

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION ANNUAL MEETING

The 2001 International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Annual Meeting was conducted in Vancouver, B.C. the week of January 22, 2001. The IPHC staff recommendation to the Commissioners was to provide 73.2 million pounds of halibut to the governments of Canada and the United States (attached).

Area 2A Specifics

<u>Quota 2001</u>	<u>Quota 2000</u>
1.14 Million Pounds	830,000 Pounds

Area 2A representatives to the conference board were members of northwest treaty Indian tribes and State of Washington recreational fishing interests. These Area 2A conference board members, Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) representatives, and staff members from National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife met with Commissioner Ralph Hoard on January 22 to discuss concerns regarding halibut bycatch and the IPHC staff quota recommendation.

IPHC Administrative Session

Tuesday, January 23 Council member Phil Anderson provided the Commissions a report on State of Washington and Council halibut issues. Included in the report:

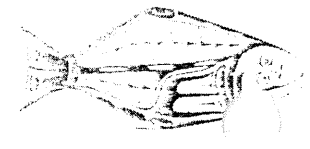
1. Synopsis of Washington's 2000 recreational catch.
2. Description of enforcement efforts in Neah Bay.
3. Comments regarding halibut bycatch mortality.

The report was well received by Commissioners. There was extensive discussion by the Canadian Commissioners regarding concern for Area 2A bycatch of halibut.

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News Release

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HALIBUT COMMISSION COMPLETES 2001 ANNUAL MEETING

The International Pacific Halibut Commission completed its 77th Annual Meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, with Richard Beamish of Nanaimo, British Columbia presiding as Chairman. The Commission is recommending to the governments of Canada and the United States catch limits for 2001 totaling 73,180,000 pounds, compared to 67,500,000 pounds in 2000.

The Commission staff reported on the assessment of the Pacific halibut stock in 2000. There were two major changes in the data used for the 2000 stock assessment. The first was the removal of a precautionary adjustment for a bait change in the IPHC setline surveys, that was made in the 1999 assessment. That adjustment had reduced the population estimates by 20-30% in the eastern and central Gulf of Alaska (Areas 2 and 3A). Experiments conducted during 2000 concluded that the change in baits did not require the adjustment to the time series of survey catch rates. The major increase in biomass estimated for 2001 over that for 2000 resulted from removal of this adjustment. The second major change in assessment data for this year was the general increase in survey catch rates for the central and eastern parts of the stock range, particularly in Area 3A. This increase was associated primarily with higher catches of fish up to about age 13. Weight at age also increased somewhat in Area 3A, after declining for most of the late 1980s and 1990s. However, survey catch rates were down in Area 3B and portions of Area 4. The staff has considerable uncertainty about stock productivity in Area 4 and recommended maintaining existing catch limits for the area while an improved framework for setting catch limits, that is less dependent on changes in Area 3A, is developed. Staff will report on this project at the 2002 Annual Meeting. A proposed tagging program for the stock will also provide information on exploitation rates, when tag recovery results are obtained.

Recruitment to the stock has declined in recent years from the record high levels seen during 1985-1995. Year classes originating during the 1989-1993 period appear below average in strength and while the 1993-1995 year classes have appeared generally stronger in trawl surveys, they have not yet recruited to the exploitable stock. Commission scientists also note that oceanographic indices normally associated with halibut recruitment indicate poor conditions for generation of halibut year classes in the 1998-2000 period. Stock biomass is therefore expected to decline from current levels although the magnitude and rate of this decline cannot be assessed yet.

Seasons and Catch Limits

The Commission received regulatory proposals for 2001 from the scientific staff, Canadian and United States fishermen and processors, and other fishery agencies. The Commission will recommend to the governments the following catch limits for 2001 in Area 2A (California, Oregon, and Washington), Area 2B (British Columbia), Area 2C (southeastern Alaska), Area 3A (central Gulf), Area 3B (western Gulf), Area 4A (eastern Aleutians), Area 4B (western Aleutians), Area 4C (Pribilof Islands), Area 4D (northwestern Bering Sea), and Area 4E (Bering Sea flats):

2001 Catch Limits

Area	Catch Limit (pounds)
2A Non-treaty directed commercial (south of Point Chehalis)	192,926
2A Non-treaty incidental catch in salmon troll	34,046
2A Non-treaty incidental catch in the sablefish longline fishery (north of Point Chehalis)	47,946
2A Treaty Indian commercial	406,500
2A Treaty Indian ceremonial and subsistence (year-round)	17,500
2A Sport - North of Columbia River	214,110
<u>2A Sport - South of Columbia River</u>	<u>226,972</u>
Area 2A total	1,140,000
2B	10,510,000
2C	8,780,000
3A	21,890,000
3B	16,530,000
4A	4,970,000
4B	4,910,000
4C	2,030,000
4D	2,030,000
<u>4E</u>	<u>390,000</u>
<u>Area 4 total</u>	<u>14,330,000</u>
Total	73,180,000

The catch limits for Regulatory Areas 4C, 4D, and 4E reflect the catch sharing plan implemented by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC). The NPFMC catch sharing plan in Area 4 allows the Commission to set biologically-based catch limits for Areas 4A, 4B, and a combined Area 4C-D-E.

The catch sharing plan implemented by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) was adopted by the Commission. The catch limits for the Area 2A fisheries reflect the PFMC catch sharing plan. The 2001 plan allows for a new incidental halibut fishery occurring north of Point Chehalis with the sablefish longline fishery. Fishing dates for an incidental halibut fishery concurrent with salmon troll fishing seasons in Area 2A and the incidental halibut fishery concurrent with the sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, will be established under United States domestic regulations established by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). The remainder of the Area 2A catch sharing plan, including sport-fishing seasons, will be determined under regulations promulgated by NMFS.

In Area 2A, six 10-hour fishing periods for the non-treaty directed commercial fishery are recommended for June 27, July 11, July 25, August 8, August 22, and September 5. All fishing periods will begin at 8:00 a.m. and end at 6:00 p.m. local time, and will be further restricted by fishing period limits.

The Commission considered industry proposals for increases to the length of the commercial halibut fishing season but noted that the Commission staff was continuing its investigation of the season length, and was due to report on it at the 2002 Annual Meeting. The Commission also requested that the Director's Research Advisory Board, composed of industry representatives, be consulted during the

development of this report. Pending this report, the Commission made no changes to the season length for individual quota fishing. Therefore, the treaty Indian commercial fishery in Area 2A, the Canadian Individual Vessel Quota (IVQ) fishery in Area 2B, and the United States Individual Fishing Quota (IVQ) fisheries in Areas 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E will all commence at 12 noon local time on March 15 and terminate at 12 noon local time on November 15.

Regulatory Changes and Issues

The Area 2A licensing regulations remained the same as in 2000, with the exception that vessels fishing in the incidental halibut fishery concurrent with the sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis are also required to get a commercial license from the Commission. Again, fishers must choose between a commercial or sport charter license. Commercial fishers must choose between a license for (1) retaining halibut caught incidentally during the salmon troll fishery, or (2) fishing in the directed commercial halibut fishery (south of Point Chehalis) and/or retaining halibut caught incidentally in the primary sablefish fishery (north of Point Chehalis). The deadline dates for receiving license applications remain the same: April 30 for the directed commercial fishery/incidental sablefish fishery and April 2 (as March 31 is on Saturday) for the incidental halibut fishery concurrent with the salmon troll fishery. A vessel that has a commercial halibut license cannot be used for sport fishing for halibut.

The Commission adopted regulations to allow the possession of halibut fillets on board a vessel up to 6 p.m. on the calendar day following the offload, if the fillets are from legally-retained commercially-caught halibut and the vessel is in the same port where the landing occurred.

In the United States, vessels with an overall length over 25 feet fishing for halibut are required to keep halibut fishing information in one of the following four logbooks: 1) the NMFS catcher vessel daily fishing logbook, 2) Alaska hook-and-line sablefish logbook, 3) Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Longline-Port fishery Logbook, or 4) the logbook issued by IPHC. The regulation change for 2001 provides for the ADF&G logbook as an additional option.

Other logbook regulation changes were that IPHC will require that the logbook be kept on the vessel until the offload is completed, instead of for five days after the offload. The regulations will also state specifically that the location be either latitude/longitude, loran, or a direction and distance from a point of land, instead of requiring a "fishing locality". The required location must be by day or set and the following additional information will be required: gear hauled or set, and lost, total weight or numbers of halibut retained. The logbooks must include vessel name and vessel number.

The Commission approved the requirement that operators of Canadian vessels must mail the log sheets to IPHC within seven days of their final halibut offload. The change was made from seven days after each offload so that the vessel operator could keep the IPHC copy of the log sheet in their book, and allow the IPHC sampler to interview and collect the log sheet from the vessel operator at anytime through their halibut season.

In the United States, vessel operators are still required to offload all halibut once the offload commences. The Commission approved that the weight be recorded on state fish tickets and, in Alaska, the total scale weight be recorded on the federal IFQ catch records. The regulations will change to clarify that total halibut weight be recorded on both state and federal catch records, not one or the other.

The Commission approved Nazan Bay on Atka Island as an additional port where the Area 4A clearance prior to fishing can be obtained. If no observers are on board, the vessels would have to offload any Area 4B fish first, as clearances can only be obtained when no halibut is on board. A new requirement in 2001

will be that the clearance forms must be signed. In most cases the required signature will be vessel operator, with the exception that it could be the person completing the form in St. Paul and St. George, or the person completing the clearance form at Nazan Bay or Atka Island for vessels leaving Area 4B.

The industry asked NMFS Enforcement to continue to review the use of transponders in place of the clearance procedures in Area 4. Any fisher interested in this test program should contact NMFS Enforcement in Juneau, (907) 586-7200.

An industry proposal to require clearance procedures for Area 3B, similar to the Area 4 program, was discussed by the Commission. This proposal was not approved however the staff was directed to review with relevant agencies if a clearance program for Area 3B is feasible.

The Commission held extensive discussions on the present and future status of landing live fish for sale, as well as holding live halibut for subsequent sale after the halibut fishing season closes. A Commission regulation requiring that fish be offloaded with gills and entrails removed effectively prohibits live fish landing, but Canada has not adopted this regulation for the past two years in support of added-value initiatives by the Canadian industry. The existing Commission regulation was implemented to improve fish quality and address sampling concerns, rather than to prohibit live fish landing. The Commission does not specifically oppose live fish landing or penning of fish, provided that a satisfactory framework for sampling, data collection, and validation exists. The Commission noted that Canadian officials were developing a reporting and regulatory framework to satisfy Commission conservation and data validation concerns. The Commission will continue to examine the issue of live fish landing but made no changes to its existing regulation requiring the dressing of fish prior to offloading. The Commission staff will work with Canadian government authorities to ensure that the live fish holding operations in Canada meet Commission requirements concerning conservation and data capture.

The Commission received several proposals from its industry Conference Board concerning restrictions on or banning of halibut aquaculture, such proposed activities and regulation are not part of the Commission's mandate or jurisdiction. In addition, support for aquaculture in general, is a policy of both the U.S. and Canadian governments. The Commission therefore took no action on these proposals with the exception of requesting comprehensive annual reports on both private and public sector halibut aquaculture activity from the two governments.

Other Actions

The Commission received several industry proposals that are not part of the Commission's mandate and these proposals will be forwarded to the NPFMC. These proposals include one for a pre-trip check out prior to halibut IFQ fishing in Alaska and one requesting restricted fishing within 2.5 nm of land in Area 2C.

The Commission has conducted research on the occurrence of chalky halibut, a rare condition that affects the color and texture of halibut flesh. To assist the industry, a section of the Commission's webpage will be dedicated to voluntary recording and tracking of chalky fish occurrence. Harvesters and processors are requested to provide as many details as possible, time and fishing location, and when posting the information.

The Commission also received proposals that the staff undertake extensive tagging programs in support of understanding halibut exploitation rates and movements. The Commission noted that it had approved such projects as part of the Commission's research budget.

The recommended regulations for the 2001 halibut fishery will become official as soon as they are approved by the Canadian and United States Governments. The Commission will publish and distribute regulation pamphlets.

The next Annual Meeting of the Commission will be held in the Seattle, Washington area from January 28-31, 2002. The United States Government commissioner, James Balsiger, was elected Chairman for the coming year. The Canadian Government commissioner, Richard Beamish, was elected as Vice Chairman. Other Canadian commissioners are Kathleen Pearson and John Secord. The other United States commissioners are Ralph Hoard and Andrew Scalzi. Dr. Bruce Leaman is the Director of the Commission.

- END -

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HALIBUT INFORMATIONAL REPORTS

Situation: There are two reports under this agenda item as outlined below.

Status of Implementation of Council Recommendations for 2001 Halibut Fishery

The proposed rule implementing the Council's changes to the 2001 halibut catch sharing plan and recreational fishery regulations has been delayed under the President's general moratorium on publication of new rules. Hopefully, the proposed rule can be published in time to have the new regulations in place by May 1. The proposed changes for 2001 are relatively minor and relate to management intent for harvesting the entire incidental halibut allocation in the May-June salmon troll fishery and adjustments to the Washington South Coast recreational fishery. A public comment on the Washington recreational fishery is included with this exhibit (Exhibit F.1.a, Public Comment).

Results of the International Pacific Halibut Commission Annual Meeting

Chair Jim Lone and Executive Director Don McIsaac attended the IPHC Commission meeting in January which set the overall halibut harvest levels for 2001, including that for Area 2A. Chair Lone has submitted a brief summary of the results of the meeting which is contained in Exhibit F.1.b, Meeting Summary.

Council Action: None.

Reference Materials:

1. International Pacific Halibut Commission Annual Meeting (Exhibit F.1.b, Meeting Summary).

PFMC
02/19/01

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL COMMENTS ON
PROPOSED 2001 INCIDENTAL CATCH REGULATIONS FOR THE TROLL SALMON FISHERY
AND SABLEFISH LONGLINE FISHERY NORTH OF POINT CHEHALIS

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel would like to recommend the following two options for the salmon troll fishery:

Option 1

License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on). *status quo - OR*

Option 2

License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 2 chinook, except 2 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 50 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on). *- WA trawlers proposal.*

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03/08/01

PROPOSED 2001 INCIDENTAL CATCH REGULATIONS FOR THE TROLL SALMON FISHERY
 AND SABLEFISH LONGLINE FISHERY NORTH OF POINT CHEHALIS

Situation: Regulations governing the incidental harvest of halibut in the salmon troll fishery and the commercial sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis require the Council to adopt recommended halibut landing restrictions to allow incidental harvest while assuring the quotas are not exceeded.

Salmon Troll Fishery

The halibut regulations allocate 15% of the non-Indian commercial halibut allocation in Area 2A to the salmon troll fishery as an incidental catch during May and June (with provision for additional harvest from July through September if sufficient quota remains). A change in the regulations this year directs that the primary management objective is to harvest the incidental quota in the May/June salmon troll fishery and a secondary objective is to harvest any remaining quota during July through September.

The table below provides the number of licenses, allocation, harvest, and landing restrictions for the incidental halibut fishery since the initial season in 1995. The Council has successfully used landing ratios and a total trip limit to assure a manageable progression of the fishery in past years.

Incidental Halibut Management in Area 2A Salmon Troll Fishery										
Year	Licenses Issued ^{a/}					Pounds of Halibut			Restriction	
	WA	OR	CA	AK-2A	Total	Allocation	May-June Harvest	Total Harvest	Halibut per Chinook	Trip Limit
1995	-	-	-	-	124	16,068	2,125	2,125	1 per each 20	none
1996	22	74	4	14	114	16,068	9,521	9,521	1 + 1 per each 15	20
1997	57	184	10	20	271	21,635	17,570	17,570	1 + 1 per each 10	20
1998	42	188	15	18	263	25,344	9,123	13,124	1 + 1 per each 8	25
1999	54	197	12	25	288	23,490	9,955	9,955	1 + 1 per each 5	35
2000	49	154	8	24	235	24,464	20,925	22,350	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2001	-	-	-	-	-	34,046	-	-	-	-

a/ Licenses are issued by vessel number in the following order: AK, WA, OR, CA (i.e., if a vessel has both Alaska and Washington vessel numbers, the licensed would be issued to the Alaska vessel number.

Commercial Sablefish Fishery North of Point Chehalis

For the first time, the total Area 2A halibut quota is large enough this year (over 900,000 pounds) to provide for an incidental halibut harvest in the commercial sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis. This incidental fishery is allocated that portion of the Washington sport allocation in excess of 214,110 pounds, provided a minimum of 10,000 pounds is available. For 2001, the available incidental harvest amounts to 47,946 pounds. The Council will need to begin consideration of landing or other restrictions necessary to manage this fishery within its quota. The restrictions could take several forms, including 1) equal incidental poundage of halibut distributed among all the vessels with appropriate licenses operating north of Point Chehalis, 2) equal incidental poundage of halibut distributed among all the permits attached to vessels with appropriate licenses operating north of Point Chehalis (there could be more than one permit per vessel under permit stacking, or 3) incidental halibut poundage distributed on the basis of vessel length as in the directed halibut fishery.

Council Action:

1. Adopt a range of landing restrictions for halibut caught incidentally in the May/June troll season to match with the troll salmon management options and assure a reasonable utilization of the incidental catch while not exceeding the quota.
2. Identify options for landing limits or other restrictions for incidental halibut harvest in the commercial sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis.

Reference Materials: ~~None.~~

Groundfish Fishery Strategic Plan Consistency Analysis

The groundfish strategic plan calls for minimizing discarded bycatch. The sablefish fishery has heretofore discarded halibut, alive or dead, due to low halibut quota levels. Retaining halibut is consistent with minimizing discarded dead halibut bycatch.

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1. Exhibit F.2, Supplemental ODFW Report.
2. Exhibit F.2, Supplemental Joint Staff Proposal.
3. Exhibit F.2.e, Supplemental SAS Report.

**RETAINING INCIDENTAL HALIBUT CATCH IN THE
2001 SABLEFISH FISHERY NORTH OF POINT CHEHALIS**

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), and Council staff discussed options to provide for the incidental take of 47,946 pounds of Pacific halibut in the primary sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, Washington as provided in the Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan (CSP). A number of options to regulate the incidental catch were discussed as described below.

Initial consideration of regulatory options to manage the incidental halibut harvest in the sablefish fishery included allocating the halibut among vessels or permits with the possible weighting of such allocations by sablefish tier or vessel length. However, upon further consideration, the group believes that implementing an incidental catch ratio of halibut to sablefish may be a better way to comply with the intent of the halibut CSP, avoid targeted halibut fishing, and provide equitable distribution of the available halibut consistent with sablefish fishing opportunity. Preliminary analysis indicates that the ratio would likely be in the range of one halibut per 200 to 400 pounds of sablefish (dressed weight). The ratio will be further defined after potential participants in the incidental halibut fishery north of Point Chehalis are identified through the IPHC licensing process. A proposed timeline and regulatory process for this option are listed below.

Proposed Process and Timeline to Implement Incidental Halibut Fishery

Date	Action	Agency
March	Notify fishers of proposed regulations	Council/NMFS
April	Adopt framework regulations and issue proposed annual restrictions for public review	Council/NMFS
Mar - Apr	Issue licenses to retain halibut in sablefish fishery	IPHC
June	Adopt halibut ratio for retention in sablefish fishery	Council/NMFS
Aug - Oct	Monitor halibut catch in-season to ensure quota is not exceeded; schedule conference call with appropriate parties	States/IPHC/Council
Oct	Close fishery when approaching halibut quota and notify fishers	NMFS, IPHC

Existing IPHC Regulations

- Licenses are required to fish for, transport, possess, or sell halibut caught incidentally in the sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis.
- Requests for licenses must be submitted to IPHC by April 30, 2001.
- Vessel operators must complete and submit IPHC logbooks for each licensed vessel.
- Vessels cannot be used for fishing for a minimum of 72 hours before participating in the directed halibut fishery south of Point Chehalis.

Proposed Preliminary Annual NMFS Regulations

- The incidental harvest of halibut in the directed sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis is allowed only by vessels using longline gear and possessing the appropriate incidental halibut harvest license issued by the IPHC.
- It is unlawful to fish for, transport, possess, or sell halibut caught incidentally in the sablefish fishery south of Point Chehalis (even if the halibut were caught north of Point Chehalis).

- Properly licensed vessels may retain and land 1 halibut for every 300 pounds (dressed weight) of sablefish landed and up to 2 additional halibut in excess of the 1 per 300 pound ratio per landing. (The additional 2 halibut are intended as a buffer against miscalculations in total poundage of sablefish.)^{1/}

Proposed Framework Regulations

To implement the landing ratio or other annual restrictions that provide for management of the incidental halibut harvest in the sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, the regulations at 50 CFR 300 need to be modified. This is the same section of the regulations which allow the Council to set various landing restrictions each year for the incidental halibut harvest in the salmon troll fishery. The regulations should be modified as follows (new text is underlined):

§ 300.63 Catch sharing plans, local area management plans, and domestic management measures.

Catch sharing plans (CSP) and local area management plans (LAMP) may be developed by the appropriate regional fishery management council, and approved by NMFS, for portions of the fishery. Any approved CSP or LAMP may be obtained from the Administrator, Northwest Region, or the Administrator, Alaska Region.

- (a) The catch sharing plan for area 2A provides a framework that shall be applied to the annual Area 2A total allowable catch (TAC) adopted by the Commission, and shall be implemented through domestic and Commission regulations, which will be published in the Federal Register each year before March 15. The Area 2A CSP allocates halibut among the treaty Indian fishery, segments of the non-Indian commercial fishery, and segments of the recreational fishery.
 - (1) Each year, before January 1, NMFS will publish a proposal to govern the recreational fishery under the CSP for the following year and will seek public comment. The comment period will extend until after the Commission's annual meeting, so the public will have the opportunity to consider the final area 2A total allowable catch (TAC) before submitting comments. After the Commission's annual meeting and review of public comments, NMFS will publish in the Federal Register the final rule governing sport fishing in area 2A. Annual management measures may be adjusted inseason by NMFS.
 - (2) A portion of the commercial TAC is allocated as incidental catch in the salmon troll fishery in Area 2A and a portion of the Area 2A recreational TAC is allocated as incidental catch in the directed longline sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, Washington. Each year, the landing restrictions necessary to keep ~~the fishery~~ these fisheries within ~~its~~ their respective allocations will be recommended by the Pacific Fishery Management Council at its spring meetings, and will be published in the *Federal Register* along with the annual salmon and sablefish management measures.
 - (3) The commercial longline fishery in area 2A is governed by the annual management measures published pursuant to §§ 300.62 and 300.63.
 - (4) The treaty Indian fishery is governed by § 300.64 and tribal regulations. The annual quota for the fishery will be announced with the Commission regulations under § 300.62

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03/01/01

1/ The exact ratio will be determined at the June Council meeting when the vessels licensed for the incidental fishery will be known.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTAL HALIBUT LANDINGS IN THE SALMON TROLL FISHERY

Background

Beginning with the 1995 season, the Council permitted the retention of incidentally caught Pacific halibut in the ocean salmon troll fishery. Fifteen percent of the non-treaty commercial share was allocated to this fishery. A fisher choosing to retain halibut taken incidentally in the troll fishery was required to forego participation in the directed longline fishery for halibut. The following is a bullet-style description of the main features of the 1995 through 2000 seasons.

1995

- Regulations: one halibut per 20 chinook landed. Troll fishery closed north of Cape Falcon.
- 124 licenses issued for incidental fishery.
- 30 boats actually delivered halibut.
- 73 separate deliveries of halibut.
- Boats delivering halibut averaged 2.4 deliveries containing halibut (range = 1 to 7).
- Allocation = 16,068 lbs.; Harvest = 2,125 lbs.
- Average delivery = 29 lbs. (range = 10 to 602 lb.).
- Number of deliveries over 100 lb. = 2; over 50 lb. = 9.

1996

- Regulations: one halibut per 15 chinook landed, except one halibut could be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 20 halibut landed per trip. Troll fishery closed north of Cape Falcon.
- 123 licenses issued for incidental fishery.
- 57 boats actually delivered halibut.
- 181 separate deliveries of halibut.
- Boats delivering halibut averaged 3.2 deliveries containing halibut (range = 1 to 14).
- Allocation = 16,068 lbs. Harvest = 9,521 lbs.
- Average delivery = 53 lbs. (range = 10 to 291 lb.).
- Number of deliveries over 100 lb. = 25; over 50 lb. = 63.

1997

- Regulations: one halibut per 10 chinook landed, except one halibut could be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 20 halibut landed per trip. Troll fishery open north of Cape Falcon.
- 275 licenses issued for incidental fishery (includes boats fishing off OR, WA and CA).
- 113 boats actually delivered halibut in Oregon.
- 356 separate deliveries of halibut in Oregon.
- Boats delivering halibut into Oregon averaged 3.2 deliveries containing halibut (range = 1 to 10).
- Allocation = 21,535 lbs. Harvest = 17,570 lbs. (14,901 lbs. in Oregon).
- Average delivery in Oregon = 41 lbs. (range = 10 to 333 lb.).
- Number of deliveries over 100 lb. = 31; over 50 lb. = 90.

1998

- Regulations: one halibut per 8 chinook landed, except one halibut could be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 25 halibut landed per trip. Troll fishery open north of Cape Falcon.
- 263 licenses issued for incidental fishery (includes boats fishing off OR, WA and CA).
- 105 boats actually delivered halibut in Oregon.
- 349 separate deliveries of halibut in Oregon.
- Boats delivering halibut into Oregon averaged 3.3 deliveries containing halibut (range = 1 to 15).
- Allocation = 25,344 lbs. Harvest = 13,416 lbs. (12,938 lbs. in Oregon).
- Average delivery in Oregon = 37 lbs. (range = 10 to 235 lb.).
- Number of deliveries over 100 lb. = 16; over 50 lb. = 67.

1999

- Regulations: one halibut per 5 chinook landed, except one halibut could be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut landed per trip. Troll fishery open north of Cape Falcon.
- 284 licenses issued for incidental fishery (includes boats fishing off OR, WA and CA).
- 65 boats actually delivered halibut in Oregon.
- 120 separate deliveries of halibut in Oregon.
- Boats delivering halibut into Oregon averaged 1.8 deliveries containing halibut (range = 1 to 6).
- Allocation = 23,490 lbs. Harvest = 9,955 lbs. (5,554 lbs. in Oregon).
- Average delivery in Oregon = 46 lbs. (range = 12 to 236 lb.).
- Number of deliveries over 100 lb. = 19; over 50 lb. = 40.

2000

- Regulations: one halibut per 3 chinook landed, except one halibut could be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut landed per trip. Troll fishery open north of Cape Falcon.
- 235 licenses issued for incidental fishery (includes boats fishing off OR, WA and CA).
- 72 boats actually delivered halibut in Oregon.
- 223 separate deliveries of halibut in Oregon.
- Boats delivering halibut into Oregon averaged 3.1 deliveries containing halibut (range = 1 to 12).
- Allocation = 24,464 lbs. Harvest = 22,300 lbs. (13,878 lbs. in Oregon).
- Average delivery in Oregon = 62 lbs. (range = 12 to 634 lb.).
- Number of deliveries over 100 lb. = 46; over 50 lb. = 89.