

GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM (GMT) REPORT
ON CONSIDERATION OF INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS FOR 2007 AND 2008
FISHERIES, INCLUDING PACIFIC WHITING FISHERY OPENING DATES

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered the most recent information on the status of ongoing fisheries and provides the following considerations and recommendations for both the 2007 and 2008 seasons.

2007 INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

RECREATIONAL

California

The final California Recreational Fisheries Survey catch estimates through July and the projected catch through the remainder of the year did not increase since September. The projected impacts of canary or yelloweye rockfish in the scorecard did not increase. Therefore, no changes are proposed for the recreational fisheries in California.

Oregon

No changes are proposed for the recreational fisheries in Oregon for the remainder of the year.

Washington

No changes are proposed for the recreational fisheries in Washington for the remainder of the year.

COMMERCIAL

Open Access

Sablefish north of 36° N. Lat.

The GMT received a request to increase the open access sablefish limits north of 36° N. Lat. for December 2007. While this fishery is tracking behind attainment of its sector allocation, yelloweye concerns that were addressed at the September meeting still exist and liberalization of fishing opportunities may increase yelloweye impacts. Since an increase in sablefish opportunities would be expected to increase yelloweye impacts, the GMT does not recommend increasing opportunities for that fishery at this time.

2008 INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

Research Catch Estimates

The GMT reviewed the catch data for the Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) trawl survey to estimate the amounts of overfished rockfish that would be taken in the 2008 NWFSC trawl survey. In 2007, the NWSFC trawl survey caught 3.2 mt of canary; however, in 2006, the catch was 7.2 mt. As a precautionary measure, the GMT included the high estimate of 7.5 mt (7.2 plus additional research) for canary rockfish in the 2008 preseason scorecard. The GMT notes that, given the timing of the survey, preliminary data may be available at the Council's September 2008 meeting. If a lower canary rockfish estimate is used in the scorecard and, in September, the GMT receives NWFSC survey data indicating that canary catches are projecting

higher than anticipated, commercial and recreational fisheries in the October-December time period could be at risk.

The GMT also discussed the expanded International Pacific Halibut Commission's standard stock assessment survey to include rockfish stations necessary to inform the yelloweye rockfish stock assessment. The principal investigators (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife [WDFW] and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife [ODFW]) of the expanded rockfish survey have a mechanism and the ability to control the amount of yelloweye rockfish take in the expanded survey. If the catch of yelloweye rockfish is expected to be higher than the rockfish station survey design, the project will be terminated. However, the standard stock assessment survey would continue and have some yelloweye impacts. Given the unique situation of this research, the 3 mt in the scorecard represents our best estimate of catch.

RECREATIONAL

California

The GMT reviewed and discussed the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) report regarding 2008 recreational management measures (Agenda Item D.6.c, CDFG Report). After receiving final catch estimates in December of 2007, CDFG will analyze reduced bag limits, shallower depth restrictions, reduced season lengths, and closures of high yelloweye rockfish catch areas to prevent exceeding harvest guidelines for yelloweye and canary rockfish through inseason action. The GMT will review the potential management measures at our January meeting and recommendations will be presented to the Council at the March 2008 meeting.

COMMERCIAL

Open Access

Conception Area Sablefish (south of 36° N. Latitude)

The GMT reviewed sablefish catch information through 2007 and compared current trip limits with historical catches and trip limits. From 2003 to 2006, the non-trawl sablefish catches were 89.8 – 181.1 mt compared the existing optimum yield (OY) of 210 mt. Available information indicates that increased effort and increased per-vessel catch have been responsible for an increase in Conception Area sablefish landings. In particular, the June Council action to increase open access limits in the Conception area from 300 lbs per day or 1 landing per week of up to 700 lbs, to 350 lbs per day or 1 landing per week of up to 1,050 lbs, starting August 1 appears to have caused both an increase in effort and per-vessel catch. If this catch rate continues through 2008, the Conception area sablefish OY is projected to be exceeded.

Available data indicates that inseason adjustments to the sablefish open access fishery in the Conception Area will be required to keep the fishery within the 2008 OY (Table 1). If the Nature Conservancy (TNC) Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) receives final approval with a 50 mt sablefish cap, the GMT recommends that the open access sablefish weekly limits in the Conception Area be reduced by 50 lbs and that a 2-month cumulative limit of 2,400 lbs per 2 months is introduced to prevent exceeding the OY (Table 1).

Table 1. Proposed Conception Area Open Access Sablefish Limits

	Daily	Weekly	Bimonthly
Without TNC EFP	300 lb	850 lb	None
With TNC EFP	300 lb	800 lb	2,400 lb

Limited Entry (LE) Fixed Gear

Chilipepper Rockfish- between 34° 27' N. Lat. and 40°10' N. Lat.

The GMT received a request to increase the chilipepper rockfish limit between 34° 27' N. Lat. and 40°10' N. Lat. and recombine it with the minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow, and bocaccio rockfish trip limit. Originally, chilipepper rockfish were included in the trip limit for minor shelf rockfish but were later removed to provide more fishing opportunity seaward of the Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA). The GMT reviewed the request and recommends a recombined limit of 2,500 lb/2 months of which no more than 500 lb/2 months can be any species other than chilipepper rockfish. The GMT notes that this also increases the chilipepper rockfish limit from 2,000 lb/2 months to 2,500 lb/2 months; however, chilipepper rockfish is currently under-utilized and the increase is not expected to have any adverse impacts.

Limited Entry Non-Whiting Trawl

In October 2007 the NWFSC released the most recent West Coast Groundfish Observer Program data, with observations from 2006 fisheries. These data were stratified on an area basis to compliment the area-based management implemented shoreward of the RCA off Washington and Oregon in 2007. The data revealed increased canary bycatch rates in areas with a considerable amount trawl effort in 2006, which resulted in higher canary impacts overall.

Data were explored in an attempt to identify possible relationships between certain target species and canary rockfish. Two relationships became evident: arrowtooth and canary rockfish as well as Pacific cod and canary rockfish. The GMT previously identified the relationship between arrowtooth and canary rockfish catches. The 2001-2004 Washington Arrowtooth EFP fishery was focused on reducing the bycatch rate of canary rockfish in arrowtooth fisheries. Additionally, the GMT believes a relationship likely exists between petrale sole shoreward of the trawl RCA and canary rockfish bycatch because petrale range into hard bottom habitat more than other flatfish.

A review of logbook data was completed to identify the accessibility of target species at certain depths and areas. In particular, attention was given to 75 fathom areas and 60 fathom areas off Washington and Oregon. The available data suggests that fishing grounds off Oregon are much less productive as the RCA is moved from 75 to 60 fathoms, but off southern Washington target species can still be readily accessed during part of the year at 60 fathoms. This is consistent with past research that indicates many species are distributed at shallower depths further up the coast.

Moving the shoreward boundary from 75 fm to 60 fm may have negative consequences on Dungeness crab. The GMT requested data to inform these impacts; the NWFSC is currently processing these data and will provide a summary to the GMT at a later date.

Additionally, a seaward boundary of 150 fm off Washington is recommended during periods 3-5 to encourage vessels to fish seaward of the RCA where canary rockfish are less abundant. The timing of the 150 fathom line adjustment is intended to correspond with availability of target

species in deeper depths throughout the course of the year (target species migrate deeper during winter months). Reductions in the Pacific ocean perch (POP) and slope rockfish trip limits are also recommended to reduce impacts to darkblotched rockfish and POP.

Based on the relationships and patterns described above, two alternatives were developed for the non-whiting trawl fishery:

- Alternative 1 examines the impacts of leaving the area north of Cape Alava open for periods 4-5.
- Alternative 2 closes the area north of Cape Alava and takes into account the GAP recommendation to provide higher arrowtooth and petrale trip limits, relative to the first alternative.

Both alternatives propose to leave the area between Cape Arago and Mt. Humbug closed throughout the year. This is because this area has the highest canary bycatch rates observed off Oregon and Washington. Both alternatives also reduce opportunities for target species in areas shoreward of the trawl RCA. These proposed reductions are targeted toward species that are believed to have a relatively higher canary bycatch rate. In other words, target species reductions are proposed for arrowtooth flounder, Pacific cod, and petrale sole in both alternatives for vessels using selective flatfish gear in the north because available data suggests these species are more highly associated with canary. Dover sole limits are increased in the north for vessels using Selective Flatfish Trawl (SFFT) gear to compensate for some of the decrease in arrowtooth opportunity. Sablefish and thornyhead limits are increased for large footrope gear because under-attainment of these target species is expected to occur under status quo cumulative limits.

Additionally, cumulative limits for both alternatives reduce petrale sole opportunities in the north during period 1 from 50,000 lb / 2 months to 40,000 lb/ 2 months for large footrope gear. This change is in response to events over the last two years where petrale sole catch in the north during period 1 exceeded expectations and jeopardized the period 6 petrale fishery. Historically there was no period 1 limit for petrale sole. In 2006 a 60,000 lb/2 months limit was imposed and it was decreased to 50,000/ 2 months in 2007. In February 2007 NMFS issued a request that industry slow their fishing activities to allow for a year round fishery. Therefore, the GMT recommends a reduction in period 1 trip limits for petrale sole.

The predicted amount of canary estimated to be taken in Alternative 1 is 10.5 mt while Alternative 2 results in canary impacts of 8.0 mt. Under both alternatives, sablefish and petrale sole are predicted to reach target catch levels, but other stocks are not expected to reach their target levels because of other constraining stocks.

Table 2. Proposed RCA adjustments under Alternative 1.

Sub-Area	North of 40 10 RCA Boundaries					
	Bimonthly Period					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
N. Cape Alava	0-200*	0-200	0-150	75-150		0-200*
Cape Alava-Queets	75-200*	60-200	60-150	75-150	75-200*	
Queets-Leadbetter						
Leadbetter-Col R	75-200					
Col R - Cascade Head	75-200					
Cascade Head - Cape Arago	75-200					
Cape Arago - Mt. Humbug	0-200*	0-200			0-200*	
Mt. Humbug - Cape Mendocino	75-200*	75-200			75-200*	

* Modified petrale areas in effect during that period

Table 3. Proposed RCA adjustments under Alternative 2.

Sub-Area	North of 40 10 RCA Boundaries					
	Bimonthly Period					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
N Cape Alava	0-200*	0-200	0-150			0-200*
Cape Alava-Queets	75-200*	60-200	60-150	75-150	75-200*	
Queets-Leadbetter						
Leadbetter-Col R	75-200					
Col R - Cascade Head	75-200					
Cascade Head - Cape Arago	75-200					
Cape Arago - Mt. Humbug	0-200*	0-200			0-200*	
Mt. Humbug - Cape Mendocino	75-200*	75-200			75-200*	

* Modified petrale areas in effect during that period

Table 4. Proposed trip limit adjustments under Alternative 1.

AREA	Period	RCA Boundaries		Cumulative Limits (lbs)									
		INLINE	OUTLINE	Sabl	Longsp	Shortsp	Dovr	Otr Flat	Petrl	Arrowth	Slope	Rk	P cod
North 40 10 Large Footrope	1			14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	40,000	100,000	1,500	30,000	
	2			14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	100,000	1,500	30,000	
	3	SEE ATTACHED		17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	100,000	1,500	30,000	
	4	TABLE		17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	100,000	1,500	30,000	
	5			17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	100,000	1,500	30,000	
	6			14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	40,000	100,000	1,500	30,000	
North 40 10 SFFT	1			5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	70,000	10,000	10,000	1,500	30,000	
	2			5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	70,000	18,000	10,000	1,500	30,000	
	3	SEE ATTACHED		5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	70,000	18,000	10,000	1,500	30,000	
	4	TABLE		5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	70,000	18,000	10,000	1,500	30,000	
	5			5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	70,000	15,000	10,000	1,500	30,000	
	6			5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	70,000	10,000	10,000	1,500	30,000	
38 - 40 10	1	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	15,000	30,000	
	2	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	30,000	
	3	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	30,000	
	4	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	
	5	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	10,000	30,000	
	6	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	15,000	30,000	
S 38	1	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	55,000	30,000	
	2	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	30,000	
	3	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	30,000	
	4	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	30,000	
	5	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	30,000	
	6	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	55,000	30,000	

*POP reduced to 1,500 pounds per 2 months in periods 1-6.

Table 5. Proposed trip limit adjustments under Alternative 2.

Subarea	Period	RCA Boundaries		Cumulative Limits									
		INLINE	OUTLINE	Sable	Longsp	Shortsp	Dover	Otr Flat	Petrals	Arrowth	Slope	Rk	
North 40 10 Large Footrope	1			14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	40,000	150,000	1,500		
	2			14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	150,000	1,500		
	3	See Attached		17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500		
	4	Table		17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500		
	5			17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500		
	6			14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	40,000	150,000	1,500		
North SFFT	1			5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	70,000	10,000	10,000	1,500		
	2			5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	70,000	18,000	10,000	1,500		
	3	See Attached		5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	70,000	22,000	10,000	1,500		
	4	Table		5,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	70,000	22,000	10,000	1,500		
	5			5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	70,000	22,000	10,000	1,500		
	6			5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	70,000	10,000	10,000	1,500		
38 - 40 10	1	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	15,000		
	2	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000		
	3	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000		
	4	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	10,000		
	5	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	10,000		
	6	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	15,000		
S 38	1	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000		
	2	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000		
	3	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000		
	4	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000		
	5	100	150	17,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000		
	6	100	150	14,000	25,000	12,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	55,000		

*POP reduced to 1,500 pounds per 2 months in periods 1-6.

Table 6. Project impacts of rebuilding species and target species under Alternative 1.

		North	South	Total
REBUILDING	CANARY	7.8	2.7	10.5
SPECIES	POP	84.9	0.0	84.9
	DRKBLTCH	188.4	28.5	217.0
	WIDOW	1.6	5.1	6.7
	BOCACCIO	0.0	11.5	11.5
	Y'EYE	0.6	0.0	0.6
	COWCOD	0.0	1.4	1.4
TARGET	SABLE	1,909	477	2,386
SPECIES	LONGSP	509	385	894
	SHORTSP	754	244	998
	DOVER	8,212	2,191	10,403
	ARRWTTH	1,692	64	1,756
	PETRALE	2,017	347	2,364
	OTR FLAT	2,117	559	2,676
	SLOPE ROCK	45	115	160

Table 7. Project impacts of rebuilding species and target species under Alternative 2.

		North	South	Total
REBUILDING	CANARY	5.3	2.7	8.0
SPECIES	POP	80.9	0.0	80.9
	DRKBLTCH	180.5	28.5	209.1
	WIDOW	1.6	5.1	6.6
	BOCACCIO	0.0	11.5	11.5
	Y'EYE	0.5	0.0	0.5
	COWCOD	0.0	1.4	1.4
TARGET	SABLE	1,909	477	2,386
SPECIES	LONGSP	509	385	894
	SHORTSP	754	244	998
	DOVER	8,212	2,191	10,403
	ARRWTTH	1,443	64	1,507
	PETRALE	1,937	347	2,284
	OTR FLAT	1,431	559	1,989
	SLOPE ROCK	45	115	160

Chilipepper – South of 40°10' N. Lat.

The GMT received a request to increase trip limits for chilipepper rockfish south of 40°10' N. Lat. using small footrope gear. The GMT did not have time to analyze this request and will report back to the Council during the final inseason discussion on Friday.

Treaty Fisheries

Lingcod

The GMT was informed that the tribes are proposing to change lingcod management beginning in 2008. Rather than the current trip limits of 1,000 lbs/day and 4,000 lbs/week for troll and 600 lbs/day and 1,800 lbs/week for all other fisheries, the tribes will manage all fisheries to stay within an overall harvest guideline of 250 mt. The tribes will manage their fisheries to stay within the current scorecard estimates of canary and yelloweye impacts regardless of any new targeting of lingcod.

Limited Entry Non-Tribal Whiting

The GMT recommends that the Council consider adjusting management measures specified for 2008 whiting trawl fisheries in an attempt to avoid the early fishery closure that occurred in 2007 due to attainment of the widow rockfish bycatch limit.

Industry members have requested a different management plan for the 2008 whiting fishery to minimize the bycatch concern that were observed in 2007. Options such as changing the season start date for each non-treaty sector, sector-specific bycatch caps for the three overfished rockfish species, and timed releases of bycatch caps have been alternatively recommended by industry representatives. However, no one strategy is a consensus recommendation from industry representatives and many of those ideas do not qualify as routine and do not meet standards necessary to waive notice and comment.

The GMT understands that actions such as changing season start dates, specifying sector-specific bycatch caps, and specifying an automatic release schedule of yields to the whiting bycatch caps are not routine and would require a two-meeting process and analysis in an environmental assessment tiered to the 2007-08 specifications EIS. Such actions would necessarily require re-prioritization of Council initiatives since the GMT, state, NMFS, and Council staffs are fully subscribed with assigned duties. Therefore, unless workload priorities are re-aligned, it is the GMT's understanding that inseason adjustments of whiting fishery bycatch caps are the only mechanism available through inseason action in 2008. This mechanism will use historical projection and may allow the Council to examine fishery data throughout the season and modify bycatch limits to more appropriately reflect fishing opportunities. In addition, more frequent adjustments to bycatch caps through inseason adjustments may provide the added benefit of ensuring bycatch is available for more months of the year. For example, the Council may wish to set a relatively low widow bycatch limit at the March meeting with the intention of gathering fishery information in order to re-evaluate the appropriateness of that limit at the June meeting. This strategy would also reserve bycatch for later months and reduce the probability of one sector pre-empting another. However, caution should be taken in approaching bycatch limit management in this way to minimize the chance of fishery stop and starts which can be costly to industry. A trade off exists between starting and stopping the fishery and being more strategic with bycatch limit adjustments.

One approach to calculate inseason adjustments of the bycatch limits is to 1) calculate the average proportion of bycatch rates by month, over all sectors, from 2004-2007, 2) multiply this proportion by the 2008 OY to find the expected metric tons of whiting expected each month, 3) calculate the anticipated bycatch (mt) by multiplying the expected hake by the overfished species monthly catch rates (by weight), and 4) lastly find the percentage of overfished species by inseason release period. The GMT is conducting this analysis as well as examining changes in seasonal bycatch rates by sector will report back to the Council during the final inseason session on Friday.

Selective Flatfish Proposed Language

The GMT reviewed the report entitled the *Effectiveness of Selective Flatfish Trawls in the 2005 U.S. West Coast Groundfish Trawl Fishery* (Agenda Item D.6.c). The report recommends changes to the regulatory language to meet the intent of the selective flatfish trawl design. The GMT recognizes that, if substantive gear changes are required, a proposed and final rulemaking

process would need to occur, which would not be an inseason action. The GMT met with Enforcement Consultants and members of the trawl industry to discuss a possible process to consider modifications to the legal definition of selective flatfish trawl. There was consensus that the first step in such a process would be further involvement of the trawl industry, for example, re-convening the Ad Hoc Legal Gear Committee.

In the interim, it would be useful to continue outreach efforts from selective gear researchers to the trawl industry, as well as facilitating communication among trawl fishers to maximize rockfish exclusion in current legal gears.

GMT Recommendations:

1. Maintain OA DTL limits north of the conception area as currently specified for the remainder of 2007.
2. Choose a canary rockfish research catch estimate that takes into consideration uncertainty in research catch.
3. Consider adjustments to OA sablefish limits in the Conception area in 2008 as described in Table 1
4. Recombine chilipepper rockfish with minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow, and bocaccio between 34° 27' N. Lat. and 40° 10' N. Lat. The 2008 trip limits are recommended to be 2,500 lbs/2 month of which no more than 500 lbs/2 months can be any species other than chilipepper rockfish.
5. Consider the LE non-whiting trawl proposal presented above. Adopt either alternative:
 - a. Alternative 1: RCA adjustments in Table 2, trip limit adjustments in Table 4, which result in projected impacts of rebuilding and target species outlined in Table 6.
 - b. Alternative 2: RCA adjustments in Table 3, trip limit adjustments in Table 5, which result in projected impacts of rebuilding and target species outlined in Table 7.
6. Consider 2008 Pacific whiting fishery management measures and provide guidance on whether the GMT should analyze inseason adjustments of bycatch caps or changes to the season start dates.

PFMC
11/07/07

2008 Projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species with most constraining LE non-whiting trawl proposal, preliminarily approved EFPS, and a low estimate of canary in research catches .

11/06/07

Fishery	Bocaccio b/	Canary	Cowcod	Dkbl	POP	Widow	Yelloweye
Limited Entry Trawl- Non-whiting	11.5	8.0	1.4	209.1	80.9	6.6	0.5
Limited Entry Trawl- Whiting							
At-sea whiting motherships a/		4.7		25.0	1.9	220.0	0.0
At-sea whiting cat-proc a/					0.0		0.0
Shoreside whiting a/					0.6		6.1
Tribal whiting		0.7		0.0	0.6	6.1	0.0
Tribal							
Midwater Trawl		1.8		0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
Bottom Trawl		0.8		0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Troll		0.5		0.0	0.0		0.0
Fixed gear		0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Limited Entry Fixed Gear		1.1		1.3	0.4		2.8
Sablefish	13.4		0.0			0.0	
Non-Sablefish			0.1			0.5	
Open Access: Directed Groundfish		1.0					
Sablefish DTL	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Nearshore (North of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.0	1.7		0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5
Nearshore (South of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.0			0.0	0.0		
Other	10.6			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Open Access: Incidental Groundfish							
CA Halibut	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		
CA Gillnet c/	0.5			0.0	0.0	0.0	
CA Sheephead c/				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CPS- wetfish c/	0.3						
CPS- squid d/							
Dungeness crab c/	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		
HMS b/		0.0	0.0	0.0			
Pacific Halibut c/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pink shrimp	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ridgeback prawn	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmon troll	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Sea Cucumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spot Prawn (trap)							
Recreational Groundfish							
WA		8.2					6.8
OR						1.4	
CA	66.3	9.0	0.3			8.0	2.1
Preliminarily EFP	11.0	0.1	0.2	1.0		3.4	0.1
Research: Includes NMFS trawl shelf-slope surveys, the IPHC halibut survey, and expected impacts from SRPs and LOAs. e/							
	2.0	3.4	0.2	2.0	2.0	1.1	3.0
TOTAL	116.1	42.4	2.3	238.7	89.6	288.0	19.9
2008 OY	218	44.0	4.0	290	150	368	20
Difference	101.9	1.6	1.7	51.4	60.4	80.1	0.1
Percent of OY	53.3%	96.4%	57.5%	82.3%	59.8%	78.2%	99.3%
Key	= either not applicable; trace amount (<0.01 mt); or not reported in available data						

a/ Non-tribal whiting numbers reflect bycatch limits for the non-tribal whiting sectors.

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ Mortality estimates are not hard numbers; based on the GMT's best professional judgment.

d/ Bycatch amounts by species unavailable, but bocaccio occurred in 0.1% of all port samples and other rockfish in another 0.1% of all port samples (and squid fisheries usually land their whole catch).

e/ Research projections updated November 2007. Estimate based on combination of actual 2007 catches and projected 2008 catch.

2008 Projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species with least constraining LE non-whiting trawl proposal, preliminarily approved EFPS, and a high estimate of canary in research catches .

11/06/2007

Fishery	Bocaccio b/	Canary	Cowcod	Dkbl	POP	Widow	Yelloweye
Limited Entry Trawl- Non-whiting	11.5	10.5	1.4	217.0	84.9	6.7	0.6
Limited Entry Trawl- Whiting							
At-sea whiting motherships a/		4.7		25.0	1.9	220.0	0.0
At-sea whiting cat-proc a/			0.0				
Shoreside whiting a/			0.0				
Tribal whiting		0.7		0.0	0.6	6.1	0.0
Tribal							
Midwater Trawl		1.8		0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
Bottom Trawl		0.8		0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Troll		0.5		0.0	0.0		0.0
Fixed gear		0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Limited Entry Fixed Gear		1.1		1.3	0.4		2.8
Sablefish	13.4		0.0			0.0	
Non-Sablefish			0.1			0.5	
Open Access: Directed Groundfish		1.0					
Sablefish DTL	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Nearshore (North of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.0	1.7		0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5
Nearshore (South of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.0			0.0	0.0		
Other	10.6			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Open Access: Incidental Groundfish							
CA Halibut	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		
CA Gillnet c/	0.5			0.0	0.0	0.0	
CA Sheephead c/				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CPS- wetfish c/	0.3						
CPS- squid d/							
Dungeness crab c/	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		
HMS b/		0.0	0.0	0.0			
Pacific Halibut c/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pink shrimp	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ridgeback prawn	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmon troll	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Sea Cucumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spot Prawn (trap)							
Recreational Groundfish							
WA		8.2					6.8
OR						1.4	
CA	66.3		9.0	0.3		8.0	
Preliminarily EFP	11.0	0.1	0.2	1.0		3.4	0.1
Research: Includes NMFS trawl shelf-slope surveys, the IPHC halibut survey, and expected impacts from SRPs and LOAs. e/							
	2.0	7.5	0.2	2.0	2.0	1.1	3.0
TOTAL	116.1	49.0	2.3	246.6	93.6	288.1	20.0
2008 OY	218	44.0	4.0	290	150	368	20
Difference	101.9	-5.0	1.7	43.5	56.4	80.0	0.0
Percent of OY	53.3%	111.4%	57.5%	85.0%	62.4%	78.3%	99.8%
Key	= either not applicable; trace amount (<0.01 mt); or not reported in available data						

a/ Non-tribal whiting numbers reflect bycatch limits for the non-tribal whiting sectors.

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ Mortality estimates are not hard numbers; based on the GMT's best professional judgment.

d/ Bycatch amounts by species unavailable, but bocaccio occurred in 0.1% of all port samples and other rockfish in another 0.1% of all port samples (and squid fisheries usually land their whole catch).

e/ Research projections updated November 2007. Estimate based on combination of actual 2007 catches and projected 2008 catch.

2007 Projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species updated at the November meeting.

11/05/2007

Fishery	Bocaccio b/	Canary	Cowcod	Dkbl	POP	Widow	Yelloweye
Limited Entry Trawl- Non-whiting	25.2	10.1	1.4	242.1	79.6	1.8	0.4
Limited Entry Trawl- Whiting							
At-sea whiting motherships a/							0.0
At-sea whiting cat-proc a/		4.7		25.0	1.9	275.0	0.0
Shoreside whiting a/					0.0		0.0
Tribal whiting		0.7		0.0	0.6	6.1	0.0
Tribal							
Midwater Trawl		1.8		0.0	0.0	40.0	0.0
Bottom Trawl		0.8		0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0
Troll		0.5		0.0	0.0		0.0
Fixed gear		0.3		0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3
Limited Entry Fixed Gear		1.1		1.3	0.4		2.8
Sablefish			0.0			0.0	
Non-Sablefish	13.4		0.1			0.5	
Open Access: Directed Groundfish		1.0					
Sablefish DTL	0.0	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Nearshore (North of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5
Nearshore (South of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.0	1.7		0.0	0.0		
Other	10.6			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Open Access: Incidental Groundfish							
CA Halibut	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		
CA Gillnet c/	0.5			0.0	0.0	0.0	
CA Sheephead c/				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CPS- wetfish c/	0.3						
CPS- squid d/							
Dungeness crab c/	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0		
HMS b/		0.0	0.0	0.0			
Pacific Halibut c/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pink shrimp	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Ridgeback prawn	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Salmon troll	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Sea Cucumber	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spot Prawn (trap)							
Recreational Groundfish e/							
WA							6.0
OR		5.7				1.4	
CA	53.1	10.1	0.2			8.9	7.2
Research: Includes NMFS trawl shelf-slope surveys, the IPHC halibut survey, and expected impacts from SRPs and LOAs. f/							
	2.0	3.7	0.2	3.8	3.6	0.9	1.9
TOTAL	105.6	43.3	2.0	272.5	89.9	335.5	22.9
2007 OY	218	44.0	4.0	290	150	368	23
Difference	112.4	0.7	2.0	17.6	60.1	32.6	0.1
Percent of OY	48.4%	98.4%	50.0%	93.9%	60.0%	91.2%	99.4%
Key	= either not applicable; trace amount (<0.01 mt); or not reported in available data						

a/ Non-tribal whiting numbers reflect bycatch limits set in regulation.

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ Mortality estimates are not hard numbers; based on the GMT's best professional judgment.

d/ Bycatch amounts by species unavailable, but bocaccio occurred in 0.1% of all port samples and other rockfish in another 0.1% of all port samples (and squid fisheries usually land their whole catch).

e/ Values in scorecard represent projected impacts. However, harvest guidelines for 2007 are as follows: canary in WA and OR combined = 8.2 mt and in CA = 9.0 mt; yelloweye in WA and OR combined = 6.8 mt and in CA = 2.1 mt.

f/ Research projections updated August 2007. Canary and yelloweye updated Sept. 10, 2007. Estimate based on combination of actual 2006 catches and projected 2007 catch.