

GROUNDFISH MANAGEMENT TEAM (GMT) REPORT ON
CONSIDERATION OF INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered the most recent information on observer bycatch rates from the 2006 Total Mortality Report and the status of ongoing fisheries and provides the following considerations and recommendations for 2008.

RECREATIONAL

Projected catches for all of the 2008 recreational fisheries could be affected by the poor salmon season. The states will be monitoring catches inseason to see if inseason adjustments are necessary to mitigate effects that the salmon season may cause.

California

In 2007, the California recreational fishery north of Pigeon Point was closed inseason on October 1, due to higher than expected impacts of yelloweye and canary rockfish. The estimated impact on yelloweye rockfish was 8.0 mt compared to the 2.1 mt harvest guideline. There was sufficient “buffer” in the 2007 scorecard to offset the overage and no other Council fisheries were affected by the overage.

Subsequent to the March and April Council meetings, CDFG announced that the YRCAs would not be implemented due to concerns regarding impacts on fishing opportunities from the salmon closure. CDFG was also concerned about the efficacy of the proposed YRCAs in reducing yelloweye catch as action could only be taken in state waters without their inclusion in a Federal Environmental Impact Statement. Instead they have taken the following management measures:

- Instituted the 20 fm depth restriction in the Northern and North-Central Management Areas.
- Initiated a comprehensive outreach and education program on yelloweye and canary rockfish identification and prohibition on take.
- Implemented methods to track the cumulative sampled catch and relate it to the corresponding estimated catch in previous seasons. Sampled catch will be reported with a one week lag to provide early warning of impending need to close the fishery.
- Use of California Recreational Fishery Survey yelloweye and canary catch estimates on a one month lag (rather than a two month lag as in the past) to provide confirmation of the early warning and for use in determination of the need for action to close the season.

CDFG presented to the GMT their new methods for tracking inseason catch and monitoring it against previous seasons. During the period between the June and September Council meetings CDFG could, if necessary, take action to close the fishery in state waters, which makes up the

vast majority of waters open under the 20 fm depth restriction. Even with the new tracking system, the inseason state process may still take up to one month. The Council could take conforming action at the September meeting to close the fishery in federal waters if necessary. CDFG has reviewed the current cumulative sampled catch and based on the revised catch tracking system believes there is no need to take inseason action at this time.

Oregon

No changes are proposed for the recreational fisheries in Oregon.

Washington

No changes are proposed for the recreational fisheries in Washington.

The GMT notes that, unlike 2007, there is very little OY remaining in the coastwide yelloweye rockfish scorecard as of April 2008 (1.5 mt). If yelloweye rockfish impacts in the recreational fishery exceed the harvest guideline in 2008, the Council may be faced with fewer options than were available in 2007.

COMMERCIAL

Limited Entry Non-Tribal Whiting Trawl

At this meeting the Council requested that the GMT examine canary bycatch in the Limited Entry whiting fishery. To date the at-sea sectors are estimated to have taken over 2.4 mt of canary as bycatch (out of the 4.7 mt bycatch limit). The estimated catch of whiting through June 8 is 60,741 mt.

It is difficult to project bycatch into the near future and even more difficult to project bycatch through the rest of the season. This is especially the case for widow rockfish. The catch of widow rockfish is highly sporadic while the catch of darkblotched appears to be less sporadic. Canary rockfish bycatch appears to be moderate to the two species. Since the implementation of bycatch limit management in 2004, at least two canary events have occurred which could be described as “disaster tows”, but outside those two events, the catch of canary has been relatively steady, though perhaps increasing year over year.

It is the GMT’s understanding that currently NMFS can only close the fishery upon attainment of the bycatch limit for any overfished species. This means that if the canary rockfish bycatch limit were met, additional catch is likely to occur before the fishery is closed; the amount of such an overage is not possible to estimate at this time.

It is the GMT’s belief that the recent events do not substantially change the facts surrounding management of the Pacific whiting fishery. The potential of a bycatch limit overage and the repercussions of such an overage have been discussed repeatedly since the September 2007 Council meeting. As currently structured, attainment of a bycatch limit over the summer would result in the closure of the Pacific whiting fishery. If an overage has occurred, action could be taken at the September meeting to further restrict canary rockfish catch, if necessary. **Therefore, the GMT recommends that the Council take no action at this time and revisit this issue at**

the September meeting to examine whether further action is needed based on the progression of the fishery in relation to bycatch limits.

Limited Entry Non-whiting Trawl Fishery

The catch of several trawl target species has been tracking behind projections made at the March 2008 Council meeting. Sablefish and Other Flatfish in particular have been several hundred tons below predicted catch levels for the first half of the year. Other target species such as Dover sole, thornyheads, and arrowtooth flounder are tracking closer to projections or are exceeding projections but are expected to come in below OYs for the year without any adjustment to RCAs or cumulative limits. The one exception is for petrale sole. The catch of petrale sole during period one was nearly 1,000 mt which was higher than expected. Most of this catch came from the northern areas. Based on existing projections, the OY of petrale sole could be exceeded by a minor amount if no inseason action is taken. The estimated catch of overfished species does not appear to be at a level that would jeopardize exceedance of an OY.

Available data and anecdotal information from industry indicates that catches of many target species have begun transitioning from areas seaward of the RCA on the slope to areas shoreward of the RCA. If Dover sole is a guide, the catch rate of Dover sole in the north has slowed, indicating that those species are less available to trawlers using large footrope gear seaward of the RCA where the limits are relatively large. Although target species have begun transitioning from the deeper depths, target species are expected to remain available at those deeper depths through the summer months, though to a lesser degree.

In the north, logbook data indicates that vessels operating off Northern California to Central Oregon can access target species at depths greater than 200 fm, while vessels operating further to the north appear to have more difficulty accessing target species at those same depths. In order to allow access to deepwater target species, the Council, at its March meeting, elected to approve a seaward boundary of 150 fm north of Cape Falcon and 200 fm between Cape Falcon to 40°10' N lat. for much of the year. While this measure may result in higher impacts on darkblotched and POP than would be the case if a 200 fm line was implemented for the entire coastal area, the catch of darkblotched rockfish and POP appears to be within levels that do not jeopardize exceedance of an OY. Therefore, there does not appear to be reason for considering more restrictive seaward RCA boundaries.

In the shoreward areas north of 40°10' N lat., a 60 fm RCA boundary was put in place for much of the year off Washington, southern Oregon, and northern California in order to protect canary rockfish. This fathom restriction is expected to restrict access to target species in those areas – petrale sole in particular – and restrict fishing opportunity for vessels that rely heavily on areas shoreward of the RCA in those areas. However, liberalizing the RCA in those areas is expected to result in canary impacts that would risk an exceedance of the canary OY. Therefore, liberalization of shoreward RCA boundaries was not considered.

In areas south of 40°10' N lat. catch of several target species has been lagging behind projections except for slope rockfish. Therefore, some liberalization of fishing opportunity in the south could likely be accommodated, however the fact that the projected take of canary rockfish in the

most recent scorecard is equal to the OY means that southern opportunities are also limited by canary even though the bycatch rate is substantially lower than in the north.

Based on the above factors, the GMT would like to forward the following two options for Council consideration. Proposed changes are in enlarged and italicized font. In option 1, opportunities are increased, except for petrale sole where opportunities during period 5 are decreased by 3,000 lbs per two months (to 14,000) with selective flatfish gear in the north and in period 6 where opportunities are decreased by 5,000 lbs per two months coastwide. Increases are proposed for sablefish coastwide, for Dover sole with selective flatfish gear in the north, for Other Flatfish with selective flatfish gear in the north. Increases for target species opportunities for vessels using selective flatfish gear are intended to off-set the reduction in petrale opportunities, but are limited by the amount of canary rockfish available in the scorecard. No changes are proposed to RCA boundaries.

In option 2, no adjustments are made to petrale sole opportunities in the southern trawl fishery. In the north, petrale sole opportunities are set at 30,000 lbs per 2 months in period 6, and at 16,000 lbs in period 5 for vessels using selective flatfish gear.

Table 1 Cumulative Limits for Option 1

SUBAREA	Period	INLINE	OUTLINE	Sabl	Longsp	Shortsp	Dover	Otr Flat	Petrl	Arrowth	Slope	Rk
N 40 10 Large Footrope	1			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	40,000	150,000	1,500	
	2			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	150,000	1,500	
	3	No Change from		19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500	
	4	Status Quo		24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500	
	5			24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500	
	6			19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	35,000	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	No Change from		5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	50,000	18,000	10,000	1,500	
	4	Status Quo		7,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	80,000	18,000	10,000	1,500	
	5			7,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	80,000	14,000	10,000	1,500	
	6			7,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	80,000	10,000	10,000	1,500	
38 - 40 10	1			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	15,000	
	2			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	3	No Change from		19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	4	Status Quo		24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	5			24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	6			19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	45,000	10,000	15,000	
S 38	1			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	55,000	
	2			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	3	No Change from		19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	4	Status Quo		24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	5			24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	6			19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	45,000	10,000	55,000	

Table 2 Cumulative Limits for Option 2

SUBAREA	Period	INLINE	OUTLINE	Sabl	Longsp	Shortsp	Dover	Otr Flat	Petrl	Arrowth	Slope	Rk
N 40 10 Large Footrope	1			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	40,000	150,000	1,500	
	2			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	150,000	1,500	
	3	No Change from		19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500	
	4	Status Quo		24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500	
	5			24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	20,000	150,000	1,500	
	6			19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	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	No Change from		5,000	3,000	3,000	40,000	50,000	18,000	10,000	1,500	
	4	Status Quo		7,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	80,000	18,000	10,000	1,500	
	5			7,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	80,000	16,000	10,000	1,500	
	6			7,000	3,000	3,000	50,000	80,000	10,000	10,000	1,500	
38 - 40 10	1			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	15,000	
	2			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	3	No Change from		19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	4	Status Quo		24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	5			24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	15,000	
	6			19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	15,000	
S 38	1			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	55,000	
	2			14,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	3	No Change from		19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	4	Status Quo		24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	5			24,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	30,000	10,000	55,000	
	6			19,000	25,000	25,000	80,000	110,000	50,000	10,000	55,000	

Table 3 Trawl Rockfish Conservation Area Boundaries North of 40 deg 10 min N lat.

Lat Area	Name Area	Jan - Feb	Mar - Apr	May - Jun	Jul - Aug	Sept - Oct	Nov - Dec	
North of 48 10 N lat	N Alava	shore - 200*	shore - 200	shore - 150		shore - 200*		
48 10 - 47 31.7	Alava - Queets	75 - 200*	60 - 200	60 - 150		75 - 200*		
47 31.7 - 46 38.17	Queets - Leadbetter		60 - 200	60 - 150				
46 38.17 - 46 16	Leadbetter - OR/WA Border		60 - 200		60 - 150			
46 16 - 45 46	OR/WA Border - CP Falcon		75 - 200	75 - 150	75 - 200			
45 46 - 43 20.83	CP Falcon - CP Arago		75 - 200					
43 20.83 - 42 40.50	CP Arago - Humbug mt	shore - 200*	shore - 200		shore - 200*			
42 40.50 - 40 10	Humbug mt - 40 10	75 - 200*	75 - 200	60 - 200		75 - 200*		

Table 4 Estimated Impacts Resulting from Option 1

		North	South	Total	HG or OY
Rebuilding Species	Canary	6.1	2.8	9.0	
	POP	103.2	0.0	103.2	
	Darkbltch	220.2	32.2	252.5	
	Widow	1.9	5.8	7.7	
	Bocaccio	0.0	11.8	11.8	
	Yelloweye	0.5	0.0	0.6	
	Cowcod	0.0	0.7	0.7	
Target Species	Sablefish	2,226.2	568.1	2,794.3	2810
	Longspine	509.0	384.9	893.9	2220
	Shortspine	892.3	507.5	1,399.8	1634
	Dover	10,025.9	2,190.7	12,216.7	16500
	Arrowt'ht	3,487.3	64.0	3,551.2	5800
	Petrals	2,068.3	329.1	2,397.4	2499
	Otr Flat	1,398.6	627.3	2,026.0	4884
	Slope Rk	87.6	222.9	310.5	1160N/626S

Table 5 Estimated Impacts Resulting from Option 2

		North	South	Total	HG or OY
Rebuilding Species	Canary	6.1	2.8	9.0	
	POP	103.2	0.0	103.2	
	Darkbltch	220.2	32.2	252.5	
	Widow	1.9	5.8	7.7	
	Bocaccio	0.0	11.8	11.8	
	Yelloweye	0.5	0.0	0.6	
	Cowcod	0.0	0.7	0.7	
Target Species	Sablefish	2,226.2	568.1	2,794.3	2810
	Longspine	509.0	384.9	893.9	2220
	Shortspine	892.3	507.5	1,399.8	1634
	Dover	10,025.9	2,190.7	12,216.7	16500
	Arrowt'ht	3,487.3	64.0	3,551.2	5800
	Petrals	2,081.0	331.0	2,412.0	2499
	Otr Flat	1,398.6	627.3	2,026.0	4884
	Slope Rk	87.6	222.9	310.5	1160N/626S

Sablefish DTL Fishery North of 36° N. lat.

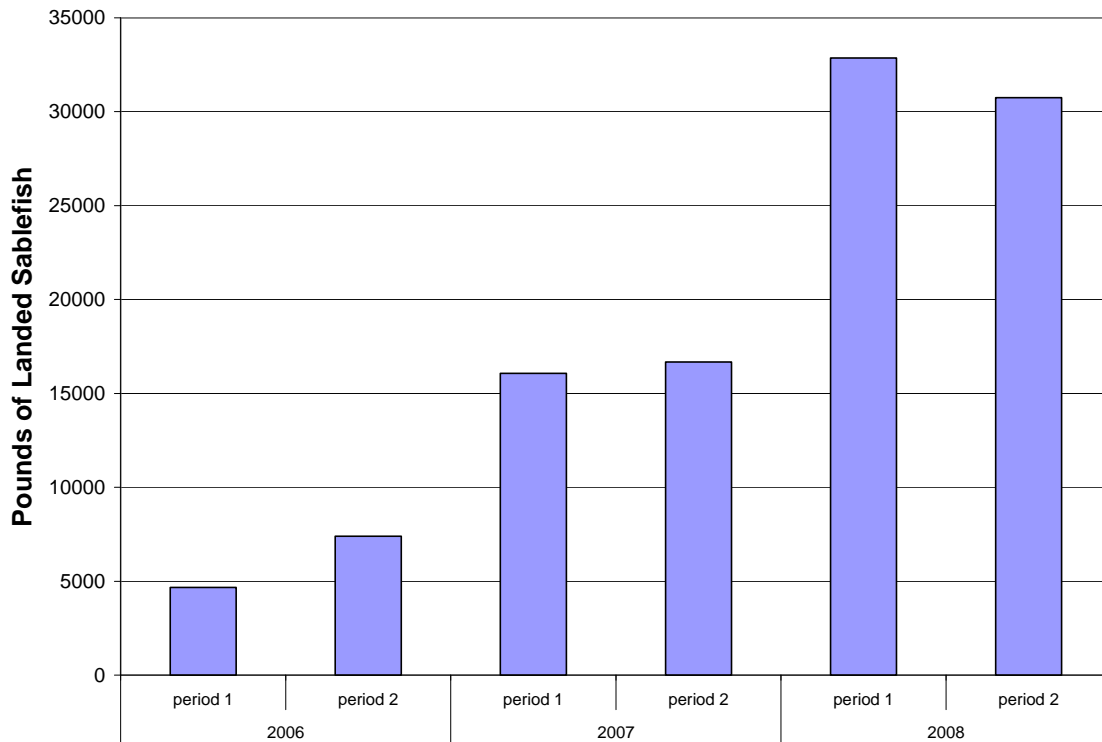
The GMT received a request to examine an increase in the limited entry DTL sablefish fishery daily trip limit from 300 lbs to 500 lbs. In general, the daily limit has a large effect on effort, while the weekly and bimonthly limits affect the overall catch made by the average vessel. In the limited entry fishery, a change in the daily limit has a far lesser effect on effort shifts than in

the open access fishery where history has shown that minor changes in the daily limit can lead to substantial changes in effort.

The catch of sablefish in the LE DTL fishery has come in below the allocation over the last several years. Catch limits have remained fairly constant over that time period, and therefore the GMT expects the LE DTL fishery to come in below the LE DTL allocation without an inseason adjustment. Based on this information, it appears that an increase in the LE DTL daily limit to 500 lbs could be accommodated without exceeding the LE DTL allocation. **Therefore the GMT recommends increasing the limited entry sablefish DTL daily limit to 500 lb through the rest of the year.**

Sablefish Fishery South of 36° N. lat.

The GMT reviewed catch data for fisheries operating in the Conception area. Available information indicates that the catch of sablefish is tracking higher than expected. The source of this unexpected catch rate appears to be the open access portion of the fishery in that area. Other fisheries in this area (limited entry fixed gear and trawl) appear to be catching sablefish at a rate near the expected catch for this time. Catch made by open access vessels is approximately double the amount caught through this time period last year, and higher yet compared to catch from 2006. This information is shown in the figure below.



If this higher than expected catch rate continues through the summer months, the GMT estimates that the sablefish OY will have been reached sometime in October. This estimate assumes the 50 mt sablefish catch limit established for the Nature Conservancy (TNC) EFP is fully attained. The implications of reaching or exceeding the sablefish OY may mean the closure of sablefish fishing opportunity as well as the closure of other target species opportunities that are caught in

concert with sablefish, such as thornyheads and slope rockfish. Several factors make the October prediction uncertain including the fact that several of the open access vessels in the Conception area are planning to participate in the TNC EFP, meaning that some portion of the TNC sablefish catch limit may not be additive to estimated catch levels, but may simply represent catch that would otherwise occur by open access participants. Another factor that the GMT considered was attrition in participation due to the implementation of vessel monitoring system (VMS) requirements in this fishery on February 4, 2008. This new requirement may lower the magnitude of the effort increases that we have seen in past summers in this fishery, as it will be a much larger investment for fair weather fishers to jump into the fishery for only a few short months.

The GMT discussed potential inseason adjustments to sablefish fishing opportunities in the Conception area to achieve the Council's goal of a year round fishery. Because the higher than expected catch rate has occurred in the open access portion of that fishery, the GMT focused on that sector. Industry representatives have indicated that a reduction in the daily and weekly limit would make prosecuting that fishery infeasible. Therefore, the implementation of a monthly or bimonthly limit appears to be the most practical means of controlling catch in this fishery. Assuming the current catch rate continues, the GMT believes that a bimonthly limit of 2,100 lbs would bring catch levels down to expected levels. However, this limit could not be put in place before September. Therefore, a one month limit for August of 1,000 lbs was also assessed.

The uncertainty in catch estimates of OA sablefish in the Conception area makes the effect of the 1,000 lb August limit and 2,100 lbs bimonthly limit for period 5 and 6 somewhat uncertain; however, the GMT believes that this limit is likely to allow the Conception area fishery to run through the end of the year. In the worst case scenario, the GMT believes that directed sablefish fishing opportunity may need to be substantially restricted or eliminated at the end of the year, but opportunities on shortspine and slope rockfish are likely to be accommodated. Alternatively, in a more optimistic case, directed sablefish opportunities may continue through the end of the year.

The GMT is aware that Conception area sablefish opportunities are closely related to a possible Council decision on whether to allow TNC EFP participants the opportunity to catch 50 mt of sablefish after July, or whether to allow TNC EFP participants to catch 30 mt of sablefish after July. While the GMT does not have a specific recommendation on this issue, the GMT does note that the Council may want to hold TNC EFP participants to 30 mt and re-evaluate whether to allow those EFP participants access to the full 50 mt at the September meeting when there is more information available on the progress of Conception area sablefish catch levels. If the TNC EFP is granted 30 mt of sablefish, the GMT estimates the Conception area sablefish OY could be attained in November without inseason action.

Open Access Sablefish N of 36°

The GMT received a request from the GAP to increase the open access sablefish daily limit from 300 lb to 500 lb, but catches in this fishery are tracking right on projection, therefore the GMT does not believe an increase can be accommodated.

Nearshore Fishery North of 34° 27' N. lat.

At the March 2008 meeting the GAP requested that the GMT assess the effects of restricting the nearshore fishery and reducing canary impacts. The Council subsequently requested the GMT analyze management measure alternatives that would restrict the nearshore fixed gear commercial fishery to 1.7 mt of canary rockfish. The projected impacts for all species were updated in March and canary rockfish projected impacts in the nearshore fishery increased to 2.6 mt as a result of the latest bycatch rates. The 2.6 mt is accounted for in the current updated and balanced scorecard attached to the end of this statement. The GMT submitted a request to the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program for data to inform more refined RCA adjustments that could be designed to reduce canary impacts. Just prior to the April meeting, the GMT received a summary of canary and yelloweye rockfish bycatch in the commercial nearshore fishery from the observer program, but did not have sufficient time to complete an analysis of the data to inform potential management measures at that time.

Following the April Council meeting the GMT evaluated this data and found that approximately 91% of the canary impacts in the nearshore fishery occur between Point Arena (38°57' N lat.) and Point San Pedro (37°35' N lat.) and 40°10' N lat. to 43° N lat. The only tool available to reduce impacts in these areas is changing the RCA.

The GMT understands that the GAP is no longer requesting that the nearshore fishery be restricted. Furthermore, under status quo management measures, the scorecard is balanced. Nevertheless, the GMT evaluated several options for restricting the commercial nearshore groundfish fishery.

- One option is to restrict the RCA to the shore between Point Arena (38°57' N. lat.) to Point San Pedro (37°35' N. lat.). 20.3 percent of the canary impacts occur in this area.
- A second option is to restrict the RCA to the shore between 40°10' N. lat. to 43° N lat. 70.7 percent of the canary impacts occur in this area.
- A third option is to restrict the fishery north and south of 40°10' N. lat. (but north of 34°27' N lat) to 20 fathoms and reduce landed catch amounts by 30 percent. This would bring canary impacts down to 1.7 metric tons.

Because of the manner in which California state regulations are specified for the commercial nearshore fishery, fishermen in areas completely closed would not be able to move. Therefore, in addition to adverse impacts occurring in ports adjacent to closed areas, fishermen in those areas would not be able to move and would find their fishing opportunities eliminated.

Because of the above factors, and because the GMT understands that industry is no longer requesting these restrictions on the nearshore fishery, the GMT does not recommend any adjustments to the commercial nearshore fishery.

Accounting For Ice and Slime

The West Coast groundfish regulations state that, “All weights are in round weight or round-weight equivalents, unless specified otherwise;” and, that the “[r]ound weight does not include ice, water, or slime.” 50 CFR §§ 660.301 and 660.302.

It came to the GMT's attention that there are inconsistent methods on the coast used to account for water, ice, and slime in the reporting of round weights. Some processors might use water baths or de-icers before weighing the fish, whereas others do not and instead take a percentage deduction off the weights reported on the fish ticket.

The team briefly discussed the issue and agreed that consistency is important for proper catch accounting and enforcement of trip and other catch limits, as well as for business fairness for harvesters and processors. The team also received some input from the GAP and Enforcement Consultants and there was agreement that it was an important issue that would benefit from further attention. However, the team's full agenda did not allow time for adequate discussion and no ready solution was apparent. The GMT thus recommends that the Council request that a working group further explore the needs of management, enforcement, and industry and determine a consistent method for reporting of round weights.

GMT Recommendations

- 1) Adopt Option 1 or 2 for the LE multi species trawl fishery.
- 2) Implement a 1,000 lb per month limit in the OA sablefish fishery, south of 36° for August.
- 3) Implement a 2,100 lb per 2 month limit in the OA sablefish fishery south of 36° for periods 5 and 6.
- 4) Increase the daily limit in the LE DTL fishery north of 36° to 500 lb.
- 5) Ice and Slime – request that a working group further explore the needs of management, enforcement, and industry and determine a consistent method for reporting of round weights.

PFMC
6/10/2008

2008 Projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species updated at the June Council meeting with GMT recommended inseason adjustments

06/10/08

Fishery	Bocaccio b/	Canary	Cowcod	Dkbl	POP	Widow	Yelloweye
Limited Entry Trawl- Non-whiting	11.8	9.0	0.7	252.5	103.2	7.7	0.6
Limited Entry Trawl- Whiting							
At-sea whiting motherships a/							0.0
At-sea whiting cat-proc a/		4.7		40.0	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		0.8					1.8
Sablefish	13.4		0.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	
Non-Sablefish			0.1	0.4		0.5	
Open Access: Directed Groundfish							
Sablefish DTL	0.0	0.2		0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Nearshore (North of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.0			0.0	0.0		
Nearshore (South of 40°10' N. lat.)	0.1	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.6
Other	10.6	1.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Open Access: Incidental Groundfish							
CA Halibut	0.1	0.0		0.0	0.0		
CA Gilnet c/	0.5			0.0	0.0	0.0	
CA Sheephead c/				0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CPS- wetfish d/	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							
OR		5.7				1.4	6.2
CA	47.2	9.0	0.1			6.5	2.1
EFPs	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. f/							
	2.0	5.5	0.2	2.0	2.0	1.1	3.0
TOTAL	97.4	43.6	1.4	296.8	111.8	343.5	18.5
2008 OY	218	44.0	4.0	330	150	368	20
Difference	120.6	0.4	2.6	33.3	38.2	24.5	1.5
Percent of OY	44.7%	99.0%	36.0%	89.9%	74.6%	93.3%	92.3%
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/ Values in scorecard represent projected impacts for WA and OR. However, harvest guidelines for 2008 are as follows: canary in WA and OR combined = 8.2 mt; yelloweye in WA and OR combined = 6.8 mt. For California, harvest guidelines are represented.

f/ Research projections updated November 2007. Canary and YE impacts updated June 2008.