

Vision Blueprint Commercial Regulatory Amendment 27

Decision Document

December 2017

Background

The Vision Blueprint Recreational Regulatory Amendment 27 to the Fishery Management Plan for the Snapper Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic Region would address specific action items in the 2016-2020 Vision Blueprint for the Snapper Grouper Fishery (Vision Blueprint). The Vision Blueprint identifies the goals, objectives, strategies, and actions that support the vision for the snapper grouper fishery and centers around four goal areas - Science, Management, Communication, and Governance. During 2015, the Council prioritized action items that would be addressed through amendments to the Snapper Grouper Fishery Management Plan over the next five years. The Council chose to focus on actions that would address “seasonality” and “retention” in the fishery and began development of two amendments to address the commercial and recreational sectors, respectively. Vision Blueprint Regulatory Amendment 27 includes actions that would address commercial management measures.

Actions in this amendment

NOTE: Actions reflect guidance from the Council from September 2017:

- **Action 1:** Establish a commercial split season and modify the commercial trip limit for blueline tilefish
- **Action 2:** Establish a commercial split season for snowy grouper
- **Action 3:** Establish a commercial split season and modify the commercial trip limit for greater amberjack
- **Action 4:** Establish a commercial split season and modify the commercial trip limit for red porgy
- **Action 5:** Modify the commercial trip limit for vermilion snapper in the second season

- **Action 6:** Implement a commercial trip limit for the Other Jacks Complex
- **Action 7:** Implement a minimum size limit for almaco jack for the commercial sector
- **Action 8:** Modify the seasonal prohibition on commercial harvest and possession of shallow-water groupers and specify a trip limit for gag
- **Action 9:** Remove the commercial minimum size limits for certain deep-water species
- **Action 10:** Reduce the commercial minimum size limit for gray triggerfish in the Exclusive Economic Zone off East Florida

Objectives for this meeting

- Consider suggested changes to Purpose and Need and approve
- Consider suggested changes to actions and alternatives and approve or make modifications, as appropriate
- Review updated information/analyses

Expected amendment timing

December 2017	Council reviews actions and alternatives and approves. Council reviews and provides approves the Purpose and Need. Council reviews analyses to date.
March 2018	Council reviews analyses, selects preferred alternatives, and approves for public hearings
June 2018	Council reviews public comment, makes modifications as appropriate, and approves all actions.
September 2018	Council approves for formal review

Purpose and need statement

At the September 2017 meeting, the Council approved the Purpose and Need statements below:

Purpose

The purpose of this amendment is to increase commercial access to the snapper grouper fishery, minimize discards, and simplify regulations.

Need

The need for this amendment is to achieve optimum yield from the commercial component of the snapper grouper fishery and improve regulatory compliance and consistency to aid enforcement.

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

- The IPT does not agree that this amendment would simplify regulations overall.
- Consider “equitable distribution” or “increase geographic access”?

Purpose

The purpose of this amendment is to address commercial stakeholder input for increased commercial access to the snapper grouper fishery, and to minimize discards.

Need

The need for this amendment is to more efficiently manage the commercial sector of the snapper grouper fishery to achieve optimum yield, while minimizing, to the extent practicable, adverse socio-economic effects for commercial fishermen in the South Atlantic Region.

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT IPT’S SUGGESTED EDITS AND APPROVE
- DO NOT APPROVE THE IPT’S SUGGESTED EDITS
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS TO PURPOSE AND NEED AND APPROVES
- OTHERS?

Proposed Actions and Alternatives

Action 1. Establish a commercial split season and modify the commercial trip limit for blueline tilefish

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Committee reviewed information on the distribution and percentage of blueline tilefish landings by state in recent years and provided guidance on the range of alternatives for further analysis.
- The Committee removed Alternative 3 from further consideration, clarified trip limit sub-alternatives, and requested analysis on a 40%/60% split of the commercial ACL between two 6-month seasons.
- **Table 1** presents projected closure dates based on two methodologies. Updated analyses and detailed methodology are in *Attachment 5b*.

Table 1. Projected mean and 95% lower and upper (L95, U95) confidence limits quota closure dates for blueline tilefish under different alternatives proposed for Action 1. Blanks denote no projected quota closure.

Alternative	Season	Mean 2014-2016			SARIMA		
		L95	MEAN	U95	L95	MEAN	U95
1: No Action	Jan-Dec		7-Jul	22-Apr		13-Jul	2-May
2a: 100 lbs 40% ACL	Jan-June		12-Jun	28-Mar		25-Jun	7-Apr
300 lbs 60% ACL	July-Dec		11-Aug	27-Jul		9-Aug	30-Jul
2b: 150 lbs 40% ACL	Jan-June		14-May	20-Mar		25-May	19-Mar
300 lbs 60% ACL	July-Dec		11-Aug	27-Jul		9-Aug	30-Jul
3a: 100 lbs Jan-Apr/300 lbs May-Dec	Jan-Dec		30-Aug	16-Jun		18-Sep	14-Jun
3b: 150 lbs Jan-Apr/300 lbs May-Dec	Jan-Dec		30-Aug	4-Jun		18-Sep	30-May
3c: 100 lbs Jan-Apr/400 lbs May-Dec	Jan-Dec		20-Jul	9-Jun		18-Jul	5-Jun
3d: 100 lbs Jan-Jun/300 lbs Jul-Dec	Jan-Dec		8-Aug	6-Jul		8-Aug	8-Jul

Table 2. Blueline tilefish recent landings and quota closures.

Fishing Year	Current Landings	ACL	%ACL	Closure Date
2017	85,629	87,521	97.84	7/18/17; Reopened 10/24/17-11/1/17
2016	101,043	87,521	115.45	6/1/16; reopened 7/13/16, closed 8/30/16
2015	78,802	17,841	441.69	4/7/2015
2014	143,942	112,207	128.28	6/23/2014
2013	309,411	376,469	82.19	
2012	378,667	343,869	110.12	9/8/2012

Source: SERO ACL Monitoring Webpage.

Action Alternatives:

Revised per the Council's guidance in September 2017:

Alternative 1 (No Action). The commercial fishing year for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone is from January 1 to December 31. The commercial trip limit is 300 pounds gutted weight.

Alternative 2. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for blueline tilefish. Allocate the blueline tilefish commercial ACL into two quotas: 40% to the period January 1 through June 30 and 60% to the period July 1 through December 31. Any remaining quota from Season ~~One~~ 1 would transfer to Season ~~Two~~ 2. Any remaining quota from Season ~~Two~~ 2 would not be carried forward.

Sub-alternative 2a. Season 1 trip limit equals 100 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight, Season 2 trip limit equals 300 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight.

Sub-alternative 2b. Season 1 trip limit equals 150 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight, Season 2 trip limit equals 300 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight.

Alternative 3. Retain the January 1 through December 31 commercial fishing year for blueline tilefish in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone. Modify the commercial trip for blueline tilefish:

Sub-alternative 3a. 100 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight from January 1 through April 30 and 300 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight from May 1 through December 31

Sub-alternative 3b. 150 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight from January 1 through April 30 and 300 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight from May 1 through December 31

Sub-alternative 3c. 100 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight from January 1 through April 30 and 400 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight from May 1 through December 31.

Sub-alternative 3d. 100 pounds gutted weight from January 1 through June 30 and 300 pounds gutted weight from July 1 through December 31.

SSC Comments/Recommendations:

The SSC was asked to comment on the two methods used to predict season length for Actions 1-6 in this amendment. Specifically, comments were requested on the use and uncertainties of the two methods. The methodology is explained in detail in *Attachment 5b*. Asked whether one methodology is more appropriate than the other, whether one approach provided clearer management advice to the Council, and whether there are differences in relative risk or uncertainty between the two methods, the SSC offered the following:

- The complexity of the SARIMA model makes it less favorable as a management tool.
- The last 3 years of data are likely more representative of the current fishery than using the entire data series.
- The number of data points in the time series is sufficiently large enough to split the time series into two parts, using the first part to predict behavior of the second part, then using the actual values in the second part to determine how well the SARIMA model works.
- Explore sensitivity to smoothing kernel/range.

- Important to try and understand the changes in behavior of the fishing effort to different management perturbations.

Snapper Grouper AP Comments/Recommendations:

AP members suggested that recent regulatory changes should be evaluated before considering additional modifications. Also, because blueline tilefish and snowy grouper are caught together, fishermen ask the management approach aim at extending the season for both species as long as possible. AP members were in agreement with the range of alternatives being considered for both blueline tilefish and snowy grouper. AP members reiterated that South of Cape Lookout, NC, blueline tilefish are an incidental catch.

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

- IPT members questioned why a 400-lb trip limit is not being considered under Alternative 2 (since it is considered in Alt 3). Is it not a reasonable alternative?
- Consider the extensive time requirement and complexity involved in implementing this type of management action (refer to **Appendix A**).

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- DO NOT ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS
- PROVIDE CLARIFICATION AS REQUESTED BY THE IPT
- OTHERS?

Action 2. Establish a commercial split season for snowy grouper

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Committee reviewed average commercial landings by state since 2002 (prior to significant regulatory changes) for 2006-2016 for snowy grouper. Information on the percentage of snowy grouper landings by state for the same time period was also provided.
- The Committee provided guidance on the range of alternatives for analyses.
- **Table 3** presents projected closure dates based on two methodologies. Updated analyses and detailed methodology are in *Attachment 5b*.

Table 3. Projected mean and 95% lower and upper (L95, U95) confidence limits quota closure dates for snowy grouper under different alternatives proposed for Action 2. Blanks denote no projected quota closure.

Alternative	Season	L95	MEAN	U95	L95	MEAN	U95
1: No Action	Jan-Dec		21-Sep	1-Jul	8-Nov	19-Mar	14-Feb
2: 60% ACL	Jan-June		21-Jun	8-May		18-Feb	27-Jan
40% ACL	July-Dec		26-Sep	27-Sep	8-Nov	28-Jul	15-Jul
3: 70% ACL	Jan-June			21-May		25-Feb	31-Jan
30% ACL	July-Dec		21-Sep	14-Sep	8-Nov	21-Jul	11-Jul

Table 4. Snowy grouper recent landings and quota closures.

Year	Landings	ACL	Units	%ACL	Closure
2017	136,375	135,380	gw	100.73	6/22/17
2016	46,615	125,760	gw	116.58	6/14/2016
2015	125,777	115,451	gw	108.94	9/22/2015
2014	92,101	82,900	gw	111.1	7/25/2014
2013	79,479	82,900	gw	95.87	8/10/2013
2012	89,048	82,900	gw	107.42	12/19/2012
2011	37,338	82,900	gw	45.04	
2010	86,693	82,900	gw	104.58	
2009	75,614	82,900	gw	91.21	
2008	72,774	84,000	gw	86.64	
2007	111,994	118,000	gw	94.91	
2006	213,813	151,000	gw	141.6	10/23/2006
2005	206,638	344,508	gw	59.98	
2004	220,958	344,508	gw	64.14	

Source: SERO ACL Monitoring Webpage.

Action Alternatives:

Revised per the Council's guidance in September 2017

Alternative 1 (No Action). The commercial fishing year for snowy grouper in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone is from January 1 to December 31.

Alternative 2. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for snowy grouper. Allocate the snowy grouper commercial **ACL annual catch limit** into two quotas: 60% to the period January 1 through June 30 and 40% to the period July 1 through December 31. Any remaining quota from Season 1 would transfer to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 would not be carried forward.

Alternative 3. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for snowy grouper. Allocate the snowy grouper commercial **ACL annual catch limit** into two quotas: 70% to the period January 1 through June 30 and 30% to the period July 1 through December 31. Any remaining quota from Season 1 would transfer to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 would not be carried forward.

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

- Consider the extensive time requirement and complexity involved in implementing this type of management action (refer to **Appendix A**).

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- DO NOT ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS
- OTHERS?

Action 3. Establish a commercial split season and modify the commercial trip limit for greater amberjack

Discussion:

- In June 2017, the Committee requested information on the distribution of commercial landings by state for greater amberjack, similar to blueline tilefish and snowy grouper. Data were not available in time to provide this information for the September 2017 meeting. **Figure 1** shows the distribution of greater amberjack commercial landings by state from 2005 through 2015. **Figure 2** presents the percentage of annual South Atlantic greater amberjack landings by state from 2012-2016.
- In September 2017, the Council provided guidance on the range of alternatives to include in subsequent analyses.

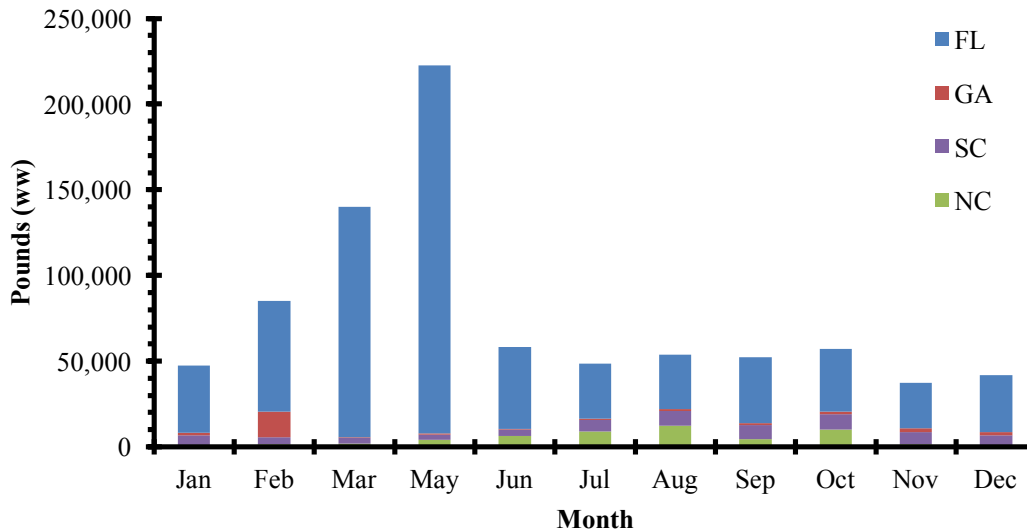


Figure 1. The average monthly South Atlantic greater amberjack landings by state from 2005-2015 in pounds whole weight. Data from the month of April was not available due to the seasonal closure in place since 1999. The year 2016 was excluded due to a closure.

Source: Southeast Fisheries Science Center commercial (10/5/2017) ACL dataset.

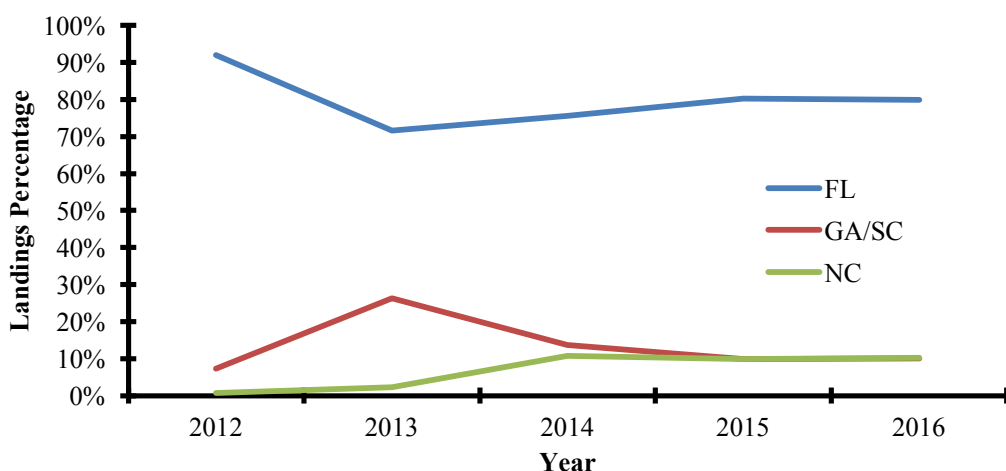


Figure 2. The percentage of annual South Atlantic greater amberjack landings by state from 2012-2016. Georgia and South Carolina were combined due to confidentiality concerns. North Carolina's seafood dealers began using a species-specific code for greater amberjack in 2011, but it was not until 2015 that "unclassified amberjacks" was completely removed as an option.

Source: Southeast Fisheries Science Center commercial (10/5/2017) ACL dataset.

- **Table 5** presents projected closure dates based on two methodologies. Analyses and detailed methodology are in *Attachment 5b*.

Table 5. Projected greater amberjack commercial closure dates under proposed alternatives. Note blank denotes no closure.

Alternative	Season	MEAN 2014-2016			SARIMA		
		L95	MEAN	U95	L95	MEAN	U95
1: No Action	Mar-Feb		8-Nov	29-Sep		27-Jul	21-May
Commercial ACL split 50% Mar-Aug and 50% Sept-Feb							
2a: 1,200 lbs	Mar-Aug	7-Jul	10-Jun	28-May		17-May	28-Mar
1,000 lbs to 750 lbs	Sept-Feb					21-Dec	6-Oct
2b: 1,200 lbs	Mar-Aug	7-Jul	10-Jun	28-May		17-May	28-Mar
1,000 lbs to 500 lbs	Sept-Feb					31-Dec	8-Oct
2c: 1,000 lbs to 500 lbs	Mar-Aug	9-Aug	5-Jul	15-Jun		27-May	3-May
1,000 lbs to 500 lbs	Sept-Feb					30-Dec	8-Oct
Commercial ACL split 60% Mar-Aug and 40% Sept-Feb							
3a: 1,200 lbs	Mar-Aug	3-Apr	10-Mar	7-Mar	15-Mar	14-Mar	12-Mar
1,000 lbs to 750 lbs	Sept-Feb		13-Sep	7-Sep	17-Sep	16-Sep	14-Sep
3b: 1,200 lbs	Mar-Aug	3-Apr	10-Mar	7-Mar	15-Mar	14-Mar	12-Mar
1,000 lbs to 500 lbs	Sept-Feb		13-Sep	7-Sep	17-Sep	16-Sep	14-Sep
3c: 1,000 lbs to 500 lbs	Mar-Aug	5-Apr	11-Mar	8-Mar	16-Mar	15-Mar	13-Mar
1,000 lbs to 500 lbs	Sept-Feb		13-Sep	8-Sep	19-Sep	17-Sep	15-Sep

Table 6. Greater amberjack recent landings and quota closures. Commercial closure during the month of April since 1992.

Fishing Year	Total Landings	ACL	Units	ACL	Closure Date
March 1, 2017 – February 28, 2018	795,862	769,388	gw	103.44	10/18/17
March 1, 2016 – February 28, 2017	748,950	769,388	gw	97.34	10/4/2016
March 1, 2015 - Feb 28, 2016	757,881	769,388	gw	98.5	1/21/2016
May 1, 2014 - Feb 28, 2015	594,624	769,388	gw	77.29	
May 1, 2013 - April 30, 2014	842,234	800,163	ww	105.26	
May 1, 2012 - April 30, 2013	826,018	800,163	ww	103.23	
May 1, 2011 - April 30, 2012	1,032,080	1,169,931	gw	88.22	
May 1, 2010 - April 30, 2011	857,839	1,169,931	gw	73.32	
May 1, 2009 - April 30, 2010	837,077	1,169,931	gw	71.55	
May 1, 2008 - April 30, 2009	648,247	1,169,931	gw	55.41	
May 1, 2007 - April 30, 2008	542,438	1,169,931	gw	46.36	

Source: SERO ACL Monitoring Webpage.

Action Alternatives:

Revised per the Council's guidance in September 2017

Alternative 1 (No Action). The commercial fishing year for greater amberjack in the South Atlantic ~~federal waters~~ exclusive economic zone is from March 1 to the end of February. During April each year, no person may sell or purchase greater amberjack harvested from the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone, and the harvest and possession limit is ~~commercial harvest is limited to one per person per day or~~ one per person per day or one per person per trip, whichever is more restrictive. The commercial trip limit in March and from May through the end of February each fishing year is 1,200 pounds whole weight.

Alternative 2. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for greater amberjack. Allocate the commercial **ACL annual catch limit** for greater amberjack into two quotas: 50% to the period March 1 through August 31 and 50% to the period September 1 through the end of February. Any remaining quota from Season 1 would transfer to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 would not be carried forward. ~~Commercial harvest would still be prohibited annually in April~~ During April each year, no person may sell or purchase a greater amberjack harvested from the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone.

Sub-alternative 2a. Season 1 trip limit equals 1,200 ~~lbs ww~~ pounds whole weight, Season 2 trip limit equals 1,000 ~~lbs ww~~ pounds whole weight. Season 2 would include a trip limit ~~step-down~~ reduction to 750 ~~lbs ww~~ pounds whole weight when 75% of the **ACL** seasonal quota is met or projected to be met. A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 2 unless 75% of the seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met on _____.

Sub-alternative 2b. Season 1 trip limit equals 1,200 ~~lbs ww~~ pounds whole weight, Season 2 trip limit equals 1,000 ~~lbs ww~~ pounds whole weight. Season 2 would include a trip limit ~~step-down~~ reduction to 500 ~~lbs ww~~ pounds whole weight when 75% of the **ACL** seasonal quota is met or projected to be met. A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 2 unless 75% of the seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met on _____.

Sub-alternative 2c. Trip limit equals 1,000 pounds whole weight in both seasons. A trip limit reduction to 500 pounds whole weight would occur in each season once 75% of the seasonal quota is met or projected to be met. A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 1 unless 75% of the seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met on _____. A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 2 unless 75% of the seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met on _____.

Alternative 3. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for greater amberjack. Allocate the commercial **ACL annual catch limit** for greater amberjack into two quotas: 60% to the period March 1 through August 31 and 40% to the period September 1 through the end of February. Any remaining quota from Season 1 would transfer to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 would not be carried forward. ~~Commercial harvest would still be prohibited annually in April~~ During April each year, no person may sell or purchase a greater amberjack harvested from the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone.

Sub-alternative 3a. Season 1 trip limit equals 1,200 pounds whole weight, Season 2 trip limit equals 1,000 pounds whole weight. Season 2 would include a trip limit reduction to 750 pounds whole weight when 75% of the seasonal quota is met or projected to be met.

A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 2 unless 75% of the seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met on _____.

Sub-alternative 3b. Season 1 trip limit equals 1,200 pounds whole weight, Season 2 trip limit equals 1,000 pounds whole weight. Season 2 would include a trip limit reduction to 500 pounds whole weight when 75% of the seasonal quota is met or projected to be met. A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 2 unless 75% of the seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met on _____.

Sub-alternative 3c. Trip limit equals 1,000 pounds whole weight in both seasons. A trip limit reduction to 500 pounds whole weight would occur in each season once 75% of the ACL is met or projected to be met. A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 1 if 75% of the season's quota is met or is projected to be met on _____. A trip limit reduction would not occur in Season 2 unless 75% of the seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met on _____.

Snapper Grouper AP Comments/Recommendations:

AP members stated that greater amberjack is an important resource for commercial fishermen throughout the South Atlantic. However, greater amberjack are not available to fishermen off NC until August and this results in inequitable access. AP members maintain that the fishery is healthy and they are seeing large numbers of small fish indicating strong recruitment.

MOTION #2: SUPPORT FOR SUB-ALTERNATIVE 2C WITH SUGGESTED MODIFICATIONS BELOW:

Sub-alternative 2c. Trip limit = 1,000 pounds whole weight in both seasons. A trip limit step-down to 500 pounds whole weight would occur in each season once 75% of the seasonal quota is met or projected to be met. ~~A trip limit step-down would not occur in Season 1 unless 75% of the season's quota is met or is projected to be met on _____.~~ A trip step down would not occur in Season 2 unless 75% of the season's quota is met or is projected to be met on JANUARY 31.

APPROVED (4 OPPOSED)

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

- Consider the extensive time requirement and complexity involved in implementing this type of management action (refer to **Appendix A**).

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- DO NOT ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS
- OTHERS?

Action 4. Establish a commercial split season and modify the commercial trip limit for red porgy

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Committee reviewed average commercial landings and the percentage of landings of red porgy by state in recent years.
- The Committee provided guidance on the range of alternatives for analyses and removed Alternative 2 from further consideration.
- Analyses for this action have not yet been updated.

Action Alternatives:

Revised per the Council's guidance in September 2017

Alternative 1 (No Action). The commercial fishing year for red porgy in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone is from January 1 to December 31. During January 1 through April 30 each year, the seasonal harvest limit of red porgy in or from South Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone no person may sell or purchase red porgy harvested from the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone, and the harvest and possession limit is three per person per day or three per person per trip, whichever is more restrictive. From May 1 through December 31, the trip limit is 120 fish.

Alternative 2. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for red porgy. Allocate the commercial red porgy ~~ACL~~ annual catch limit into two quotas: 30% to the period January 1 through April 30 and 70% to the period May 1 through December 31. Any remaining quota from Season ~~One 1~~ would transfer to Season ~~Two 2~~. Any remaining quota from Season ~~Two 2~~ would not be carried forward. ~~Modify the annual January 1 to April 30 seasonal harvest limit for red porgy. Remove the sale and purchase prohibition during January 1 to April 30 each year. Retain the commercial trip limit of 120 fish from May 1 through December 31 and specify a commercial trip limit from January 1 through April 30 of:~~

Sub-alternative 3a. 30 fish

Sub-alternative 3b. ~~40~~ 45 fish

Sub-alternative 3c. 50 fish

Sub-alternative 3d. 60 fish

Alternative 3. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for red porgy. Allocate the commercial red porgy annual catch limit into two quotas: 50% to the period January 1 through April 30 and 50% to the period May 1 through December 31. Any remaining quota from Season 1 would transfer to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 would not be carried forward. Remove the sale and purchase prohibition during January 1 to April 30 each year. Retain the commercial trip limit of 120 fish from May 1 through December 31 and specify a commercial trip limit from January 1 through April 30 of:

Sub-alternative 3a. 30 fish

Sub-alternative 3b. 45 fish

Sub-alternative 3c. 60 fish

Sub-alternative 3c. 120 fish

Alternative 4. Remove the harvest and possession restrictions, and sale and purchase prohibition for red porgy from the South Atlantic during January 1 to April 30 each year. Specify a commercial trip limit of 120 fish from January 1 through December 31.

Snapper Grouper AP Comments/Recommendations:

MOTION #3: SUPPORT FOR ALTERNATIVE 2, SUB-ALTERNATIVE 2C:

Alternative 2. Specify two commercial fishing seasons for red porgy. Allocate the commercial red porgy annual catch limit into two quotas: 30% to the period January 1 through April 30 and 70% to the period May 1 through December 31. Any remaining quota from Season 1 would transfer to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 would not be carried forward. Remove the sale and purchase prohibition during January 1 to April 30 each year. Retain the commercial trip limit of 120 fish from May 1 through December 31 and specify a commercial trip limit from January 1 through April 30 of:

Sub-alternative 2b. 45 fish

APPROVED BY AP

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

- IPT recommends modifying the range of sub-alternatives under Alternative 2 to match those under Alternative 3.
- IPT recommends removing sub-alternative 3c and adding Alternative 4.
- Consider the extensive time requirement and complexity involved in implementing this type of management action (refer to **Appendix A**).

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- DO NOT ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS
- OTHERS?

Action 5. Modify the commercial trip limit for vermilion snapper **in the second season**

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Committee reviewed suggested modifications to alternatives under this action and approved them.
- To maintain consistency in the language of other alternatives in this amendment, the IPT has suggested edits for the Committee to consider.
- Analyses for this action were presented in June 2017. Detailed methodology is in *Attachment 5b*.

Table 7. Projected mean and 95% lower and upper (L95, U95) confidence limits trip limit reduction and quota closure dates for vermilion snapper under different alternatives proposed for Action 5. The commercial ACL is allocated 50/50 between both seasons (Season 1 = Jan-Jun; Season 2 = July-Dec).

Commercial AGE is allocated 66/66 between both seasons (Season 1 = Jan-Jun, Season 2 = July-Dec).

	TRIP LIMIT REDUCED					
	Last 3 Years			SARIMA		
Alternative	L95_Last3	Last3	U95_Last3	L95_SARIMA	SARIMA	U95_SARIMA
1	18-Sep	25-Aug	13-Aug	4-Oct	22-Aug	4-Aug
2	28-Sep	1-Sep	18-Aug	18-Oct	30-Aug	9-Aug
3	n/a					
4	n/a					
	FISHERY CLOSED					
	Last 3 Years			SARIMA		
Alternative	L95_Last3	Last3	U95_Last3	L95_SARIMA	SARIMA	U95_SARIMA
1	25-Oct	16-Sep	30-Aug		15-Sep	23-Aug
2	8-Nov	23-Sep	4-Sep		23-Sep	28-Aug
3	12-Dec	11-Oct	17-Sep		10-Oct	9-Sep
4	29-Oct	18-Sep	31-Aug		17-Sep	23-Aug

Table 8. Vermilion snapper recent landings and quota closures.

Fishing Year	Landings	ACL	Units	ACL	Trip Limit	Closure
January 1 -June 30, 2017	410,786	431,460	ww	95.21	3/22/2017	5/17/17
July 1 - Dec 31, 2017	465,567	431,460		102.90	10/2/17	10/17/17
January 1 - June 30, 2016	429,774	431,460	ww	99.61	3/2/2016	3/29/2016
July 1 - Dec 31, 2016	425,014	432,305		98.31	8/28/2016	10/11/16; reopened 12/14- 12/15/16
Jan 1 - June 30, 2015	435,435	438,260		99.69	3/2/2015	4/15/2015
July 1 - Dec 31, 2015	457,259	438,260		104.3	9/10/2015	9/22/2015
Jan 1 - June 30, 2014	454,084	446,080		101.8	3/11/2014	4/19/2014
July 1 - Dec 31, 2014	437,523	446,080		98.08	8/23/2014	9/12/2014
Jan 1 - June 30, 2013	304,432	466,480		65.26		2/13/2013

July 1 - Dec 31, 2013	623,347	613,278		101.6		12/2/2013
Jan 1 - June 30, 2012	400,787	315,523		127		2/29/2012
July 1 - Dec 31, 2012	504,525	302,523		166.8		9/28/2012
Jan 1 - June 30, 2011	333,001	315,523		105.5		3/10/11; Re-opened 5/1/11- 5/8/11
July 1 - Dec 31, 2011	591,067	302,523		195.4		9/30/2011
Jan 1 - June 30, 2010	360,065	315,523		114.1		3/19/2010
July 1 - Dec 31, 2010	524,797	302,523	gw	173.5		10/6/2010
Jan 1 - June 30, 2009	425,665	315,523		134.9		
July 1 - Dec 31, 2009	409,858	302,523		135.5		9/18/2009
Jan 1 - Dec 31, 2008	1,112,224	1,100,000		101.1		
	981,369	1,100,000		89.22		
	772,496	1,100,000		70.23		
	1,029,081	None				
	1,017,889	None				

Source: SERO ACL Monitoring Webpage.

Action Alternatives:

Revised per the Council's guidance in September 2017

Alternative 1 (No Action). The commercial fishing year for vermillion snapper in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone is from January 1 to December 31. The commercial trip limit for vermillion snapper in the South Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone is 1,000 pounds gutted weight (lbs-gw) and the commercial annual catch limit is split equally between two 6-month seasons into two quotas: 50% to the period January 1 through June 30 and 50% to the period July 1 through December 31. Any remaining quota from Season One 1 transfers to Season Two 2. Any remaining quota from Season Two 2 is not carried forward. For both seasons, when 75% of the vermillion snapper seasonal quota is met or is projected to be met, the trip limit is reduced to 500 lbs-gw pounds gutted weight. The commercial trip limit for vermillion snapper in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone is 1,000 pounds gutted weight.

Alternative 2. Retain the management measures in the first season commercial trip limit and trip limit reduction in Season 1 (January 1 through June 30). For the second Season 2 (July 1 through December 31), change modify the commercial trip limit to 750 lbs-gw gutted weight and retain the trip limit step-down reduction to 500 lbs-gw gutted weight when 75% of the second seasonal quota is met or projected to be met. Any remaining quota from Season 1 transfers to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 is not carried forward.

Alternative 3. Retain the management measures in the first season commercial trip limit and trip limit reduction in Season 1 (January 1 through June 30). For the second Season 2 (July 1 through December 31), change modify the commercial trip limit to 500 lbs-gw gutted weight and

remove the trip limit ~~step-down reduction~~. ~~to 500 lbs gw when 75% of the seasonal quota is met or projected to be met.~~ Any remaining quota from Season 1 transfers to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 is not carried forward.

Alternative 4. ~~Change~~ **Modify** the commercial trip limits for both seasons (January 1 through June 30; July 1 through December 31) to 750 lbs gw gutted weight and remove the ~~Season Two trip limit step-down~~ trip limit reduction in Season 2. ~~when 75% of the seasonal quota is met or projected to be met.~~ Any remaining quota from Season 1 transfers to Season 2. Any remaining quota from Season 2 is not carried forward.

Snapper Grouper AP Comments/Recommendations:

The AP reiterated how important the species is to the commercial snapper grouper fishery and especially to “traditional bandit boats.” However, AP members indicated that certain components of the fishery would be severely impacted by a reduction in the trip limit. In particular, AP members stated fishermen in north Florida (Mayport, St. Augustine) would be negatively impacted. AP members stated that the trip-limit reduction is not having much of an effect at extending the season. Asked whether trip limit increases, or “step-ups” should be considered, AP members indicated they may not be desirable from a market stand point because of the potential for market flooding.

MOTION #4: CONSIDER ADDING ANALYSIS FOR A 500-POUND TRIP LIMIT YEAR-ROUND

APPROVED BY AP (UNANIMOUSLY)

MOTION #5: CONSIDER ADDING ALTERNATIVE FOR 500-POUND TRIP LIMIT IN BOTH SEASONS WITH NO STEP-DOWNS

Intent is to look at analysis first and then consider adding the alternative

APPROVED BY AP (2 OPPOSED)

MOTION #6: CONSIDER ADDING ALTERNATIVE FOR 650-POUND TRIP LIMIT IN BOTH SEASONS WITH NO STEP-DOWNS.

APPROVED BY AP (1 OPPOSED)

MOTION #7: CONSIDER ADDING ALTERNATIVE FOR A 750-POUND TRIP LIMIT IN SEASON 1 AND 500 POUNDS IN SEASON 2 WITH NO STEP-DOWNS.

APPROVED BY AP (UNANIMOUSLY)

MOTION #8: AP RECOMMENDS ALTERNATIVE 2

Alternative 2. Retain the commercial trip limit and trip limit reduction in Season 1. Implement a 750 lbs gw vermilion snapper commercial trip limit for the second season (July 1 through December 31). The commercial trip limit is reduced to 500 lbs gw when 75% of the second season quota is met or is projected to be met.

APPROVED BY AP (2 ABSTENTIONS)

IPT Comments/recommendations:

- Consider the extensive time requirement and complexity involved in implementing this type of management action (refer to **Appendix A**).

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- DO NOT ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS
- OTHERS?

Action 6. Implement a commercial trip limit for the Other Jacks Complex

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Council accepted the IPT's suggested edits to the alternatives and provided guidance on the range of alternatives for subsequent analyses.
- The Council removed Alternative 3 from further consideration.
- **Table 9** presents projected closure dates based on two methodologies. Updated analyses and detailed methodology are in *Attachment 5b*.

Table 9. Projected mean and 95% lower and upper (L95, U95) confidence limits for quota closure dates for Jacks complex under different alternatives proposed for Action 6.

Alt	Overage Date					
	Last 3 Years			SARIMA		
	L95	Mean	U95	L95	Mean	U95
1: No Action	14-Dec	3-Jul	5-Jun		12-Jun	24-Apr
2a: 500 lbs to 250 lbs		12-Aug	7-Jul		25-Jul	18-May
2b: 400 lbs to 200 lbs		13-Aug	6-Jul		23-Jul	15-May
2c: 300 lbs to 150 lbs		3-Sep	16-Jul		11-Aug	22-May
3a: 500 lbs		1-Aug	30-Jun		14-Jul	11-May
3b: 400 lbs		13-Aug	6-Jul		23-Jul	15-May
3c: 300 lbs		3-Sep	16-Jul		11-Aug	22-May

Table 10. Jacks complex recent landings and quota closures.

Fishing Year	Current Landings	ACL	Units	ACL	Closure Date
2017	183,300	189,422	ww	96.77	8/4/17
2016	206,726	189,422	ww	109.14	8/9/2016
2015	235,969	189,422	ww	124.57	6/23/2015
2014	212,474	189,422	ww	112.17	7/15/2014
2013	201,398	189,422	ww	106.32	6/18/2013
2012	333,561	193,999	ww	171.94	7/2/2012

Source: SERO ACL Monitoring Webpage.

Action Alternatives:

Revised per the Council's guidance in September 2017

Alternative 1 (No Action). There is no commercial trip limit for the Other Jacks Complex (lesser amberjack, almaco jack, and banded rudderfish).

Alternative 2. Establish a commercial trip limit for the Other Jacks Complex.

Sub-alternative 2a. 500 pounds gutted weight with a trip limit reduction to 250 pounds gutted weight once 75% of the annual catch limit is met or projected to be met.

Sub-alternative 2b. 400 pounds gutted weight with a trip limit reduction to 200 pounds gutted weight once 75% of the annual catch limit is met or projected to be met.

Sub-alternative 2c. 300 pounds gutted weight with a trip limit reduction to 150 pounds gutted weight once 75% of the annual catch limit is met or projected to be met.

Alternative 3. Establish a commercial trip limit for the Other Jacks Complex.

Sub-alternative 3a. 500 pounds gutted weight

Sub-alternative 3b. 400 pounds gutted weight.

Sub-alternative 3c. 300 pounds gutted weight

Snapper Grouper AP Comments/Recommendations:

The AP stated that trip limit reductions (step-downs) for the Other Jacks Complex may not be necessary.

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

- Consider adding Alternative 3 to analyze the effect of trip limits without step-downs
- Consider the extensive time requirement and complexity involved in implementing this type of management action (refer to **Appendix A**).

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- DO NOT ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS
- OTHERS?

NEW Action 7. Implement a minimum size limit for almaco jack for the commercial sector

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Council requested addition of an action to implement a minimum size limit for almaco jack and provided guidance on the range of alternatives.
- **Figure 3** provides the commercial sector almaco jack length distribution in 2-inch increments from 2014-2016. Approximately, 37% of the almaco jacks harvested are below 20 inches FL.

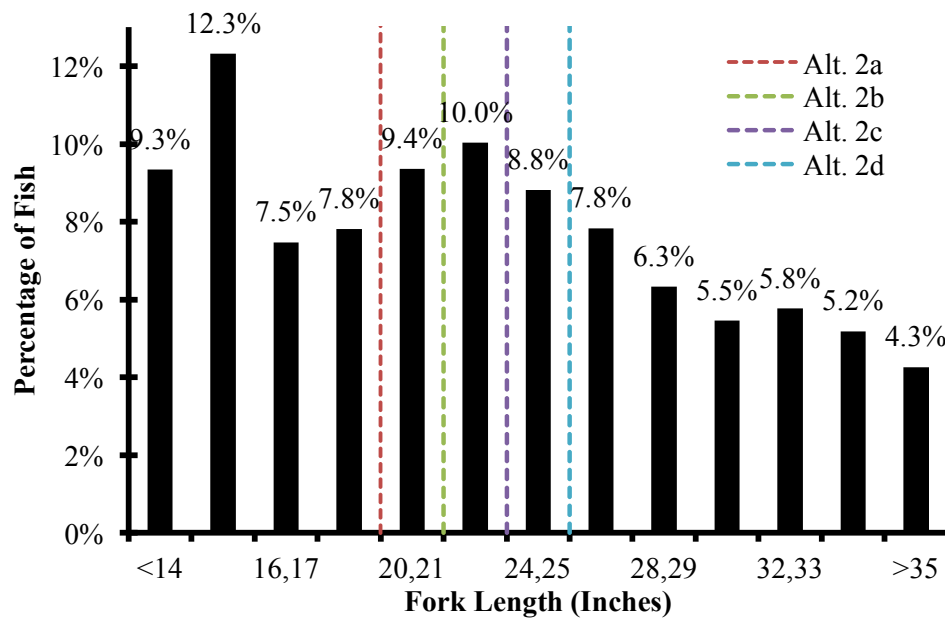


Figure 3. The length distribution of almaco jacks harvested in the South Atlantic from commercial TIP (n=3,587) data from 2014 – 2016. The dashed lines denote the commercial minimum size limit proposed in each alternative.

- Implementing the largest proposed minimum size limit (26 inches FL) would reduce the number of almaco jacks harvested by 65%. Each 2-inch size bin between 20 and 26 inches FL would reduce the number of almaco jacks harvested between 8.8% and 10%.
- A release mortality estimate of 5% was incorporated into the analysis from SEDAR 49 (2016).
- A decrease in harvest weight ranged between 10.9 and 32.5% for each of the minimum size limits proposed (**Table 11**). Any of the proposed size limits would likely slow the harvest rate of almaco jack. The slower harvest rates could lengthen the current commercial seasons for the Jacks Complex because almaco jacks comprise the majority of Jacks Complex landings.

Table 11. The estimated percent decrease in whole weight of commercial almaco jack landings at 2-inch intervals between 20 – 26 inches FL. The decreases were generated with TIP data from 2014 through 2016 from a sample of 3,587 fish.

Alternative	Minimum Size Limit (inches FL)	Percent Decrease in Harvest (lbs ww)
2a	20	10.9%
2b	22	16.5%
2c	24	24.1%
2d	26	32.5%

- Establishing a minimum size limit would likely result in increased discarding of undersized almaco jacks, but a low discard mortality rate (<10%) was supported by fishermen at SEDAR 49 (2016). Even with a discard mortality rate between 0 and 10%, it is possible some smaller individuals could be used as bait to target other species.

Action Alternatives:

Per the Council's guidance in September 2017

Alternative 1 (No Action). There is no commercial minimum size limit specified for almaco jack.

Alternative 2. Specify a minimum size limit for almaco jack for the commercial sector:

Sub-alternative 2a. 20 inches fork length

Sub-alternative 2b. 22 inches fork length

Sub-alternative 2c. 24 inches fork length

Sub-alternative 2d. 26 inches fork length

Snapper Grouper AP Comments/Recommendations:

The AP was in agreement with the range of alternatives being considered. In addition, the AP discussed whether a minimum size limit on almaco jack should also be considered for the recreational sector. The AP agreed that one is not necessary for that sector as recreational anglers generally fish shallower waters where large almaco are uncommon. AP members also stated that species identification issues should be kept in mind when considering management changes.

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

None

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED ALTERNATIVES
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS AS APPROPRIATE
- OTHERS?

Action 8. Modify the seasonal prohibition on commercial harvest and possession of shallow-water groupers and specify a trip limit for gag

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Council further refined the range of alternatives for analysis and requested modifying the order in which the alternatives are presented.
- The Council also requested a map showing the proposed 28 degree N Lat. Boundary (**Figure 4**).
- Analyses for this action have not yet been completed.

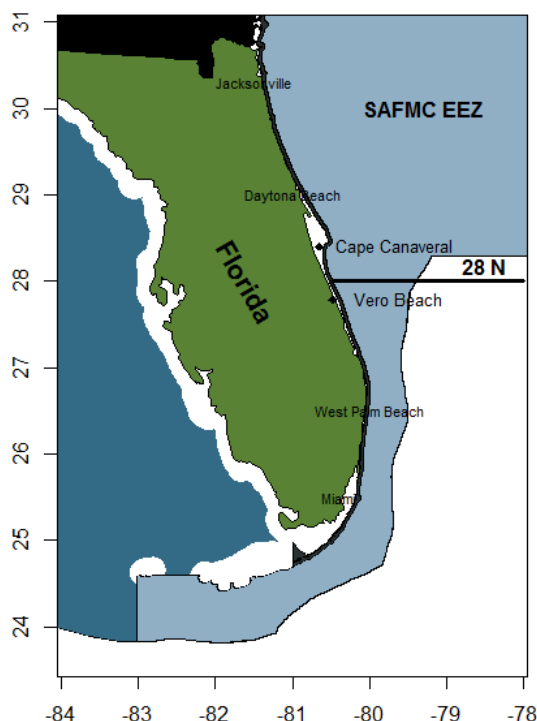


Figure 4. Proposed 28 degree North Latitude boundary off the east coast of Florida.

Action Alternatives:

Revised per the Council's guidance in September 2017:

Alternative 1 (No Action). Commercial harvest and possession of shallow-water groupers (gag, black grouper, scamp, red grouper, yellowfin grouper, yellowmouth grouper, red hind, rock hind, graysby, and coney) is prohibited annually in the South Atlantic Exclusive Economic Zone from January 1 through April 30. During January through April, no person may sell or purchase a gag, black grouper, red grouper, scamp, red hind, rock hind, yellowmouth grouper, yellowfin grouper, graysby, or coney harvested from or possessed in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone.

Alternative 2. Maintain seasonal prohibition on ~~commercial harvest~~ sale and purchase of shallow-water groupers annually from January 1 to April 30 north of 28° North latitude. Prohibit ~~commercial harvest and possession~~ sale and purchase of shallow-water grouper species (gag, scamp, red grouper, yellowfin grouper, yellowmouth grouper, red hind, rock hind, graysby, and coney) (excluding black grouper) south of 28° North latitude (approximately off Palm Bay, Florida):

Sub-alternative 2a. January – March (three months)

Sub-alternative 2b. February – March (two months)

Sub-alternative 2c. February – April (three months)

Sub-alternative 2d. February – May (four months)

Alternative 3. Maintain seasonal prohibition on ~~commercial harvest~~ sale and purchase of shallow-water groupers annually from January 1 to April 30 north of 28° North latitude. Prohibit ~~commercial harvest and possession~~ sale and purchase of **black grouper** in the exclusive economic zone south of 28° North Latitude:

Sub-alternative 4a. January – March (three months)

Sub-alternative 4b. January

Sub-alternative 4c. February

Sub-alternative 4d. March

Alternative 4. ~~Maintain seasonal prohibition on commercial harvest of shallow-water groupers (excluding gag) annually from January 1 through April 30. Commercial harvest of gag is prohibited from January 1 through April 30 each year. Exclude gag from the prohibition on sale and purchase of shallow water groupers annually from April 1 through April 30.~~ Specify a trip limit for gag during April:

Sub-alternative 3a. 100 pounds gutted weight

Sub-alternative 3b. 200 pounds gutted weight

Sub-alternative 3c. 300 pounds gutted weight

Alternative 5. Maintain seasonal prohibition on ~~commercial harvest~~ sale and purchase of shallow-water groupers annually from January 1 to April 30 in the exclusive economic zone off Georgia and east Florida. Prohibit ~~commercial harvest and possession~~ sale and purchase of **red grouper** in the exclusive economic zone off North Carolina and South Carolina.

Sub-alternative 5a. January – May (five months)

Sub-alternative 5b. February – May (four months)

Sub-alternative 5c. March – June (four months)

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

- Consider a separate action to specify a trip limit for gag during April as this alternative is not comparable to the rest of the alternatives under this action.
- Consider action/sub-action structure to allow for meaningful comparison?

Committee Action:

- ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- DO NOT ACCEPT THE IPT'S SUGGESTED EDITS
- CONSIDER A SEPARATE ACTION FOR A GAG TRIP LIMIT IN APRIL?
- COMMITTEE MAKES MODIFICATIONS TO THE ALTERNATIVES
- OTHERS?

Action 9. Remove the commercial minimum size limits for certain deep-water species

Discussion:

- The Council accepted the IPT's suggested edits to this action at the September 2017 meeting.
- Analyses were presented during the June 2017 meeting and are in *Attachment 5b*.

Action Alternatives:

Alternative 1 (No Action). The commercial minimum size limit for queen snapper, silk snapper, and blackfin snapper in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone is 12 inches total length.

Alternative 2. Remove the 12-inch total length commercial minimum size limit for queen snapper, silk snapper, and blackfin snapper in the South Atlantic exclusive economic zone.

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

None

Committee Action:

- NONE REQUIRED

Action 10. Reduce the commercial minimum size limit for gray triggerfish in the Exclusive Economic Zone off east Florida

Discussion:

- In September 2017, the Council accepted the IPTs suggested edits to the action and alternatives.
- Analyses were presented during the June 2017 meeting and are in *Attachment 5b*.

Action Alternatives:

Alternative 1 (No Action). The commercial minimum size limit for gray triggerfish in the exclusive economic zone off east Florida is 14 inches fork length.

Preferred Alternative 2. Reduce the recreational minimum size limit for gray triggerfish in the exclusive economic zone off east Florida to 12 inches fork length.

IPT Comments/Recommendations:

None

Committee Action:

NONE REQUIRED

NOTE: If the Council chooses to add action to remove sand tilefish from DWC in Vision Blueprint Regulatory Amendment 26, an action needs to be added to this amendment to address revision to commercial ACLs. The amendment would have to be renamed as this type of action is not allowed under the current regulatory amendment framework.

Appendix A. NMFS SERO process for implementing commercial in-season rule-making packages (closures, re-openings, trip limit reductions)

Vision Blueprint Commercial Regulatory Amendment 27 includes actions to modify the commercial seasons and/or trip limits for 6 species. The steps taken by NMFS to implement these in-season actions are listed below, including comparable examples of previous in-season actions to inform the Council of the regulatory burden associated with such actions.

SEFSC

- Provides commercial annual catch limit (ACL) updates weekly, and projections usually 1-2 weeks in advance notice of the projected date range for the in-season action. Includes a ‘preferred date’ within the range.
- Variables to consider: late reported landings, state landings, how the fishery performed during previous years. Landings are not final until the following fishing year.

SERO (Timeframe to complete: several days - several weeks)

- Determine the effective date based on the variables below:
 - Option A) Specific date:
 - Where the fishery is in approximation to the ACL;
 - Need to consider days when fish markets may be closed and fishermen need to be able to offload;
 - Need to coordinate with NMFS HQ to ensure that the notice will file and publish on the preferred date or package would need to be revised.
 - Need to ensure there is enough time (~5 days) to notify fishermen of the closure;
 - Otherwise, select Option B:
 - Option B) Five days after the notice files with the Office of the Federal Register. This commonly occurs when the date range shows that the in-season action needs to be implemented immediately. However, NMFS still attempts to provide notice to fishermen at least 5 days prior to the effective date;
- Rule-making package (documentation to process the action such as the projection memo, memorandums, Federal Register notice, and Fishery Bulletin) goes through multiple-step clearance process;
- Must notify HQ at least 2 weeks in advance of a potential upcoming closure.

HQ (Timeframe to complete review: several days - several weeks)

- Package goes through multiple-step clearance process in HQ before the Federal Register notice files, publishes, and becomes effective.

IMPLEMENTATION (typically at least 5 days after filing in the Federal Register)

- General rule is to provide at least five days’ notice to the fishermen. When the notice files in the Federal Register, NMFS notifies constituents and sends a fishery bulletin so fishermen have time to prepare.

Other considerations:

- Split seasons and roll-over of unused quota (vermilion snapper and gray triggerfish):
 - Often requires 2 closure packages;
 - Roll-over of unused quota is added to season 2. However, since some landings may be reported late from season 1, determining *how much* to roll over to season 2, and at what point in the season, causes uncertainty.
- Trip limit reduction (TLR) (vermilion snapper):
 - Requires 1 package;
 - Closures often occur very close to the implementation date (vermilion snapper TLR: 10/2/2017, and closure 10/17/2017).
- Re-openings:
 - Requires 1 package;
 - Occurs when more of the ACL can be landed;
 - Council and NMFS agreed that <95% and at least 2 days are needed to reopen.

Examples:

1) Vermilion Snapper:

- 4 in-season packages per fishing year:
 - Split season and roll-over of unused quota (2 closures);
 - TLR at 75% of the ACL per season (2 TLR).

2) Gray Triggerfish:

- 2 in-season packages per fishing year:
 - Split season and roll-over of unused quota (2 closures).

Number of in-season packages during 2015-2017 (as of 11/7/17):

	Total Packages	Trip Limit Reduction	Closure	Re-opening
2015	21	3	17	1
2016	23	2	18	3
2017	18	3	14	1

Additional number of in-season packages expected if actions in Regulatory Amendment 27 are implemented:

- 1) Blueline Tilefish, Greater Amberjack, Red porgy (split season, roll-over of unused quota, and TLR per season) = **+12 in-season packages per fishing year**
- 2) Snowy grouper (split season, roll-over of unused quota) = **+2 in-season packages per fishing year**
- 3) Vermilion snapper (split season, roll-over of unused quota, and revised TLR) = **0 to -1 in-season package per fishing year**
- 4) Other Jacks (TLR) = **+1 in-season package per fishing year**