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2	GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
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4	STONE CRAB/SPINY LOBSTER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING
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6	Courtyard Marriott Gulfport, Mississippi
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8	February 9, 2011
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10	VOTING MEMBERS
11	William Teehan (designee for Nick Wiley)Florida
12	Dale Diaz (designee for William Walker)Mississippi
13	Dave Donaldson (designee for Larry Simpson)GSMFC
14	Robert Gill
15	Ed SappFlorida
16	
17	NON-VOTING MEMBERS
18	Larry AbeleFlorida
19	Kevin Anson (designee for Chris Blankenship)Alabama
20	Doug BoydTX
21	Roy CrabtreeNMFS, SERO, St. Petersburg, Florida
22	Myron Fischer (designee for Randy Pausina)Louisiana
23	John Greene, JrAlabama
24	Joe HendrixTexas
25	Tom McIlwainMississippi
26	Damon McKnightLouisiana
27	Mike Ray (designee for Robin Riechers)Texas
28	Bob ShippAlabama
29	Kay WilliamsMississippi
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33	Steve BortoneExecutive Director
34	Karen BurnsEcosystems Management Specialist
35	Assane DiagneEconomist
36	Shepherd GrimesNOAA General Counsel
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38	Ava LasseterAnthropologist
39	Richard LeardDeputy Executive Director
40	Phyllis MirandaSecretary
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The Stone Crab/Spiny Lobster Management Committee of the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council convened in the Coastal Ballroom of the Courtyard Marriott, Gulfport, Mississippi, Wednesday morning, February 9, 2011, and was called to order at 9:30 a.m. by Chairman Bill Teehan.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES

CHAIRMAN BILL TEEHAN: I would like to go ahead and call the Lobster/Stone Crab Management Committee to order and members are myself, Bob Gill, Ed Sapp, Dave Donaldson sitting in for Larry Simpson and we have Dale Diaz sitting in for Corky Perret and so all are present and the staff person is Carrie Simmons. The

first order of business would be to adopt the agenda. Do I have any additions, deletions, or comments on the agenda?

MR. ED SAPP: Move adoption of the agenda as written.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Is there any opposition? Without opposition, the agenda is adopted. The next order of business will Approval of Minutes. Are there any additions, corrections, or changes to the minutes?

MR. SAPP: Move approval of the minutes as presented.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: It's been moved and seconded and so the minutes are approved and we will move on to Item Number III, which will be a Discussion of the Gulf SSC Assessment Review and Recommendations for Acceptable Biological Catch for Spiny Lobster. In your book, that would be Tab I, Number 3 and Dr. Simmons, please.

GULF SSC ASSESSMENT REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH FOR SPINY LOBSTER

DR. CARRIE SIMMONS: The Gulf SSC met on January 18 to discuss spiny lobster. Doug Gregory was the chair on the review panel and he gave an overview of the stock assessment. The review panel concluded that after consideration, there was sufficient concerns with the performance of the two assessment models to reject the assessment results and that the status of the stock in the southeastern United States was unknown.

That was confirmed by Mike Tringali from Florida FWC. He gave a presentation about evidence that indicated that lobster were largely dependent on external recruitment from upstream Caribbean populations and there was also some major problems with the retrospective analysis in the assessment.

 After discussion, the SSC concluded for purposes of setting an OFL and an ABC that they wanted to use their modified ABC control rule and use Tier 3A from the Generic Amendment, which you reviewed on Monday, but there was one issue.

There were no recreational landings estimates for 2004 and 2005 and that was due to the number of hurricanes they had during that year. They estimated recreational landings from other commercial recreational ratios in previous years and that was a 76 to 24 percent ratio.

Then the SSC made two motions. The SSC recommended that spiny

lobster be considered a special case fishery and they set, using Tier 3A in Table 2.3.1 of the ABC control rule, an OFL of the mean of the most recent ten years, with the exception of the 2004 and 2005 fishing seasons I just mentioned, with landings plus two standard deviations and that was an OFL of 7.90 million pounds and an ABC set at the mean of the landings plus 1.5 standard deviations, at 7.32 million pounds. That motion passed unanimously.

There's some additional rationale and information for you to read and then a table of the landings and then they made one other motion that said they fully supported the research recommendations of the spiny lobster update assessment and they recommended that the monitoring and research be supported to panCaribbean population-wide assessment and that motion passed unanimously. Mr. Chairman, that concludes my SSC report for spiny lobster.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Carrie. Are there any questions from the committee or anybody else on the council as to that report? Do we need to make a motion to accept that report? No? Then we will move on to Item Number IV, which would be Review of the Public Hearing Draft of Joint Spiny Lobster Amendment and that would be, once again, Dr. Simmons.

REVIEW OF PUBLIC HEARING DRAFT OF JOINT SPINY LOBSTER AMENDMENT

DR. SIMMONS: I also included a copy of the South Atlantic Council's committee report, but I have included a lot of their recommendations in a presentation that I emailed to the whole council and so I wanted to go ahead and go through that presentation and that should reflect any changes that they made at their December meeting, but George Geiger is here as a representative to also help us with those discussions.

We'll start with Action 1. It's on page 12 of the Fishery Management Plan and this deals with other species of spiny lobster in the FMP. There's the no action alternative. There's an Alternative 2 to set ACLs and AMs using historical landings for these other species.

 Alternative 3 is to list species as ecosystem component species and the South Atlantic current preferred alternative is to remove the following species from the joint fishery management plan and that is all four species.

The primary reason for that is that they don't believe federal management is necessary. We have very little information on the

other spiny lobster species, the smoothtail and spotted, both biological and landings information, and then the ridged slipper lobsters, we have a little bit more information about, but it's still very limited.

The thought was also that the State of Florida could better protect these species and that was another reason to remove them from the federal fishery management plan.

MR. BOB GILL: I would like to move that we change our preferred to Alternative 4, which also includes the preferreds we had in Alternative 3. Our current preferred is Alternative 4 is my motion.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion to change our preferred to 16 Alternative 4. Do I have a second on that?

18 MR. SAPP: Second.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a second. Do we have any discussion?

MR. SHEPHERD GRIMES: I guess it's in the record for past meetings relative to just why we don't need to manage these species at the federal level and we'll make sure the document includes that discussion.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: My only concern, and it's just a concern, would be scyllarides nodifer, which is a popular recreational item and somewhat commercial. It's not a trapped lobster, but my concern is not big enough to take it any further, but I just wanted to put it on the record. We have a motion on the board in Action 1 to change our preferred alternative to Alternative 4 and it has been seconded. Is there any further discussion? Hearing none, all in favor say aye; all opposed same sign. The motion passes unanimously.

 DR. SIMMONS: On to Action 2 and there's three sub-actions under Action 2 and those are the status determination criteria. Action 2.1 is maximum sustainable yield definitions and currently, we have two different definitions for the Gulf and South Atlantic Councils.

Alternative 3 is to modify the Gulf definition to mirror the South Atlantic Council and the current preferred is to use the MSY yields and recommendations that come out of the SEDAR and joint SSC process.

Since that was rejected, as this is currently written,

Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 are the same until an accepted assessment is completed and so as written, these are the same right now, until that is done. Action 2.2 deals with overfishing thresholds and you have a similar issue here.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Carrie, can I interrupt you for a second? Mr. Gill wants to speak on 2.1.

MR. GILL: I guess I would address this to Roy or Bonnie, but given the findings for spiny lobster on recruited all from without, can we in fact define an MSY? Is it meaningful? It seems to me that we can't do it. Am I in the right ballpark here?

 DR. ROY CRABTREE: I think you probably are and since the ABC has fallen back on average landings right now over that period of time, which is what the SSC gave you, that might be the most appropriate proxy to use in the interim, until something changes. I don't think what the South Atlantic preferred says can be calculated at this time.

MR. GILL: We need a new alternative, I think, to accomplish that, do we not?

DR. CRABTREE: I think that's correct. I think right now you could probably add a new alternative to set the MSY proxy equal to the Gulf SSC ABC level.

MR. GILL: ABC or OFL? It would be OFL, would it not?

DR. CRABTREE: Did they give us an OFL or did they give us an 32 ABC?

34 MR. GILL: They gave us an OFL.

36 DR. CRABTREE: Then I suppose the OFL.

MR. GILL: I would like to move then that we add Alternative 4 that MSY proxy will be the OFL recommended by the SSC.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion on the board to add an 42 Alternative 4, an alternative that sets the MSY proxy will be 43 the OFL recommended by the SSC. Do I have a second?

45 MR. SAPP: Second for discussion. I would be interested in 46 hearing from the South Atlantic. At some point we hopefully 47 will agree with their council and what's their take?

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I agree and, Mr. Geiger, I'm going to put you on the spot.

MR. GEORGE GEIGER: We do have a joint South Atlantic and Gulf Lobster Committee meeting scheduled for June and that's where these issues on which we do not coincide will be discussed and hopefully we'll come up with a uniformity.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We like to think of it as a meeting where you guys will see the light and come around.

MR. GEIGER: I'm sure that will happen, Bill.

DR. CRABTREE: I believe, George, when we went through this last was in December and I don't think at that point we knew that the assessment was rejected or that these things had happened.

18 MR. GEIGER: That's right.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Dr. Simmons, do you have something?

DR. SIMMONS: Just one more question. Should we put landings in there, because we do have a proxy that was used in the assessment that was the South Atlantic's definition, which was used in the assessment, but this is an actual number and so I'm a little bit confused, because aren't we just establishing definitions in this action?

DR. CRABTREE: I'm not sure what was in the assessment, but I think the problem is, one, the assessment was rejected and so I would be reluctant to use any of the numbers in it. Secondly, I'm not sure they can actually calculate what the Preferred Alternative 3 is at this point. I'm not sure I understand the question I guess at that point. MSY needs to be something that can be turned into an estimate of number of pounds.

DR. SIMMONS: They did produce an estimate, but it was not, as Dr. Crabtree said, accepted, but the definition, the current definition that they used, was the one that was accepted, the South Atlantic's definition, which was the yield at fishing at 20 percent SPR. I guess those are the definitions I was thinking we were -- It's 7.9 million pounds. It's close to what the OFL was.

DR. CRABTREE: I would suggest, Carrie, that in the discussion you go through that and point out that it's essentially the same number as this is, but because that number was rejected, we're basing it on this rationale rather than the rationale of the

assessment, which was rejected, but they're functionally -- For practical purposes, they come to the same end.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion on the board, unless there's any further discussion, to add a new Alternative 4 that MSY proxy will be OFL recommended by the SSC at 7.90 million pounds. All in favor say aye; all against like sign. The motion passes. All right, Carrie. I guess we're ready for 2.2.2.

MR. GILL: The question now becomes, it seems to me, if Alternative 2 and Alternative 3 are not viable alternatives, should we not move them to Considered but Rejected?

DR. SIMMONS: I think Alternative 2 is a viable alternative. All we're doing is changing it to mirror what the South Atlantic's definition that was approved that was used in the assessment that was not approved and that's just changing the definition from transitional SPR to static, so that we have the same definition that would be accepted on the books.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Shep, did you want to comment?

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MR. GRIMES: I was just going to say no, don't take them out. You considered them and let's leave the alternatives in there, so you're not stuck again with two.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Any further discussion on this? Let's move on then.

DR. CRABTREE: Do you want to consider -- I think you need to choose preferreds, so that when the South Atlantic Council meets, it's clear where you are on this so we can get all on the same page.

MR. GILL: I move that the preferred in Action 2.1 be Alternative 4.

MR. SAPP: Second.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion and a second to make 41 Alternative 4 in 2.2.1 the preferred alternative. Any 42 discussion? **All in favor say aye; all opposed like sign. It** 43 **passes unanimously.** Now can we move on to 2.2.2?

 DR. SIMMONS: Just a quick reminder that we will be taking this or the South Atlantic is taking this to public hearings during our April council meeting and then the following week and so we'll clean this up and get it ready for that, but then you

won't see it again until June and that's when we'll have our joint committee meetings.

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Action 2.2, Overfishing Threshold Definitions, we have a similar problem there, because the stock assessment was rejected. The South Atlantic Council added an additional alternative at their December meeting, which was until an OFL is provided by the SSC, use the ACL as the measure of overfishing, but now the Gulf SSC has provided an OFL recommendation and an ABC recommendation.

MR. GILL: Recognizing those dilemmas, I move that we modify Alternative 4 that the overfishing threshold be the OFL provided by the SSC and Alternative 4 be our preferred alternative under Action 2.2.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I have a motion. Do I have a second?

18 MR. SAPP: Second.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion and a second to make Alternative 4 in Action 2.2.2 our preferred and that is to modify Alternative 4, Action 2.2.2. Any discussion?

MR. GILL: We need to define what the modification is and it's that in Alternative 4 the overfishing threshold is the OFL defined by the SSC. Phyllis, we need to modify Alternative 4 to read that the overfishing threshold is the OFL provided by the SSC.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion on the board. Is there any further discussion on the motion? If not, the motion is in Action 2.2, that the Alternative 4 be the preferred alternative and to modify Alternative 4 to read that the overfishing threshold is the OFL defined by the SSC. All in favor of the motion say aye; all opposed like sign. The motion carries.

DR. SIMMONS: Mr. Chairman, should we note there that that should be the Gulf SSC, because the South Atlantic SSC has still to meet?

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Yes, that would probably be wise.

 DR. SIMMONS: Action 2.3, the overfished threshold definitions on page 21, currently we have two alternatives, the no action alternative. The Gulf had a proxy level that was in our Generic Amendment, but the South Atlantic used a framework procedure to add a biomass component, because there was no estimate, but the current preferred alternative was also based on the stock

assessment process and SSC process for this action.

MR. GILL: I guess the same question for Dr. Crabtree. How do we handle this one?

DR. CRABTREE: I think the South Atlantic preferred is kind of problematic, because I don't think SEDARS define MSST. Typically, they're told that here's how the councils define the MSST. The fallback you could use is the one minus M times BMSY. That's what we used in the past.

The problem is without an assessment, that can't be estimated, but at least you would then have the framework of how to look at overfished once you finally get an assessment. In lieu of that, without an assessment, it's not clear to me how to calculate a measure of overfished at this point and so I guess what I could suggest to you is that you add a third alternative in here which is to define the MSST as one minus M times BMSY and that's the best we can do until we get a stock assessment.

MR. GILL: So moved, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Phyllis, did you get that or do we need to reread that?

DR. CRABTREE: Would you like me to suggest one, Mr. Teehan? Let me point out that I'm not on your committee and so I'm not actually making this motion, but it would be MSST equals one minus M times BMSY. If I were on the committee, Mr. Teehan, that's the motion I would probably make.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: If you were on the committee, that would be a great motion and hopefully someone on the committee will pick up on it.

MR. SAPP: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion that MSST equals one minus M times BMSY.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion by Mr. Sapp and seconded by Mr. Gill that MSST equals one minus M times BMSY. Is there any discussion on this motion? Do we want to make this the preferred motion?

MR. GILL: Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a friendly here that we add Alternative 3 with that definition and that we make that our preferred. It should be add Alternative 3, that MSST equals one minus M times BMSY and that be our preferred, if my motion maker would agree.

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MR. SAPP: The motion maker agrees.

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CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion on the board and a second. Is there any discussion? Seeing none, the motion is in Action 2.3 that we add a new Alternative 3 that MSST equals one minus M times BMSY and that be our preferred alternative. Is there any opposition to this motion? Hearing none, the motion passes.

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DR. SIMMONS: On the next slide of the presentation, I did have the status determination criteria and that was the definition that the stock assessment used. The black column is the approved 2005 benchmark assessment and they did use these definitions, but many of these were only approved for the South Atlantic Council and so that's why we're going through this again, so we have the same definitions for both councils.

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Then the values from the 2010 update assessment are on the far right column and there were estimates produced for these criteria even though there was not a good understanding of the biomass and so those were available from the assessment, but, of course, as I said, that was disapproved, for your information.

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Action 3, page 23, establishes sector allocations. We have six alternatives currently. The no action alternative allocates spiny lobster ACL by an 80 percent commercial and 20 percent recreational, by 74 percent commercial and 26 recreational, by 78 percent commercial and 22 percent recreational, allocate it by 77 percent commercial and percent recreational and then the Atlantic current South preferred alternative, which is 76 percent commercial and 24 percent recreational.

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MR. GILL: I move that Alternative 1 in Action 3 be our preferred alternative.

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MR. SAPP: Second.

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CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion and a second that Alternative 1, the no action, do not establish sector allocations, be our preferred alternative. Any discussion on this motion?

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43 DR. CRABTREE: I guess before I comment, I would like to hear 44 Mr. Gill's rationale for this.

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MR. GILL: It seems to me that given the ABC that we've gotten from the SSC and the information derived and the landings that we've seen in the recent history, it suggests that there is no

concern over, at least from my standpoint, concern over which sector is getting how much and so what we do is needlessly create a sector allocation that I don't think at this time is needed.

Now, if landings go back to where they were previously, then I think we need to consider it, but until then, we're not anywhere near the ABC and presumably the ACL that will be established and so I see no concern at this point for making it more complicated than we have to.

DR. CRABTREE: Based on that, you think that the ACL is unlikely to be hit, given the way the fishery is operating at this time and you're not concerned that, for example, the recreational sector's catches could go up and cause an overrun and if that happened then the commercial fishery would also be affected? What you're saying here is you're going to set one ACL for the entire fishery.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: There's a motion on the board. Any further discussion? The motion is in Action 3 that Alternative 1 be the preferred alternative and that is no action, do not establish sector allocations. Any further discussion? All in favor of the motion say aye; all opposed like sign. The motion passes.

DR. SIMMONS: Action 4.1, the Acceptable Biological Catch, is on page 25. We currently have six alternatives. Alternative 1 is the no action alternative. Alternative 2 would adopt the following ABC control rule. The South Atlantic's ABC control rule is Option a and the Gulf Council's SSC ABC control rule is Option b.

Alternative 3 would establish an ABC control rule where ABC equals OFL and then Alternatives 4 through 6 were added by the South Atlantic Council at their December meeting and that is looking at the mean landings in the last ten years. There's high landings and low landings in there under those additional three alternatives.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Dr. Simmons. We have no preferred and the South Atlantic has no preferred. I guess I would just like to ask George if there was a rationale behind no preferred for the South Atlantic.

MR. GEIGER: I think, if I recollect correctly, it was an attempt to have as broad a selection of alternatives as possible for public comment and this was one where we were going to wait to get public comment in before we took a position.

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MR. GILL: I move that in Action 4.1 that the preferred alternative be Alternative 2b.

 CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion that the preferred alternative be Alternative 2b and that is to adopt the following ABC control rule, the Gulf Council's SSC ABC control rule. Do I have a second for that motion?

10 MR. SAPP: I'll second it for discussion.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Mr. Sapp will second for discussion and so let's have some discussion.

MR. GILL: I guess the terminology in the alternative is a little funky to me. I don't like the insertion of the SSC, but that was how the ABC was derived, by our SSC. They used the Gulf Council's ABC rule and that created the numbers that we're using and so it makes sense to use that as the methodology for doing it.

MR. GRIMES: I would just say when we're drafting the document, we'll incorporate some of the discussion at the SSC, which more holistically articulated the rationale.

DR. CRABTREE: I would just point out that if you chose some other preferred, you would need to go back to the SSC again and have them give you a new ABC based on that other preferred and so Bob's choice seems to make sense to me.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Don't encourage him, Roy.

DR. CRABTREE: I think he's doing an excellent job, Mr. Chairman.

DR. SIMMONS: I was just going to point out on the presentation there's some additional information, again, on that Gulf ABC control rule and what those results were, again, from the SSC meeting. It outlines it maybe a little bit more holistically.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Wow, "holistic" two times within the same discussion. We have a motion on the board and is there any further discussion on the motion? I'm trying to move this along, because we've got a lot more to look at and very little time.

The motion is that in Action 4.1 that the preferred alternative be Alternative 2b, which is Alternative 2, adopt the following

ABC control rule, and Option b, the Gulf Council's SSC ABC control rule. All in favor of the motion please signify by saying aye; all opposed like sign. The motion carries.

DR. SIMMONS: Action 4.2, Setting Annual Catch Limits, begins on page 28. The no action alternative and then there's two additional alternatives, setting the ACL for the entire stock, based on the ABC. The Gulf preferred alternative is setting the ACL equal to OY equal to the ABC.

The current South Atlantic preferred alternative is to set the ACL for each sector and the ACL would be equal to the OY, which is equal to the sector allocation times the acceptable biological catch. As you've selected the same preferred alternatives, you didn't change the select a sector separation alternative, this seems appropriate as it stands.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Committee, we have a preferred alternative on this. Does anybody want to change that preferred or add anything or do you want to just keep things as they are?

MR. GILL: I'm not going to move to change the preferred. I just wanted to clarify for the record that given that the OFL is set in excess of the ABC, we don't trip over the presumption of overfishing, although in this fishery I'm not sure there is such a thing. I don't see any problems with this, but I would ask Roy if there's something that I might be missing.

DR. CRABTREE: No, I don't see a problem and you're right that the overfishing trigger the way it's laid out now would be the OFL and not the ACL, but the accountability measures would be triggered still by the ACL.

I would point out that in this stock we have a single ACL that covers the whole fishery and so you have a disagreement over the sectors that results in a disagreement here and that's going to have to be resolved.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Any further discussion on this? If not, we will move on to the next action.

DR. SIMMONS: Action 4.3 is to set annual catch targets and currently, the South Atlantic Council and the Gulf Council have selected the no action alternative, do not set annual catch targets.

DR. CRABTREE: Right now, the choice is not to have an annual catch target, but as we've discussed I think it was yesterday,

recall that in the annual catch limit guidelines that the presumption is that you will have in-season closure in these fisheries and that if you choose not to have in-season closures, that you will then have an annual catch target.

There's been a lot of concern I know in the commercial spiny lobster fishery that in-season closures would be disruptive and I think most of the commercial sector is opposed to those.

 In the case of the recreational sector, I don't think an inseason closure is possible, because the data is not delivered timely enough to do that. If you're going to have a single ACL that includes both, I don't think that allows you to have inseason closures as an accountability mechanism and so I think in order to comply with the guidelines, you would need to establish an annual catch target and if you're not going to do that, you're going to have to offer up some pretty good explanation for how come it's okay to have no in-season closure and how you're going to deal with that.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Given Dr. Crabtree's comments, do we have any committee discussion on Action 4.3? We have a preferred that both councils agree on, which is Alternative Number 1, no action, do not set annual catch targets. Any further discussion on that?

DR. CRABTREE: One way to think about this is we have an OFL and an ABC and an ACL that come from a fairly long catch history. I think the basis of Mr. Gill's argument for a single ACL was that recent catches have been well below that.

It may be that you could come in and say, okay, recent catches have been at this level and let's set that at the annual catch target and that's where we're going to try and stay around and you go from that.

The target doesn't trigger anything. If you go over it, there's no accountability, but you're just saying we think the fishery is going to continue to operate at this lower level that it's been at and that's our target and if we start seeing that trend away from it and change, then you would need to come in and talk about what you're going to do, but that may be a way to get you around this issue. It's just a suggestion and I don't have the numbers, but that's my recollection, is the recent catches were lower than the longer time series.

MR. GILL: Roy, I understand what you're saying. I'm not sure I understand the implications of what you're saying, because it

seems to me that fundamentally what you're doing is getting out of the situation of where we have to argue why we're not following the Guidelines, which Shep loves, I'm sure.

To achieve the target, you have to have management measures that drive towards that target, which would suggest that we might have to, and I don't know this, but we might have to change management measures to more closely have the target achieved, because right now, under the same management measures, it used to be seven-million pounds and now it's four-and-a-half or four or some such number.

What concerns me about your suggestion is that we would artificially go in and change management measures to achieve this current low level. I don't know that that's true, but I don't know that it's not true and so I'm not real comfortable in using that.

If we're going to do some target, my suggestion is we do 90 percent of ACL or some such thing, where that difficulty is eliminated. Maybe it's a difficulty that doesn't exist, but it seems to me that it's got a real potential for existing.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have, to that end, Mr. Gill, we do have an Alternative Option b, which is to set the annual catch target at X percent of annual catch limits. Do you feel strongly enough to want to change that at this point?

MR. GILL: I would like to hear Dr. Crabtree's response.

DR. CRABTREE: I think you could do it that way, Bob. The trouble is you're going to have to have some rationale for choosing the percent that you choose and if you can come up with a good rationale for it, that's fine.

When I look at the landings for the last few years, they've averaged pretty close to five-million pounds and so that's 2.3 million pounds below the ACL. I think you could argue right now that the way the fishery is operating, it is, on average, achieving that ACT and so there's no additional management measures required.

Now, if those catches start going up over time and increasing, then you would need to look at it, but there wouldn't be any automatic thing that's triggered. When you look at it, you could decide to raise the ACT if you wanted to or you could take some action to bring the catches back down.

If the catches do start going up and start getting close to the ACL, you're going to have to deal with that one way or another. I think you could do it the way you're describing it with a percentage, as long as you have some rationale for the percentage, but it looks clear to me that at least for the past three and really for the past five years, this fishery has operated at a lower level and if it continues to do that, then I don't think there's any management required and you're fine. It's only if it starts coming back up that you're going to have to deal with it.

MR. GILL: I don't disagree with that, but part of my understanding is that, while I'm not certain, the thinking on the science side is that something has shifted in this fishery and those levels are where we're likely to be, be it the virus or be it recruitment problems down in the Caribbean, et cetera.

It's unknown, but the thinking is that we're there, four or five-million pounds, whatever that number is. I guess if you don't think that we have to change management measures -- That would be a case where set this artificial target and say oops, we've got to go change management and it's a state fishery and we would be driving it to someplace where we ought not be going.

If you don't think that that's where the issue is, I have no problem with your argument that we set the ACT at five-million pounds or something like that.

DR. CRABTREE: I think, Bob, you could potentially say we're going to look at the landings going back to 2006 or 2007 and the landings in 2006 were 6.1 million pounds. You could even argue we're going to take the highest year over the last four years and set the ACT at that and that's still 1.3 million pounds below the ACL and we're very comfortable that we're going to remain in that neighborhood.

I think you have some flexibility on what number you put forward. I think the tricky part is you just have to have some reason for that number.

MR. GILL: Thank you, Roy. I probably don't have the tricky part answered, but I would like to move that we add Alternative 2, Option c, to set the annual catch target at six-million pounds, and that that be our preferred.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion on the board. Do we have a second?

MR. SAPP: Second.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Mr. Sapp seconds. Is there any discussion to the motion?

DR. CRABTREE: The rationale would be that the -- I'm looking in the SSC report, Table 1, which says the combined landings in 2006/2007 were 6.1004 million pounds and you're setting it just slightly below the highest of the last four years you have data for? Is that your rationale, Mr. Gill?

MR. GILL: I couldn't have expressed it better myself, Dr. Crabtree. Phyllis, could you change the target to 6.0 million pounds?

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I believe that's our preferred also. We have a motion on Action 4.3 to add a new Alternative 2, Option c, to set the annual catch target at six-million pounds and that that be our preferred option. Any further discussion? Hearing none, all in favor say aye; all opposed like sign. The motion carries.

What I would like to do at this point is, in the interest of trying to get us back on track after the egregious overrun of the Reef Fish Committee this morning, would be to, Carrie, if we can, when we go through these actions, if we've already picked a preferred and there's no discussion or no will of the committee to change those preferreds, then we can probably just move on through them. Does that sound acceptable?

DR. SIMMONS: Action 5 deals with accountability measures and currently the Gulf does not have a preferred alternative. We have it set up as no action, establish commercial in-season accountability measures, establish post-season accountability measures for commercial and for recreational, and then we have a combined accountability measures. There's a lot of words here on these slides.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: What is the committee's pleasure? The South Atlantic has picked to establish a commercial in-season accountability measure, which would be to close the commercial fishery when the ACL is projected to be met. They do not have a recreational accountability measure. What's the committee's pleasure?

MR. GILL: I have to look where I think the preferred ought to be, but I did want to comment that I don't think Alternative 2 is an appropriate solution to accountability measures, on the

grounds that the commercial fishery is all frontloaded and so by the time you get the information and get it implemented, you're eliminating the tail-end of the harvest and it's the smallest part and so you effectively have very little effect on the resource and you cut the folks out that are in there for the entire season.

There's plenty of folks that pull their traps in in November and have a very short season and so I think we need to be looking at post-season accountability measures and I don't have anything that I can proffer at this time, but I think that's where we need to be.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I agree with you on that, Mr. Gill. It is definitely a frontend-loaded fishery, both recreational and commercial. We have Alternative 3, which would establish post-season accountability measures in the commercial sector, to adjust the length of the fishing season following an ACL overage, which might come close to what you're thinking of. Do any other committee members have any thoughts on this?

MR. GILL: Just to float something up there, under Action 5, I move that the preferred alternative be Alternative 3, Option c, sub-option i.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion to make the preferred option for Action 5, Alternative 3, Option c, sub-option i, which is to adjust the season length for both recreational and commercial harvest of spiny lobster in the fishing season following the ACL overage. Do we have a second?

MR. SAPP: Second.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Second by Mr. Sapp. My only concern with this is one season enough to calculate the recreational landings? Right now, we're calculating them via survey, through our FWRI and FWC, and I don't know whether one year for recreational would be enough, but I'm willing to let this one fly for discussion.

 We have a motion on the board to make the preferred alternative Alternative 3, Option c, sub-option i, which is to adjust seasonal length for both recreational and commercial harvest of spiny lobster in the fishing season following an ACL overage.

MR. SAPP: I'm looking for reasonable options that deal with the fishery that we've got in lobster and what we hopefully will be allowed to continue to do is harvest all the available lobster

each year and when we start applying paybacks, if we exceed the ACL, then we're creating problems.

This is a fishery where if the lobster that we're harvesting are not contributing to the recruitment, at least not within our fishery -- I don't see any real good alternatives to do it, but the one that Bob suggested seems like it's the least contentious for getting where we need to be.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I'll take that as you support the motion. All in favor of the motion please say aye; all opposed like sign. The motion passes.

DR. CRABTREE: One thing I would offer up, and I'll read to you from the ACL guidelines in the section about in-season AMs. Whenever possible, FMPs should include in-season monitoring management measures to prevent catch from exceeding ACLs. Inseason AMs could include, but are not limited to, ACT and then a list of things.

According to the Guidelines, the ACT is a type of accountability measure and so keep that in mind as you go through that. By establishing an ACT, that is a type of accountability measure.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Dr. Crabtree.

MR. GILL: Roy or perhaps Mr. Grimes, that seems to me to be suggesting that Alternative 1, no action, is an appropriate thing, but the other hand, it says do not set accountability measures and we have to do that. I'm not sure I understand how one goes about achieving what Dr. Crabtree just outlined.

 MR. GRIMES: Mechanically, I suppose I would add another alternative. I wouldn't want to characterize it as not setting an accountability mechanism, but if you were going to take the position that the ACT was your accountability mechanism, then it would be a new alternative that states just that.

MR. GILL: In that case, given that discussion, I would like to move that we add Alternative 4 that the accountability measure for spiny lobster be the annual catch target.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: It would appear that we're actually going 44 backwards.

MR. GILL: And that it be our preferred.

48 CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion.

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MR. DAVE DONALDSON: Didn't we just pass -- How do we undo what we just did? This supersedes what we just passed?

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Can we bring this up in full council?

DR. CRABTREE: You could defer this to full council, but otherwise, I believe you would have to have a motion to reconsider and return to the previous selection of a preferred and revisit that and then come back to this. Is that not correct, Dr. Bortone?

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR STEVE BORTONE: You would have to have two-thirds, I think to change it.

MR. DALE DIAZ: I'll make a motion that we reconsider.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion from Mr. Diaz that we reconsider the last motion. Do I have a second? It's seconded all over the place. All in favor of reconsidering the last motion signify by saying aye; all opposed like sign. All right, gentlemen. Carry on.

MR. GILL: I move a substitute motion, which is the one that she had up prior to all this reconsideration.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a substitute motion on the board in Action 2.5 to add a new Alternative 4 that the accountability measure for spiny lobster be the annual catch target and that it be the preferred alternative. Do we have a second?

MR. DONALDSON: I'll second it.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Second by Mr. Donaldson. Any discussion?

DR. CRABTREE: I've asked Shepherd and Monica as well, because this is a joint plan, to look at this carefully and make sure we're okay and I think implicit in this is that we are going to actually monitor the catch target and should we start consistently exceeding that catch target for multiple years, that you're going to need to come in and talk about what action would be appropriate to try and keep things at the target.

 Maybe the way we've set the target, if the fishery keeps going the way it is, we're probably going to stay below it, but I think for now, based on my discussions with Mr. Grimes, that this is okay and I certainly think in terms of how the fishery operates, and particularly with the large role that Florida

plays in the fishery, this does seem to be the most workable way that I can think of to handle this right now.

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CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Dr. Crabtree. We have a substitute motion on the board. All in favor say aye; all opposed like sign. I think we are done with this. Let's move on to Action 6, which we do have a preferred, which is Alternative 2, update the current protocol for enhanced cooperative management.

Action 6 is the Development or Update of Framework Procedure and Protocol for Enhanced Cooperative Management for Spiny Lobster. Our preferred is also one of the South Atlantic's preferreds. They have picked two of them. Do we need to discuss this one, committee or Carrie?

DR. SIMMONS: I would just say remember, Mr. Chairman, there's two kind of different issues here. The one that you have for Alternative 2 is just to update that language, et cetera, from the Florida statutes that we could not do any other way.

Then the other one is the framework and whether you just want to make it very general, to just modify annual catch limits and accountability measures, or if you want to use something similar to what's in the Generic ACL Amendment.

That I have summarized here on this table, just some of the things that would be under the various framework procedures. The South Atlantic's current preferred is Option a, a base framework, and I listed some things when that can be used versus the broad and the narrow and it also lists how much public input might be necessary during that time. We do need two different preferreds here, please.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you. What's the committee's preference? Would you like to also make a preferred, similar to the South Atlantic's, which would be Alternative 4, Option a?

MR. DONALDSON: I move that we select Alternative 4, Option a as our preferred.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion by Mr. Donaldson in Action 6 that Alternative 4, Option a be the preferred alternative. Alternative 4 is to revise the current regulatory amendment procedures to create an expanded framework procedure. Any discussion on this?

MR. DIAZ: Second.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you. Shep, did you have something to say?

MR. GRIMES: I was going to ask if there was a second, but I would also add that your rationale for this is the same as we've discussed for reef fish and others, that the base framework procedure provides you the greatest flexibility in utilizing the framework to adjust future management measures and there's really no need to limit your ability to change those specific provisions and there's more included in the base framework than the other framework alternatives.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: That's correct and thank you very much, Shep. We have a motion on the board. All in favor say aye; all opposed like sign. The motion carries.

On to Action 7 and it's on page 47 and we have a preferred alternative for Action 7. It's to modify regulations regarding possession and handling of short Caribbean lobsters as undersized attractants.

The Gulf prefers Alternative 4, to allow undersized spiny lobsters, not exceeding fifty per boat and one per trap aboard each vessel if used exclusively for luring, decoying, or otherwise attracting non-captive spiny lobsters into the trap. This is consistent with Florida state regulations.

 The South Atlantic has picked Alternative 3, Option b as their preferred, which is to allow undersized Caribbean spiny lobsters, but modify the number of allowable undersized lobsters, regardless of the number of traps fished, and Option b, to allow thirty-five undersized lobsters.

As I said, we have a preferred and we've hashed this out several times and we've discussed this and does anybody have any discussion or comments or want to change anything?

MR. GRIMES: We've had considerable discussion relative to this in my office and it has revolved around is this bycatch and we've had a lot of discussion at past meetings of whether we would consider it bycatch and I just wanted to go over our thought process with it and where we stand.

Now, bycatch is -- I'll read the definition in the Act. It means fish that are harvested in the fishery but are not sold or kept for personal use and that's really what we're focusing on. A lot of people have taken the position that the shorts are retained for personal use, that they're retained for use in the

traps as attractants.

Our thought process has been in order to use the lobsters in the traps as attractants, that use, in and of itself, is part of a commercial endeavor. It's part of the commercial harvest of spiny lobster. In order to retain those shorts, you must have a commercial permit and the more you look at it, the less that seems reasonable to be considered as personal use. It's clearly part of this commercial enterprise and that these short lobsters are appropriately considered bycatch. At least that's the most reasonable argument.

However, in light of the new information you have relative to the impact, the population level impact, of retaining shorts, you can go back and if we change any of this or implement this new amendment, we're going to have to incorporate that new science, which means we'll do a new bycatch practicability analysis.

In light of the lack, or at least the potential lack, of a population level impact to the spiny lobster stock by retaining those short lobsters, there's at least some basis to conclude that allowing more of them is now practicable and it's not a question of what we're doing now was or wasn't practicable, but you have new science. Not necessarily new management measures, but in light of that new science and in light of the new information relative to the biological impact of retaining these, it may be practicable to retain more of them.

I just throw that out. I'm not advocating certainly one way or the other and you do have this discrepancy with the South Atlantic that it seems to me you're eventually going to have to work out when you make your final decision and perform the accompanying bycatch practicability analysis.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Shep. Will wonders never cease? I've got to add above just having the commercial license, there are also live well considerations and having to return the animals to the water. There are several stipulations in Florida management that tries to aid the survivability of the animals. Thank you for your comments.

MR. GRIMES: I didn't get into all the details, but yes, one of the big considerations for us is according to the federal regulations, you can't have them after dark. You can have them on your vessel in the live well during the day, but come sunset, they better be in the water or if you come back to the dock, you have to release in the water. All of those to me, and to

everyone else in my office, argued strongly in favor of viewing them as bycatch.

DR. CRABTREE: We're not proposing, as far as I know in this document, to change that and so we still wouldn't be -- Florida does not have that provision. Is that correct, Bill?

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I believe they have to be in the water by sunset.

DR. CRABTREE: Bill, just a couple of questions along these lines. It's my understanding that there have been studies done on the fishing efficiency of traps with and without shorts and that a trap with a short is something like twice as productive as a trap without shorts and is that approximately correct?

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Yes, I think you're right. Those studies were done by John Hunt sometime back, but yes, they did show a definite --

DR. CRABTREE: I know you've worked on spiny lobster for an awful long time now and so have a lot of knowledge of the fishery. In your judgment, if shorts were not allowed in the fishery or if the use of shorts was significantly reduced from where it is now, would that simply result in they would fish longer to catch the lobster available and so the traps would stay in the water for a longer period of time?

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you for patronizing me on that, but I think your conclusions are correct. If you accept the assumption that shorts increase the catchability of the traps by about twofold, then yes. If you're going to have to use cowhide or pig's feet or something -- Remember that lobsters aren't going into traps for food. It's not a food attractant. It's a gregarious sort of a situation.

DR. CRABTREE: Where I'm getting at, and I want to know if this makes sense, is if you believe that if we reduce the use of shorts that they would leave the traps in the water longer and fish longer -- It's my understanding that most of the lobster are caught in the first six or seven weeks of the season and that a lot of traps come out of the water after most of it is caught.

 What I'm wondering is if you didn't allow shorts, would that mean that effort would go up, meaning more traps fished for more hours to catch the lobster that are available, and that would then result in increased bycatch of other shorts that occur in

lobster pots?

I know I hear all the time they get juvenile goliath grouper and other things and there are occasional issues with turtles and other sorts of things. What I'm wondering is are there kind of two sides of this argument, that yes, shorts -- I'll accept Shepherd's definition of bycatch and so there's a bycatch thing and by allowing more shorts, that could result in more bycatch of shorts.

 On the other hand, by making the traps more efficient, it means the total allowable catch occurs with less effort and more quickly, which results in less bycatch of a whole host of other things.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: The answer to your question is yes.

DR. CRABTREE: That might be something that you want to build into the record and into the document to help structure an argument.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I think you just did.

DR. CRABTREE: But I'm not on your committee.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: That's true. Do you want this in the record now or can we --

MR. GRIMES: We can incorporate what Dr. Crabtree just said in the document down the road.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Shepherd. Does anybody have a need -- Dr. Simmons, do you want to comment on this action? Okay. Nobody on the committee? Everybody is happy with where we're at? Let's move on to Action 8, which we have two preferreds on that also and it's the tailing requirements for Caribbean lobster, for vessels obtaining a tailing permit.

The Gulf and the South Atlantic agree on two preferreds and that would be Alternative 2, which would be to eliminate the tail separation permit for all vessels fishing for Caribbean spiny lobster in the Gulf and South Atlantic waters of the EEZ. I just read you the not preferred.

The preferred, the first preferred by both councils, is to revise the current regulations to clearly state that all vessels must have either a federal spiny lobster permit or a Florida restricted species endorsement associated with the Florida saltwater products license in order to obtain a tailing permit. I think we might want to add -- To make that correct, we would probably have to add a Florida crawfish endorsement also.

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Then the second preferred is Alternative 4, that all Caribbean spiny lobster landed must either be landed all whole or all tailed. First, I'll ask Dr. Simmons if she has any comments on this action.

 DR. SIMMONS: Alternative 3, the purpose of that is to allow only the commercial fishery to have this type of permit and then Alternative 4 requires them to land the lobster all tailed or all whole. That's the purpose of those two different alternatives.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Any discussion on this? We have the two preferreds by both councils and we all agree on it and do we need to discuss this any further? Any changes?

As I said, we probably want to consider somewhere along the line and maybe staff should look at this or I should look at this, to see whether we need to have, in Alternative 3, an inclusion of a Florida crawfish endorsement and/or a commercial dive permit. Probably the SPL and the Florida restricted species will cover it, but to be more correct, we require the crawfish endorsement in Florida and so we might want to think about correcting that at some point. Let's move on to Action 9 then.

DR. SIMMONS: Action 9 deals with limiting spiny lobster fishing in certain areas in the EEZ to protect threatened Staghorn and Elkhorn corals. Alternative 1 is the no action alternative.

 Alternative 2 would prohibit spiny lobster trapping in all known hard bottom in the EEZ off of Florida and that's less than thirty meters. Alternative 3 would expand the existing or create new closed areas to prohibit spiny lobster trapping in the EEZ off of Florida. The South Atlantic's current preferred alternative is Option a, create twenty-five large closed areas to protect threatened Acropora corals, versus the medium or small.

Then Alternative 4 would expand existing or create new closed areas to prohibit all spiny lobster fishing in the EEZ off of Florida and it has the same sub-options as Alternative 3.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We do not have a preferred on this alternative.

MR. GRIMES: I just had questions and I admit I'm not totally up to speed on this, but where the numbers came from in here, to create twenty-five or create thirty-seven or fifty-two and if there was any basis for that. I didn't see it in the quick scan I gave and maybe it occurred at the South Atlantic. It's not something that we have to address now, but direct staff to look at and incorporate down the road.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Mr. Grimes. Does anybody on the committee have a preferred that they would like to pick on Action 9?

DR. CRABTREE: I would point out that my staff informs me that in the South Atlantic preferred alternative that those twenty-five areas, all of them are in the South Atlantic waters and on the Atlantic side of the Keys and so of their preferred, none of them are in Gulf Council jurisdiction.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Are you talking about Option a?

DR. CRABTREE: I'm talking about the South Atlantic Council Preferred Option a. I agree with Shep's comment and maybe it's in here, but I'm not sure where. We need a map showing where all these are and, Carrie, do you know if any of the twenty-five in the South Atlantic -- Are they all in the EEZ or are some of these state water things?

DR. SIMMONS: It's my understanding they're all in the EEZ. If we go back to the presentation, I do have one example of a map and there are several maps in the document, both in the appendix and under this action. There's a few examples.

It is difficult to see the key here. You pretty much probably need to look at it on your computer, but the proposed large areas are the blue vertical boxes. The proposed medium areas are the diagonal boxes and then the small area closures are very difficult to see. They're almost right on top of the colonies here and that's the small area closures.

I think the reason, and George can remind us again, that the South Atlantic went with the large area closures was both for enforcement and for just understanding of where those closed areas were, just because if you're closing a lot of small areas, it was difficult to follow that and make sure that your traps didn't maybe drift into one of those closed areas. Maybe Sue or George can help me out with this alternative.

MR. GEIGER: That's correct and if I could direct you to the

bottom of page 51, under the explanation of the alternatives, it talks about Acropora coral occurring in the EEZ primarily in the South Atlantic, because of water conditions, and those areas were selected, as Dr. Crabtree says, totally within the South Atlantic's jurisdiction.

MR. GILL: Given that discussion, I move that in Action 9 that the preferred alternative be Alternative 3, Option a, which is the South Atlantic preferred.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion on the board that in Action 9 that the preferred alternative be Alternative 3, Option a, which is to create twenty-five large closed areas to protect threatened Acropora coral. Do we have a second?

MR. SAPP: I second it, but I question how we've got the authority to use that as a preferred option when it's outside our territorial jurisdiction.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: It's a joint amendment.

DR. CRABTREE: Exactly. It's a joint amendment and so the joint amendment has authority is both councils' jurisdiction, but because it's a joint amendment, you have to concur with the South Atlantic's preferred.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: I would add that the vast majority of the affected corals are probably on the Atlantic side of the Keys anyway.

DR. CRABTREE: Sue tells me that all of the alternatives in here are all in the South Atlantic Council side.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Do we have any further discussion on this one? No further discussion? All in favor say aye; all opposed like sign. The motion passes. Carrie, let's go on to Action Number 10.

DR. SIMMONS: Action 10 would require gear markings so that all spiny lobster trap lines in the EEZ off of Florida are identifiable. Alternative 1 is no action alternative. Alternative 2 would require all spiny lobster trap lines in the EEZ off of Florida to be color or have a color marking along their entire length and there's some examples here and the rope that's in the picture is coiled and all gear has to comply with these marking requirements no later than August of 2014 and that was written in the biological opinion.

There's one more alternative with some examples and that would require that all spiny lobster trap lines in the EEZ have a permanently affixed four-inch color marking every fifteen feet or at the midpoint. That also states that it has to comply by August of 2014.

MR. GEIGER: We selected no preferred alternative. This is one we want to hear from the public as to the best way to do this, from their perspective.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: That's a good copout.

MR. GILL: My understanding is that we have to do something here and so making Alternative 1 the preferred doesn't work and I hopefully will hear in public testimony from Mr. Kelly, who has been working closely on this issue, where they're at.

Pending that, my thinking is that Alternative 3 is a labor-intensive and hence quite expensive way to do it and it seems pointless, which leaves us with one alternative. I would reiterate my comment that if you only require spiny lobster being one color and some other trap fishery uses the same color, I'm not sure you're getting to where you want to do. Having said that, in Action 10, I move the preferred alternative be Alternative 2.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We have a motion on the board and I concur with what Mr. Gill says, but I guess we're just going to have to see what pans out with this. Do we have a second?

MR. SAPP: Second.

 CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Second by Mr. Sapp that in Action 10 that the preferred alternative be Alternative 2 that requires all spiny lobster trap lines in the EEZ off of Florida to be color or have color markings along its entire length. All gear must comply with marking no later than August of 2014. Any further discussion on this?

MR. GRIMES: It seems like we're going to need to specify the color eventually, but is staff looking at what other requirement there are? Actually, this would be a State of Florida thing, because we don't have specific color gear marking requirements for anything else in the EEZ and so if you guys require red for blue crab pots, then we would want to do blue or pink or something for spiny lobster.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: We don't require any color markings other than

buoys on any of our trap fisheries, but we can certainly bounce the pink option off of Mr. Kelly during public testimony. Did we need to specify a color at this point?

MR. GRIMES: No, but at some point before we take final action. It's just more of a heads-up and if you don't require a color marking for any other fisheries, then Mr. Gill's comments are -- There's no issue. If nobody else is required to mark their lines with the same color, then there's no conflict and there won't be any confusion with other lines.

 MR. GILL: Once again, Mr. Grimes obfuscates the issue. That was my entire point. If there are no other color requirements, then there's nothing to prevent Trap X from picking exactly the same color and if the color is the decider as to where the issue is with something, it may not relate to spiny lobster at all.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Thank you, Mr. Gill. Remember that there is a certain decorum that we have in addressing our fellow council members. We have a motion on the board and I've already read the motion. Let's go ahead and vote it up or down. All in favor say aye; all opposed like sign. The motion passes.

Let's go on to Action 11, which is the final action, and we do not have a preferred for that either and so we'll need to pick one, please.

DR. SIMMONS: You do actually have a preferred alternative for Action 11 and that is to delegate authority to regulate the removal of derelict or abandoned spiny lobster traps in the EEZ off of Florida to Florida FWC.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: If I would have scrolled down just a little further, I would have seen that. Do we have any discussion on this? Does anyone want to change that alternative? It's a reasonable alternative. The State of Florida has already got a rule in place that deals with trap and debris recovery that works fairly nicely and if everybody is in agreement, then we'll just keep it the way it is. Is everybody in agreement? Good. Carrie, that kind of ends the discussion of the document. Do you have anything else you wanted to say about it?

DR. SIMMONS: I would just remind the committee that we're going to clean this up and add the preferreds that you selected and get it ready for the South Atlantic Council to take it to public hearings and I think we do need a motion, if you would, please, to consider this document for public hearing runs.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Do we have a motion?

DR. DONALDSON: So moved.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Mr. Donaldson moves the motion to take this document to public hearing. Do we have a second?

MR. SAPP: Second.

 CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Second by Mr. Sapp and no discussion, I'm assuming, and so we'll vote it up. All in favor say aye; opposed like sign. Thank you. Carrie, do we already have locations for those meetings?

DR. SIMMONS: It's my understanding that you selected Marathon, but because it's a joint amendment in the Keys, the South Atlantic is going to take it to Marathon and Key West and they'll also take it New Bern, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Georgia; Jacksonville, Florida; and Cape Canaveral, Florida.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Wow. I don't know if we -- The South Atlantic are going to do the Jacksonville and Cape Canaveral. We do have recreational interests that come up as far on the west coast as maybe Tampa and so we might want to throw Marathon, Key West, and Naples or something like that in there, but I would leave that to staff as to whether they can do that. Mr. Sapp is correct that recreational folks come from all over the state, but we can't certainly have that large of a -- Mr. Chairman, do we need to pick representatives from the council for these or are you going to do that later?

DR. SHIPP: I'll do it later.

CHAIRMAN TEEHAN: Okay. Are we happy with this? Anything else? I think you've already covered the report from the South Atlantic Council meeting and so with no other business -- Any other comments from the committee? Seeing none, we are adjourned.

41 (Whereupon, the meeting adjourned at 11:05 a.m., February 9, 42 2011.)

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