# Tab C, No. 2

1	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
2	CHE CEDAD COMMITTEE
3 4	GULF SEDAR COMMITTEE
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6	Battle House Renaissance Mobile Mobile, Alabama
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8	October 20, 2014
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10	VOTING MEMBERS
11	Pamela Dana
12	Kevin Anson (designee for Chris Blankenship) Alabama
13	Martha Bademan (designee for Nick Wiley) Florida
14	Myron Fischer (designee for Randy Pausina) Louisiana
15	Corky Perret Mississippi
16 17	Robin Riechers Texas
18	John Sanchez
19	Roy Williams
20	Noy Williamsiioliaa
21	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
22	Leann Bosarge Mississippi
23	Doug Boyd Texas
24	Jason Brand
25	Dale Diaz (designee for Jamie Miller) Mississippi
26	Dave Donaldson GSMFC
27	John Greene Alabama
28	Campo Matens Louisiana
29	Harlon Pearce Louisiana
30 31	Greg Stunz Texas
32	David Walker Alabama
33	STAFF
34	Stephen Atran
35	John Froeschke
36	Doug Gregory Executive Director
37	Beth Hager Financial Assistant/IT Coordinator
38	Mara Levy NOAA General Counsel
39	Charlene Ponce Public Information Officer
40	Ryan Rindone Fishery Biologist/SEDAR Liaison
41	Charlotte Schiaffo Research & Human Resource Librarian
42	Carrie Simmons Deputy Executive Director
43	OMILED DADMICIDANMC
44 45	OTHER PARTICIPANTS Randy Boggs Orange Beach, AL
46	Steve Branstetter
47	Gregg Bray
48	Gib Brogan Oceana
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1	JP Brooker Cocean Conservancy
2	Michael DrexlerOcean Conservancy
3	Cynthia FenykNOAA
4	Benny GallawayLGL Ecological, TX
5	Sue GerhartNMFS
6	Chad Hanson PEW
7	Ben Hartig
8	Margaret Henderson Gulf Seafood Institute
9	Mike Jennings Freeport, TX
10	Robert Jones EDF
11	Kristen McConnell EDF
12	Herb Murphy
13	Laurie Picariello Audubon Nature Institute
14	Katie SemonLDWF
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The Mackerel Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened at the Battle House Renaissance Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, Monday afternoon, October 20, 2014, and was called to order at 5:00 p.m. by Chairman Pamela Dana.

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

CHAIRMAN PAMELA DANA: I would like to call to order the Mackerel Management Committee and first I would like -- The members of this committee are Roy Williams, Kevin Anson, Dr. Crabtree, Myron Fischer, Corky Perret, Robin Riechers, John Sanchez, and Martha Bademan and myself as Chair and we have a quorum. I would like to call for an adoption of the agenda.

MS. MARTHA BADEMAN: So moved.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** We have a second and going to Tab C, Number 2, has everyone had the opportunity to review the minutes? Do I hear a motion to approve the minutes?

MR. ROY WILLIAMS: Motion to approve.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Second?

44 MS. BADEMAN: Second.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** Any opposition? The agenda and the minutes are approved and we have two items that we need to address today and that can be found under Tab C, Number 3. That's the Framework

Amendment 2 Codified Text and we need to address some committee recommendations and then we have Other Business with the gillnet fishery, concerns that we'll discuss as a committee. I am going to turn to Ryan to review the Framework Amendment 2 to the Coastal Migratory Pelagics FMP, Tab C-4(a).

## FINAL APPROVAL: FRAMEWORK AMENDMENT 2 TO THE COASTAL MIGRATORY PELAGICS FMP

MR. RYAN RINDONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. Framework Amendment 2 to the CMP fishery addresses commercial trip limits for the Atlantic migratory group Spanish mackerel in the southern zone and this is all in the South Atlantic's jurisdiction and the purpose of this action is to ensure the system of trip limits for the Atlantic migratory group Spanish mackerel in the proposed southern zone is aligned with current conditions of the fishery through proposed modifications to the current system of trip limits in place.

The need for this action is to respond to new regulations and changing fishery characteristics for Atlantic Spanish in the proposed southern zone, while increasing social and economic benefits of the CMP fishery through sustainable and profitable harvest of Atlantic Spanish in accordance with provisions set forth in Magnuson.

There is one action in this framework amendment and that is under Chapter 2 and it's page 16. The action is to modify the system of quota and trip limit adjustments for Atlantic Spanish mackerel in the southern zone and the South Atlantic Council's preferred alternative is Alternative 4, which would establish a trip limit of 3,500 pounds for the southern zone.

When 75 percent of the adjusted southern zone quote is met or projected to be met, the trip limit would be reduced to 1,500 pounds. When 100 percent of the adjusted southern zone quota is met or projected to be met, the trip limit is reduced to 500 pounds until the end of the fishing year or until the southern zone commercial quota is met or projected to be met, at which time the commercial sector in the southern zone would be closed to harvest.

 75 percent of the current adjusted southern zone quota would be 1.69 million pounds and 100 percent would be 2.25 million pounds and I believe Chairman Hartig is here and might be able to provide any additional commentary.

MR. BEN HARTIG: Ryan, you did an excellent job of explaining

it. It's pretty straightforward.

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CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Ryan. We do have a proposed action and alternative on the table and does the committee have -- Is there a motion for a preferred alternative or any discussion on Ryan's presentation?

MS. BADEMAN: I will make the motion to choose Alternative 4 as the preferred alternative.

11 MR. WILLIAMS: Second.

13 CHAIRMAN DANA: We have a second. Any discussion?

MS. MARA LEVY: I just want to note, for the record, that this entire document and action is premised on the actions that you all took in Amendment 20B being implemented, because 20B created these different zones in the South Atlantic and so just so that everything is clear that this is dealing with a southern zone that is not yet implemented, but was submitted to be implemented by NMFS and so this will follow that and I just wanted to make that clear. You can take action on it. It will just have to follow 20B's final implementation before this actually were to get implemented.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Mara. Ryan, what would be -- How does this impact the Gulf if we have this as our preferred alternative?

MR. RINDONE: To the best of my knowledge, it doesn't really.

CHAIRMAN DANA: It does not?

MR. HARTIG: No, it does not. The demarcation line between the Gulf and Atlantic Spanish used to be the Dade/Monroe County line and that's what we still use for management, but in the last assessment, they did move it to the council's jurisdiction and so you manage your Spanish and we manage ours, based on the council jurisdictions currently.

 CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Chairman Hartig and so if we were to go with Preferred Alternative 4, in essence it would be a goodwill gesture by this council to support the South Atlantic Council?

46 MR. HARTIG: Yes, it would.

48 MR. CORKY PERRET: Please make sure you let your council know

that we're going along with that.

MR. HARTIG: I knew that wasn't going to get through without a few remarks and I certainly understand and I will let our council know.

MR. PERRET: I'm sure you will.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Is there additional discussion? We have a preferred alternative on the board, which is Alternative 4, to establish a trip limit of 3,500 pounds for the southern zone. When 75 percent of the adjusted southern zone quote is met or projected to be met, the trip limit would be reduced to 1,500 pounds. When 100 percent of the adjusted southern zone quota is met or projected to be met, the trip limit is reduced to 500 pounds until the end of the fishing year or until the southern zone commercial quota is met or projected to be met, at which time the commercial sector in the southern zone would be closed to harvest of Spanish mackerel. All those in favor say aye; any opposed. The motion carries. Ryan, our next step is to go final, I assume, with this Amendment 2?

MR. RINDONE: That's correct. This is Framework Amendment 2 and the council will be encouraged by the South Atlantic to take final action on Framework Amendment 2 and Charlotte emailed you a proposed motion to put up for that and Pam can read it, if somebody wants to make such a motion.

CHAIRMAN DANA: I am going to ask for a motion to recommend to the council that Framework Amendment 2 be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for implementation and that regulations be deemed as necessary and appropriate and that staff be given editorial license to make the necessary changes in the document. The Council Chair is given the authority to deem any changes to the codified text as necessary and appropriate. If I can get a motion to --

MR. PERRET: So moved.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Can I have a second?

MR. KEVIN ANSON: Second.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any discussion on the motion? Hearing none, let's call for a vote and all in favor say aye; opposed. The motion carries. Now we need to move into Other Business and that will be on the king mackerel gillnet fishery concerns under Tab C, Number 5. I'm going to ask Ryan to review the issue and

then open for discussion.

#### OTHER BUSINESS

#### KING MACKEREL GILLNET FISHERY CONCERNS

 MR. RINDONE: Thank you, Madam Chair. We have had some requests from gillnet fishermen to look at a possible increase in the trip limit for commercial king mackerel gill netters in the southern zone and runaround gillnets are allowed for harvesting of king mackerel in the Gulf of Mexico, but only in the southern Florida west coast zone, or the southern subzone. This is off of Collier County mostly where this fishery is prosecuted and Monroe County.

There are twenty-three vessels that have valid or renewable gillnet endorsements and of these -- Currently, the trip limit is 25,000 pounds per vessel per day and many of the vessels which -- I don't have my sheet in front of me and do you have that sheet up?

CHAIRMAN DANA: Yes.

MR. RINDONE: Okay. Many of the vessels that participate in the fishery have the capacity to carry substantially more than 25,000 pounds and they have various reasons for either supporting or not supporting such an increase.

In most years, the fishing season has lasted for two weeks or less and assuming each vessel could harvest its capacity, the season could be even shorter with a higher trip limit. To address this in terms of accountability measures, the fishermen have proposed that -- Let's say there's a 100,000-pound ACL and the trip limit is 10,000 pounds.

If a boat brings in 15,000 pounds, then that year's ACL would be reduced by the 5,000-pound overage and so would the following year's and so the current year's ACL would be reduced to 95,000 pounds and the following year's ACL would be 95,000 pounds, as opposed to 100,000, to account for that overage.

MR. WILLIAMS: Let me make sure I understand it. If I as a gillnet fisherman -- There's a 500,000-pound quota, right? If I bring in 50,000 pounds by accident, what you do would be to reduce this year to 475,000 and next year you would reduce to 475,000 and is that what you're doing?

MR. RINDONE: Yes, if there was a 25,000-pound trip limit. That's what they're proposing for accountability measures, but

in lieu of asking for this increase to 45,000 pounds, they are also proposing these accountability measures to protect from causing any overfishing concerns.

MR. WILLIAMS: This jumped out at me, but this is the classic tragedy of the commons. All of the benefits of the overage accrue to me and all the losses are shared with everybody else.

MR. RINDONE: In this instance, the profit from the overage would not go to the fisherman and I guess it would be up to NOAA to determine where the money from the sale of those fish would end up or if they would be sold or what would happen, but yes, you are not wrong about the tragedy of the commons.

Those for removing the trip limit believe that it will help protect the stock while improving the efficiency of the fleet. If a vessel catches more than the trip limit in a net, they have two options to keep from landing over the trip limit currently.

The first is they can release the excess fish. However, because of the nature of gillnet fishing, there is incredibly high discard mortality and most of the fish wouldn't survive. The second thing that they can do is they can cut the net and leave the section with the excess fish in the water.

Sometimes another vessel can get there to retrieve the partial net, if it hasn't already met its trip limit, and sometimes they can't. This second choice is better for the resource, as it eliminates waste, but it damages gear and takes up time and resources to repair gear and if another vessel is not in the area to retrieve the net, then you have a cut and abandoned net full of fish that just sinks and that's that and continues to catch fish.

The weight is difficult to gauge in the gillnet fishery, more so than other types of gear, and the large amount of fish which it's possible to catch at one time makes judging the weight difficult and so, for this reason, having a precise value on the fish that a vessel could have on deck -- It can be a difficult thing to estimate and so having a larger trip limit they argue would help them with that.

 MR. PERRET: We've got a fishery that only eighteen boats have been participating in and they're catching a quota in less than two weeks with runaround gillnet. You have mentioned some possible options.

What's the length of these nets and if there is a problem with

overage, is it not realistic to reduce the length of the net? I mean, believe me, I went through the gillnet wars and that was some of the things we did. We increased mesh size and we reduced the length of the net and what size net are we talking about?

DR. STEVE BRANSTETTER: Runaround gillnets have to be less than 800 yards.

MR. PERRET: What happens if we went to 600 yards? Naturally it will be less effective, but I assume a 600-yard net would catch king mackerel. I mean that's just another option that we're not being presented with.

MR. WILLIAMS: Corky, to follow up on that, I had a fisherman call me and talk to me about length about this, somebody I hadn't talked to in fifteen years, probably.

That actually is one of the things he said. He said that some of those nets were built by Glenn Black, who was an east coast fisherman out of Fort Pierce who had a boat that seemed like it was about as wide as from one table to the other, and he said some of those nets are huge and they could be reduced in size and you would gain some lower capacity per vessel if you did something like that. I think there's an awful lot we don't know about this.

MR. JOHN SANCHEZ: As we recall, going back to why this was brought up in the first place, is there were some folks that were incurring fines for fishing in a forthright, honest manner and reporting all of their landings at the fish house and they could have gotten cute and creative and they elected not to and they disclosed that, look, this is what I caught and I'm over by X and then now, as they filter through the process, they are getting fines to the tune of tens of thousands of dollars coming and these are going back to probably calendar year, if my memory is serving me, 2011.

There was probably some of this practice going on in 2012, before these fines came to fruition this year and some of these fishermen that were trying to abide by the rules and doing the right thing with full disclosure, they are looking at fines that — If you add them all up and they did incur them in each year, they might be looking at \$40,000 or \$50,000 worth of fines coming at them and so they're trying to create and address this the way that they see it.

Of these boats that have this permit, there is a smaller sub-

portion that really fishes this every year and does what they do in this fishery and have done so historically and those are the ones that have come and in fact, Bill Kelly, who was to be here and could not, because his wife has had some complications from the surgery she had, he took a polling of these people that do fish that in his neck of the woods and albeit, there are some others elsewhere which he probably didn't question, and of those about fifteen boats, ten of those said yes, they would support and would like to see an increase. Four were against it and one he could not successfully get ahold of to get any kind of an answer either way.

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That said, they have also offered these accountability measures to address overages and such in this and could we look at things like net sizes and this and that? Absolutely. We can look at everything under the sun, but this is a request coming from the industry and I don't know of any other industry, outside of fisheries, where we always penalize efficiency.

These people want to catch these fish. They want to catch them quickly, because it's right in the middle of their stone crab and their lobster season, and they want to go in and do what they have to do and get out. That's the way it's always been in this fishery for that gear type and now we're penalizing them for trying to be efficient and trying to address a problem that's come up, an enforcement problem, resulting in costly fines.

I tried to tell them that, look, I think the answer to your problem, and I am not and never have been a vocal supporter of IFQs, but this might be a fishery where you have a small enough number of people where that might solve a lot of these problems.

For some reason, unbeknown to me, they don't want to pursue that realm as a solution to this and so I'm not going to champion something that they don't want, but this is something they clearly do want and I would hope I could get some support from my colleagues on this council to try to address this.

MR. PERRET: I, for one, am not, at this stage, where I would want to make a recommendation one way or the other, other than to point out we've got a fishery that's gone over by 68.9 percent, a fishery that lasted five days, and just a couple or three years later, they were under by 25.2 percent.

It seems to me that this should be an easy fishery to work with. Eighteen participants, a handful of participants, and John just gave some numbers that ten say yea and four nay and one -- Hey,

that's fish. We will never get all in agreement, but it seems to me if this industry wants this council to work with them that we should have a lot more input insofar as options to try and work with.

My only suggestion would be to go back to industry and staff and we've got an advisory panel. Get input from that King Mackerel Advisory Panel and staff look into it and we can proceed from there, but the one thing I do agree with, and I've said this before, and I don't care what type of fishery it is, we need accountability measures and if they go over by one fish, they should be penalized the following year. I believe that's all fisheries, all types.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Thank you, Corky. I'm going to ask Ryan to respond and then I'm going to go with Chairman Anson and Dr. Branstetter and Mr. Williams.

MR. RINDONE: Though we don't encourage votes, just to clarify something that Mr. Sanchez said about the fishermen which support versus don't support the increase, of those for, which did not support it, three of them recommended a smaller increase, from 25,000 to 35,000 pounds, as opposed to 45,000 pounds. That was all.

MR. ANSON: I am wondering, Dr. Branstetter, if you have any sense of these participants and since it's such a short season, they probably are engaged in other fisheries, as Mr. Sanchez had pointed out.

I am just curious. For that region, we've had some other issues with other gear types and fishermen using other gear types and efficiencies and price and trip limits and such and so I am just curious. What would do this do, potentially, to the price?

I mean it's one thing that you can go out fewer days and get back to your other business, but would that really sink the market as far as the price and the value of this fish and it just goes to nothing or do you have any idea as to what would happen?

DR. BRANSTETTER: The price drops low enough now that I'm not sure you would get it any lower. The price drops in Louisiana one-dollar the day this fishery opens, whether the king mackerel gillnet fishery goes out or not.

At a 45,000-pound trip limit, and this is just for your consideration, but at a 45,000-pound trip limit, twelve boats

will blow that quota in one day. At 35,000 pounds, the fifteen boats will blow that quota in one day and we can't stop it. We can't shut it down.

MR. WILLIAMS: John Sanchez mentioned individual quotas and the fisherman I talked to that called me said he would support that and if he had an individual quota, he would totally change the way he fishes. He would cut his net way down and target 7,000 or 8,000 pounds and try to compete with the hook and line guys for price, to try to emphasize quality and not bring them in so fast and try to produce them when the market wanted them rather than when the situation required that he go get them, that the derby required that he go get them.

I am not going to aggressively push IFQs, but there was a time, I'm told, that they supported IFQs down there and that somehow it sort of fell by the wayside or it didn't fall by the wayside, but there were some people who were new in the fishery that were going to get inadequate quota and so whatever consensus they had, it fell apart.

It seems to me that in this little fishery, this twenty-three-boat fishery, it seems to me like an IFQ would be perfect for it. A guy could go catch all his quota in one day if he wanted or another guy could go catch 6,000 or 7,000 pounds in a day and fish for a month, if that's what it amounted to.

I think we ought to hold some kind of workshop or hearing down there and hear from the fishermen, rather than having it filtered through Mr. Kelly or through me or through John.

Sometimes people tell us what they want to hear and I know that and when I mentioned IFQ, he started talking in terms of the things he thought interested me and so that may well be the case, but I think we ought to go down there and hold some kind of hearing or workshop and hear what these guys have to say.

MR. SANCHEZ: I find myself agreeing with Roy, which that's -No, it's gotten more and more usual as time as progressed. I
appreciate that and he is correct that there was one fisherman
that's a friend of ours, and I would say that, both of ours, and
I spoke with him at length about this and he explained to me his
not agreeing with the other boats in terms of raising this.

 You know there's always valid reasons and two sides to every story, but when you're faced with such a problem, you try to go, I guess, at least me, with the preponderance of people and what they want. Now, that said, I think this would be a great,

fertile environment for a workshop down there and we can get all of these people that should be here and we should have the benefit of this input from these folks and utilize the fact that it is such a small universe of people and to really hear from them and then maybe come up with a suite of options that covers all of the things that we can do to address their concerns, so that they don't find themselves being penalized for doing things that may or may not be avoidable and let's get to the bottom of that.

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That, to me, is the real motivation for having this, whether the outcome pleases every single person involved or not, and then we can broach the subject of a possible IFQ in this as a management option, as we can reducing nets and as we can addressing possible overruns. If there is no increase in trip limit, how do we mitigate the penalties from these folks without allowing retention of the fish? Just something meaningful, but to address the concerns that are valid that are here before us right now and let's have a workshop. That would be a fantastic way to do that.

CHAIRMAN DANA: While this is a small suite of fishermen, it does -- There are impacts on the market, as Steve noted, and so we need to keep all those things in mind, which then impact the larger group of fishermen.

Doug, can you -- In your comments, Doug Gregory, can you mention or touch upon the feasibility of pulling together the AP committee, as Corky spoke of, and also the feasibility of doing a workshop maybe in conjunction or dovetailing on such an AP?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR DOUG GREGORY: Yes and it's the King Mackerel AP that led me to thinking about restructuring how people are appointed. I don't think there's anybody from the Florida Keys on your AP and there are no gillnet fishermen on your AP and so I can tell you right now what your AP is going to tell you.

As a Sea Grant agent down there, I am very familiar with the players. I have been out on the boats and I've seen the fishery. Yes, fifteen boats potentially can fill the quota, but all fifteen boats don't catch their quota every day. It's variable, but the potential is there and I can understand the concern of the regulators.

We had an IFQ workshop and at the time, your friend was opposed to it in one way. You have got competing groups of fishermen. You've got the Marathon group and the Key West group and the interesting thing about the survey is the Carter brothers, who voted for the 35,000 pounds, are a part of the Marathon fishing group and are very supportive of that group normally and so it's interesting to see that they're asking for something different, but the guy who is complaining the most is part of a group of fishermen who don't want to jump in and out of the fishery as quickly as John described.

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Most of these fishermen are lobster fishermen and stone crab fishermen. The king mackerel fishery happens in the middle of those fisheries and depending on the price of stone crab and lobster and how well they're doing, half the fleet, let's say, loves to go gillnet fishing. It's fun and it's an event and they will do it no matter what.

The other half make a business decision that I'm not going to go this year because lobster prices are good and so when we had the IFQ meeting, the half that didn't jump in and out every year said we want everybody to have equal shares. The people that had the poundage said, no, it should be poundage and as the Sea Grant guy there, I said, why don't we do it 50/50 and why doesn't half the quota be distributed evenly and the other half by poundage and they all jumped on me and threw me out at that point.

There has been an attempt to discuss that and that was probably ten years ago. A workshop would be interesting. I think that would work. I think to hear from the gillnet fishery themselves and then you can weigh that against the non-gillnet fishermen and what they want, but -- We could probably do it in conjunction with the South Florida meeting that we're having the week of January 12, once we get with the South Atlantic Council and decide exactly what days we're going to meet down there.

Right now, we've got the whole week scheduled and I think it's for a Monday travel day and then Tuesday, Wednesday, and a half day Thursday to do South Florida and so we could do Thursday afternoon with a king mackerel workshop and that would be Thursday and so that would be doable, because these same group of people are preparing for the Key West Seafood Festival that's coming up the following weekend. That's the weekend just before the gillnet season opens and so it all kind of fits together.

MR. WILLIAMS: Madam Chairman, I would be prepared to offer a motion, but if John wants to go ahead first, I would -- Okay. I would like to offer a motion then that we conduct a workshop in coordination with the South Florida Committee meeting that will occur in the third week of January, subject to the workshop being this gillnet fishery.

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MR. SANCHEZ: I will second that.

CHAIRMAN DANA: We have a motion on the board with a second and any discussion?

MR. PERRET: For this workshop, we want to invite all of these gillnet fishermen. We want to extend it to all of them.

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR GREGORY:** Everybody with a permit.

MR. WILLIAMS: It's actually the week of January 12. The third week is not correct.

MR. RINDONE: My understanding is that I should approach -- I'm assuming it would be me that would be spearheading this workshop and so my understanding is I should approach this like a scoping workshop, where we have a problem that they've identified and we have their proposed solutions and offer some more and try and get some feedback and propose things like reduced net size, IFQs, and get a better pulse and bring more options back to the table before we proceed forward and that's kind of what we're talking about? All right. Nodding heads. I will take that as a yes.

MR. SANCHEZ: Doug, don't worry. I am sure they will throw you out of this one, too.

 ${\bf CHAIRMAN\ DANA:}\$  Would this workshop also include members of the AP for King Mackerel?

MR. PERRET: I think for this one it should be these permit holders, but I see the next step as having a full Mackerel Advisory Panel meeting, to see why whatever these suggestions come out of this workshop -- If our advisory panel says they're great or they're horrible or whatever.

 MR. RINDONE: We're going to have to convene the Mackerel AP at some point early next year anyway to talk about the king mackerel stock assessment and things like allocation and the change in the mixing zone and the litany of king mackerel issues that we have pending and so what's another agenda item?

MR. PERRET: Accountability measures for overage.

**CHAIRMAN DANA:** Can I ask Chairman Hartig just to make comment on this if he has any, since we're partners in the king mackerel world?

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MR. HARTIG: I think you guys have worked towards a really good solution. I think this is a really good way to move forward.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Any other discussion?

MS. LEVY: I just want to make sure that what we're talking about is a workshop that's open to the public to discuss the gillnet fishery, meaning you haven't established any official AP or anything that's going to meet. The council is conducting a workshop like a scoping meeting and is that right?

CHAIRMAN DANA: That is my understanding and is that the motion maker's understanding?

16 MR. WILLIAMS: Yes, it is, Madam Chairman.

18 CHAIRMAN DANA: Any other discussion?

MR. RINDONE: Maybe for motion, just to satisfy Mara, put "conduct a public workshop". There we go.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Is the motion maker okay with that change? Okay. Any other discussion? We have a motion on the board to recommend that the council conduct a public workshop for the king mackerel gillnet fishery in coordination with the South Florida Committee meeting during the week of January 12, 2015. All those in favor say aye; opposed. The motion passes.

MR. PERRET: Since Dr. Branstetter seems to be the expert on this fishery, can you just quickly tell us why in the year 2013 this fishery was so far under its quota? Was it economics? Were they catching their stone crabs and lobster? Do you have

34 an explanation?

DR. BRANSTETTER: Well, sort of. I think that's the year that the actual values that are landing there are the accumulated landings system data. We are working under the quota monitoring system data and these numbers are a lot higher than what they were. The underage wasn't that big and I pulled the plug on the fishery one day early. I think we were about 100,000 pounds short when we did that.

MR. SANCHEZ: That may have been a really good year. Maybe a lot of Chinese holidays and a lot of lobsters, live lobsters, heading to China.

CHAIRMAN DANA: Is there any other business to be taken care of

by the Mackerel Committee? Hearing none, can I get a motion to
adjourn? A second? Mr. Chairman, the Mackerel Committee is
adjourned.

(Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 5:36 p.m., October 20,
2014.)