

PRELIMINARY
GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM (GMT) REPORT ON
2005-06 GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Based on the range of ABCs and OYs that the Council adopted, the GMT developed and discussed management measures for the 2005-06 commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries with the Groundfish Advisory Panel (GAP), and recommends the following:

CREATION OF NEW MANAGEMENT LINES

The GMT recommends that a new depth management line be created for the area south of 42° N. latitude (OR/CA border) at 40 fms.

CATCH SHARING AND HARVEST GUIDELINES

Based on the guidance provided by the Council and contained in the Allocation Committee report, the GMT has the following recommendations:

Black Rockfish Sharing Between Oregon and California

As in 2004, the GMT recommends carrying forward the black rockfish catch sharing recommendation of 58% to Oregon and 42% to California within the southern OY, and specifying those values as harvest guidelines in the federal regulations for the respective states. It is our understanding that the states of California and Oregon have factored in precautionary approaches in managing to these black rockfish targets.

Harvest Guidelines for Canary Rockfish

The GMT recommends that the Council set separate harvest guidelines for canary rockfish for the recreational fisheries, by state, which would be divided at the state borders (42° N latitude between CA and OR and at 46°16' N latitude between OR and WA). The understanding would be for the states to manage their respective recreational fisheries to stay within those harvest guidelines specified. The management response expected to be taken when the state recreational canary harvest guideline is projected to be exceeded is described under the recreational fisheries section of this report.

Harvest Guidelines for Lingcod

The GMT recommends that the Council set separate harvest guidelines for lingcod for the state recreational fisheries for 2005-06, by dividing the harvest guidelines into North (OR & WA) and South (CA) areas. These harvest guidelines would be divided at the CA and OR border. The understanding would be for the states to manage their respective recreational fisheries to stay within those harvest guidelines specified.

AREA-SPECIFIC MANAGEMENT MEASURES (i.e., "hotspots")

The GMT believes that more refined area-specific management should be considered for 2005-2006. Information collected through the federal observer program, state-sponsored EFPs, and data collected through other fishery dependent and independent sources continue to further define the locations of both target species and species of concern. Focusing fisheries in areas of high abundance of target species with relatively lower incidence of overfished species may provide both better fishing opportunity as well as conservation benefits than coordinates approximating broad depth strata. Additionally, the implementation of VMS provides us with a tool to accurately manage where fishing occurs.

The GMT plans to include a qualitative discussion of the use of "hotspots" for management in the 2005-06 Specifications Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). This analysis would include current descriptions of "hotspots," such as the Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area in Washington and the Cordell Banks and Cowcod Conservation Area in California. The potential use of "hotspots" could also be considered as inseason measures during the 2005 and 2006 fishing periods. One inseason implementation of "hotspots" could include closing areas of higher widow rockfish encounters in the shoreside whiting fishery.

COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The GMT recommends that the commercial trawl trip limits described in Attachment 1 be approved for review. The GMT also recommends status quo trip limits and management measures for the limited entry fixed gear and open access fisheries coastwide for 2005-06 (with the exception of Oregon nearshore management).

Conversion of Exempted Fishing Provisions into Federal Regulations

During its meetings in September and October 2003, and in February 2004, the GMT discussed the conversion of fisheries conducted under past exempted fishing permits (EFPs) into federal regulations that would apply fleetwide. The GMT focused its discussion primarily on the former Oregon Selective Flatfish Trawl EFP and the current Washington Arrowtooth Flounder Trawl EFP. The GMT recommends that the provisions and allowances provided for under these EFPs be adopted in federal regulations for the 2005-06 management period. The GMT has received presentations and written reports on the results from both of these EFPs and, because the data demonstrate that use of these gear configurations result in lower bycatch of overfished rockfish (particularly canary), the GMT believes these data should be used for management purposes.

The application of the new EFP bycatch rates, which are significantly lower in some cases than what is currently used in the bycatch model, will likely result in allowing higher trip limits for targeted flatfish species. The Oregon Selective Flatfish Trawl EFP results rely heavily on the use of the prescribed selective flatfish trawl gear used both in research activities and by EFP participants. The Washington Arrowtooth Flounder EFP also experimented with rockfish excluder devices with demonstrated success. Both of these EFPs allowed fishing in the trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA) using bycatch caps for overfished rockfish, 100% observer coverage, and mandatory rockfish retention as additional tools to ensure that the rockfish bycatch was measured and accounted for. The GMT recommends that, if fishing with these selective gears and/or excluders were provided for within the RCA, the Council adopt measures similar to the EFP provisions for bycatch caps, observer coverage and rockfish retention.

If fishing were confined to the area outside the RCA (shoreward and/or seaward), then the GMT does not recommend additional observer coverage above what is provided by the NMFS West Coast Groundfish Observer Program. The GMT believes that monitoring of bycatch caps is not accomplishable without 100% observer coverage and therefore should also not apply while fishing outside the RCA. Mandatory rockfish retention could still be required, however, monitoring of rockfish retention would be limited. The GMT believes that fishing outside the RCA may work for the Selective Flatfish Trawl as some flatfish are available nearshore, however, this option is likely not feasible for targeted arrowtooth flounder fishing which occurs in deeper waters. The GMT also notes that providing a Selective Flatfish Trawl and an Arrowtooth Trawl fishery will require additional gear strata to be added to the NMFS Observer Program data analysis.

The GMT proposes that the shallow management line for the trawl RCA be moved seaward in 2005 and 2006 to 100 fms north of 40°10'. The only gears that would be permitted shoreward of the 100-fm boundary would be the Selective Flatfish Trawl and the Arrowtooth Trawl (i.e., small footrope trawl as currently defined would not be allowed shoreward of the RCA). The GMT recommends maintaining differential trip limits (principally for DTS species) between Selective Flatfish Trawl and other trawl gear because canary rockfish impact modeling suggests this is needed to allow fishing with the Selective Flatfish Trawl out to depths where flatfish stocks are most abundant (100 fathoms in some periods). Further, fishers using the Arrowtooth Trawl could access the trawl RCA provided that the provisions of the Arrowtooth Trawl proposal are met (including mandatory observer coverage, bycatch caps, and rockfish retention). A full detailed description of the Arrowtooth Trawl proposal is captured in Exhibit C.10.a., Attachment 2.

The California Selective Flatfish EFP was conducted in 2003 and is planned for 2004; pending review of the results of the data collected, the GMT recommends that consideration be given to apply the Selective Flatfish Trawl provisions off California south of 40°10' inseason in 2005 or 2006.

Oregon DTS EFP Results

Oregon's Trawl Discard Reduction EFP for the DTS fishery is being conducted in 2004. Pending review of the results of the data collected, the GMT recommends that consideration be given to the potential for converting this EFP into regulation inseason for 2006.

OREGON NEARSHORE MANAGEMENT

During 2005-06, the potential exists for major increases in nearshore commercial lingcod harvest, primarily with hook and line gear. Excessive lingcod harvest in this area could result in localized reef depletions, undesirable sport and commercial fishery conflicts, and undesirable bycatch impacts. Allowing too much harvest too quickly might also jeopardize the currently healthy stock status in the northern portion of the stock. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife proposes the use of open access trip limits, differential lingcod size limits, or both, to limit increases in commercial lingcod harvest in nearshore rocky areas. In addition, ODFW will continue with the nearshore management strategies previously established for black rockfish, blue rockfish, other nearshore rockfish, cabezon and greenling for 2005 and 2006.

CALIFORNIA NEARSHORE MANAGEMENT

To simplify nearshore management and provide for a more stable fishery in 2005, it may be worthwhile to consider combining components of the shallow nearshore, deeper nearshore and CA scorpionfish complexes into a single nearshore rockfish complex. However, certain key species, such as black rockfish or black/blue rockfish may be considered for separate management. This would allow the nearshore fisheries to be managed on a finer geographic scale without creating an excessive number of harvest guidelines to track and manage.

Nearshore recreational fisheries in California have proved difficult to forecast in recent years, resulting in emergency actions by both state and federal jurisdictions. This has created a large workload for staff and has resulted in considerable confusion among the angling public. Inseason recreational management changes are difficult to convey to the public, resulting in low compliance with the modified regulations. Consequently, it may be advantageous to consider a season where the last 2 to 4 months of the year are closed. This could create a "buffer" against unexpectedly high inseason catches, provided that the open season was constructed so that the entire OY or HG was not expected to be taken within the proposed season. In this approach, if the fishery behaved as anticipated and did not exceed expected catches, then an in-season action would be taken to open the year-end months. This helps eliminate the problem with non-compliance in regard to inseason closures and other actions, and reduces staff workload compared to a closure.

RECREATIONAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

As in 2004, the GMT believes that recreational fisheries measures for 2005 and 2006 should be intended to reduce take of overfished species, primarily bocaccio in the southern area, yelloweye rockfish in the northern area, and canary rockfish coastwide. Following advice received from the Council, the GMT recommends prohibiting retention of both canary and yelloweye rockfish. This prohibition is intended to discourage any targeting by recreational fisheries to reduce the potential of additional targeted catch of those species beyond true unavoidable catch, some of which would be expected to survive if encountered in shallow water. These prohibitions are recommended even in light of the fact that they result in creating some limited discard. This unavoidable discard mortality should be weighed against the benefit of removing incentives to target these species. The prohibitions are recommended to address the low and uncertain stock status of those species, the uncertainty in our ability to track actual removals in all fisheries and the disproportionate effects of recreational removals on rebuilding trajectories. Retention prohibitions for cowcod would also continue in 2005 and 2006.

Specific state recreational management measures include:

Washington

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife is proposing status quo regulations for its recreational fisheries in 2005 and 2006. These regulations are:

- 15 aggregate bottomfish bag limit
- 10 rockfish sublimit with no retention of canary or yelloweye rockfish

- 2 lingcod sublimit, with a minimum size limit of 24" and a status quo season
- Continuation of "C-Shaped" Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area off North Coast

If the harvest guidelines specified for Washington are projected to be exceeded, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife would take action inseason to close all or portions of the recreational fishery deeper than 30 fms.

Oregon

The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife is proposing status quo regulations for its recreational fisheries in 2005 and 2006. These regulations are:

Status quo season: Open all year at all-depths except closed outside of the 40-fathom curve from June 1 through September 30. Pacific halibut will be open at all-depths during authorized seasons. Possession of groundfish prohibited in waters deeper than the 40-fathom curve during the June through September offshore closure period.

If canary rockfish or yelloweye rockfish harvest guidelines are projected to be attained inseason, the fishery will close to inside the 30-fathom line to reduce impacts on these species.

Daily Bag Limit: 10 marine fish including rockfish, greenling, cabezon, Pacific halibut and other species, not including salmon species, lingcod, perch species, sturgeon, sand dabs, striped bass, tuna, and bait fish (herring, smelt anchovies and sardines). No retention of yelloweye rockfish and canary rockfish.

- * Two lingcod daily bag limit

Minimum Length Limits:

- * Lingcod: 24-inches
- * Cabezon: 16-inches
- * Greenling species: 10-inches

Potential Inseason Changes: The effect of changes in the structuring of the recreational fishery for the 2004 fishery (offshore closures, harvest guidelines, etc.) will not be known at the time of adopting 2005-06 management measures. The following are suggested management measures that could be implemented inseason if the 2005 (or 2006) fishery does not proceed as expected.

1. Reduce the period of closure periods outside of 40-fathoms if duration of total season is reduced from 12 months due to management of nearshore species. Impacts not to exceed harvest guidelines on overfished species.
2. Implement gear restrictions and/or release techniques to reduce the impact of overfished rockfish species if successful techniques are developed, researched, reviewed, and accepted. Impacts not to exceed harvest guidelines on overfished species.
3. If information is available, move from large offshore RCA closures to closing hot spots of

known canary rockfish and yelloweye concentrations OR open cold spots of areas known to have no or low concentrations of canary rockfish and yelloweye rockfish. Impacts not to exceed harvest guidelines on overfished species.

California

The California Department of Fish and Game is proposing options for the recreational structure for 2005-06 in relation to concerns for staying within harvest targets or harvest guidelines (HGs), particularly for species under rebuilding plans. This includes continued non-retention of canary and yelloweye rockfish statewide. In addition, the CDFG is considering the following:

- Manage recreational fisheries through a regional management approach to address specific management and fishery needs in each of three Rockfish and Lingcod Management Areas (RLMAs) in the north (42° to 40°10'), central (40°10' to Pt. Conception), and South (Pt. Conception to Mexico border).
- Recombine the nearshore species groups of shallow NS, deeper NS, and California scorpionfish south of 40° 10' as follows:
 - o Central RLMA: Black + blue RF; Other minor NS RF
 - o Southern RLMA: Shallow + deeper NS RF, CA scorpionfish
- Designate recreational HGs for the nearshore species above for each of the three state management areas (may not be implemented until 2006)
- Consider managing on state-level cabezon and greenlings under one OY
- Lingcod: Consider establishing state harvest targets for the three state management areas within the CA lingcod HG
- Use conservative approach in constructing management options
- Build around a primary fishing season for each management area with more conservative regulations prior to and after the primary season
- Consider changes to lingcod size limit and remain with one fish bag limit

GMT Recommendations

1. Approve the GMT recommended recreational harvest guidelines for canary rockfish, black rockfish, and lingcod, and the boundaries for the regions.
2. Approve the GMT-proposed commercial management measure alternatives for public review.
3. Approve the alternatives to convert the Selective Flatfish Trawl and the Arrowtooth Trawl EFPs into federal regulations for public review.
4. Include an alternative that moves the shallow trawl RCA boundary to 100 fms north of 40°10', with the Selective Flatfish Trawl and the Arrowtooth Trawl as the only gears that are allowed shoreward of the RCA.
5. Approve the inclusion of the concept of "hotspot" area management as an alternative for possible inseason action for public review.
6. Approve the proposed state recreational management measure alternatives for public review.

7. Approve the proposed Oregon and California Nearshore management approaches for public review.
8. Identify Council-preferred management measures to help focus the analyses in the EIS.

Attachment 1, Table 1.--2005 trawl limits, regular trawl bycatch rates, High OYs

	bimo	inline	outline	Sablefish	Longspine	Shortspine	Dover	Arrowtooth	Petrals	Other flatfish	Slope rockfish
N. of 40°10'	1	75	150	11,000	15,000	3,600	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	8,000
	2	60	150	11,000	15,000	3,600	63,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	3	60	150	20,000	23,000	5,000	40,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	4	75	150	20,000	23,000	5,000	40,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	5	75	150	20,000	23,000	5,000	40,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	6	75	150	11,000	15,000	3,600	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	100,000
small footrope				2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	4,000	10,000	30,000	
				2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	4,000	10,000	30,000	
				10,000	1,000	3,000	27,000	11,000	30,000	80,000	
				10,000	1,000	3,000	27,000	11,000	30,000	80,000	
				10,000	1,000	3,000	27,000	11,000	30,000	80,000	
				5,000	1,000	1,000	18,000	8,000	20,000	70,000	
38°-40°10'	1	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	40,000
	2	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	10,000	20,000	100,000	40,000
	3	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	4	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	5	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	6	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	No limit	No limit	120,000	40,000
S. of 38°	1	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	40,000
	2	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	10,000	20,000	100,000	40,000
	3	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	4	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	5	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	6	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	No limit	No limit	120,000	40,000
Total catch	N. of 40°10'			2,884	590	626	5,128	1,724	2,155	3,768	441
	38°-40°10'			418	169	170	1,409	200	210	1,910	343
	S. of 38°			293	116	112	775	12	26	216	57
	Total			3,596	875	908	7,312	1,936	2,392	5,893	841
Landed catch	N. of 40°10'			1,948	483	375	4,562	960	2,065	2,661	203
	38°-40°10'			262	145	118	1,041	7	203	1,421	284
	S. of 38°			209	101	78	641	1	26	152	48
	Total			2,419	729	571	6,244	967	2,294	4,234	536

	Lingcod	Canary	POP	Widow	Darkblotched	Yelloweye	Bocaccio	Cowcod
Bycatch								
	N. of 40°10'	71	10	98	3	0	0	0
	S. of 40°10'	36	1	0	0	0	16	0
Total	106	10	98	79	3	0	51	0

Attachment 1, Table 2.--2005 trawl limits, regular trawl bycatch rates, High OYs

	bimo	inline	outline	Sablefish	Longspine	Shortspine	Dover	Arrowtooth	Petrals	Other flatfish	Slope rockfish
N. of 40°10'	1	75	150	11,000	15,000	3,600	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	8,000
	2	60	150	11,000	15,000	3,600	63,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	3	60	150	20,000	23,000	5,000	40,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	4	75	150	20,000	23,000	5,000	40,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	5	75	150	20,000	23,000	5,000	40,000	150,000	100,000	100,000	8,000
	6	75	150	11,000	15,000	3,600	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	100,000
small footrope				2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	4,000	10,000	30,000	
				2,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	4,000	10,000	30,000	
				10,000	1,000	3,000	27,000	11,000	30,000	80,000	
				10,000	1,000	3,000	27,000	11,000	30,000	80,000	
				10,000	1,000	3,000	27,000	11,000	30,000	80,000	
				5,000	1,000	1,000	18,000	8,000	20,000	70,000	
38°-40°10'	1	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	40,000
	2	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	10,000	20,000	100,000	40,000
	3	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	4	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	5	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	6	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	No limit	No limit	120,000	40,000
S. of 38°	1	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	No limit	No limit	100,000	40,000
	2	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	63,000	10,000	20,000	100,000	40,000
	3	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	4	100	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	5	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	10,000	20,000	120,000	40,000
	6	75	150	15,500	19,000	4,300	46,000	No limit	No limit	120,000	40,000
Total catch	N. of 40°10'			2,884	590	626	5,128	1,724	2,155	3,768	441
	38°-40°10'			418	169	170	1,409	200	210	1,910	343
	S. of 38°			293	116	112	775	12	26	216	57
	Total			3,596	875	908	7,312	1,936	2,392	5,893	841
Landed catch	N. of 40°10'			1,948	483	375	4,562	960	2,065	2,661	203
	38°-40°10'			262	145	118	1,041	7	203	1,421	284
	S. of 38°			209	101	78	641	1	26	152	48
	Total			2,419	729	571	6,244	967	2,294	4,234	536
Bycatch	Lingcod										
	Canary										
	POP										
	Widow										
Bycatch	Lingcod			71	10	98	65	3	0	0	0
	Canary			36	1	0	13	0	0	16	0
	POP			106	10	98	79	3	0	51	0
	Widow										

Attachment 1, Table 3.--2005 trawl limits, selective trawl bycatch rates, Low OYs

Estimated Mortality by Species under the low option

Species	North		South		Total
	North	South	North	South	
Rebuilding Species					
Lingcod	45.9	25.9	71.8		
Canary	5.8	0.5	6.3		
POP	90.6	0.0	90.6		
Darkblotched	65.3	10.9	76.1		
Widow	2.2	0.1	2.3		
Bocaccio	0.0	13.6	13.6		
Y'eye	0.1	0.1	0.2		
Cowcod	0.0	0.4	0.4		
Target Species					
Sablefish	2,000	613	2,613		
Longspine	608	297	904		
Shortspine	632	277	909		
Dover	5,054	2,091	7,145		
Arrowth	1,336	210	1,546		
Petrals	2,289	261	2,550		
Othr Flat	2,199	1,225	3,423		
Slope Rock	102	178	280		

Bi-Monthly Limits and RCA Boundaries Under the Low Flatfish Option

SUBAREA	BIMO	INLINE OUTLINE						Bi-Monthly Limits and RCA Boundaries Under the Low Flatfish Option					
		Sablefish	Longspine	Shortspine	Dover	Othr Flat	Petrals	Arrowtooth	Slope Rock				
N. 40o10	1	75	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	62,000	61,000	No Limit	100,000	100,000	4,000	
	2	100	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	62,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	4,000	
	3	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	35,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	4,000	
	4	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	35,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	4,000	
	5	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	35,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	4,000	
	6	75	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	62,000	61,000	No Limit	100,000	100,000	4,000	
Northern Small Footrope Limit	1	75	150	2,500	2,800	1,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	2,500			
	2	100	150	2,500	2,800	1,000	15,000	30,000	25,000	3,000			
	3	100	150	2,500	2,800	1,000	15,000	30,000	25,000	3,000			
	4	100	150	2,500	2,800	1,000	15,000	30,000	25,000	3,000			
	5	100	150	2,500	2,800	1,000	15,000	30,000	25,000	3,000			
	6	75	150	2,500	2,800	1,000	15,000	15,000	12,000	2,500			
38 - 40o10	1	75	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	49,000	61,000	No Limit	100,000	100,000	40,000	
	2	100	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	3	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	4	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	5	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	6	75	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	49,000	61,000	No Limit	100,000	100,000	40,000	
S. 38	1	75	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	49,000	61,000	No Limit	100,000	100,000	40,000	
	2	100	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	3	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	4	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	5	100	150	16,000	23,000	5,000	49,000	61,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	40,000	
	6	75	150	6,500	14,000	3,200	49,000	61,000	No Limit	100,000	100,000	40,000	

Attachment 1, Table 4.--2005 trawl limits, selective trawl bycatch rates, High OYs

Estimated Mortality by Species under the High option

Species	North		South		Total
	North	South	North	South	
Rebuilding Species					
Lingcod	73.7	34.5	108.2		
Canary	9.0	0.7	9.7		
POP	99.4	0.0	99.5		
Darkblotched	76.1	12.0	88.0		
Widow	2.6	0.1	2.7		
Bocaccio	0.0	17.9	17.9		
Yeye	0.2	0.1	0.4		
Cowcod	0.0	0.5	0.5		
Target Species					
Sablefish	2,537	771	3,308		
Longspine	601	297	898		
Shortspine	644	289	932		
Dover	5,032	2,091	7,124		
Arrowth	1,655	210	1,865		
Petrals	2,413	261	2,674		
Othr Flat	4,172	1,910	6,082		
Slope Rock	102	178	280		

Bi-Monthly Limits and RCA Boundaries Under the High Flatfish Option

SUBAREA	BIMO	INLINE OUTLINE		Sablefish	Longspine	Shortspine	Dover	Othr Flat	Petrals	Arrowtooth	Slope Rock
		North	South								
N. 40o10	1	75	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	62,000	100,000	No Limit	No Limit	4,000
	2	100	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	62,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	4,000
	3	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	35,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	4,000
	4	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	35,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	4,000
	5	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	35,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	4,000
	6	75	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	62,000	100,000	No Limit	No Limit	4,000
Northern Small Footrope Limit	1	75	150	3,700	3,000	1,000	15,000	50,000	20,000	5,000	
	2	100	150	3,700	3,000	1,000	15,000	55,000	35,000	6,000	
	3	100	150	3,700	3,000	1,000	15,000	70,000	35,000	8,000	
	4	100	150	3,700	3,000	1,000	15,000	70,000	35,000	8,000	
	5	100	150	3,700	3,000	1,000	15,000	70,000	35,000	8,000	
	6	75	150	3,700	3,000	1,000	15,000	50,000	20,000	7,000	
38 - 40o10	1	75	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	49,000	100,000	No Limit	No Limit	40,000
	2	100	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	3	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	4	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	5	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	6	75	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	49,000	100,000	No Limit	No Limit	40,000
S. 38	1	75	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	49,000	100,000	No Limit	No Limit	40,000
	2	100	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	3	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	4	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	5	100	150	19,500	23,000	5,000	49,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	40,000
	6	75	150	9,200	14,000	3,500	49,000	100,000	No Limit	No Limit	40,000

California 2005-2006 Management Options

Northern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area (NRLMA)

Commercial and Recreational

Black rockfish - catch sharing % of black rockfish with Oregon (status quo)

Minor Nearshore Rockfish

- Keep current management groups –OR-
- Manage as above plus establish NRLMA recreational harvest guidelines for each of the management groups

Cabezon and Greenlings

- Status quo -OR-
- Manage cabezon and greenlings on a state-level under one OY –OR-
- Manage cabezon and greenlings under one NRLMA OY

Recreational

Lingcod

- Manage as part of the regional recreational HG for CA and coastwide commercial OY –OR-
- Manage as above plus establish a NRLMA recreational harvest guideline

Canary and Yelloweye Rockfish

- Manage as part of the coastwide OY (status quo) -OR-
- Manage as part of the coastwide OY with catch sharing % between CA, OR, & WA

Depth Restrictions

Status Quo

No restrictions

Range from 0-20 fms to 0-60 fms

Seasons

Status Quo

Build to give the most fishing opportunity

Build around a primary fishing season (end of May – early September)

Central Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area (CRLMA)

Commercial and Recreational

Minor Nearshore Rockfish

- Keep current management groups -OR-

- Recombine shallow nearshore rockfish, deeper nearshore rockfish, and CA scorpionfish into two groups: black + blue rockfish and other minor nearshore rockfish –OR-
- Recombine shallow nearshore rockfish, deeper nearshore rockfish, and CA scorpionfish into one group –OR-
- Manage for one of the above plus establish CRLMA recreational harvest guidelines for each of the management groups

Cabezon and Greenlings

- Status quo -OR-
- Manage cabezon and greenlings on a state-level under one OY –OR-
- Manage cabezon and greenlings under one CRLMA OY

Recreational

Lingcod

- Manage as part of the regional recreational HG for CA and coastwide commercial OY –OR-
- Manage as above plus establish a CRLMA recreational harvest guideline

Canary and Yelloweye Rockfish

- Manage as part of the coastwide OY (status quo) -OR-
- Manage as part of the coastwide OY with catch sharing % between CA, OR, & WA

Depth Restrictions

Status Quo

No restrictions

Range from 0-20 fms to 0-60 fms

Seasons

Status Quo

Build to give the most fishing opportunity

Build around a primary fishing season (May – November)

Southern Rockfish and Lingcod Management Area (SRLMA)

Commercial and Recreational

Minor Nearshore Rockfish

- Keep current management groups -OR-
- Recombine shallow nearshore rockfish, deeper nearshore rockfish, and CA scorpionfish into two groups: shallow nearshore + deeper nearshore and California scorpionfish –OR-
- Recombine shallow nearshore rockfish, deeper nearshore rockfish, and CA scorpionfish into one group –OR-

- Manage for one of the above plus establish SRLMA recreational harvest guidelines for each of the management groups

Cabazon and Greenlings

- Status quo -OR-
- Manage cabazon and greenlings on a state-level under one OY -OR-
- Manage cabazon and greenlings under one SRLMA OY

Recreational

Lingcod

- Manage as part of the regional recreational HG for CA and coastwide commercial OY -OR-
- Manage as above plus establish a SRLMA recreational harvest guideline

Canary Rockfish

- Manage as part of the coastwide OY (status quo) -OR-
- Manage as part of the coastwide OY with catch sharing % between CA, OR, & WA

Depth Restrictions

Status Quo

No restrictions

Range from 0-20 fms to 0-60 fms

Seasons

Status Quo

Build to give the most fishing opportunity

Build around a primary fishing season (Nov-Feb: primarily rockfish; Mar-Apr, Nov-Dec: CA Scorpionfish)

Statewide Options

Cabazon

- Status quo OR
- Commercial slot limit
- Consider close during spawning season

Lingcod

- Close during spawning season for lingcod
 - Commercial line gear spawn season closure Nov 1 – May 1 (status quo)
 - Set different recreational spawning season (Nov 1 – Apr 1) OR
 - Align rec/com spawn closure by expanding rec to May 1 or reduce commercial to Apr 1)

Greenlings

- Close during spawning season

Tools - General

Seasons

- Status quo (match recreational and commercial seasons by area)
- Decouple recreational and commercial seasons and depths
- Use conservative approach in constructing season options
 - Build around a primary fishing season for each management area with more conservative regulations prior to and after the primary season

Bag Limits

- Status Quo
- Range: 4-10
- Consider CPFV differential bag limits (e.g. for CPFVs)