

# Amendment 49

## Catch Level Adjustments and Allocations for Greater Amberjack and Snapper Grouper Recreational Annual Catch Targets

### Decision Document

September 2021

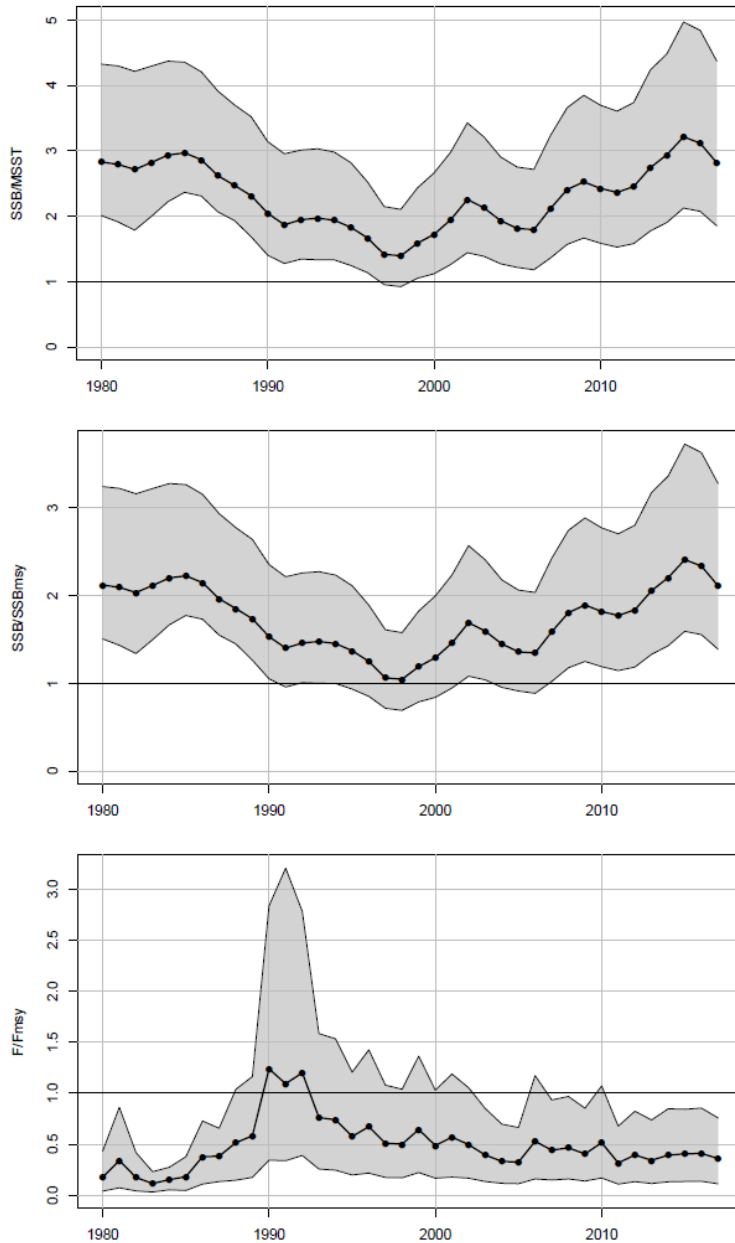
## Background

The first assessment of the South Atlantic greater amberjack stock occurred in 1999 (Legault and Turner). Due to limited data, this assessment evaluated stock status relative to several scenarios of varying maturity schedules, natural mortalities, and biological reference points (or proxies). Most of these scenarios indicated the stock was likely not overfished nor experiencing overfishing. However, this assessment was conducted prior to the approval of reference points for management use, so no formal determination of stock status for greater amberjack could be concluded. A subsequent assessment was conducted through the Southeast Data, Assessment, and Review (SEDAR) process in 2008 (SEDAR 15 2008). The SEDAR 15 (2008) assessment concluded the stock was not overfished nor experiencing overfishing.

The most recent assessment followed a standard approach with data through 2018 (SEDAR 59 2020) and used revised estimates for recreational catch from the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) based on the Fishing Effort Survey (FES). The assessment indicated that the South Atlantic greater amberjack stock is not overfished nor undergoing overfishing (**Figure 1**). The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council's (Council) Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) reviewed SEDAR 59 (2020) during their April 2020 meeting and found that the assessment represented the best scientific information available. The Council received the results of the assessment and the SSC's recommendations for the Overfishing Limit (OFL) and Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) at their June 2020 meeting and directed staff to

begin work on a plan amendment to adjust catch level adjustments based on SSC recommendations and SEDAR 59 (2020), and address sector allocations.

An application providing an overview of the fishery, including management history, landings, and assessment information, has been developed and can be found here: [https://safmc-shinyapps.shinyapps.io/SA\\_FisheryDataGreaterAmberjack/](https://safmc-shinyapps.shinyapps.io/SA_FisheryDataGreaterAmberjack/).



**Figure 1.** Estimated time series of spawning stock biomass (SSB) and fishing mortality (F) relative to benchmarks. Solid line indicates estimates from base run of the Beaufort Assessment Model; gray error bands indicate 5th and 95th percentiles of the ensemble modeling. Top panel: SSB relative to the minimum stock size threshold (MSST); if less than 1, stock is overfished. Middle panel: SSB relative to  $SSB_{MSY}$ . Bottom panel: F relative to  $F_{MSY}$ ; if  $> 1$  stock is undergoing overfishing. Source: SEDAR 59 (2020).

In 2012, the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit (ACL) Amendment established ACLs for many species managed through the Council’s fishery management plans (FMP). This amendment also established recreational Annual Catch Targets (ACT), values lower than the ACL that establish a precautionary buffer accounting for uncertainty in the recreational catch

estimates. While ACTs were developed and established as part of the management process (thus, they must be changed through plan amendments as the ACL changes), these values were not used in developing regulations and were not included in codified regulatory text. Given their lack of regulatory use, in March 2021, the Council’s Snapper Grouper Committee directed staff to include an action in Amendment 49 that would consider removal of recreational ACTs throughout the FMP.

## Objectives for this meeting

- Review scoping comments.
- Provide guidance on actions and range of alternatives to consider.

## Actions in this amendment

**Action 1.** Revise the greater amberjack total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield

**Action 2.** Revise the sector allocations and sector annual catch limits for greater amberjack

**Action 3.** Remove recreational annual catch targets from the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan

## Amendment timing

December 2020	Review options paper and provide guidance to staff
March 2021	Review draft actions and alternatives and approve for scoping
Apr 14 & 15, 2021	Conduct scoping hearings
<b>September 2021</b>	<b>Review scoping comments, review preliminary analyses, and provide guidance to staff</b>
December 2021	Review modifications to the amendment, select preferred alternatives, and approve for public hearings
Jan-Feb 2021	Conduct public hearings
March 2021	Review public comment and approve all actions
June 2022	Review final draft amendment and consider approval for formal review
Late 2022-Early 2023	Regulations effective

# Scoping Comments

A scoping document and accompanying presentation were posted on the Council's website on March 31, 2021 and comments were accepted until April 16, 2021. Scoping hearings were held on April 14 and 15, 2021 via webinar.

## **Summary of attendance and number of comments:**

- Four individuals commented using the Council's public comment website.
- 9 members of the public (non-Council or other agency staff) attended the scoping webinars.
- A total of 2 comments were provided orally during the scoping webinars.

Comments specific to the actions presented in the scoping document are listed below each action. Full written comments are available [HERE](#). Comments from the scoping webinars on topics other than the actions presented in the scoping document are listed below:

- One commenter stated that larger greater amberjack are more susceptible to shark depredation due to larger size and longer fighting times. Smaller greater amberjack are brought onboard more quickly, but are more likely to be beneath the minimum size limit and subject to shark predation upon release.
- One commenter stated that smaller amberjack are more commercially marketable due to fewer parasites and lower risk of ciguatera poisoning.
- Two commenters supported a reduction or removal of the 36-inch commercial minimum size limit.

# Draft Purpose and Need

## *Purpose for Action*

The *purpose* of this amendment is to revise the annual optimum yield and annual catch limits for greater amberjack in the South Atlantic based on the results of the latest stock assessment, revise sector allocations, and consider removal of recreational annual catch targets not actively being used in the management of species under the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan.

## *Need for Action*

The *need* for this amendment is to adjust catch levels based on the best scientific information available, modify sector allocations to address revised recreational landings estimates in the South Atlantic, and to reduce administrative burden of setting recreational annual catch targets that are not actively used in management, while minimizing to the extent practicable, adverse socioeconomic effects and achieve optimum yield on a continuing basis, as per the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

## **Committee Action:**

REVIEW PURPOSE AND NEED STATEMENTS AND MODIFY AS NEEDED.

# Recommended Acceptable Biological Catch and Overfishing Limit for Greater Amberjack

The SSC reviewed the greater amberjack stock assessment (SEDAR 59 2020) at their April 2020 meeting. The SSC found that the assessment addressed the terms of reference appropriately, was conducted using the best scientific information available, was adequate for determining stock status and supporting fishing level recommendations and addressed uncertainty consistent with expectations and available information. The SSC recommended revising the overfishing limit (OFL) based on projections under a fishing mortality rate that would produce maximum sustainable yield ( $F = F_{MSY}$ ) and applied the acceptable biological catch (ABC) control rule to recommend the ABC for greater amberjack. These recommendations were updated to apply to additional projections from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) that applied management from 2022 through 2026 (**Table 1**). Discards were projected as separate values from the landings shown in **Table 1**.

When developing options for annual catch limits, years for annual ABCs were considered to apply to the start of the non-calendar fishing year used for greater amberjack (March-February). For example, the 2022 ABC from **Table 1** would be used to define the ACL for the March 2022-February 2023 fishing year.

**Table 1.** South Atlantic greater amberjack overfishing limit (OFL) and acceptable biological catch (ABC) recommendations, in pounds whole weight (lbs ww), based on projections from SEDAR 59 (2020). The assessment and these projections use recreational data calibrated to the Marine Recreational Information Program Fishing Effort Survey (MRIP FES).

Year	OFL (lbs ww)	ABC (lbs ww)
2022	4,615,000	4,380,000
2023	3,283,000	3,233,000
2024	2,839,000	2,818,000
2025	2,719,000	2,699,000
2026	2,691,000	2,669,000

# Proposed Actions

## Action 1. Revise the greater amberjack total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield

**Alternative 1 (No Action).** The total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield for greater amberjack are equal to the acceptable biological catch. The current combined commercial and recreational annual catch limit and annual optimum yield are 1,968,001 pounds whole weight.

**Preferred Alternative 2.** Revise the total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield for greater amberjack and set equal to the updated acceptable biological catch based on the results of the latest stock assessment (SEDAR 59 2020). The 2026-27 total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield would remain in place until modified.

Year	Total ACL (lbs ww)
2022-23	4,380,000
2023-2024	3,233,000
2024-2025	2,818,000
2025-2026	2,699,000
2026-2027+	2,669,000

**NOTE:** Proposed annual catch limits are based on recreational data calibrated to the Marine Recreational Information Program Fishing Effort Survey (MRIP FES). Future recreational catches under these limits would be monitored by the MRIP FES.

**Alternative 3.** Revise the total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield for greater amberjack and set equal to 90% of the updated acceptable biological catch based on the results of the latest stock assessment (SEDAR 59 2020). The 2026-27 total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield would remain in place until modified.

Year	Total ACL (lbs ww)
2022-23	3,942,000
2023-2024	2,909,700
2024-2025	2,536,200
2025-2026	2,429,100
2026-2027+	2,402,100

**NOTE:** Proposed annual catch limits are based on recreational data calibrated to the Marine Recreational Information Program Fishing Effort Survey (MRIP FES). Future recreational catches under these limits would be monitored by the MRIP FES.

**Alternative 4.** Revise the total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield for greater amberjack and set equal to 80% of the updated acceptable biological catch based on the results of the latest stock assessment (SEDAR 59 2020). The 2026-27 total annual catch limit and annual optimum yield would remain in place until modified.



Year	Total ACL (lbs ww)
2022-23	3,504,000
2023-2024	2,586,400
2024-2025	2,254,400
2025-2026	2,159,200
2026-2027+	2,135,200

**NOTE:** Proposed annual catch limits are based on recreational data calibrated to the Marine Recreational Information Program Fishing Effort Survey (MRIP FES). Future recreational catches under these limits would be monitored by the MRIP FES.

### Discussion:

- The Council has specified that the annual optimum yield (OY), annual catch limit (ACL), and acceptable biological catch (ABC) are equal for most snapper grouper species, including greater amberjack (Comprehensive ACL Amendment 2011).
- The current ABC and total ACL (**Alternative 1 (No Action)**) was established through the Comprehensive ACL Amendment (Amendment 25 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region (FMP) 2011) and was calculated using Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) recreational data. SEDAR 59 replaced MRFSS data with MRIP FES data, and MRIP will use the FES methodology to make future recreational estimates. **Alternatives 2-4** are based on updated ABCs, estimated using MRIP FES data.
- OY expressed on an annual basis, as proposed in **Alternatives 1 (No Action)-4**, is not necessarily equal to the long-term OY but is consistent with achieving the long-term OY.
- The commercial and recreational fishing seasons are from March 1 through the end of February. The commercial season is split into two seasons, March through August and September through February (Regulatory Amendment 27, 2019).

### Public Comments:

- Three commenters supported **Action 1-Preferred Alternative 2**.

### Committee Action:

REVIEW RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES UNDER ACTION 1, MODIFY AS NECESSARY, AND APPROVE FOR ANALYSIS.

## Action 2. Revise sector allocations and sector annual catch limits for greater amberjack

**Note:** The revised total annual catch limit shown in the tables for Alternatives 1 (No Action) through 3 reflects Preferred Alternative 2 for Action 1: ABC=ACL=OY with implementation in 2022.

**Alternative 1 (No Action).** Retain the current commercial sector and recreational sector allocations as 40.66% and 59.34%, respectively, of the revised total annual catch limit for greater amberjack. These percentages were derived using the allocation formula from the Comprehensive Annual Catch Limit Amendment (2011), sector annual catch limit = ((mean sector landings 2006-2008)\*0.5 + (mean sector landings 1986-2008)\*0.5), applied to recreational landings and commercial landings as estimated at the time of the amendment.

Year	Total ACL (lbs ww)	Commercial ACL* (lbs gw)	Commercial Season 1 Quota (lbs gw)	Commercial Season 2 Quota** (lbs gw)	Recreational ACL (lbs ww)
2022-2023	4,380,000	1,712,412	1,027,447	684,965	2,599,092
2023-2024	3,233,000	1,263,979	758,387	505,591	1,918,462
2024-2025	2,818,000	1,101,730	661,038	440,692	1,672,201
2025-2026	2,699,000	1,055,205	633,123	422,082	1,601,587
2026-2027+	2,669,000	1,043,476	626,086	417,391	1,583,785

\*The total annual catch limit (ACL) is allocated in pounds whole weight (lbs ww) to the commercial and recreational sectors. The commercial allocation is then converted to pounds gutted weight (lbs gw) for regulatory use in the commercial ACL and seasonal quotas.

\*\*Any remaining quota from commercial Season 1 transfers to Season 2. Remaining quota from Season 2 is not carried forward.

**Alternative 2.** Allocate 29.84% of the total annual catch limit to the commercial sector and 70.16% of the total annual catch limit to the recreational sector. These percentages were derived using the current allocation formula, sector annual catch limit = ((mean sector landings 2006-2008)\*0.5 + (mean sector landings 1986-2008)\*0.5), applied to Fishing Effort Survey-calibrated recreational landings and commercial landings used in SEDAR 59 (2020).

Year	Total ACL (lbs ww)	Commercial ACL* (lbs gw)	Commercial Season 1 Quota (lbs gw)	Commercial Season 2 Quota** (lbs gw)	Recreational ACL (lbs ww)
2022-2023	4,380,000	1,256,723	754,034	502,689	3,073,008
2023-2024	3,233,000	927,622	556,573	371,049	2,268,273
2024-2025	2,818,000	808,549	485,130	323,420	1,977,109
2025-2026	2,699,000	774,405	464,643	309,762	1,893,618
2026-2027+	2,669,000	765,798	459,479	306,319	1,872,570

\*The total annual catch limit (ACL) is allocated in pounds whole weight (lb ww) to the commercial and recreational sectors. The commercial allocation is then converted to pounds gutted weight (lb gw) for regulatory use in the commercial ACL and seasonal quotas.

\*\*Any remaining quota from commercial Season 1 transfers to Season 2. Remaining quota from Season 2 is not carried forward.

**NOTE:** In previous drafts, allocation percentages for **Action 2-Alternative 2** (previously 29.85% commercial; 70.15% recreational) were mistakenly based on estimated landings from SEDAR 59 rather than observed landings from SEDAR 59. The landings shown in the table above, as well as all preliminary analyses involving **Action 2-Alternative 2** have been updated to reflect the observed landings time series.

**Alternative 3.** Allocate 35.00% of the total annual catch limit to the commercial sector and 65.00% of the total annual catch limit to the recreational sector. These percentages are approximate midpoints between Alternative 1 and Alternative 2.

Year	Total ACL (lbs ww)	Commercial ACL* (lbs gw)	Commercial Season 1 Quota (lbs gw)	Commercial Season 2 Quota** (lbs gw)	Recreational ACL (lbs ww)
2022-2023	4,380,000	1,474,038	884,423	589,615	2,847,000
2023-2024	3,233,000	1,088,029	652,817	435,212	2,101,450
2024-2025	2,818,000	948,365	569,019	379,346	1,831,700
2025-2026	2,699,000	908,317	544,990	363,327	1,754,350
2026-2027+	2,669,000	898,221	538,933	359,288	1,734,850

\*The total annual catch limit (ACL) is allocated in pounds whole weight (lbs ww) to the commercial and recreational sectors. The commercial allocation is then converted to pounds gutted weight (lbs gw) for regulatory use in the commercial ACL and seasonal quotas.

\*\*Any remaining quota from commercial Season 1 transfers to Season 2. Remaining quota from Season 2 is not carried forward.

## Discussion:

- Allocations are being reviewed because the recreational landings stream changed in the new assessment. Recreational estimates are now based on the Marine Recreational Information Program Fishing Effort Survey (MRIP FES).
- Sector allocations for greater amberjack were implemented through the Comprehensive ACL Amendment (Amendment 25 to the Snapper Grouper FMP) (SAFMC 2011). The allocation percentages were determined using a formula that used short-term and long-term landings histories for each sector: Sector Allocation Percentage = ((mean sector landings 2006-2008)\*0.5 + (mean sector landings 1986-2008)\*0.5) / ((mean total landings 2006-2008)\*0.5 + (mean total landings 1986-2008)\*0.5).
  - The recreational landings estimates used in the previous application of the allocation formula to greater amberjack were based on the Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS), which has since been updated to the MRIP FES.
  - The percentages in **Alternative 1 (No Action)** reflect previous application of the allocation formula to landings that included MRFSS data for the recreational sector. (Landings shown in the table indicate sector ACLs when these percentages are

- applied to total ACLs from **Action 1-Preferred Alternative 2**, which were derived using MRIP FES data)
- **Alternative 2** was developed by applying the allocation formula to landings that included MRIP FES data for the recreational sector.
  - **Alternative 3** was developed as an approximate midpoint to **Alternatives 1 (No Action) and 2** and is approximately equal to averages of annual sector landings percentages for the last 10 years of data (2010-2019; 35.28% for commercial and 64.72% for recreational).
  - Commercial season lengths were projected under each of the commercial ACL options ([Appendix 1](#)). No closures were predicted for any of the commercial ACL options examined.
  - The commercial split season was first implemented just before the 2020-21 fishing year on February 26, 2020, through Regulatory Amendment 27 to the Snapper Grouper FMP. This measure was put in place to help extend the commercial fishing season throughout the year (excluding the April spawning closure). Data for the 2020-21 fishing year has not yet been finalized.
  - Recreational season lengths were projected under each of the recreational ACL options ([Appendix 1](#)). The predicted closure dates span from September 20 to no closure needed.

### **Public Comments:**

- Two commenters supported **Action 2-Alternative 3**.
- One commenter supported **Action 2-Alternative 1**.
- One commenter supported **Action 2-Alternative 1**, with secondary preference for **Action 2-Alternative 3**.

### **Committee Action:**

REVIEW RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES UNDER ACTION 2, MODIFY AS NECESSARY, AND APPROVE FOR ANALYSIS.

## **Action 3. Remove recreational annual catch targets from the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan**

**Alternative 1 (No Action).** Retain current recreational annual catch targets for species managed under the Snapper Grouper FMP.

**Alternative 2.** Remove current recreational annual catch targets for species managed under the Snapper Grouper FMP.

### **Discussion:**

- Recreational annual catch targets (ACTs) were established through the Comprehensive ACL Amendment (2011) as  $ACT = ACL * [(1 - PSE) \text{ or } 0.5, \text{ whichever is greater}]$ , where PSE is the average of the percent standard errors of recreational harvest estimates from the 5 previous years.
- ACTs are not codified and are not used for management purposes. **Alternative 2** would remove the need for ACTs to be evaluated and changed when changes are made to the recreational ACL.
- Some recreational ACTs are applied to individual species, while others are applied to species complexes. **Alternative 2** would remove ACTs from both individual species and complexes.

### **Committee Action:**

REVIEW RANGE OF ALTERNATIVES UNDER ACTION 3, MODIFY AS NECESSARY, AND APPROVE FOR ANALYSIS.

## Current Regulations and Accountability Measures

- Size limits for the commercial and recreational fisheries (Amendment 4, 1991):
  - Commercial: 36-inch fork length minimum size limit.
  - Recreational: 28-inch fork length minimum size limit.
- Annual commercial spawning closure during April (Amendment 9, 1998).
- Recreational bag limit (Amendment 9, 1998): 1 fish per person per day; in April, for-hire/charter boats limited to 1 per person per day or 1 per person per trip, whichever is more restrictive.
- Accountability Measures (AM) for the commercial and recreational fisheries (Comprehensive ACL Amendment 2011) are listed below. The AMs would continue to be applicable to the current range of alternatives considered in **Actions 1 and 2**.
  - Commercial AM: If the ACL is met or is projected to be met, all subsequent purchase and sale is prohibited and harvest and/or possession is limited to the bag limit. If the ACL is exceeded, the Regional Administrator shall publish a notice to reduce the ACL in the following season by the amount of the overage only if the species is overfished.
  - Recreational AM: If the annual landings exceed the ACL in a given year, monitor the following year and shorten the season as necessary. If the ACL is exceeded, the following year's landings would be monitored in-season for persistence in increased landings. The Regional Administrator will publish a notice to reduce the length of the fishing season as necessary.
- The commercial ACL is allocated into two quotas: 60% to the period March 1 through August 31 (Season 1) and 40% to the period September 1 through the end of February (Season 2) (Regulatory Amendment 27 2019). Any remaining quota from Season 1 transfers to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 is not carried forward. During April each year, no person may sell or purchase a greater amberjack harvested from the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone and the harvest and possession limit is one per person per day or one per person per trip, whichever is more restrictive.
  - The Season 1 commercial trip limit is 1,200 pounds, and the Season 2 commercial trip limit is 1,000 pounds.
- An application providing an overview of the fishery, including management history, landings, and assessment information, has been developed and can be found here: [https://safmc-shinyapps.shinyapps.io/SA\\_FisheryDataGreaterAmberjack/](https://safmc-shinyapps.shinyapps.io/SA_FisheryDataGreaterAmberjack/).

### Committee Action:

PROVIDE GUIDANCE ON ANY ADDITIONAL ACTIONS TO INCLUDE IN THE AMENDMENT ADDRESSING MANAGEMENT OR ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES.

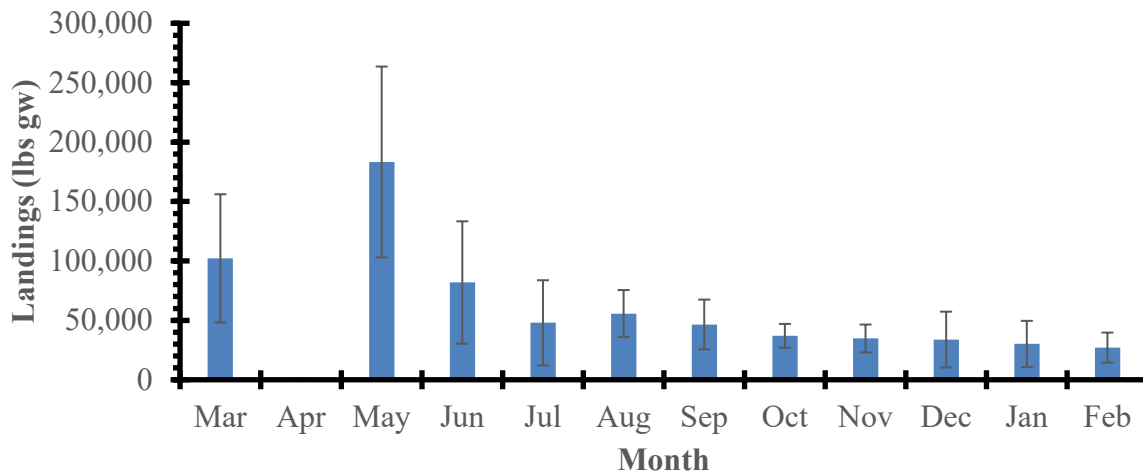
## Appendix 1

### [Action 2 Discussion](#)

#### Analyses for Snapper-Grouper Amendment 49 Jeff Pulver – Southeast Regional Office LAPP/DM Branch

#### *Commercial Season Length*

Landings data for South Atlantic greater amberjack were obtained from the SEFSC commercial Annual Catch Limit (ACL) datasets (3/8/21; 3/15/21). Future landings were determined by taking an average of the most recent three years of complete data for each month, as the most recent data are believed to be the best approximation of future harvest (**Figure 1**). There were complete years of data for the most recent two fishing years. Due to closures in October during the 2016-17 and 2017-18 fishing seasons, landings from October through December were obtained from the 2015-16 season and January through February from the 2014-15 fishing season. Season lengths were projected using daily catch rates with upper and lower 95% confidence intervals compared to the different commercial ACL options (**Table 1**). No closures were predicted for any of the ACL options examined.



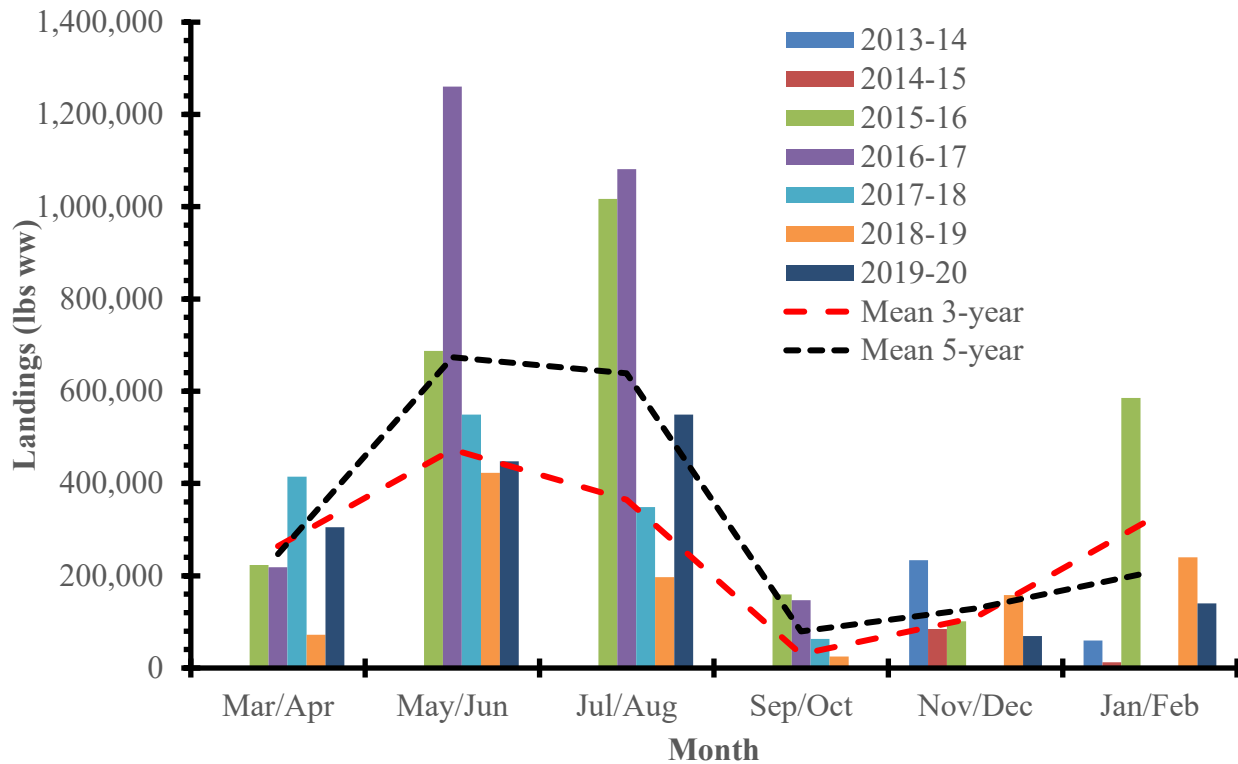
**Figure 1.** The predicted monthly greater amberjack landings in pounds (lbs) gutted weight (gw) with 95% confidence interval. Source: SEFSC commercial ACL files [March 8 and March 15, 2021].

**Table 1.** The projected closure dates of greater amberjack by fishing year and different allocation options with 95% confidence interval (CI).

Fishing Year	Commercial Allocation	ACL (lbs gw)	Closure Date	Season Length (95% CI)
2022-23	40.66%	1,712,412	No Closure	No Closure
2026-27	40.66%	1,043,476	No Closure	No Closure
2022-23	29.84%	1,256,723	No Closure	No Closure
2026-27	29.84%	765,798	No Closure	Sep 24 - No Closure
2022-23	35.00%	1,407,038	No Closure	No Closure
2026-27	35.00%	898,221	No Closure	Dec 13 - No Closure

### Recreational Season Length

Landings data for South Atlantic greater amberjack were obtained from the SEFSC recreational ACL dataset (3/2/21). The current ACL is being tracked using Marine Recreational Fisheries Statistics Survey (MRFSS) equivalent landings. However, this analysis uses Marine Recreational Informational Program (MRIP) Fishing Effort Survey (FES) data to match the same currency (MRIP FES) as the most recent assessment (SEDAR 59). The data also contains landing from the Southeast Regional Headboat Survey. Future landings were determined from taking an average of the landings from the most recent three or five years of data. Recreational landings are collected in two-month increments called waves (e.g., January and February = wave 1, March and April = wave 2, etc.). Closures excluded landings from waves six and one (November through February) for the 2016-17 and 2017-18 seasons in the analysis. Landings and a prediction of future landings by wave are shown in **Figure 2**. Season lengths were projected with cumulative landings and upper and lower 95% confidence intervals compared to the different recreational ACL options (**Table 2**). The predicted closure dates span from September 20 to no closure needed.



**Figure 2.** South Atlantic greater amberjack recreational landings by two-month wave and predicted future landings. Source: SEFSC MRIP FES recreational ACL dataset [March 2, 2021].



**Table 2.** The projected closure dates for greater amberjack by fishing year and different allocation options using either a three or five-year average of recent landings with 95% confidence interval (CI).

<b>Fishing Year</b>	<b>Recreational Allocation</b>	<b>ACL (lbs ww)</b>	<b>Projection Method</b>	<b>Closure Date</b>	<b>Season Length (95% CI)</b>
2022-23	59.34%	2,599,092	3-year	No Closure	No Closure
2026-27	59.34%	1,583,785	3-year	No Closure	Sep 7 - No Closure
2022-23	70.16%	3,073,008	3-year	No Closure	No Closure
2026-27	70.16%	1,872,570	3-year	No Closure	Jan 8 - No Closure
2022-23	65.00%	2,847,000	3-year	No Closure	No Closure
2026-27	65.00%	1,734,850	3-year	No Closure	Dec 6 - No Closure
2022-23	59.34%	2,599,092	5-year	No Closure	Dec 16 - No Closure
2026-27	59.34%	1,583,785	5-year	September 20	Jul 16 - No Closure
2022-23	70.16%	3,073,008	5-year	No Closure	No Closure
2026-27	70.16%	1,872,570	5-year	January 30	Aug 3 - No Closure
2022-23	65.00%	2,847,000	5-year	No Closure	Jan 29 - No Closure
2026-27	65.00%	1,734,850	5-year	December 16	Jul 26 - No Closure