years and the frustration of Gulf king mackerel fishermen having those from the South Atlantic cross over and fish out the allocations before the Gulf fishermen are able to fish their particular regions. I just wanted to give a little bit more background to refresh everyone's memory. Dr. Crabtree.

DR. CRABTREE: I understand that. We just need to be careful, because I think what National Standard 4 -- One of the reasons Congress put it in the statute is to prevent trying to keep one set of fishermen out of your region because they live somewhere else. That's just something you can't do and we need to be very careful with how we go down this, so we don't end up spending a whole lot of time going down a blind end.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Noted. Ryan, do you want to move forward or does anyone else have comments here? Okay, Ryan.

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 MR. RINDONE: Alternative 3 would establish qualifying criteria for the non-transferable Gulf-specific commercial king mackerel permit and so if you remember the Alternative 2 talks about a fully transferable permit and this fully transferable permit can be sold to anyone who can qualify for it that wants to buy it and so the non-transferable permit cannot be sold at all to anyone ever.

An individual currently holding a valid or renewable combined Gulf and Atlantic commercial king mackerel permit would receive the non-transferable Gulf-specific permit if they didn't meet the qualifying criteria established in Alternative 2, but have met one of the following criteria for king mackerel in the Gulf.

Option a says that they have commercial landings of any federally-managed species in the Gulf. It doesn't matter what it is. They're just on record as having landed something that we manage in the Gulf. Option b is the hailing port, again, as of January 1, 2015, is listed as being within the Gulf region.

Alternative 4, which can be selected in conjunction or separate from Alternatives 2 or 3, would establish a spatial restriction for all Gulf-specific commercial king mackerel permits, whereby the permit holder may only fish in a specific Gulf commercial zone, based upon predetermined criteria. This restriction will be valid upon the date of issuance of the permit. Right now, there is not a provision suggested to allow this to change and so you would declare your zone and that's it for that permit.

Option a says that the Gulf zone where the permit had the highest average landings of king mackerel during the previous five years is where that permit would be good to fish. Option b is the Gulf zone where the permit had the highest average landings of king mackerel over the previous ten years and Option c is selected by the permit holder before the permit is issued.

 This gets back to that declare your zone initiative that was pushed originally and this is something that the AP had suggested again and so we went ahead and plugged it in. Again, I had mentioned that we don't have a provision in here to allow this to be changed and so if that's something that you guys would want included, then let us know and we can add an option for that too. Any other discussion on Action 2?

CHAIRMAN DANA: Continue on, Ryan.

MR. RINDONE: All right. Action 3 would establish qualifying

criteria for the Atlantic permit and since this sandbox is kind of lonely right now and it's just us playing in it, we don't have anything recommended for the Atlantic side yet and we could recommend similar things, but we figured we would just leave that up to them, if and when they decide that they want to participate.

Where this leaves us is that we're still kind of in a holding pattern, because the South Atlantic hasn't agreed to continue moving forward with this and so if you guys like the options that you see or you want to see some things taken out or some different things put in or considered, let us know and we can bring it back to you again at the next meeting and you can take another look then.

Or, if you like what you see, you can recommend that it be moved forward to the South Atlantic Council for consideration. It's more than likely that they wouldn't be able to consider it until their December meeting. Madam Chair, it's your pleasure.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Ryan. That was a very nice overview and thanks for the hard work by you and staff on this options paper. Is there any discussion currently as has been presented? Martha Bademan and then John Sanchez.

MS. BADEMAN: It sounds like there is some questions about whether we can actually do some of these things and if the South Atlantic can't take it up until December, if they even wanted to, it seems like we could come back in October and talk about it again with some updated information. That's just a potential path forward.

CHAIRMAN DANA: John Sanchez.

 MR. SANCHEZ: Thank you. Back in Key West, when we kind of mentioned this during our joint meeting, both councils, we had mentioned that given that we're developing new subzones and we have modified, with SEDAR in 2014, the mixing zone and it's been a little more focused and it's right there at the Keys, that has kind of changed the ballgame a little bit.

It seems like this might be a ripe time for divorce and I am hearing people saying that maybe they don't want to sign on to that now, but I heard some sentiment from Chairman Hartig there, and I don't want to put words in his mouth, but it's a matter of record, that he was saying now that we are developing these new subzones and some of these fish are going to the Atlantic that it might be time, so we don't bog down the system with having to

get approval and just kick things back and forth and back and forth and take twice as long.

If there is something we can do -- Perhaps that is going to give them heartburn here or something inconsistent with the National Standards that maybe shouldn't be in here, then I would suggest we focus on those items, but definitely proceed with some way to kind of divorce ourselves from having to do these jointly-managed plans, which add ridiculous amounts of time to this process.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, John. Anna Beckwith.

MS. ANNA BECKWITH: From our perspective on the South Atlantic, we would most likely be willing to reconsider this options paper once you guys had considered some preferreds. Even if they weren't your final preferreds, of course, it would give us a sense of what direction you guys were looking to proceed and we may be willing to shop those around to some of our folks in the South Atlantic and give some informal meetings and get some feedback from our fishermen and get their perspective on this, but our sense, at the moment, is -- My sense, at the moment, is we would not be willing to reconsider this options paper until we had some sense of which direction you guys were going a little bit more specifically.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** Thank you, Anna. David Walker, do you have anything from the commercial fishermen in Alabama?

MR. DAVID WALKER: I just agree with what John Sanchez said.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** Ryan, we need to help you either to not do more work and spin your wheels or --

MR. RINDONE: It sounds like we need to have a more thought-out discussion about the hailing port issue and we can certainly do that and the control date, of course.

Just a point of clarification for the control date. The control date affects everything that would happen after it and so whoever was a participant in the fishery prior to the control date being established would be under consideration for whatever changes are being proposed and so it wouldn't be preclude somebody that was a historical participant from being considered for either permit.

Obviously the South Atlantic Council is going to have some consternation about their fishermen and their access and so that

certainly merits you guys' consideration when thinking about what you want to propose to them and so it might be worth considering thinking about things which may not necessarily adversely affect anybody currently, if you do truly want to split the FMP.

In order to split the FMP, we need to split the permits. We can't have separate FMPs and still use the same permit system and so that's something that would have to be done one way or another.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Dr. Crabtree, on that control date for 2.2. Action 2, Alternative 2, the IPT, again, made the recommendation that if we were to go further on this that we should have a newer control date. Could we add an option to this array that - Like for 5,000 pounds of king mackerel in any one year during 1994 through 2014?

MR. RINDONE: You can change the range and the years if you like. Option a was set up so that --

CHAIRMAN DANA: You had to catch 5,000, at least.

MR. RINDONE: You have caught at least 5,000 pounds during that time period and the AP had recommended that, because there are some guys, like in Grand Isle, like some of the shrimp fishermen that used to fish that don't want to lose their permits, and they would have at least 5,000 pounds of landings in at least one year during that time period and so that would keep them from losing a fully transferable permit.

It's kind of a protection for the historical fishermen and you could select more than one option in Alternative 2. You could use Option a to help protect the historical guy and you could use Option b or c to qualify only the guys that are really dedicated to the king mackerel fishery currently and that would remove any of the smaller time traveling players, if that was your motivation anyway.

The control date really helps facilitate the hailing port issue, but, just from a general perspective of applying new rules as we move forward, having a more recent control date than 2009 is very useful, from an administrative standpoint.

 CHAIRMAN DANA: I guess I am -- Just going back to my original question to you, in that the IPT recommended a more recent control date -- 5,000 pounds is a lot of fish, irregardless, in a year, but to protect the historical from the 1994, could there

be another option that's placed in there that does go from 1994 all the way to 2014, to be consistent with the other options that end in 2014?

MR. RINDONE: Sure.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** So you guys could do that independently if you wanted to and just plug that in, with the 5,000 minimum?

 MR. RINDONE: Of course. If you guys want us to add an option, we can add an option. If you want us to take an option out, we can do that too. We are very draft right now in terms of where we are with this and so it's really you all's pleasure as far as what you want to do.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you. Dr. Crabtree.

DR. CRABTREE: One other kind of red flag that I see is under Alternative 3, Option a, where it says commercial landings of any federally-managed species in the Gulf. At least the way it's drafted, that could be someone with an HMS permit even and if you look at what the statute says, you can establish limited access, but you have to take into account present participation in the fishery, historical practices in the fishery, and various things.

 This seems to be saying that you can get in even if you've never even been in the fishery and you've been in shrimp, for example, or a tuna fisherman or you've been in some other fishery and you qualify, but combined with the hailing port thing, someone who has been a big-time participant in the fishery might not qualify and so I -- I recall some years ago, I think, we had a South Atlantic Council provision that one of the qualifiers was having any other federally-managed permit and that very issue came up and that limited access program was disapproved at that point.

 I think there are a whole lot of issues that revolve around not just the hailing port, but also allowing the fact that you have a permit in some other fishery to qualify you for them that I would kind of stay away from.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Ryan.

 MR. RINDONE: Just a point of clarification on that, for Alternative 3. It's for an individual currently holding a valid or renewable combined commercial king mackerel permit and so you would already have the current permit in hand and you would qualify for the non-transferable version of that permit, one, if

you didn't qualify for the fully transferable version and, two, if you had landings of some species in the Gulf.

If you fish for reef fish and you have your commercial reef fish permit and you also have a commercial king mackerel permit, but you don't have any landings on that permit in recent history, you would qualify for the non-transferable permit, simply because you catch Gulf reef fish, but you hold a current commercial king mackerel permit already. It's not for people that don't hold a permit yet.

DR. CRABTREE: I guess for that to work though you have to argue that they are a participant in the fishery just because they hold the permit, even though they haven't participated in the fishery in terms of actually fishing. Maybe that works and I don't know, but that's something we need to really look at.

MR. RINDONE: That's correct and that kind of goes back to kind of in honor of the council's motion in Amendment 20A or 20B, where you guys elected not to eliminate any commercial king mackerel permits. This allows the folks that are in the Gulf that didn't have their permits eliminated then to still not have them eliminated now and they would still have the option to fish them, but because they have little to no landings for whatever amount of time, they wouldn't be able to sell that permit. It doesn't take it away from them, but they can't sell it later is how it's currently written.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any further discussion? I would like to hear from members of the committee on what they would like to happen and whether we just want to postpone any action by staff until October or if you want to hear it again in October. I don't want the staff to spin their wheels on something that no one has any interest in moving forward on. Again, the AP -- These recommendations came from the AP for coastal migratory. Any comments? David, you're the Vice Chair. Come on.

MR. WALKER: I wouldn't like to see the permits removed. I mean, personally, on my fishing vessel, we don't maybe land and some years we might land 5,000 pounds, but it's mostly reef fish and there are opportunities or times that we can catch king mackerel, but I don't spend a lot of time or we don't spend a lot of time fishing for king mackerel. At the same time, we do catch those and I would like to be able to maintain our permit and I'm sure there's a lot of other people in the reef fishery that would like to keep their permits.

CHAIRMAN DANA: I don't think that that's too much of the

question. The Gulf Council has pretty much erred on the side that you just articulated, to not take those permits away from the fishermen, if they're even using them in the slightest.

MR. RINDONE: To Ms. Beckwith's comment about when the South Atlantic would be prepared to take this up again if the Gulf had preferreds, it makes it not impossible, but I would say quite difficult, to put you guys in a position where you could even pick preferreds without some participation from the South Atlantic Council.

The reason for that is the Gulf can jump through the hoops of coming up with a way to determine who gets a Gulf permit, but without knowing who is getting a South Atlantic permit, you won't necessarily know how the permits are going to be truly divided and how many participants there are going to be and if you don't know the number of participants, you can't really determine what the effect is going to be on the fishery and so your biological, social, and economic effects are big question marks.

Waiting until the council has enough information to make motions on which alternatives they prefer, I would see that as being very difficult and there would be an awful lot of asterisks at the end of all of that and so it would all reasonably be contingent on what the South Atlantic also wanted to do and so some participation between now and then, even if it's just giving us some feedback, would be really beneficial to determine whether this needs to move forward or not.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Anna, to that point?

MS. BECKWITH: Sure and I think Ben was willing to get some feedback from some of the fishermen on the Atlantic side and go through those routes and so I am sure that we would be willing to look at this again. I certainly couldn't speak to what we would decide to do with it, but I think some casual conversations with our fishermen would certainly be a next step.

 CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Anna. Would it be fair then if we were to not necessarily table, but to hold off on this particular options paper until we hear back at the next meeting on the South Atlantic perspective and then we can decide at that time whether to move forward with it or table it indefinitely?

MS. BECKWITH: If you guys could clarify some of the concerns that Roy had in that document and then send those to us, I am sure that we would be happy to take a peek at it again.

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CHAIRMAN DANA: I have been told by staff that they can do that. Any other input? I don't want to belabor this. Roy Williams.

 MR. ROY WILLIAMS: Ryan, is it implicit in this that you can hold a Gulf permit or a South Atlantic permit, but you cannot hold one of each? Assuming we divide them, the councils divide them, can a vessel -- They would not be able to retain -- You could only have one and is that part of this?

MR. RINDONE: No and so if you are a -- Let's say you're a historical traveling fisherman and the Gulf Council elects to go with Option b of Alternative 2, which says that you had to have landed 10,000 pounds annually in at least four of the last five years to get that fully transferable permit, and you currently hold the joint permit, you would qualify.

If you're a traveling fisherman and you meet that landings criteria, you get a Gulf fully transferable permit. Now, you might also qualify for an Atlantic permit, either based on the fact that you live there, if the hailing port thing holds up, or you have landings there or whatever qualifying criteria they would like to entertain.

You could hold both, but the number of people holding both would be markedly diminished from what it is now, just by function of where people fish and how much they can ostensibly catch in a season.

MR. WILLIAMS: I have a follow-up. Did you say that under Alternative 2 that you could choose two options, like a and b? I didn't really understand how you could do that.

MR. RINDONE: Yes, I did and so if you chose Option a under Alternative 2, anyone that met that criterion would qualify for that fully transferable permit. If you also chose Option b, then anyone that didn't meet Option a, but met Option b, would also qualify. It would allow the people that have been participating actively, and probably pretty heavily in recent years, to qualify for that fully transferable permit, but it would also protect the historical fishermen, as described by the AP.

The same goes for being able to choose multiple options for Alternative 3 and, of course, pending some more banging our heads on the table about the hailing port issue.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any more input for Ryan to incorporate into the

options paper that will be shared with the South Atlantic?

Okay. Hearing none, I think, Ryan, you've got your marching orders and then we will revisit this in October, at our next council meeting. Is there any other business to come before this committee? Seeing none, Chairman Anson, I adjourn.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 2:15 p.m., August 10, 2015.)