

Evaluating the Performance of Amendment 21 Allocations Since Implementation of the Trawl Catch Share Program (Through 2015)

Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP Amendment 21 (Am 21) established long-term, formal allocations¹ to trawl and non-trawl sectors of the groundfish fishery. Sector allocations, designed to support the trawl catch share program, were implemented in 2011. The Council scheduled a five-year review of the performance of the trawl catch share program, including the Am 21 sector allocations, when developing the program. This paper evaluates the performance of Am 21 allocations by considering annual catches by sector relative to their allocations of the available harvest of FMP stocks managed with formal allocations. The analysis and discussions of allocation issues provided in this document are meant to inform the scoping process for the five-year review of the trawl catch share program. The issues raised in this document are not inclusive; other issues associated with formal allocations may arise in the scoping process.

Stocks Considered in This Evaluation

Stocks with formal sector allocations include arrowtooth flounder, chilipepper rockfish south of 40°10' N lat., darkblotched rockfish, Dover sole, English sole, lingcod, longspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat., stocks in the Other Flatfish complex, Pacific cod, Pacific ocean perch (POP) north of 40°10' N lat., Pacific whiting, petrale sole, sablefish north of 36° N lat., sablefish south of 36° N lat., shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat., shortspine thornyhead south of 34°27' N lat., stocks in the Slope Rockfish complex north of 40°10' N lat., stocks in the Slope Rockfish complex south of 40°10' N lat., splitnose rockfish south of 40°10' N lat., starry flounder, widow rockfish, and yellowtail rockfish north of 40°10' N lat.

Catches by sector of these species (other than Pacific whiting) from 2011-2015 are provided in Table 1. Pacific whiting allocations only affect the trawl sectors (non-trawl set-asides are specified) and a discussion of impacts associated with within-trawl allocations is provided below. Sector catches for the species listed in Table 1 are provided in NMFS West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) groundfish total mortality reports available at https://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/research/divisions/fram/observation/data_products/data_library.cfm#groundfish. Sector allocations of sablefish north of 36° N lat. were decided prior to development of Am 21 but are included in this evaluation since it is such an important stock to all directed commercial groundfish sectors. This allocation is discussed in more detail below.

The evaluation of these sector allocations explores the potential of stranded (i.e., unused) yield, identifies potential choke species that impede access to target species' allocations, and addresses some issues that should be considered in evaluating performance of these formal allocations.

¹ Formal allocations are specified in the FMP and can only be changed with an FMP amendment.

Trawl/Non-Trawl Allocations

The formal allocations of FMP stocks to non-tribal trawl and non-trawl sectors, as well as the annual allocations, impacts, and percent attainment of allocations by these sectors in aggregate during 2011-2015 are provided in Table 1. The average, minimum, and maximum allocations, catches, and attainment rates for trawl and non-trawl sectors during 2011-2015 are provided in Table 2.

Evidence of Stranded Yield

Primary target stocks, such as petrale sole in the trawl fishery and sablefish in both trawl and non-trawl fisheries, have had high attainment rates since the trawl catch share program was implemented (Table 1 and Table 2). Shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat. have also experienced relatively high attainment rates. Of the formally allocated overfished stocks, darkblotched and POP have had relatively high attainment rates indicating the potential for these stocks to be choke species that can inhibit access to healthy target stocks. Both of these stocks are known to constrain some trawl fishing activities.

Many of these stocks can and do constrain trawl fishing activities regardless of the sectors' attainment rates. For example, arrowtooth flounder, with an average trawl sector attainment of 33% during 2011-2015 (Table 2), has constrained individuals in the trawl fishery due to low quotas at the permit level. The constraining nature of arrowtooth to the fishery was in part due to ACLs that were biased low due to overly conservative removal assumptions² when projecting allowable harvests in the 2007 assessment (Kaplan and Helser 2008). The Council partially mitigated this bias by requesting a catch-only update of the 2007 arrowtooth assessment with actual catches assumed removed from the population since then (see [Agenda Item I.4, Attachment 3, November 2015](#)). Other considerations for reducing unnecessary fishery constraints (arrowtooth is a healthy and abundant stock) include a change in the allocation framework to reduce the amount of stranded yield in the non-trawl allocation.

Many of the stocks formally allocated under Am 21 are trawl-dominant (defined as $\geq 90\%$ of the average available historical harvest to non-tribal groundfish fisheries was caught by limited entry trawl sectors). The trawl-dominant stocks include arrowtooth flounder, darkblotched rockfish, Dover sole, English sole, longspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat., Pacific cod, POP north of 40°10' N lat., petrale sole, shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat., and splitnose rockfish south of 40°10' N lat.. A minimum allocation of 5 percent of the fishery harvest guideline (fishery HG) of the trawl-dominant species was allocated to non-trawl sectors under Am 21 (Table 1) creating the potential for stranded yield based on this allocation scheme.

One consideration would be to manage the non-trawl impacts of trawl-dominant stocks using set-asides. The fishery HG would then be allocated to trawl sectors decreasing the potential of stranding yield that could be utilized in the trawl fishery. These stocks are not targeted in non-trawl fisheries and the management system could be structured such that incidental catch in non-trawl gears would not constrain their activities (i.e., set-aside management). Managing stock impacts with sector allocations implies limits to their take and a management response to maintain sector impacts within allocations. When there is a low level of truly incidental bycatch of such

² Assessments in 2007 assumed ABC removals (now denoted OFLs) when projecting future biomass instead of the current assumption of ACL removals.

stocks, it might make sense to specify set-asides, which can be changed every two years in the specifications process. This adaptive management strategy may be preferable to hard allocations.

Non-trawl set-asides should also be considered for arrowtooth flounder, darkblotched rockfish, Dover sole, English sole, longspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat., petrale sole, POP north of 40°10' N lat., and splitnose rockfish south of 40°10' N lat. since these stocks are caught incidentally and not targeted by non-trawl gears. The amount of yield set-aside to accommodate bycatch in non-trawl fisheries can be specified every two years to react to fishery observations and to consider the relative risk of overfishing any of these stocks. Shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat. might also be considered for set-aside management in non-trawl fisheries. However, there is a successful target fishery for shortspine thornyhead south of 34°27' N lat. using non-trawl gears. If this becomes more of a non-trawl target stock in the north, then set-aside management may not be appropriate.

Amendment 6 Considerations

FMP Amendment 6 (Am 6), which established the commercial non-treaty limited entry system, also established allocation procedures for any species to be newly allocated between commercial open access (including directed and incidental open access) and limited entry based on catch history for the license limitation allocation period (July 11, 1984 through August 1, 1988). The species that were affected by Am 6 are lingcod, chilipepper rockfish, yellowtail rockfish, the species in the rockfish complexes, and shortspine thornyhead north of the Conception area. Am 21 superseded any Am 6 allocations for affected species (i.e., lingcod, the species in the Slope Rockfish complexes north and south, and shortspine thornyhead north). The FMP also suspends such allocations for overfished species. In current practice, the Am 6 limited entry and open access allocations are rarely met due to constraints imposed by management measures designed to rebuild overfished species.

As part of the five-year review, the question of whether the Am 6 allocations of species in the Nearshore and Shelf Rockfish complexes (the remaining stocks affected by Am 6) should remain in the future. Nearshore rockfish allocations are managed by state policies and nearshore FMPs in California and Oregon. Access to shelf rockfish is severely affected by species' rebuilding plans and Am 6 allocations of shelf rockfish are unlikely to be an issue for the foreseeable future.

Table 1. West coast groundfish sector allocations and catches (in mt) since implementation of Amendment 21, 2011-2015 (highlighted cells indicate attainment rates $\geq 90\%$).

Stocks	Intersector Allocations		2011							2012						
	Trawl Sectors	Non-Trawl Sectors	Fishery HG	Trawl Sectors			Non-Trawl Sectors			Fishery HG	Trawl Sectors			Non-Trawl Sectors		
				Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain		Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain
Arrowtooth Flounder	95.0%	5.0%	13,096	12,441	2,532	20.3%	655	60	9.2%	9,971	9,472	2,394	25.3%	499	43	8.5%
Chilipepper S. of 40°10'	75.0%	25.0%	1,966	1,475	317	21.5%	492	6	1.2%	1,774	1,331	288	21.7%	444	9	2.0%
Darkblotched	95.0%	5.0%	279	265	103	38.8%	14	16	113.3%	277	263	88	33.6%	14	9	65.9%
Dover Sole	95.0%	5.0%	23,410	22,240	7,796	35.1%	1,171	7	0.6%	23,410	22,240	7,024	31.6%	1,171	10	0.8%
English Sole	95.0%	5.0%	19,661	18,678	138	0.7%	983	1	0.2%	10,050	9,548	147	1.5%	503	1	0.3%
Lingcod	45.0%	55.0%	4,154	1,869	270	14.4%	2,285	523	22.9%	4,037	1,817	358	19.7%	2,220	645	29.1%
Longspine N. of 34°27'	95.0%	5.0%	2,075	1,971	944	47.9%	104	6	6.3%	2,020	1,919	892	46.5%	101	6	5.9%
Other Flatfish	90.0%	10.0%	4,686	4,217	710	16.8%	469	101	21.5%	4,686	4,217	690	16.4%	469	96	20.6%
Pacific Cod	95.0%	5.0%	1,200	1,140	258	22.6%	60	4	6.6%	1,200	1,140	396	34.7%	60	3	4.5%
POP N. of 40°10'	95.0%	5.0%	144	137	54	39.3%	7	1	9.3%	144	137	53	38.8%	7	0	5.7%
Petrale Sole	95.0%	5.0%	911	865	810	93.7%	46	1	3.1%	1,095	1,040	1,033	99.3%	55	2	3.8%
Sablefish N. of 36° a/	52.5%	47.5%	4,941	2,597	2,399	92.4%	2,345	2,391	102.0%	4,790	2,517	2,187	86.9%	2,273	1,899	83.6%
Sablefish S. of 36°	42.0%	58.0%	1,264	531	453	85.3%	733	764	104.3%	1,224	514	223	43.3%	710	481	67.7%
Shortspine N. of 34°27'	95.0%	5.0%	1,528	1,452	730	50.3%	76	73	95.5%	1,511	1,435	711	49.5%	76	63	83.6%
Shortspine S. of 34°27'	50 mt	NA	363	50	6	12.2%	313	177	56.5%	359	50	1	1.9%	309	127	41.0%
Slope RF N. of 40°10'	81.0%	19.0%	1,092	885	235	26.6%	207	66	31.7%	1,092	885	293	33.1%	207	129	62.2%
Slope RF S. of 40°10'	63.0%	37.0%	599	377	52	13.8%	222	138	62.4%	599	377	124	32.9%	222	131	59.1%
Splitnose S. of 40°10'	95.0%	5.0%	1,454	1,381	40	2.9%	73	0	0.2%	1,531	1,454	60	4.1%	77	0	0.4%
Starry Flounder	50.0%	50.0%	1,345	673	12	1.7%	673	13	1.9%	1,353	677	8	1.2%	677	9	1.3%
Widow	91.0%	9.0%	539	491	174	35.6%	49	2	4.1%	539	491	232	47.3%	49	6	13.3%
Yellowtail N. of 40°10'	88.0%	12.0%	3,857	3,394	820	24.2%	463	54	11.7%	3,872	3,407	1,066	31.3%	465	38	8.3%

Stocks	2013							2014						
	Fishery HG	Trawl Sectors			Non-Trawl Sectors			Fishery HG	Trawl Sectors			Non-Trawl Sectors		
		Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain		Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain
Arrowtooth Flounder	4,070	3,867	2,449	63.3%	204	28	13.7%	3,671	3,487	1,749	50.2%	184	28	15.5%
Chilipepper S. of 40°10'	1,466	1,100	393	35.7%	367	8	2.2%	1,423	1,067	312	29.2%	356	12	3.2%
Darkblotched	296	281	122	43.5%	15	4	27.0%	309	294	108	36.9%	15	5	32.9%
Dover Sole	23,410	22,240	7,956	35.8%	1,171	6	0.5%	23,410	22,240	6,455	29.0%	1,171	5	0.5%
English Sole	6,712	6,376	220	3.5%	336	1	0.2%	5,543	5,266	237	4.5%	277	0	0.1%
Lingcod	3,860	1,737	346	19.9%	2,123	878	41.4%	3,654	1,644	248	15.1%	2,010	985	49.0%
Longspine N. of 34°27'	1,963	1,865	1,056	56.6%	98	9	8.9%	1,912	1,816	884	48.7%	96	7	7.0%
Other Flatfish	4,682	4,214	810	19.2%	468	162	34.6%	4,682	4,214	841	20.0%	468	147	31.5%
Pacific Cod	1,191	1,131	154	13.6%	60	2	4.1%	1,191	1,131	166	14.7%	60	2	3.3%
POP N. of 40°10'	134	127	55	43.7%	7	0	3.9%	137	130	45	34.6%	7	0	3.6%
Petrale Sole	2,358	2,240	2,118	94.6%	118	4	3.0%	2,418	2,297	2,316	100.8%	121	2	1.4%
Sablefish N. of 36° a/	3,575	1,878	1,835	97.7%	1,696	1,354	79.8%	3,878	2,038	1,876	92.1%	1,840	1,487	80.8%
Sablefish S. of 36°	1,434	602	87	14.4%	832	525	63.1%	1,555	653	198	30.4%	902	484	53.6%
Shortspine N. of 34°27'	1,481	1,407	871	61.9%	74	59	79.5%	1,466	1,393	718	51.5%	73	53	71.7%
Shortspine S. of 34°27'	355	50	4	7.4%	305	109	35.8%	351	50	3	5.3%	301	97	32.4%
Slope RF N. of 40°10'	1,098	889	240	27.0%	209	80	38.2%	1,098	889	209	23.4%	209	50	24.0%
Slope RF S. of 40°10'	597	376	117	31.2%	221	22	10.0%	601	379	99	26.3%	222	38	17.1%
Splitnose S. of 40°10'	1,598	1,518	46	3.0%	80	0	0.1%	1,658	1,575	65	4.1%	83	0	0.5%
Starry Flounder	1,513	757	3	0.5%	757	5	0.6%	1,521	761	15	1.9%	761	11	1.4%
Widow	1,411	1,284	443	34.5%	127	20	15.6%	1,411	1,284	710	55.3%	127	20	15.7%
Yellowtail N. of 40°10'	3,677	3,236	989	30.6%	441	38	8.6%	3,681	3,239	1,205	37.2%	442	49	11.0%

Stocks	2015						
	Fishery HG	Trawl Sectors			Non-Trawl Sectors		
		Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain
Arrowtooth Flounder	3,410	3,240	1,727	53.3%	171	38	22.3%
Chilipepper S. of 40°10'	1,604	1,203	192	16.0%	401	7	1.8%
Darkblotched	317	301	103	34.1%	16	4	23.2%
Dover Sole	48,406	45,986	6,227	13.5%	2,420	10	0.4%
English Sole	9,640	9,158	325	3.6%	482	4	0.8%
Lingcod	3,547	1,596	203	12.7%	1,951	1,244	63.7%
Longspine N. of 34°27'	3,124	2,968	756	25.5%	156	7	4.3%
Other Flatfish	8,545	7,691	832	10.8%	855	162	18.9%
Pacific Cod	1,091	1,036	377	36.4%	55	6	11.5%
POP N. of 40°10'	143	136	40	29.4%	7	1	7.1%
Petrale Sole	2,579	2,450	2,498	101.9%	129	9	7.1%
Sablefish N. of 36° a/	4,281	2,250	2,177	96.8%	2,031	1,997	98.3%
Sablefish S. of 36°	1,714	720	161	22.4%	994	444	44.7%
Shortspine N. of 34°27'	1,686	1,602	717	44.7%	84	48	56.7%
Shortspine S. of 34°27'	881	50	1	1.3%	831	78	9.4%
Slope RF N. of 40°10'	1,629	1,319	143	10.8%	310	60	19.4%
Slope RF S. of 40°10'	673	424	69	16.3%	249	36	14.3%
Splitnose S. of 40°10'	1,705	1,620	29	1.8%	85	0	0.3%
Starry Flounder	1,524	762	6	0.8%	762	23	3.0%
Widow	1,880	1,711	338	19.8%	169	7	4.2%
Yellowtail N. of 40°10'	5,560	4,893	993	20.3%	667	44	6.6%

a/ The Fishery HG for sablefish north of 36° N lat. is the commercial fishery HG (recreational impacts are managed as set-asides). Therefore, only commercial allocations and catches are depicted for non-trawl sectors. The allocation percentages are revised from those specified in the FMP to break down the formal allocations for trawl vs. commercial non-trawl sectors.

Table 2. Average, minimum, and maximum sector allocations, catches, and attainment rates of formally allocated groundfish stocks during 2011-2015 (based on the data provided in Table 1). (Minimum and maximum catches and attainment rates do not necessarily occur in the same year).

Stocks	Average Catches and Attainment Rates By Sector, 2011-2015						Minimum Catches and Attainment Rates By Sector, 2011-2015				Maximum Catches and Attainment Rates By Sector, 2011-2015			
	Trawl Sectors			Non-Trawl Sectors			Trawl Sectors		Non-Trawl Sectors		Trawl Sectors		Non-Trawl Sectors	
	Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Catch	% Attain	Catch	% Attain	Catch	% Attain	Catch	% Attain
Arrowtooth Flounder	6,501	2,170	33.4%	342	39	11.5%	1,727	20.3%	28	8.5%	2,532	63.3%	60	22.3%
Chilipepper S.	1,235	300	24.3%	412	8	2.0%	192	16.0%	6	1.2%	393	35.7%	12	3.2%
Darkblotched	281	105	37.4%	15	8	51.0%	88	33.6%	4	23.2%	122	43.5%	16	113.3%
Dover Sole	26,989	7,092	26.3%	1,420	8	0.6%	6,227	13.5%	5	0.4%	7,956	35.8%	10	0.8%
English Sole	9,805	213	2.2%	516	2	0.3%	138	0.7%	0	0.1%	325	4.5%	4	0.8%
Lingcod	1,733	285	16.4%	2,118	855	40.4%	203	12.7%	523	22.9%	358	19.9%	1,244	63.7%
Longspine N.'	2,108	907	43.0%	111	7	6.2%	756	25.5%	6	4.3%	1,056	56.6%	9	8.9%
Other Flatfish	4,911	777	15.8%	546	134	24.5%	690	10.8%	96	18.9%	841	20.0%	162	34.6%
Pacific Cod	1,116	270	24.2%	59	3	5.9%	154	13.6%	2	3.3%	396	36.4%	6	11.5%
POP N.	133	49	37.1%	7	0	6.0%	40	29.4%	0	3.6%	55	43.7%	1	9.3%
Petrale Sole	1,778	1,755	98.7%	94	4	3.8%	810	93.7%	1	1.4%	2,498	101.9%	9	7.1%
Sablefish N.	2,256	2,095	92.9%	2,037	1,826	89.6%	1,835	86.9%	1,354	79.8%	2,399	97.7%	2,391	102.0%
Sablefish S.	604	224	37.2%	834	540	64.7%	87	14.4%	444	44.7%	453	85.3%	764	104.3%
Shortspine N.	1,458	749	51.4%	77	59	77.0%	711	44.7%	48	56.7%	871	61.9%	73	95.5%
Shortspine S.	50	3	5.6%	412	118	28.6%	1	1.3%	78	9.4%	6	12.2%	177	56.5%
Slope RF N.	973	224	23.0%	228	77	33.7%	143	10.8%	50	19.4%	293	33.1%	129	62.2%
Slope RF S.	387	92	23.9%	227	73	32.2%	52	13.8%	22	10.0%	124	32.9%	138	62.4%
Splitnose S.	1,510	48	3.2%	79	0	0.3%	29	1.8%	0	0.1%	65	4.1%	0	0.5%
Starry Flounder	726	9	1.2%	726	12	1.6%	3	0.5%	5	0.6%	15	1.9%	23	3.0%
Widow	1,052	380	36.1%	104	11	10.6%	174	19.8%	2	4.1%	710	55.3%	20	15.7%
Yellowtail N.	3,634	1,015	27.9%	496	45	9.0%	820	20.3%	38	6.6%	1,205	37.2%	54	11.7%

Allocation of Sablefish North of 36° N lat.

Sablefish north of 36° N lat. were formally allocated many years before Am 21 was implemented. However, as with all formal intersector allocations, the Council intended a full review at this juncture. The allocations, estimated mortality, and percent of the annual allocation attained of sablefish north of 36° N lat. by the non-tribal commercial sectors of the groundfish fishery during 2011-2015 are provided in Table 3.

One issue with the sablefish north allocation is the management line at 36° N lat. The allocation was decided in an era when the sablefish assessment only assessed the portion of the stock north of 36° N lat. since the surveys then only extended that far south on the west coast. However, as is made clear in the last full sablefish assessment (Stewart, *et al.* 2011), the 36° N lat. line “does not likely correspond to any meaningful biological boundary” and Pt. Conception at 34°27’ N lat. is a more reasonable biogeographic break for west coast sablefish. For many years, there has been a post-stratification of the assessed biomass using trawl survey data to apportion stock biomass north and south of 36° N lat. to determine the current allocations.

Changing the management boundary from 36° N lat. to 34°27’ N lat. could be done without going through a reallocation process. For example, the current allocation scheme (Figure 1) could be recalculated for the portion of the stock north of 34°27’ N lat. by adding the average proportion of the trawl survey biomass between 34°27’ N lat. and 36° N lat. and recalculating the sector allocation percentages north and south. However, there could be issues with the participants in the LE fixed gear sector without sablefish-endorsed permits who fish during the primary sablefish season south of 36° N lat. and north of 34°27’ N lat. Those participants who currently fish in that area for sablefish who did not qualify for a sablefish endorsement in the north would likely be subject to more conservative trip limits than status quo if there was a change in the management boundary. There is an automatic way to recalculate quota shares for IFQ fishermen with a shift in the management line. The Council and NMFS could also reconsider all the formal sablefish sector allocations with a line shift. However, reconsidering sablefish north allocations was explicitly rejected in the Am 21 process given the contentious nature of that allocation.

Table 3. Annual allocations and catches of sablefish north of 36° N lat. for non-tribal commercial sectors, 2011-2015 (highlighted cells indicate attainment rates ≥ 90%).

Year	Comm. HG	LE Trawl			LEFG			OA		
		Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Alloc	Catch	% Attain
2011	4,941	2,597	2,399	92.4%	1,880	1,954	103.9%	464	437	94.0%
2012	4,790	2,517	2,187	86.9%	1,823	1,625	89.1%	450	273	60.6%
2013	3,575	1,878	1,835	97.7%	1,360	1,199	88.1%	336	155	46.0%
2014	3,878	2,038	1,876	92.1%	1,476	1,221	82.7%	365	265	72.7%
2015	4,281	2,250	2,177	96.8%	1,629	1,469	90.2%	402	450	111.9%

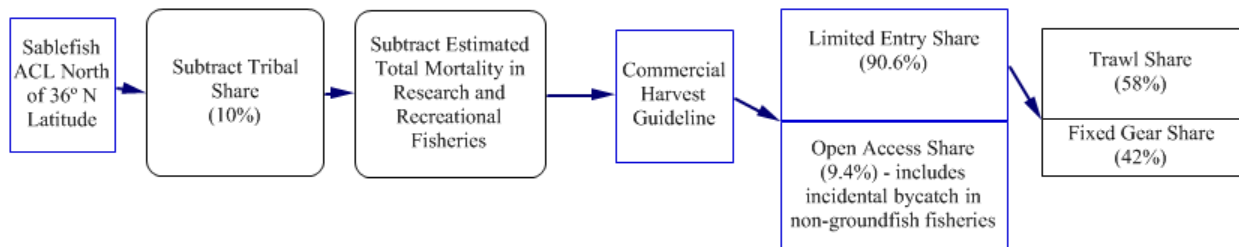


Figure 1. Fixed intersector allocations of sablefish north of 36° N latitude.

Within-Trawl Sector Allocations

The limited entry trawl allocation of some of the Am 21 stocks are further allocated between the three trawl sectors (Shoreside IFQ, Catcher-Processors, and Motherships). The stocks managed with within-trawl allocations are currently canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, POP north of 40°10' N lat., widow rockfish, and Pacific whiting.³ Table 4 depicts the trawl sector allocations, catches, and allocation attainment percentage by sector and year of these stocks since implementation of the trawl catch share program. Yellowtail rockfish are included in Table 4 since this stock is a major target for the Shoreside IFQ sector and can be caught in significant amounts in the at-sea whiting fishery (discussed in more detail below).

³ The specific within trawl allocations are as follows:

Pacific Whiting: The nontribal commercial share of whiting is allocated to LE whiting trawl sectors as follows: 42% for the shoreside whiting sector, 24% for the at-sea mothership whiting sector, and 34% for the at-sea catcher-processor whiting sector.

Canary Rockfish: Decided in the biennial specifications process.

Darkblotched Rockfish: Allocate 9% or 25 mt, whichever is greater, of the total LE trawl allocation of darkblotched rockfish to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). The distribution of the whiting trawl allocation of darkblotched to individual whiting sectors will be done pro rata relative to the sectors' whiting allocation.

Pacific Ocean Perch: Allocate 17% or 30 mt, whichever is greater, of the total LE trawl allocation of Pacific ocean perch to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). The distribution of the whiting trawl allocation of POP to individual whiting sectors will be done pro rata relative to the sectors' whiting allocation.

Widow Rockfish: Initially allocate 52% of the total LE trawl allocation of widow rockfish to the whiting sectors if the stock is under rebuilding or 10% of the total LE trawl allocation or 500 mt of the trawl allocation to the whiting sectors, whichever is greater, if the stock is rebuilt. If the stock is overfished when the initial allocation is implemented, the latter allocation scheme automatically kicks in when it is declared rebuilt. The distribution of the whiting trawl allocation of widow to individual whiting sectors will be done pro rata relative to the sectors' whiting allocation.

Table 4. West coast groundfish trawl sector allocations and impacts (in mt) since implementation of Amendment 21 (highlighted cells indicate attainment rates $\geq 90\%$).

Stocks	Shoreside IFQ			Catcher-Processors				Motherships			
	Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Initial Alloc	Final Alloc. a/	Catch	% Attain	Initial Alloc	Final Alloc. a/	Catch	% Attain
2011											
Pacific Whiting	92,817.8	91,185.8	98.2%	75,138.0	NA	71,522.4	95.2%	53,039.0	NA	50,049.8	94.4%
Canary Rockfish	25.9	3.7	14.3%	4.8	8.1	0.5	5.6%	3.4	0.1	0.1	78.6%
Darkblotched Rockfish	250.8	90.9	36.2%	8.5	12.8	10.3	80.4%	6.0	1.7	1.7	100.0%
Pacific Ocean Perch	119.6	46.7	39.0%	10.2	16.7	6.5	39.0%	7.2	0.7	0.7	94.6%
Widow Rockfish	342.7	137.6	40.2%	86.7	135.0	24.1	17.8%	61.2	12.9	12.8	99.6%
Yellowtail Rockfish b/	3,094.2	738.6	23.9%	NA	NA	14.6	NA	NA	NA	66.7	NA
2012											
Pacific Whiting	68,661.9	65,661.5	95.6%	55,584.0	NA	55,694.6	100.2%	39,235.0	NA	38,215.5	97.4%
Canary Rockfish	25.9	7.2	27.6%	4.8	NA	0.3	5.6%	3.4	NA	0.2	4.4%
Darkblotched Rockfish	248.9	85.7	34.4%	8.5	NA	1.4	16.9%	6.0	NA	1.3	21.0%
Pacific Ocean Perch	119.5	48.6	40.7%	10.2	NA	3.2	31.0%	7.2	NA	1.4	19.0%
Widow Rockfish	342.7	152.6	44.5%	86.7	NA	42.0	48.4%	61.2	NA	37.3	61.0%
Yellowtail Rockfish b/	3,107.4	963.3	31.0%	NA	NA	32.0	NA	NA	NA	11.0	NA
2013											
Pacific Whiting	98,296.9	97,621.3	99.3%	79,573.0	NA	78,041.0	98.1%	56,170.0	NA	52,522.3	93.5%
Canary Rockfish	39.9	10.2	25.6%	7.4	NA	0.2	2.4%	5.2	NA	0.5	9.2%
Darkblotched Rockfish	266.7	116.0	43.5%	8.6	NA	2.1	24.2%	6.1	NA	4.2	69.6%
Pacific Ocean Perch	109.4	50.0	45.7%	10.2	NA	4.3	41.9%	7.2	NA	1.1	15.8%
Widow Rockfish	994.0	411.6	41.4%	170.0	NA	15.7	9.3%	120.0	NA	15.5	13.0%
Yellowtail Rockfish b/	2,935.8	719.3	24.5%	NA	NA	78.5	NA	NA	NA	190.9	NA
2014											
Pacific Whiting	127,835.0	98,714.0	77.2%	103,486.0	NA	103,266.3	99.8%	73,049.0	NA	62,038.3	84.9%
Canary Rockfish	41.1	10.5	25.5%	7.6	NA	0.3	3.7%	5.4	NA	0.4	6.5%
Darkblotched Rockfish c/	278.4	97.8	35.1%	9.0	6.0	3.4	56.8%	6.3	9.3	7.2	77.5%
Pacific Ocean Perch	112.3	41.0	36.5%	10.2	NA	0.3	3.1%	7.2	NA	3.6	50.0%
Widow Rockfish	994.0	654.3	65.8%	170.0	NA	16.6	9.7%	120.0	NA	39.6	33.0%
Yellowtail Rockfish b/	2,939.3	1,163.3	39.6%	NA	NA	0.0	NA	NA	NA	41.9	NA

Stocks	Shoreside IFQ			Catcher-Processors				Motherships			
	Alloc	Catch	% Attain	Initial Alloc	Final Alloc. a/	Catch	% Attain	Initial Alloc	Final Alloc. a/	Catch	% Attain
2015											
Pacific Whiting	124,607.3	58,383.7	46.9%	100,873.0	NA	68,483.9	67.9%	71,204.0	NA	27,660.4	38.8%
Canary Rockfish	47.3	44.8	94.8%	8.0	NA	0.1	0.9%	5.7	NA	0.1	2.5%
Darkblotched Rockfish	285.5	122.4	42.9%	9.2	NA	5.6	60.4%	6.5	NA	2.4	36.6%
Pacific Ocean Perch	118.5	49.9	42.1%	10.2	NA	7.0	68.2%	7.2	NA	1.7	24.2%
Widow Rockfish	1,306.2	814.6	62.4%	170.0	NA	17.4	10.3%	120.0	NA	17.2	14.3%
Yellowtail Rockfish b/	4,592.8	1,449.9	31.6%	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	NA	86.3	NA

a/ In some years allocations were reapportioned inseason after an at-sea sector declared they were done fishing for the year. There has been reapportionment of unused tribal Pacific whiting yield to all trawl sectors in some years. The final annual Pacific whiting sector allocations are depicted in the initial allocation column for at-sea sectors (and in the Allocation column for the shorebased IFQ sector).

b/ Yellowtail rockfish is managed as a set-aside species for the at-sea whiting trawl sectors (i.e., Catcher-Processors and Motherships) with an annual set-aside amount of 300 mt for both sectors combined.

c/ The original allocation of darkblotched to the Mothership sector (6.3 mt) was increased to 9.3 mt with a transfer of yield from the Catcher-Processors sector by automatic action on October 17, 2014.

Darkblotched Rockfish and Pacific Ocean Perch Set-Asides

The Council decided to change the within-trawl allocation framework for darkblotched rockfish and POP north of 40°10' N lat. In September, the Council decided to manage the allocated amounts of darkblotched rockfish and POP to the at-sea whiting sectors as yield set-asides rather than as total catch limits. This action mitigates increasing bycatch issues with both stocks in the at-sea whiting fleets. The management response to exceeding a hard bycatch cap is premature fishery closure. There is no management response to exceeding a set-aside unless there is a risk of exceeding an ACL. The Council also recommended giving NMFS inseason authority to automatically close the 2017 or 2018 at-sea whiting fisheries in the event the species-specific set-aside amounts plus the buffer amounts are anticipated to be exceeded.

Yellowtail Rockfish Considerations

Yellowtail rockfish are not currently subject to within-trawl allocations since it is managed as a set-aside species in the at-sea whiting fishery. Yellowtail rockfish, similar to widow rockfish and canary rockfish at times, is a pelagic species that can aggregate in large schools in the water column. They can be caught in significant amounts in whiting fisheries. They are also an important target in midwater trawl efforts in the Shoreside IFQ fishery.

Midwater targeting of yellowtail and widow rockfish in the Shoreside IFQ fishery is on the rebound since that fishing strategy was preempted by widow and canary rockfish rebuilding. Now that widow rockfish and canary rockfish are rebuilt, it is expected that there will be increased targeting of yellowtail in the Shoreside IFQ fishery with a consequent increase in the attainment rate of the sector's allocations. This trend is already evidenced in the time series of yellowtail catches by this sector since implementation of the catch share program (Figure 2).

Yellowtail impacts by the at-sea whiting sectors are managed with a 300 mt yield set-aside that is deducted from the trawl allocation of yellowtail (Shoreside IFQ is allocated the remainder). This amount of yield set aside to accommodate yellowtail bycatch has been sufficient since the set-aside was first specified in 2011 (Table 5). However, that bycatch is highly variable with annual attainment rates of the set-aside varying between 14% and 90% during 2011-2015.

One consideration for managing yellowtail rockfish north of 40°10' N lat. is to allocate quota to all three trawl sectors and manage the stock as a bycatch cap species in the at-sea whiting fisheries. It may make sense to manage the aggregating midwater rockfish stocks that co-mingle with whiting (i.e., canary, widow, and yellowtail) since there can be large magnitude bycatch events of all three stocks. This does represent a cost to the at-sea sectors in that the fishery is less efficient at attaining their whiting quotas when there are more stocks that constrain access to whiting. However, when managed as a set-aside, the yield is stranded and cannot be reallocated inseason to sectors in need, such as the Shoreside IFQ sector. If this management strategy is compelling, there should also be consideration of trawl intersector trading of quota of these bycatch stocks to mitigate potential negative effects of adding another bycatch cap stock to the at-sea fisheries.

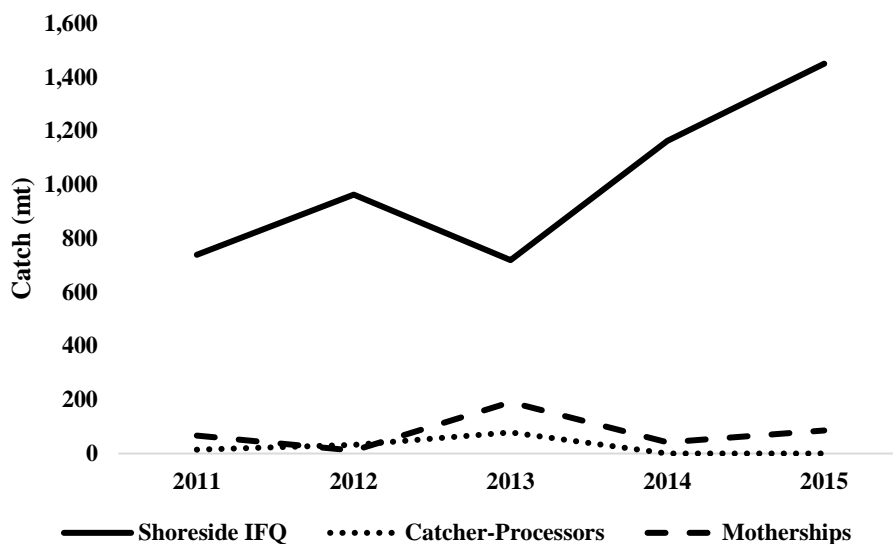


Figure 2. Time series of catch (landings + dead discards) of yellowtail rockfish north of 40°10' N lat. by trawl sector, 2011-2015.

Table 5. Yellowtail rockfish north of 40°10' N lat. catch accounting: comparing annual at-sea sector impacts to the 300 mt set-aside.

Year	At-Sea Sectors Combined		
	Set-Aside	Catch	% Attain.
2011	300	81.2	27.1%
2012	300	43.0	14.3%
2013	300	269.4	89.8%
2014	300	42.0	14.0%
2015	300	86.8	28.9%

Within-Trawl Intersector Quota Trading

All of the stocks allocated among the trawl sectors are important to each sector either as a primary target stock (e.g., Pacific whiting) or because the allocated amounts can disrupt access to healthy target stocks. The only target stock for the at-sea whiting sectors is Pacific whiting; the other allocated stocks are managed with bycatch caps and can constrain access to whiting. These same stocks are either important targets for the Shoreside IFQ sector (e.g., widow rockfish) or stocks that constrain access to target opportunities (e.g., canary, darkblotched, and POP).

One consideration for mitigating the negative effects of managing the allocation of constraining or “choke” species in trawl fisheries is to allow intersector trading of trawl quota which is currently prohibited. There have been proposals to allow some intersector trading. For example, the Council considered a proposal to allow entities who have quota in both the Shoreside IFQ and Mothership sectors to allow quota trading of darkblotched and POP from their Shoreside IFQ accounts to their Mothership accounts to avert a bycatch problem. Managing at-sea sector impacts of these two stocks with set-asides was preferred over intersector trading since it was considered a more

expedient and expeditious solution. However, intersector quota trading may be more practical in the long term.

Pacific Halibut Individual Bycatch Quota

The trawl catch share program was designed to minimize Pacific halibut bycatch in limited entry trawl fisheries. Pacific halibut bycatch in the IFQ fishery north of 40°10' N lat. is managed under a system of individual bycatch quotas (IBQ) where the dead discarded catch of Pacific halibut (Pacific halibut is a prohibited species in the trawl fishery) in the fishery is debited against the permit's IBQ. The FMP sets the trawl bycatch mortality limit at 15 percent of the Area 2A total constant exploitation yield (TCEY) for legal size (i.e., $\geq 32''$) halibut (net weight), not to exceed 130,000 pounds (59 mt) annually for legal size halibut (net weight) for 2012 through 2014 and, beginning in 2015, not to exceed 100,000 pounds annually for legal size halibut (net weight). Additionally, there is a set-aside of 5 mt to accommodate Pacific halibut bycatch in the IFQ fishery south of 40°10' N lat. and another 5 mt set aside to accommodate bycatch in the at-sea whiting fisheries that comes off the top of the annual trawl bycatch limit.

The IBQ values in Table 6 are the quota pounds (converted to mt) of Pacific halibut IBQ (converted to round weight of legals + sublegals) issued to the IFQ fishery north of 40°10' N lat. (available at <https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/ifq/>). The total estimated mortality of Pacific halibut in trawl fisheries was obtained from annual Pacific halibut mortality reports from the NMFS WCGOP available at https://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/research/divisions/fram/observation/data_products/data_library.cfm#pacific-halibut.

The percent attainment of Pacific halibut limits (IBQ + set-asides) in trawl fisheries has ranged from 23% to 34% during 2011-2015 (Table 6). As can be seen in Figure 3, the total mortality of Pacific halibut incidentally caught in west coast limited entry trawl fisheries has decreased dramatically since implementation of IBQ management in 2011; the 2011-2015 average trawl mortality is 15% of the 2002-2010 average.

Table 6. Bycatch limits and total mortality of Pacific halibut in the limited entry trawl fishery by sector and year, 2011-2015.

Year	Shorebased IFQ				At-Sea Whiting		Total LE Trawl		
	IBQ	Set-Aside ^{a/}	Tot. Mort.	% Attain.	Set-Aside ^{a/}	Tot. Mort.	IBQ+Set-Asides	Tot. Mort.	% Attain.
2011	116.8	5	33.2	27.2%	5	0.6	126.8	33.8	26.6%
2012	105.6	5	38.9	36.8%	5	0.6	115.6	39.6	34.2%
2013	107.3	5	33.0	30.7%	5	1.1	117.3	34.0	29.0%
2014	107.3	5	27.0	25.2%	5	0.4	117.3	27.4	23.3%
2015	100.0	5	35.8	35.8%	5	0.1	110.0	35.8	32.6%

^{a/} An aggregate of 10 mt of Pacific halibut is set-aside for the trawl sector. The 10 mt was constructed assuming 5 mt for the IFQ fishery south of 40°10' N lat and 5 mt for the at-sea whiting fishery.



Figure 3. Total mortality of Pacific halibut in west coast limited entry groundfish trawl fisheries, 2002-2015.

Policy Issues for Possible Consideration

This section presents issues that the Council may want to explore as part of, or subsequent to, the review of intersector allocations. The possible considerations raised in this section are not inclusive; other issues associated with FMP allocations may arise in the scoping process.

Amendment 21 and the Five Percent Allocations for Trawl Dominant Species

One approach to addressing the fish stranded by the 5 percent non-trawl allocations for trawl-dominant species might be to manage the non-trawl impacts of trawl-dominant stocks using off-the-top deductions. Off-the-top deductions are generally based on projected harvests for a sector. After the off-the-top deduction is taken off of the ACL the remaining fishery harvest guideline (HG) would then be allocated to trawl sectors. Non-trawl sectors would still be able to develop new target strategies for trawl dominant species but amounts of fish set aside for an off-the-top deduction would initially be less than the current 5 percent allocations. This would decrease the potential of stranding yield that could otherwise be utilized in the trawl fishery. Managing stock impacts with sector allocations implies limits to their take and a management response to maintain sector impacts within allocations. When there is a low level of truly incidental bycatch of such stocks, it might make sense to specify set-asides, which can be changed every two years in the specifications process. The amount of yield taken off-the-top to accommodate bycatch in non-trawl fisheries can be specified every two years to react to fishery observations and to consider the relative risk of overfishing any of these stocks. If a target fishery begins to develop and expands to the point that off-the-top deductions are no longer appropriate, then an allocation could be developed through the biennial specifications or as a FMP allocation. This adaptive management strategy may be preferable to formal allocations established in the FMP

Non-trawl off-the-top deductions might also be considered for arrowtooth flounder, Dover sole, English sole, longspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat., petrale sole, POP north of 40°10' N lat., and splitnose rockfish south of 40°10' N lat. since these stocks are caught incidentally and not targeted by non-trawl gears. Shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N lat. might also be considered for off-the-top deductions in non-trawl fisheries. However, there is a successful target fishery for shortspine thornyhead south of 34°27' N lat. using non-trawl gears. If this becomes more a non-trawl target stock in the north, then off-the-top deductions may not be appropriate.

The Need to Continue Amendment 6 Allocations

As part of the five-year review, one question may be whether the Am 6 allocations of species in the Nearshore and Shelf Rockfish complexes (the remaining stocks affected by Am 6) should remain in the future. Nearshore rockfish allocations are managed by state policies and nearshore FMPs in California and Oregon. Access to shelf rockfish is severely affected by species' rebuilding plans and Am 6 allocations of shelf rockfish unless RCAs are substantially reduced (while there is an ongoing consideration to relax the trawl RCAs, such a reduction in the non-trawl RCA is not currently being contemplated). It might be appropriate to consider the relevance of these Am 6 allocations since they have not been used since the RCAs were implemented at the end of 2002 and are based on catch history from the 1980s and therefore may not reflect the current fishery.

Sablefish Management Line at 36°N. Lat.

One issue with the sablefish north allocation is the management line at 36° N lat. The allocation was decided in an era when the sablefish assessment only assessed the portion of the stock north of 36° N lat. since the surveys then only extended that far south on the west coast. However, as is made clear in the last full sablefish assessment (Stewart, *et al.* 2011), the 36° N lat. line “does not likely correspond to any meaningful biological boundary” and Pt. Conception at 34°27’ N lat. is a more reasonable biogeographic break for west coast sablefish. For many years, there has been a post-stratification of the assessed biomass using trawl survey data to apportion stock biomass north and south of 36° N lat. to determine the current allocations.

Changing the management boundary from 36° N lat. to 34°27’ N lat. could be done without going through a reallocation process. For example, the current allocation scheme (**Error! Reference source not found.**) could be recalculated for the portion of the stock north of 34°27’ N lat. by adding the average proportion of the trawl survey biomass between 34°27’ N lat. and 36° N lat. and recalculating the sector allocation percentages north and south. However, there could be issues with the participants in the LE fixed gear sector who fish south of 36° N lat. and north of 34°27’ N lat. for sablefish. These individuals would not have qualified for a northern sablefish endorsement and therefore might become subject to more conservative sablefish trip limits than status quo if their fishing area became part of the northern area. There is an automatic way to recalculate quota shares for IFQ fishermen with a shift in the management line. The Council and NMFS could also reconsider all the sablefish sector allocations with a line shift. However, reconsidering sablefish north allocations was explicitly rejected in the Am 21 process given the contentious nature of that allocation.

Within Trawl Yellowtail Rockfish

Given the trend in trawl sectors toward taking greater portions of their yellowtail rockfish allocations, one consideration for managing yellowtail rockfish north of 40°10’ N lat. might be to allocate quota to all three trawl sectors and manage the stock as a bycatch cap species in the at-sea whiting fisheries. It may make sense to manage the aggregating midwater rockfish stocks that commingle with whiting (i.e., canary, widow, and yellowtail) since there can be large magnitude bycatch events of all three stocks. This would likely impose a cost on the at-sea sectors in that these sectors are less efficient at attaining their whiting quotas when there are more stocks that constrain access to whiting.

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