

STATE OF CALIFORNIA-THE RESOURCES AGENCY

GRAY DAVIS, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Marine Region-Southern Operations
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May 24, 2002

Dr. Donald O. McIsaac, Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Re: Transfer of Management Authority Scoping Document

Dear Dr. McIsaac:

Enclosed is a copy of the transfer of management authority (TOA) scoping document drafted by the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) for the Council's June briefing book. Four different management strategies are identified for TOA with an intermediate and long term approach to management. The document also includes a planning and procedure for a federal groundfish plan amendment and an amendment schedule. In addition, the document contains responses to questions and comments received by DFG staff from members of the Council's Groundfish Management Team and Groundfish Advisory Panel regarding TOA.

We know that the Council's scientific and advisory bodies will want to thoroughly review this document and the State's Nearshore Fishery Management Plan (NFMP) that was sent to the Council office May 9, 2002, for discussion at the upcoming June and September Council meetings. The NFMP also contains additional information regarding TOA on pages 78-84 of section 1, chapter 2. The DFG will have staff at the June Council meeting to answer any questions from the Council or its advisory bodies regarding California's request for TOA. Our request is strictly a California initiative, although we have heard that Oregon and Washington may also be interested in TOA for some or all of the nearshore groundfish stocks defined in the Groundfish Plan.

If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me at (562) 342-7108 or Mr. LB Boydston, Intergovernmental Affairs Office, (916) 651-6281.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Patricia Wolf".

Patricia Wolf
Regional Manager
Marine Region

SCOPING DOCUMENT

**A REQUEST TO THE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
FOR
AN AMENDMENT TO THE PACIFIC COAST GROUND FISH PLAN
FOR
THE TRANSFER OF MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
OF
16 NEARSHORE GROUND FISH STOCKS
FROM
THE COUNCIL TO CALIFORNIA**

**Prepared By
Marine Region
California Department of Fish and Game
May 24, 2002**



**Pacific Coast Groundfish Plan Amendment
Request for Management Authority of 16 Nearshore Groundfish Stocks**

Agencies: Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Proposed Action

The State of California is requesting the transfer of management authority for cabezon, kelp greenling, and all minor nearshore rockfish stocks (Table 1) harvested within California's geographic boundaries from the Council. This action may require an amendment to the Pacific Coast Groundfish Plan (Federal Groundfish Plan). If a plan amendment is required to accomplish the transfer of management authority, the amendment must comply with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other applicable law. Under NEPA, an environmental assessment (EA) or environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared.

Purpose and Need of Proposed Action

The State's request for management authority comes after a decade of increased fishing pressure on certain nearshore groundfish stocks, aggravated relations between recreational and commercial fishermen, gear conflicts between different components of the commercial fishery and with recreational fishermen in some areas, and a change in oceanographic conditions that has reduced productivity and recruitment of nearshore groundfish stocks. The current management approach under the guidance of the Council is not designed to address these nearshore management issues. To address some of these issues, the California Legislature passed the Marine Life Management Act (MLMA) in 1998, which was modeled partly on the MSFCMA. The MLMA provides that fishery management plans (FMP) will form the basis for managing California's recreational and commercial marine fisheries and requires the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) to adopt an FMP for the nearshore fishery (Nearshore Plan). The MLMA also gave the Commission authority to regulate the commercial fishery for nearshore fish stocks as defined in the Fish and Game Code. This, in addition to its authority to regulate the recreational fishery, gave the Commission regulatory authority over all aspects of the fishery for nearshore fish stocks. This new paradigm will result in the consolidation of both the commercial and recreational regulations in Title 14, California Code of Regulations, which will ultimately simplify regulations for the State's law enforcement officers and constituents.

In order to fully implement the goals and objectives of the Nearshore Plan, a number of key management measures are proposed which go well beyond the current management approach employed by the Council for nearshore groundfish. The draft nearshore plan provides the framework from which the Commission can enact specific localized, management measures that respond to changes in knowledge about the nearshore ecosystem and the nearshore fisheries without the need to amend the plan. The fisheries will be regulated to meet total allowable catches (TAC) using a variety of management measures to affect the catch including time and area closures, gear restrictions, and minimum size limits. Fishery closures to directed harvest will be implemented to stay within allocations and TACs. The Nearshore Plan was released on May 9, 2002, for a formal 45 day comment period, and the Commission is scheduled to adopt the plan at its August 30th, 2002, meeting in Oakland. A total of 19 species has been identified in the State's plan. Sixteen of these stocks are managed by the Council under the guidance of the Federal Groundfish Plan (Table 1). Currently, fourteen of the sixteen stocks are actively managed by the Council (minor nearshore rockfish group), while only two are monitored (cabezon and kelp greenling). Consequently, the State believes it cannot fully satisfy the mandates of the MLMA, implement its Nearshore Plan, and address the concerns of its constituents without the management authority for those nearshore groundfish stocks listed in the Federal Groundfish Plan. The goals and objectives of the Nearshore Plan include the following concepts:

Conservation

- The Nearshore Plan's harvest control rule is adaptive and precautionary and aims ultimately to manage individual species in the context of the overall nearshore ecosystem;

- The Nearshore Plan identifies the need to gather information on bycatch and to reduce it as much as possible;
- The Nearshore Plan calls for identifying key habitat for nearshore fishes and for means of reducing the potential impacts of fishing on these habitats;
- The Nearshore Plan calls for the establishment of a network of marine protected areas to protect and restore marine ecosystems, and to provide for non-consumptive uses;

Economics

- The Nearshore Plan aims to manage commercial and recreational fisheries "to assure the long-term economic, recreational, cultural and social benefits of the fisheries and the marine habitats upon which they depend";

Utilization

- The Nearshore Plan calls for reducing the discard rate associated with bycatch and for developing incentives for efficient use of capital, labor, and fishery resources through restricted access;

Social Factors

- The Nearshore Plan requires increases or decreases in allowable catches be accomplished in a fair and equitable manner;
- The Nearshore Plan calls for minimizing the impacts of fishery management on small-scale fisheries and coastal communities.

The Nearshore Plan's management approach is an integration of five management measures that together, over time, meet the goals and objectives of the MLMA and provide sustainability for the nearshore fisheries and ecosystem. Some of these measures go beyond the current measures employed by the Council for groundfish management. These five measures are:

Fishery Control Rule (FCR)

- The primary mechanism for achieving sustainable use and preventing overfishing. The FCR formula sets the TAC for each species or species group under various stages of fishery information;

Regional Management

- The establishment of three management zones along the California coast is initially recommended to allow for localized fishery planning and policy development;

Resource Allocation

- The fair and equitable distribution of resources between recreational and commercial fishing sectors is called for within each of the management zones;

Marine Protected Areas

- The inclusion of reserves, parks and conservation areas within the nearshore ecosystem will be accomplished under the process of the State's Marine Life Protection Act (MLPA);

Restricted Access

- The reduction of the commercial fishery fleet will be matched with resource availability.

Management Background

West Coast groundfish management evolved in the late 1970s with the formation of the Council and the development of the Federal Groundfish Plan, which identifies more than 80 species of groundfish for

management. Since then, groundfish management has been focused primarily on those stocks harvested within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ, 3-200 nautical miles), while less attention has been focused on those nearshore stocks harvested primarily within the jurisdictional waters (0-3 nautical mile) of the west coast states.

During the late 1980s, and continuing into the 1990s, landings of many nearshore groundfish stocks began to increase in the commercial fishery. This was in response to increasing demand for high value live-fish to supply restaurants, mostly in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas. In addition, increasing human population size and shifting patterns of the commercial and recreational fisheries have altered the nearshore fishery off California. For example, the commercial nearshore fishery has converted primarily from a set gill net fishery in the 1970s to a trap and hook-and-line fishery for live-fish in the 1990s. As a result, the commercial fishery has expanded into new species, new geographic areas, and into new habitats, such as kelp beds, which were previously not economical for the lower value dead-fish harvest. Likewise, recreational fishing in the nearshore has expanded geographically since the 1970s as more central and northern California commercial passenger fishing vessels (CPFV) have focused on nearshore fishing, in addition to an increase in the number of private recreational boats also fishing in the nearshore. These factors, combined with recent environmental changes (such as an oceanographic shift to warmer water from the 1970s through the 1990s) have led to localized and larger-scale reductions in nearshore groundfish stocks. As the nearshore fisheries have expanded geographically, areas that are distant from ports, which may have acted as refugia (areas where fish are not taken) in the past, have come under exploitation, further affecting the ability of nearshore stocks to sustain exploitation. Increases in the ex-vessel value paid to commercial fishermen for many of the nearshore stocks has also been important in stimulating increased fishing effort. Some nearshore stocks have gone from less than \$1.00 per pound for dead-fish to more than \$6.00 per pound for live-fish over the past decade. These trends have developed in the absence of a comprehensive management strategy for nearshore stocks.

The expansion of the nearshore fishery has taken place in the absence of key information that would allow for the assessment of the status of nearshore groundfish populations. Essential fishery information can only be obtained gradually and over a period of several years, resulting in a continually changing base of knowledge upon which to base management decisions. This information flow often lags behind the development of the fishery. As a result, it is hard to determine if current fishing levels are sustainable. Population size is not known for any species in the nearshore fishery, with the exception of some assessment work on black rockfish. In addition, inconsistency in species identification and other factors have made it difficult to determine catch trends for many species of nearshore fishes. Also the recreational small boat and the commercial live-fish fishery are highly mobile and are not dependent on established landing points or fish processing facilities, which makes it difficult to estimate the catch of independent recreational anglers, to track landings, and to enforce reporting requirements for commercial fisheries. Managing this coastwide nearshore fishery is hindered by significant regional differences in biological and socioeconomic factors, and is further complicated by overlapping Federal and State jurisdictions.

Potential Management Strategies and Options

There are four potential management strategies the State can pursue through the Council process to achieve management authority for some or all of the nearshore groundfish stocks listed in table 1. These strategies include: (A) Status Quo; (B) Deletion of Species; (C) Deferral of Management Authority; and (D) Delegation of Management Authority.

Strategy (A) - Status Quo

The Council would continue to manage nearshore groundfish stocks as it has in the past. This would involve the establishment of annual specifications and commercial vessel trip limits for the minor nearshore rockfish complex. There would continue to be two broad management areas off California, separated at Cape Mendocino. The northern area would be managed in concert with Oregon and Washington fisheries. There would be no active management of cabezon or kelp greenling on the Federal level. California would continue to manage cabezon and kelp greenling under annual catch limits and leave the management of minor nearshore rockfish up to the Council process. If this strategy is adopted, the State would not be able to fully

implement key features of its Nearshore Plan, including a fishery control rule, regional management, resource allocation, restricted access, and marine protected areas.

Strategy (B) - Deletion of Species

This action would delete defined nearshore stocks from the Federal Groundfish Plan. Stocks deleted from the Federal Groundfish Plan will no longer be under the management authority of the Council. For example, the harvest control rules outlined in the Federal Groundfish Plan for minor nearshore rockfish and other minor nearshore fishes would not apply to those stocks deleted from the plan. This action will require a plan amendment and could result in a loss of Federal funding and/or logistical support for those stocks removed from the Federal Groundfish Plan.

Options for Strategy (B)

B.1. Delete reference to cabezon, kelp greenling, and all 14 minor nearshore rockfish stocks from the Federal Groundfish Plan (Table 1). Under this option, a portion of the harvest guideline (HG) for minor nearshore rockfish north of Cape Mendocino would need to be allocated to California.

B.2. Delete reference to the nine minor nearshore rockfish stocks that are harvested almost exclusively within California's jurisdictional waters and adjacent EEZ waters from the Federal Groundfish Plan (Figure 1, Tables 1 and 2). Here again, a portion of the HG for minor nearshore rockfish north of Cape Mendocino would need to be assigned to California.

Strategy (C) - Deferral of Management Authority (interim approach)

This action would give California jurisdiction over vessels registered under State law while fishing anywhere in the EEZ for defined nearshore groundfish stocks provided the State's regulations are consistent with the Federal Groundfish Plan and applicable Federal fishing regulations (MSFCMA section 306 (a)(3)(A)). This action would require a majority vote of the Council members to make a consistency determination, but it might also require an amendment to the Federal Groundfish Plan, depending upon the planned degree of deviation in the State's regulations. California's laws would apply to California registered vessels while fishing for nearshore groundfish in the EEZ off Oregon and Washington, but would not apply to Oregon and Washington vessels fishing for nearshore groundfish in EEZ waters adjacent to California, if they are not registered in California and do not land their catches in California. Under this Strategy, the State would request the Council to forego or alter its annual specifications and/or defer all management measures affecting minor nearshore rockfish (and cabezon and kelp greenling) in California waters to the State. It could also request to continue the current optimum yields (OY) for nearshore rockfish, or the State could propose new OYs based on the more conservative harvest formulae in the Nearshore Plan. The State would determine allocations or fishery set-asides, subregion catch limits, and all other management measures affecting the catch of nearshore rockfish, kelp greenling and cabezon in State waters, and by State registered vessels. The State would be responsible for closing the fisheries upon attainment of individual or total area catch limits and allocations. Regulations of fisheries in Federal waters would be accomplished by either: 1) continuing to set vessel trip limits that only apply to Federal waters (fish must be landed outside of California) or 2) asking NMFS to harmonize its regulations with the State. Under both of the following options, it is understood that a portion of the OY for minor nearshore rockfish north of Cape Mendocino would be assigned to the State.

Options for strategy (C)

C.1. Defer management authority for cabezon, kelp greenling, and all 14 minor nearshore rockfish stocks listed in the Federal Groundfish Plan from the Council to California (Table 1).

C.2. Defer management authority for only those nine minor nearshore rockfish stocks harvested almost exclusively within California's jurisdictional waters and adjacent EEZ waters from the Council to California (Figure 1, Tables 1 and 2).

Strategy (D) - Delegation of Management Authority (long term approach)

This strategy is similar to strategy (C)-Deferral of Management Authority. The major difference is that California would be able to enforce its regulations on all U.S. fishing vessels while fishing in the EEZ adjacent

to State waters. This action would require a three-quarters majority vote by the Council members for approval and an amendment to the Federal Groundfish Plan (MSFCMA section 306 (a)(3)(B)). The amendment could also specify a process whereby the State reports the consistency of its regulations to the Council relative to the Federal Groundfish Plan. Under both of the following options, a portion of the OY for minor nearshore rockfish north of Cape Mendocino would be assigned to California.

Options for Strategy (D)

D.1. Delegate management authority for cabezon, kelp greenling, and all 14 minor nearshore rockfish stocks listed in the Federal Groundfish Plan from the Council to California (Table 1).

D.2. Delegate management authority for only those nine minor nearshore rockfish stocks harvested almost exclusively within California's jurisdictional waters and adjacent EEZ waters from the Council to California (Figure 1, Tables 1 and 2).

Planning and Procedure Needs for a Federal Groundfish Amendment

Composition of Proposed Plan Development Team:

To be determined.

Proposed Advisory Panel Composition (5 members):

GAP (2): one California LE commercial member and one California recreational member (CPFV).

California Nearshore Advisory Panel (3): one OA member, one recreational (non-CPFV) member, and one at-large member.

Plan Amendment Support:

CDFG: preparation of all Council and Federal documents including meeting records, meeting room arrangements in California, and per diem and travel support for CDFG Team members.

NMFS: per diem and travel support for NMFS staff.

PFMC: technical staff assistance including meeting notices, per diem and travel support for GAP and staff members, and document copying and distribution.

Federal Groundfish Plan Amendment Schedule

June 2002: the Council will hold a scoping session to receive input on the Transfer of Authority Amendment from advisory panels and public.

September 2002: the Council will finalize the scoping session, followed by a decision to proceed with amendment to Federal Groundfish Plan.

November 2002: working on draft Federal Groundfish Plan amendment.

March 2003: Council receives input from the advisory groups and schedules public hearings.

May 2003: public hearings on draft plan amendment.

June 2003: the Council will take final action on transfer of authority amendment.

July 2003: adopted plan amendment is sent to the NMFS for review and adoption by the Secretary of Commerce.

January 2004: plan amendment is completed and State takes over management of target species.

Responses to Questions Received from the Groundfish Advisory Panel on April 9, 2002

Question (Q)1. Will the Council retain control over setting the OYs for the nearshore fishery if the State receives management authority for some or all the stocks? If so, what method will the Council use to determine the OY for each management region within the Councils jurisdiction?

Response (R)1. In general, no matter what course of action is adopted, a transition period will be necessary before the adopted action is fully implemented. If deletion is selected as the preferred option, all or some of the stocks under consideration for management authority would be removed from the Federal Groundfish Plan, which would mean no Council or Federal government involvement. However, if deferral or delegation is adopted, the Council could continue to set the OYs, and the State could assume the responsibility for fishery allocations, subregion catch limits and management measures needed to stay within those limits. During the transition period, the State and the Council would work together to equitably solve the issue of transboundary stocks in the area north of Cape Mendocino.

Q2. What if a species of fish is deleted from the Federal Groundfish Plan and added to the State's Nearshore Plan, will the Council review the States management goals and objectives to ensure the State is adhering to its management plan?

R2. If a species were deleted from the Federal Groundfish Plan there would no longer be any Council or Federal government involvement in the management of that species. However, if an FMP defers or delegates management authority to the State for some or all of the 16 nearshore groundfish stocks, it would have to adopt some form of review process to ensure State regulations are consistent with the Federal Groundfish Plan, the MSFCMA, and other applicable Federal laws. Additionally, there could be a process by which constituents may appeal a State regulation they feel is incompatible with the FMP through the Council.

Q3. What if the Council closes the open access (OA) fishery and issues a permit based on participation since 1994, and the State also issues a nearshore permit but with different requirements, what will the State do with those fishermen who might fit one requirement but not another?

R3. Both California and the Council are considering limited entry (LE) programs affecting OA groundfish fisheries. The scope and extent of the two programs, as currently being discussed, are expected to overlap with regard to some or all minor nearshore rockfish. Discussions have begun with regard to the need to coordinate the two programs to avoid conflicting qualification criteria and permit application process for species of mutual concern. This potential conflict could be avoided by assigning, through the Plan Amendment process, specific nearshore fish stocks in specific areas off California to the State management process, including the State's LE program.

Q4. Will those fishermen with an A-permit, and who currently have an allocation of the minor nearshore groundfish under the Council management scheme but have not made landings of nearshore groundfish receive a California restricted access permit?

R4. Most of the fish in question occur in State waters and the State retains management authority in those waters. If the Commission opts to disregard A-permit status as a sole qualification criterion for a State program, the permit holder will have the option of appealing the decision to the Commission or the NMFS. This is a matter should be taken up early in the Commission process. Currently, a restricted access Nearshore Finfish Permit is required by the State for landing six species of shallow-dwelling nearshore rockfish, which effectively limits participation by any A-permit holders who did not already qualify for the existing State Nearshore Finfish Permit. A legal opinion from the NMFS might be helpful in this regard.

Q5. Will California submit its Nearshore Plan to the Council for approval? If so, will the Council be able to change it in part, or will the Council have only a yes or no option?

R5. As part of the scoping process, the State will submit its Nearshore Plan to the Council and the NMFS for

review and comment. The State will review any comments received from the Council and NMFS. Also, a formal 45-day comment period for the draft Nearshore Plan began May 9, 2002, and any suggestions for revision by the Council or NMFS could be made as part of that California Environmental Quality Act process. However, the Commission will continue to receive comments up to the Nearshore Plan's adoption hearing set for August 30th, 2002, in Oakland.

Q6. What will happen to the LE OY for nearshore groundfish stocks if California receives management for them?

R6. See Answer R4. State management is expected to provide for nearshore rockfish harvest guidelines off California that are the same or similar to current levels. The Nearshore Plan does not currently recognize a distinct set-aside (allocation) of fish for A-permit holders. This is a matter that should be taken up during the comment period on the draft Nearshore Plan.

Q7. Who will conduct stock assessments for nearshore groundfish stocks, if NMFS is not involved in the management of these fish?

R7. Under deferral and delegation, the species would continue to appear in the Council Groundfish Plan; hence, the NMFS would presumably have a justification to work on them. In addition, the CDFG has taken the lead in organizing a cooperative sampling program for the nearshore called CRANE - Cooperative Research and Assessment of Nearshore Ecosystems. The CRANE program will eventually provide important information for assessment and management of nearshore finfish, including rockfish.

Q8. How will the Council handle the commercial OY and the recreational set aside for those seven transboundary stocks?

R8. If the State receives management authority for those seven transboundary stocks, it will develop total allowable catch limits and allocations within subregions of the State based on those guidelines described in the Nearshore Plan. South of Cape Mendocino, *Sebastes* have traditionally been managed separately by the Council, and State management in that area would not affect transboundary stocks. North of Cape Mendocino, it would be necessary for the State to coordinate with the Council to ensure that an equitable portion of the northern nearshore rockfish OY was made available for California fisheries.

Q9. What are the preferred management action(s) and preferred option(s) of the State?

R9. The preferred approach to transfer of authority would involve two distinct steps. Initially (as an interim approach) the State would seek deferral of management authority for all sixteen nearshore groundfish stocks listed in the Nearshore Plan. Eventually, it would be appropriate for the State to seek delegation of authority, but only after the process of implementing the Nearshore Plan has progressed and framework provisions in the Nearshore Plan have been used to develop a comprehensive management program. Delegation would be contingent upon the State establishing autonomous geographic management regions. For each region, it will be necessary to determine a TAC for each species or species group, and specific allocation of those TACs between recreational and commercial sectors. At that time, delegation would become the preferred option. As part of the preferred option, the State would like to keep the NMFS actively involved with ongoing research, stock assessments, and data collection of nearshore groundfish.

Comments Expressed by the Groundfish Advisory Panel on April 9, 2002

Comment (C)1. California's request for transfer of management authority for nearshore groundfish stocks is moving too quickly through the Council. The GAP does not have the time to review this issue and all the other management issues before it including: a review of the Nearshore Plan, restricted access, and marine protected areas.

Response (R)1. We appreciate these concerns. California has major challenges with regard to nearshore fish stocks and the State is in a much better position than the Council to deal with them. The Council amendment process can take a year or longer to complete: thus time is critical in terms of relieving the Council of California's issues with regard to management of its nearshore fish stocks.

C2. The GAP would like to review the final adopted version of the Nearshore Plan before they make any statements regarding the transfer of management authority to California.

R2. The Nearshore Plan is expected to be finalized well before the Transfer of Authority issue has been decided.

C3. Some GAP members expressed concern that the Nearshore Plan would not protect their current rights under the Council system to fish those nearshore groundfish stocks currently listed in the Federal Groundfish Plan.

R3. This should be taken up during the public comment period on the draft Nearshore Plan.

C4. The Fish and Game Commission has no vested interest in protecting California's nearshore commercial fishery.

R4. Not true. Half of the Commission members are business people dependent upon private enterprise for a living. The Commission has been charged by the Legislature under the MLMA to equitable manage the nearshore fishery, which included the commercial fishery. We expect the Final Nearshore Plan and Implementing Regulations to reflect a balance in fishing opportunity for the two sectors.

C5. A concern was expressed that the Commission is leaning toward a specific management option in the Nearshore Plan that would eliminate all commercial fishing within the nearshore management zone, also known as the Washington State option.

R5. Not true. There is a "Washington State" option, which bans nearshore commercial fishing. However, it is still an option and we are not aware of a preference for that or any other option. A final decision on the options is expected at the Commission's adoption hearing set for August 30th, 2002, in Oakland.

C6. Some individuals expressed no support for the delegation of management authority.

C7. Some individuals would like to see the State manage only kelp greenling and cabezon.

R7. This is status quo.

Table 1. Nearshore groundfish stocks that are currently managed by the Council which are also listed in California's Nearshore Plan.

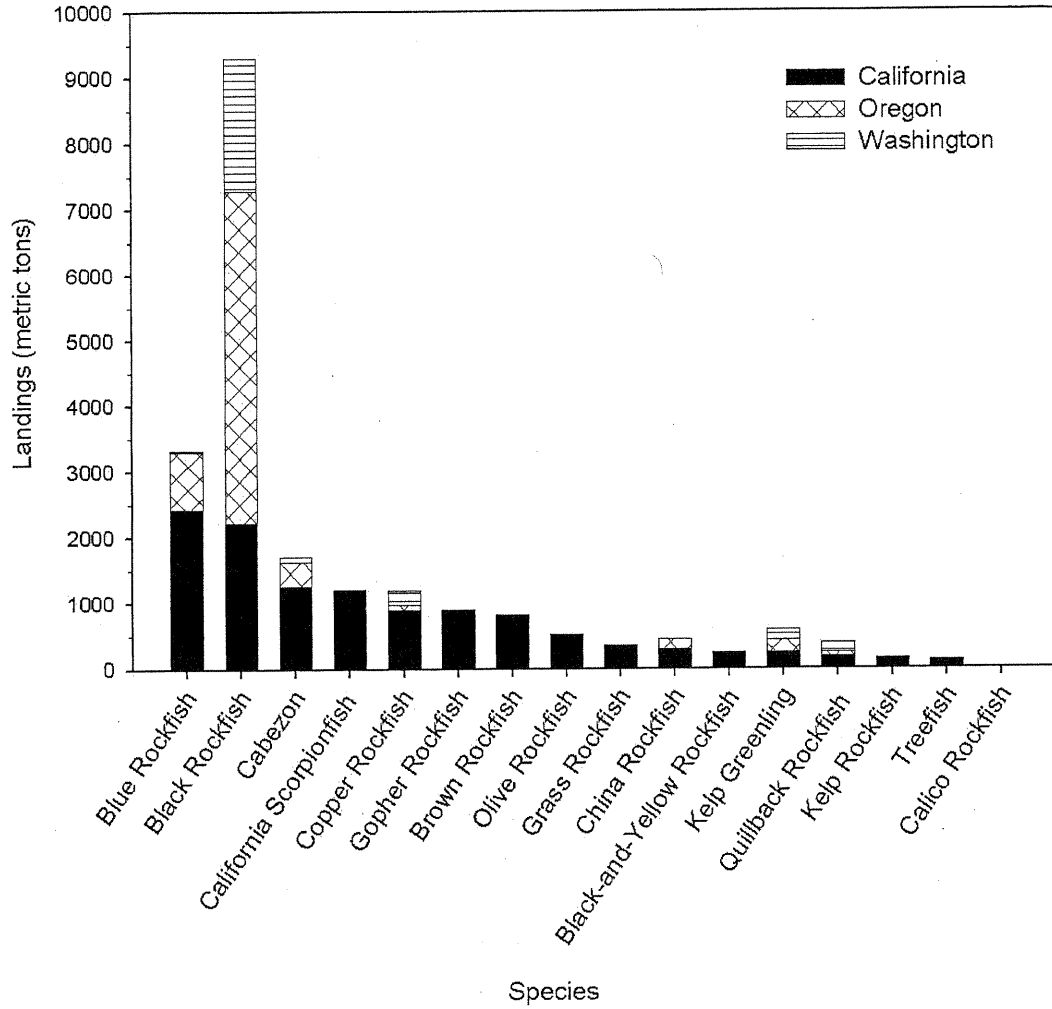
Minor Nearshore Rockfish (Actively Managed)		Other Nearshore Groundfish (Monitored)
Black Rockfish, <i>Sebastes melanops</i>	Copper Rockfish, <i>Sebastes caurinus</i>	Cabazon, <i>Scorpaenichthys marmoratus</i>
Black-and-Yellow Rockfish, <i>Sebastes chrysomelas</i>	Grass Rockfish, <i>Sebastes rastrelliger</i>	Kelp Greenling, <i>Hexagrammos decagrammus</i>
Blue Rockfish, <i>Sebastes mystinus</i>	Gopher Rockfish, <i>Sebastes carnatus</i>	
Brown Rockfish, <i>Sebastes auriculatus</i>	Kelp Rockfish, <i>Sebastes atrovirens</i>	
Calico Rockfish, <i>Sebastes dallii</i>	Olive Rockfish, <i>Sebastes serranoides</i>	
California Scorpionfish, <i>Scorpaena guttata</i>	Treefish, <i>Sebastes serriceps</i>	
China Rockfish, <i>Sebastes nebulosus</i>	Quillback Rockfish, <i>Sebastes maliger</i>	

Table 2. Combined commercial and recreational landings (metric tons) for 16 nearshore groundfish stocks for California, Oregon, and Washington, 1993-2000.

Minor Nearshore	California	Oregon	Washington	Total
Black Rockfish	2,220	5,062	2,009	9,291
Black-and-Yellow Rockfish	238	0	0	238
Blue Rockfish	2,426	878	17	3,320
Brown Rockfish	814	1	6	820
Calico Rockfish	4	0	0	4
California Scorpionfish	1,205	0	0	1,205
China Rockfish	286	151	11	448
Copper Rockfish	899	78	218	1,194
Gopher Rockfish	894	0	0	894
Grass Rockfish	353	4	0	358
Kelp Rockfish	150	0	0	150
Olive Rockfish	523	0	0	523
Quillback Rockfish	183	62	130	375
Treefish	113	0	0	113
Other Minor Nearshore				
Cabazon	1,261	632	82	1,705
Kelp Greenling	235	194	162	592
Total	11,804	6,792	2,635	21,230

Data sources: PacFin and RecFin (all modes)
 Generic PacFin landing groups were not computed to include the designations other rockfish and nearshore rockfish.

Figure 1. Combined commercial and recreational landings (metric tons) for 16 nearshore groundfish stocks for California, Oregon, and Washington, 1993-2000.



note: four metric tons of calico rockfish was landed in California.