

Agenda Item G.4.b
NMFS Report
March 2009

Notes on from informal discussion with fishing industry representation on rationale related to the GAP Statement

Species	Vessel use limit	Control limit	Rationale for limits	Vessel/ Control Ratio (1.5:1.0) (+ =Yes)	Control Limit Greater than (+ =Yes)		In line with GMT Report (+ =Yes)
					Max share of fleet allocation ('04-'06)	Max Initial Permit QS Allocation	
Pacific Whiting	15.0%	10.0%	Similar to GAC recommendation	+	+	+	
Lingcod	3.8%	2.5%	Limits relatively low because it is a coast wide species the catch of which is widely distributed among the fleet.	+	+	+	
Pacific cod	20.0%	12.0%	Higher vessel limits because the distribution is geographically limited, participants few, and opportunities intermittent. Keep the control limits down to prevent excess control. On this basis provide vessel limits that are greater than the 1.5 to 1 ratio used for other species.	0	+	+	
Sablefish N	4.5%	3.0%	Control limit lower than max share because of high dependence on a coast wide basis. Vessel limit is high enough to allow the vessel to achieve the recent maximum share of allocation.	+	0	+	+
Sablefish S	15.0%	10.0%	Underutilized, very few vessels operating there now. Potential for gear switching. 10% control limit, in line with GAC 90th percentile recommendation.	+	0	0	
POP	3.3%	3.3%	*Overfished species rationale.	+	+	+	
WIDOW	2.5%	2.5%	*Overfished species rationale.	+	+	+	
CANARY	5.2%	5.2%	*Overfished species rationale.	+	+	+	
Chilipepper	15.0%	10.0%	On the higher end because its taken in a smaller area, its not a coast wide fishery, and its under harvested. Similar to GAC recommendations.	+	+	+	+
BOCCACIO	15.0%	15.0%	*Overfished species rationale.				
Splitnose	15.0%	10.0%	Rationale similar to chilipepper.	+	+	+	+
Yellowtail	7.5%	5.0%	Control limit quite a bit higher than initial allocation because it has not been fully utilized in recent years. However, limits should not be too large because the stock is widely distributed and used in a lot of strategies along the coast.	+	+	+	+

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					Max share of fleet allocation ('04-'06)	Max Initial Permit QS Allocation	
Shortspine N	9.0%	6.0%	Control limits somewhat higher than for Dover and sablefish, for example, because it is underutilized but at the same time need to maintain widespread availability to provide opportunity for many vessels over the majority of the coast.	+	+	+	+
Shortspine S	9.0%	6.0%	The same as limits set for other thornyheads.	+	0	+	+
Longspine N	9.0%	6.0%	Similar to shortspine in the north.	+	+	+	+
COWCOD	20.0%	20.0%	*Overfished species rationale.				
DARKBLOTCHED	2.0%	2.0%	*Overfished species rationale.				
YELLOWEYE	5.2%	5.2%	*Overfished species rationale.				
Shelf Rockfish N	7.5%	5.0%	Control limit is twice the maximum initial allocation because the stock has been substantially underutilized in recent years. (Note: While the control limit is less than what is in the GMT report, the vessel limit is in the report's range.)	+	+	+	
Slope Rockfish N	7.5%	5.0%	Rationale similar to shelf.	+	+	+	
Shelf Rockfish S	13.5%	9.0%	South, limits slightly higher than northern rockfish because of fewer vessels participating.	+	+	+	
Slope Rockfish S	13.5%	9.0%	Rationale similar to shelf.	+	0	+	
Dover sole	3.9%	2.6%	Lower limit than for many species, because its widely distributed and caught by many vessels. A large control limit would creates opportunities for a few vessels with a relatively lower amount of QS to completely supply the limited market. Even though relatively lower, the control limit is still over twice the maximum initial allocation.	+	0	+	
English sole	7.5%	5.0%	Similar to Dover sole (widespread and soft markets) but it is underutilized and more important to a small subset of the fleet (beach boats). Therefore the limits are larger.	+	+	+	
Petrals sole	4.5%	3.0%	The control limit is similar to sablefish and in line with the GMT report. The limit would constrain the maximum share, however, this maximum occurred in a year in which the OY was exceeded. similar to sablefish.	+	0	+	+

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					Max share of fleet allocation ('04-'06)	Max Initial Permit QS Allocation	
Arrowtooth	20.0%	10.0%	A larger vessel limit is needed because of the smaller number of vessels involved in the fishery and to allow for expansion of harvest on this underutilized species. Similar to Pacific cod, a control limits is needed that is lower than what is would be if the standard 1.5:1.0 ratio is applied.	0	+	+	+
Starry Flounder	30.0%	15.0%	Higher limits because it is one of the fisheries with the lowest number of participants. However, control limit is lower than the maximum initial allocation (30%) because that level would not accommodate enough of the beach druggers.	0	+	0	
Other Flatfish	15.0%	10.0%	This is a catch all category which includes sanddabs, rex sole, and true turbot. It has a fairly large aggregate OY. However, a larger control limit is recommended because of the need to specialize in single species within the complex.	+	+	+	
Other Fish	7.5%	5.0%	Lower end of the range of limits because this is a catch all category that everyone might need a little of.	+	+	+	

* Rationale for overfished species control and vessel limits: (1) Control limits are set at the maximum initial allocation under the formula adopted by the Council at this meeting. Of all the species, it is most important to minimize the chance of excessive control of the overfished species QS. The maximum initial allocation level is a reasonable level at which to set the control limit for this purpose. (2) There is significant incentive for vessels to avoid overfished species. The proposed rules for applying the vessel limits will allow any vessel to cover its catch regardless of the level at which the vessel limit is set, if it can find the QP to do it. Therefore, it is recommended that the vessel limit be set at the control limit.