



Pacific Council News

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Council Adopts Most Restrictive Salmon Season Ever

In April, the Council adopted the most restrictive ocean salmon seasons ever for California and most of Oregon. Commercial and recreational Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon are closed for 2008 due to the status of Sacramento River fall Chinook. A mark-selective coho fishery between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border will be the only recreational salmon opportunity in the ocean south of Cape Falcon in 2008. A proposed catch-and-release research fishery designed to collect genetic information was not adopted by the Council. The Council recommended inseason action to close the 2008 March and April fisheries off Oregon and California, and there will be

no early season openings off California in 2009. The State of California is also expected to close freshwater fisheries impacting Sacramento River fall Chinook this year.



Only 59,000 Sacramento River fall Chinook spawners are expected to return this year compared to the objective of 122,000-180,000; about 88,000 returned in 2007. Because Sacramento River fall Chinook escapement is projected to be below its conservation objective, the Oregon recreational coho fishery will require an

emergency rule for implementation by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Quotas for the fisheries north of Cape Falcon, Oregon are also very low, with coho at about 25% of 2007 levels for commercial, recreational, and tribal fisheries, to protect Endangered Species Act-listed lower Columbia River natural coho. North of Cape Falcon fisheries are designed to allow

access to available Chinook while preventing the low coho quotas from closing fisheries early. There is a June recreational Chinook-only fishery with a one fish bag limit, and an area 4B add-on fishery of 4,000 marked coho due to the increased likelihood of north of Cape Falcon recreational fisheries exhausting allowable coho

Continued on page 17

Secretary of Commerce Opens Way for Federal Assistance

On May 1, Secretary of Commerce Carlos M. Gutierrez declared a commercial fishery failure for the West Coast salmon fishery due to historically low salmon returns, and NOAA's Fisheries Service approved the limited 2008 season recommended by the Council.

"The unprecedented collapse of the salmon population will hit fishermen, their families, and fishing communities hard, and that is why we have moved quickly to declare a fishery disaster," Gutierrez said. "Our scientists are working to better understand the effects that ocean changes have

on salmon populations. We are also working closely with fishing communities to improve salmon habitat in river systems to support sustainable fishing."

The disaster declaration opens the door for Congress to appropriate money towards alleviating the financial hardship caused by the disaster. 

The Pacific Fishery Management Council

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Salmon News

Council Considers Klamath Rebuilding Strategy

In 2007, Klamath River fall Chinook triggered an Overfishing Concern and the Council directed its Salmon Technical Team (STT) to work with agency and tribal biologists to review the status of the stock and recommend when and how the stock would be rebuilt. The STT presented their report at the March 2008 Council meeting in Sacramento. The report included a set of criteria for determining an end to this specific Overfishing Concern, as well as a suite of recommendations comprising a strategy to

achieve the criteria.

The STT's recommended criteria required achieving 35,000 natural area adult spawners in three of four consecutive years, and at least one of those years with at least 40,700 spawners. The Council recommended modifying the criteria to at least 35,000 adults in three of four consecutive years or two consecutive years of at least 40,700 spawners. The STT recommendations call for the Council to set seasons and quota to achieve 40,700 spawners until the criteria are

reached. There were about 59,000 natural area adult spawners in 2007 and the Council is managing for 40,700 in 2008.

In April, the Council requested additional analyses of the criteria with a review by the Scientific and Statistical Committee. The Council is scheduled to take final action on rebuilding criteria for Klamath River fall Chinook at its June meeting. The STT report and information on the Council-proposed criteria are available from the Council. 

ODFW to Study Reintroduction of Salmon into Upper Klamath Basin

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is proposing to reintroduce Chinook salmon into Upper Klamath Lake and tributaries. Salmon were extirpated from the upper Klamath Basin in Oregon almost 100 years ago when Copco Dam in California blocked fish passage upriver.

Today, PacifiCorp's four large hydroelectric dams are up for re-licensing and facing man-

datory federal requirements to provide passage to migrating fish. The Council has called for removal of the dams.

A proposal will be presented to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission at its May 9, 2008 meeting to amend the Klamath River Basin Fish Management Plan. The amendment calls for a cautious, science-based approach to the reintroduction of Chinook salmon

into Upper Klamath Lake and tributaries. The Commission will vote on the amendment in July.

ODFW will hold public meetings on the plan amendment and proposed re-introduction in Central Point and Klamath Falls in late April. For more information, see http://http://www.dfw.state.or.us/fish/docs/salmon_in_klamath.pdf. 

Council Adopts Topics for Salmon Methodology Review

The Council adopted five candidate issues for review by the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) during the fall of 2008: (1) Sensitivity analyses of the Chinook and Coho FRAMs to major assumptions, including sensitivity to parameters related to mark-selective fisheries; (2) a new stock abundance forecast model for Sacramento River fall Chinook; (3) the harvest forecast model for Sacramento River fall Chinook; (4) September 1 maturity boundary ("birth date") for Klamath River fall Chinook; and (5) the Lower Columbia River natural coho Endangered Species Act consultation standard.

The Council will review the status of these issues and decide on final candidates at the September Council meeting in Boise. The SSC Salmon Subcommittee and Salmon Technical Team will conduct the review in October and report back to the Council at the November meeting in San Diego. 

Who Does What in Salmon Management

Below is a general summary of the agencies involved in Federal salmon management. Due to space constraints, the table does not include the numerous tribes and agencies involved in managing Puget Sound or the Columbia, Klamath, and Sacramento Rivers and other coastal rivers.

Pacific Fishery Management Council	Develops management recommendations for sport, commercial, and tribal fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (3-200 miles offshore) off Washington, Oregon, and California. Forwards recommendations to National Marine Fisheries Service for approval. Manages Chinook, coho, and pink salmon.
Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission	Coordinates efforts between Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho and regional fishery management councils. Through research and data tracking, PSMFC supports fisheries management needs and activities along the West Coast. A non-voting representative of the PSMFC sits on the Council.
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northwest/Southwest Region	Under the Department of Commerce and NOAA, NMFS is responsible for managing most living marine resources and habitat in U.S. waters. Has federal jurisdiction over anadromous fish and marine species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). A representative of NMFS Northwest Region sits on the Council (alternating with NMFS Southwest Region, depending on the agenda item). NMFS approves or disapproves Council recommendations for the Department of Commerce.
State fish and wildlife (or game) agencies	Each agency formulates and implements state programs and policies concerning management and conservation of salmon; works to protect and restore salmon and their habitats; manages hatcheries and regulates commercial and recreational salmon fisheries in state waters. A representative of each state fish and wildlife agency serves as a voting Council member. Each state's jurisdiction is over their state waters (0-3 miles offshore), plus state rivers and streams.
State fish and wildlife (or game) commissions	Commissioners formulate state programs and policies concerning management and conservation of fish and wildlife resources and establish seasons, methods and bag limits for recreational and commercial take.
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Under the Department of the Interior, USFWS has regulatory authority over resident (non-migratory) fish and terrestrial species listed under the ESA. Coordinates with NMFS to maximize recovery efforts for species using the same habitats, such as ESA-listed bull trout and salmon. USFWS also operates numerous West Coast hatcheries. A non-voting representative of USFWS sits on the Council.
U.S. Coast Guard	The U.S. Coast Guard is one of five branches of the US Armed Forces, and falls under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. In relation to salmon, the Coast Guard provides fishing vessel safety programs; publishes a "notice to mariners" about regulations, navigation, and safety concerns; and conducts vessel inspections, licensing, and enforcement. A non-voting representative of the Coast Guard sits on the Council.
State police agencies/ fish and game enforcement divisions	Provide enforcement of fishery regulations. Idaho, California, and Washington's fish and wildlife agencies have their own enforcement divisions; Oregon uses the state patrol.
Pacific Salmon Commission	A body formed by the governments of Canada and the United States to implement the Pacific Salmon Treaty, addressing issues related to the interception of Pacific salmon bound for rivers of one country in fisheries of the other.
Tribal fish commissions	Tribal commissions such as the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission play a key co-management role in managing salmon fisheries and in conserving salmon populations through harvest management, tribal hatchery programs, habitat protection and restoration and biological studies. A voting tribal representative sits on the Council.

Halibut News

International Pacific Halibut Commission sets 2008 Limits, Dates

2008 Catch Limits

At its annual meeting in January, 2008, the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) adopted catch limits for Alaska, Canada, and southern U.S. areas, including Area 2A, off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. The total allowable catch for Area 2A in 2008 is 1,220,000 pounds, down about nine percent from 2007. Most fisheries will see a similar decrease in quotas.

Directed Commercial Fishery Dates

The coastwide opening date for directed halibut fisheries was March 8, 2008, two days earlier than in 2007. The treaty-Indian fishery is the only Area 2A fishery opening on the coast-wide date.

The 2008 non-treaty directed halibut fishery will open two weeks earlier than in recent years to better coincide with the sablefish landing limit period, thereby reducing bycatch in both fisheries. The IPHC recommended eight potential ten-hour fishing periods for the non-treaty directed commercial fishery in Area 2A south of Point Chehalis, Washington: June 11, June 25, July 9, July 23, August 6, August 20, September 3, and September 17, 2008. After each fishing date, IPHC will track landings and determine whether sufficient halibut quota remains to re-open the fishery on the next ten-hour fishing period. All fishing periods are to begin



F/V Jennifer Lee, targeting halibut. From *Historic Fishing.net*.

at 8 a.m. and end at 6 p.m. local time, and will be further restricted by fishing period limits announced at a later date. There are a number of areas closed to halibut fishing in order to protect overfished groundfish stocks; check the NMFS web page for additional information at: <http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/Groundfish-Halibut/Pacific-Halibut/Index.cfm>.

Incidental Halibut Landings Restrictions Adopted

The Council adopted recommendations for landing restrictions in both the non-Indian commercial salmon troll fishery and the directed primary sablefish fishery at its April meeting.

Commercial Salmon Fisheries:

For 2008, the Council recommended a more liberal landing limit than used in recent years for halibut caught incidentally in the non-Indian commercial salmon fishery. For 2008, fishers may land no more than one halibut per each two Chinook, except one

halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per open period. Because commercial salmon fishing seasons are very limited this year, the fleet was given more opportunity to access its halibut allocation with the one halibut per each two Chinook ratio, compared with recent years when the ratio was one halibut per three Chinook. Halibut must be landed with the head on and be no less than 32 inches measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail. Retention of halibut will be allowed beginning May 1 and will continue until the end of the salmon season or when the quota of 37,707 pounds of halibut is reached.

In addition to the Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, a mandatory closed area currently in regulation, the Council also recommended designating the "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area off the north Washington coast as an area to

be voluntarily avoided in the salmon troll fishery (see NMFS website).

Longline Sablefish Fisheries

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. For 2008, the available incidental harvest amounts to 70,000 pounds, the maximum allowable under the terms of the Catch Sharing Plan.

For 2008, the Council recommended keeping the same daily landing restrictions as in 2007 for the fixed gear primary sablefish fishery, north of Pt. Chehalis, WA. Landings will be restricted to 100 pounds (dressed weight) of halibut for every 1,000 pounds (dressed weight) of sablefish landed and up to two additional halibut in excess of the 100 pounds per 1,000-pound ratio per landing. Halibut must be landed with the head on and be no less than 32 inches measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail. Retention of halibut will be allowed beginning May 1 and will continue until the earlier of the end of the sablefish season or when the halibut quota of 70,000 pounds is reached.

For inseason details on the openings and closures affecting these commercial halibut fisheries and the West Coast sport halibut fisheries, call NMFS's salmon and halibut hotline at 1-800-662-9825. 

Highly Migratory Species News

Exempted Fishing Permit for Single Longline Vessel Approved, Forwarded to NMFS

The Council again recommended that National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) issue an exempted fishing permit (EFP) to allow one vessel to fish with shallow-set longline gear in the U.S. west coast exclusive economic zone (EEZ). Longline fishing is currently prohibited in the EEZ under the highly migratory species fishery management plan; an EFP authorizes an otherwise prohibited activity, in this case to gather information that might eventually lead to a change in the regulations allowing this type of fishing. The Council recommended this same EFP in 2007, but NMFS was unable to issue the permit because it did not have time in 2007 to address objections to the activity raised by the California Coastal Commission. With their recommendation, the Council indicated that if the same problem arises in 2008, NMFS can continue to work towards issuing the permit in 2009 without needing to return to the Council a third time for their review and recommendation.

The purpose of the EFP is to assess whether shallow-set longline gear using the latest gear modifications is a cost-effective alternative to reducing bycatch in the California and Oregon swordfish fishery.

A variety of terms and conditions, almost identical to those recommended by the Council in 2007, would be applied to the EFP. These include:

- 100 percent observer coverage, paid for by NMFS
- All observers shall carry satellite phones provided by NMFS and immediately inform NMFS of any marine mammal, sea turtle, or seabird capture or interaction
- A single vessel participating
- Maximum of 14 sets per trip
- Maximum of four trips between September 1, 2008, and December 31, 2009 (up to 56 total sets for the entire duration of the proposed EFP)
- Fishing is only authorized within the west coast EEZ and no shallow-set longline gear shall cross this boundary
- No fishing within the Southern California Bight
- No fishing north of 45° N. latitude
- No fishing within 50 nmi of the coastline
- Use the following shallow-set longline gear configuration: a 50-100 km mainline; 8 m floatline; 24 m branchlines; 2-8 hooks between floats; 400-1,200 hooks per set; and set fishing gear so hooks are at a depth of 40-45 m below the surface
- Use 18/0 circle hooks with a 10 degree offset to fish for swordfish (as described at 50 CFR 665.33(f))
- Use mackerel or mackerel-type bait (as described at 50 CFR 665.33(g))
- Allow the use of light sticks
- Require use of temperature-depth recorders to estimate fishing depth (the number of units deployed per set and per trip would be determined by NMFS in consultation with the applicant.)
- Gear may not be set until one hour after local sunset and must be fully deployed before local sunrise
- Prohibit the use of a line shooter for setting the gear
- Require use of a NMFS-approved dehooking device to maximize finfish (e.g., blue shark) bycatch survivability
- Although it is very unlikely any protected species will be taken, the following catch/take caps apply for the duration of the EFP. Fishing under the EFP ceases immediately (after gear retrieval) if any one of these limits is reached before the overall effort limit described above is reached: a catch cap of 12 striped marlin; a take cap of one short-finned pilot whale (this species is not ESA-listed); a take cap of five leatherback turtles, or one leatherback mortality; and a take cap of one short-tailed albatross.

Alphabet Soup

Test your knowledge of common and obscure fisheries acronyms! Answers on page 14.

1 POINT	2 POINTS	3 POINTS	4 POINTS	SCORING	
FMP	ABC	CAGEAN	CANSAR-TAM	0-8 points:	krill
EIS	MEW	IBQ	CCAMLR	9-20 points:	anchovy
EEZ	CPUE	PDO	KRTAT	21-30 points:	herring
ESA	EBFM	MAX CAT	CUFES	31-50 points:	salmon
GAP	ENSO	MCMC	UNIA	51-70 points:	lingcod
IQ	FAD	MHHW	SCTB	71+ points:	shark
OY	FONSI	ZMRG	RK		
VMS	LNG	SONCC	PRIH		

Highly Migratory Species News

Council Adopts Alternatives for High Seas Shallow-set Longline Fishery

In April, the Council adopted three alternatives for the shallow-set longline fishery as part of an effort to regulate the fishery on the high seas outside the U.S. west coast EEZ. The alternatives were developed by the Highly Migratory Species Management Team (HMSMT) at the request of the Council.

Currently, shallow-set longline fishing, used to target swordfish, is prohibited under the highly migratory species fishery management plan (HMS FMP). However, vessels operating under the Western Pacific Fishery Management Council's Pelagics FMP can engage in shallow-set longline fishing and may land their catch on the west coast.

National Marine Fisheries Service originally disapproved a shallow-set longline fishery under the HMS FMP because potential takes of endangered loggerhead sea turtles would be too high. Endangered leatherback sea turtles could also be taken in the fishery. However, in the past few years, new fishing methods (principally the use of circle hooks and mackerel-type bait) have been shown to substantially reduce sea turtle takes in longline fisheries. Hawaii longliners use these gear and methods and have demonstrated substantial reductions in takes (see Pacific Islands Fishery News, Winter 2008, [http://www.wpcouncil.org/outreach/](http://www.wpcouncil.org/outreach/newsletters/2008Winter.pdf)

[newsletters/2008Winter.pdf](http://www.wpcouncil.org/outreach/newsletters/2008Winter.pdf).) This has led the Council to consider whether a fishery with the proper safeguards could be allowed without triggering the endangered species concerns that prompted the original closure of the fishery.

In April, the Council adopted three shallow-set longline alternatives for analysis. The first alternative, status quo, would continue the current prohibition on this fishery. The second alternative is to establish a limited entry program for the fishery, along with a variety of other management measures to limit the incidental take of endangered species. Under a limited entry program only a few vessels

could participate in the fishery. The third alternative is to establish a fishery without restricting participation through a limited entry program. As under the second alternative, a variety of mitigation measures would be used to limit the takes of protected species.

The alternatives are described in more detail at <http://tinyurl.com/5qpoek>.

NMFS Southwest Region plans to carry out an environmental impact analysis of these alternatives to help the Council decide on a preferred alternative. The Council is scheduled to choose their preferred alternative at the September 7-12, 2008, meeting in Boise, Idaho. 

Council Makes Recommendations on International Highly Migratory Species Management

In March, the Council adopted recommendations on domestic and international measures to end overfishing of yellowfin tuna in the Eastern Pacific Ocean (EPO). The Council is required to develop such recommendations for internationally-managed stocks subject to overfishing. Because U.S. west coast fisheries account for a tiny proportion of the total yellowfin catch in the EPO, the Council did not recommend any new domestic management measures for this stock beyond the general provisions contained in the HMS FMP. The Council's recommendations for actions at the international level were forwarded to

Congress and the Department of State and would need to be adopted by the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), the regional fishery management organization for tunas and related species in the EPO.

The Council made four recommendations:

1) Establish a 200,000 metric ton (mt) total allowable catch limit for all purse seine fisheries in the EPO. As new information becomes available during the year, indicating that additional catches would not cause overfishing, the IATTC Executive Director could increase this catch limit in up to four increments of 30,000

mt each.

2) Reduce the capacity of the purse seine fleet in the EPO, which is consistent with resolutions previously adopted by the IATTC.

3) Design and implement an IATTC program to collect information on fish aggregating devices and assess their impacts on target stocks, especially juvenile tunas.

4) Implement time-area closures consistent with measures identified by IATTC scientific staff. In 2008, IATTC scientific staff recommended a 12-week (84-day) closure in the entire EPO from 20 June through 11 September, and a closure of an area bounded by 94° and 110°

W longitude and 3°N and 5°S latitude, from September 12 through December 31 for the purse-seine fishery.

5) In April, the Council developed additional recommendations for the U.S. delegation to the IATTC to consider in advance of the upcoming annual IATTC meeting in June of this year. The IATTC has been unable to adopt a new resolution containing conservation measures for bigeye and yellowfin tuna stocks in the EPO, both of which are subject to overfishing. For that reason, the Council recommended that the U.S. advocate vigorously for

Groundfish News

Harvest Specifications, Management Measures for 2009-2010 Fisheries Adopted

In April, the Council adopted 2009-2010 acceptable biological catches (ABCs) recommended by the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and preliminary preferred optimum yields (OYs) for groundfish stocks and stock complexes (see tables, page 20-23). As part of this decision, the Council is considering formal revision of four of the seven existing rebuilding plans for overfished groundfish species (canary rockfish, cowcod, darkblotched rockfish, and widow rockfish). The SSC recommended revisions to the canary rockfish and darkblotched rockfish rebuilding plans since new assessments for these species indicated fundamental changes in our understanding of stock productivity, with canary rebuilding now estimated to be 42 years ahead of schedule and darkblotched rebuilding 19 years behind schedule. The SSC also recommended a revision of the cowcod rebuilding plan, which has a rebuilding trajectory that is now estimated to be 23 years behind schedule. The cowcod rebuilding plan revision was needed to correct a technical flaw in the previous assessment.

The new canary rockfish assessment was much more optimistic than the previous one due to many changes in the data and modeling approach. The Council proposes to revise the canary rockfish target rebuilding year in the rebuilding plan from 2063 to 2021. The Council chose a preliminary preferred canary OY of 105 metric tons (mt) in

2009 and 2010. While this OY is higher than the status quo OY of 44 mt, it represents a lower spawning potential ratio (SPR) harvest rate of F92.2% in the rebuilding plan (down



The Star of Finland, 1936, owned by the Alaska Packers' Association (Source: HistoricFishing.net)

from F88.7%) (Section 2.1 in Chapter 2 of the final EIS analyzing 2007-08 groundfish specifications and management measures at <http://www.pccouncil.org/groundfish/gfस्पेक्स/gfस्पेक्स07-08.html> provides a detailed description of the spawning potential ratio).

The new darkblotched rockfish assessment is more pessimistic than the previous one, due primarily to the effect of more extensive age data and a lower steepness in the stock-recruitment relationship. The preliminary preferred darkblotched OY is 300 mt in 2009 and

306 mt in 2010. This proposal would revise the darkblotched rebuilding plan by specifying a new target rebuilding year of 2031 (from 2011) and a new SPR harvest rate of F60.7%

population. The Council chose a widow rockfish OY of 475 mt for 2009 and 2010. This decision lowers the SPR harvest rate in the widow rebuilding plan. While the Council did not elect to change the target rebuilding year of 2038 in the widow rebuilding plan, the new rebuilding analysis projects the stock will be rebuilt by 2009 regardless of the 2009-2010 OY. As noted in the stock assessment planning article on page 8, the SSC is recommending a new full widow rockfish assessment in 2009 to confirm this rebuilding outlook.

The preliminary preferred OYs for bocaccio, Pacific ocean perch, and yelloweye rockfish are consistent with the existing rebuilding plans for these species. However, the Council did add a new yelloweye rockfish ramp-down strategy for analysis that would maintain a 17 mt OY in 2009 and 2010 before resuming a constant harvest rate in 2011 and beyond (the status quo rebuilding plan, which is the Council's preliminary preferred alternative, specifies a 17 mt OY in 2009 and a 14 mt OY in 2010 before resuming a constant harvest rate strategy in 2011). The target rebuilding year of 2082 would be maintained under this new yelloweye OY alternative.

2009-2010 Management Measures

The Council also chose a range of 2009-2010 management measure alternatives for analysis. They adopted a range

(up from the status quo SPR harvest rate of F67.7%).

The Council proposed a new cowcod OY of 3 mt for 2009 and 2010, which is lower than the status quo OY of 4 mt. The Council deferred a decision on a revised cowcod target rebuilding year and SPR harvest rate until a new rebuilding run under the 3 mt alternative is provided in June.

The new widow rockfish assessment updated the previous one done in 2005 and is much more optimistic due primarily to the effect of strong year classes recruiting into the

Continued on page 15

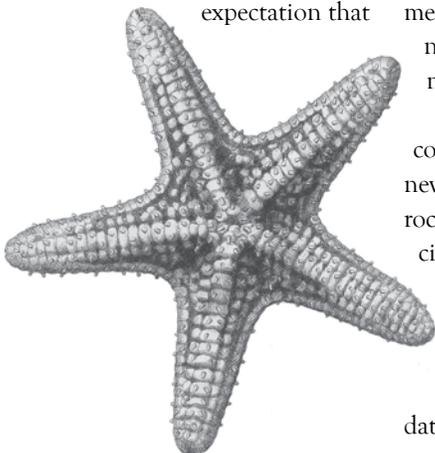
Groundfish News

Council Plans for New and Updated Groundfish Stock Assessments

In March, the Council recommended that full stock assessments be done next year for bocaccio, widow rockfish, yelloweye rockfish, petrale sole, spiny dogfish, cabezon, and possibly bronzespotted and greenspotted rockfish. The Council also recommended updated stock assessments for canary rockfish, cowcod, lingcod, Pacific ocean perch, and darkblotched rockfish. The stock assessments will contribute to the 2011-12 harvest specifications and management measures decision-making process.

Full assessments will require review by a stock assessment review (STAR) panel. A full assessment of the bocaccio stock south of 40°10' N latitude is needed since the last full assessment was conducted in 2003. A full assessment of widow rockfish is needed to confirm the projection in last year's updated assessment that the stock will be rebuilt in 2009. The Council and its advisors are recommending a new full yelloweye rockfish

assessment on the expectation that



new submersible survey data as well as new data from the International Pacific Halibut Commission's expanded survey for Pacific halibut (the survey has been expanded to sample yelloweye and other rockfish species using funds provided by the Washington and Oregon Departments of Fish and Wildlife) will better inform stock status. A petrale sole assessment is needed to address many of the data issues in the last assessment that was conducted in 2005. A spiny dogfish assessment would be the first for the species and is considered a priority given the low potential productivity of the species. The Council is also recommending a new full coastwide assessment for cabezon. Previous cabezon assessments were limited to that portion of the stock occurring in California waters. In the discussion regarding next year's assessment process, it was stated that up to five STAR panels could be organized and that no more than two full assessments should be reviewed in any one STAR panel. Therefore, it is likely that more full assessments could be considered for next year than those recommended.

The Council also considered recommending new assessments for the minor rockfish complexes and for species where data are particularly sparse. The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) noted that new methods for assessing data-poor species and species

Full Assessments	Updated Assessments
Bocaccio	Canary Rockfish
Widow Rockfish	Cowcod
Yelloweye Rockfish	Lingcod
Petrale Sole	Pacific Ocean Perch
Spiny Dogfish	Darkblotched Rockfish
Cabezon	
Bronzespotted Rockfish*	
Greenspotted Rockfish*	
*May be only a data report.	

complexes may need to be developed. Therefore, the Council recommended that the SSC and other scientists develop these methods, as well as review protocols, so that new types of assessments for data-poor species and species complexes can be considered in 2011 to inform management decisions for 2013 and 2014 fisheries. If the data informing new assessments for bronzespotted and greenspotted rockfish are considered particularly sparse, data reports for these species may be provided next year rather than full assessments.

Updated assessments, which simply update past full assessments with new data without changing model structures or assumptions, will require review by the SSC's Groundfish Subcommittee. The Council recommended updated assessments for all the overfished species not recommended for a full assessment next year as a means to judge rebuilding progress. Originally, a full assessment of Pacific ocean perch was recom-

mended to the Council, but the SSC advised waiting until 2011 for a full assessment, since the stock is projected to be rebuilt by then. The lingcod assessment would be an update from the last full assessment done in 2005.

The Council adopted for public review a draft terms of reference for next year's stock assessment and review process (modified by striking the new language in the 2nd paragraph on page 6 [paragraph starting with "Presuming two full stock assessments are under review ..."]), and a draft terms of reference for groundfish rebuilding analyses. Both of these draft terms of reference are available on the Council's web site at <http://www.pccouncil.org/bb/2008/bb0308.html#groundfish>.

The Council invites public comment on the proposed stock assessments and terms of reference preparatory to making final decisions at the June Council meeting in Foster City, California. 

Groundfish News

Intersector Allocation Decision Delayed Until Next Year

The intersector allocation process (Amendment 21 to the groundfish fishery management plan) contemplates long-term formal allocations of some groundfish species and species complexes between the limited entry trawl fishery and other sectors of the groundfish fishery. The Council was scheduled to choose a preferred alternative for these allocations in April, but decided to delay the decision until next year.

A draft environmental assessment (available on the Council web site at <http://www.pcouncil.org/groundfish/gffmp/gfa21.html>) analyzing the potential consequences of alternative species allocations to trawl sectors was provided for Council consideration at the April meeting. However, much of this analysis had not been previously reviewed by the Council and its advisors and many felt they needed more

time to digest this information before recommending long-term formal trawl allocations. Additionally, the Council decided to expand the environmental assessment into an environmental impact statement (EIS), citing the potential long-term impacts of any formal allocation.

The Council charged the Groundfish Allocation Committee (GAC) with developing a new intersector allocation alternative that provides an

allocation of some species to be taken with fixed gear rather than trawl gear. The GAC is tentatively scheduled to meet in January 2009 to develop this new alternative. The new alternative will be analyzed and provided to the Council, along with an analysis of the current alternatives, in a draft EIS at their April 2009 meeting, when they are tentatively scheduled to decide Amendment 21 trawl allocations. 

Pacific Whiting Harvest Specifications and Management Measures Adopted

In March, the Council adopted a new Pacific whiting assessment and set a new acceptable biological catch (ABC) and optimum yield (OY) for 2008 whiting fisheries. The Council considered a new whiting stock assessment developed by NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center scientists, as well as two assessments developed by Canadian scientists, before adopting harvest specifications for the 2008 whiting fishery. The U.S. assessment, which estimates acoustic survey catchability (or the proportion of the stock biomass detected by the survey) and uncertainty differently than previous models, was recommended by the joint U.S.-Canada assessment review panel, as well as the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). (For technical details, see <http://www.pcouncil.org/bb/2008/bb0308.html#groundfish>).

This year's whiting assessment is much more optimistic than recent assessments. The stock's spawning biomass at the beginning of 2008 is estimated to be approximately 37.9% of its initial, unfished biomass. Recent recruitment strengths of the 2003 and 2005 year classes are above average and early indications are that the 2005 year class is the second largest since 1984. However, assessment authors and the Council's SSC warned that some

precaution in setting harvest specifications is still warranted until the 2005 year class strength is confirmed in next year's acoustic survey. Based on this advice, the Council adopted a coastwide (U.S. plus Canada) ABC of 400,000 metric tons (mt), a coastwide OY of 364,842 mt, and a U.S. OY of 269,545 mt. These harvest specifications take a precautionary approach and are projected to result in an increase in spawning stock biomass to approximately 56.9% unfished biomass by 2011. The risk-neutral coastwide ABC recommended by the SSC was 656,604 mt.

The 2008 tribal allocation was set at 35,000 mt. Typically, an additional 2,000 mt of whiting are set aside from the U.S. OY to accommodate research catch and incidental bycatch in non-whiting fisheries. This would leave approximately 232,545 mt for the non-tribal whiting fleets. Under the fixed allocations for these fleets specified in the groundfish FMP and in federal regulations, the 2008 whiting quotas would be 97,669 mt (42%) for the shoreside whiting sector, 55,811 mt (24%) for the at-sea mothership sector, and 79,065 mt (34%) for the at-sea catcher-processor sector.

The Council also adopted total catch limits for the non-tribal

Continued on page 12

Trawl Rationalization Update: Council Focuses on Tracking and Monitoring

At its March 2008 meeting, the Council continued work on tracking and monitoring provisions that will be part of the trawl rationalization alternative to be selected in June. The Council's Groundfish Allocation Committee will be meeting on May 13-15 to develop recommendations on a preferred alternative for

the Council. This will be followed by a Trawl Individual Quota Committee meeting on May 15 and 16. The Council will select a preliminary preferred alternative in June. The draft environmental impact statement is scheduled for release in September 2008, and final Council action is scheduled for November 2008. 

Council Coordinates with Monterey Bay and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuaries

The Council has engaged in early coordination efforts with both the Monterey Bay and Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuaries as they review their current status and consider new or improved management strategies.

Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary

In the summer of 2007, the Monterey Bay Sanctuary began considering criteria and thresholds that would define the need for marine protected areas (MPAs) in Federal waters of the Sanctuary. The Council was approached as a stakeholder in the process.

At the April Council meeting, Monterey Bay Sanctuary Superintendent Mr. Paul Michel provided recent letters which characterized the rationale and criteria behind a Monterey Bay Sanctuary determination that MPAs are needed, requested Council advice on ways to collaborate with the Council in this effort, and provided a draft timeline for a process that includes coordination between the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, the Council, and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) through the summer of 2009.

The three principal needs for MPAs, as stated by the Monterey Bay Sanctuary, are “for areas where the natural ecosystem structure and function are restored and maintained; ...for research areas to examine human impacts to the marine environment; and ... to preserve some areas in their natural state for future generations.” The Sanctuary’s decision to move forward with MPAs has been characterized as similar to the

Council’s decision to consider MPAs as a way to address fishery resource objectives, and not a determination that new fishery regulations are currently deemed necessary.

The Alliance of Communities for Sustainable Fisheries, a Monterey-based group which advocates for the heritage and economic value of fishing to California coastal communities, has completed reports on biological, social, legal, and economic aspects of MPAs at the Monterey Sanctuary. The Council and many of its advisory bodies, including the Scientific and Statistical Committee, reviewed these reports in April and recommends using the results of these reports as part of an evaluation of MPAs.

The Monterey Bay Sanctuary is developing additional rationale and scientific basis for MPA consideration which will be reviewed by the Council and the SSC in June. Additionally, the Council recommends the SSC be included in the development of criteria for potential MPA locations to be considered in the future. The Council also advises that any evaluation of MPA alternatives provide a thorough analysis of existing protective measures, such as rockfish conservation areas and groundfish essential fish habitat closures, including those in place at the Davidson Seamount, because this seamount is currently under review for inclusion in the Sanctuary.

Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary

The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Management Plan is currently scheduled for review beginning September 2008. The Office of National Marine Sanctuaries is developing “Condition Reports” for each of the sanctuaries around the country. The reports are intended to document the “status and trends of water quality, habitat, living resources,

and maritime archaeological resources and human activities that affect them.” The Olympic Coast Sanctuary’s Condition Report will serve as a supporting document for the forthcoming management plan

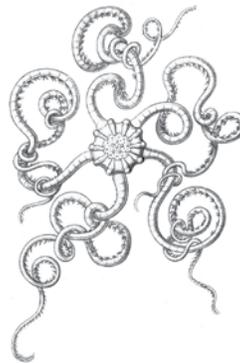
review process. The Condition Report does not include proposals for regulatory changes. However, if the Condition Report identifies negative effects on Sanctuary resources due to fishing activities, consideration of future fishery regulations may be part of the Management Plan review process.

The Olympic Coast Sanctuary Superintendent Carol Bernthal, and Steve Gittings of the National Marine Sanctuary Program, presented an early draft of the report at the April Council meeting to solicit Council input before the document is completed. The Council and SSC found the report to be comprehensive, and their reviews were focused on parts of the report that pertained directly to fisheries

management. The SSC noted that the section on sustainable fishing could make better use of existing data sources and suggested additional coordination to better quantify fishing trends and status. The Council appreciated the Olympic Coast Sanctuary’s efforts to bring the Council into the early review stages of the Condition Report and looks forward to working with the Sanctuary as it begins its Management Plan review process in the fall.

Ecosystem FMP

In November 2006, the Council initiated development of an Ecosystem Fishery Management Plan (EFMP). The EFMP is intended to serve as an “umbrella” plan over the four existing fishery management plans (FMPs), helping with coastwide research planning and policy guidance and creating a framework for status reports on the health of the West Coast’s California Current Ecosystem. The plan would not replace existing FMPs, but would help integrate new science and new authorities to the current Pacific Council process. The Council believes an EFMP will be an effective tool in achieving shared ecosystem-based management goals and objectives of the Council, NMFS, and the National Ocean Service within and outside National Marine Sanctuaries. The Council asked Donald McIsaac, Council Executive Director, to send a letter to the NOAA Administrator, Vice Admiral Conrad C. Lautenbacher, requesting support and funding of the Council’s initiative to implement an EFMP. 



Habitat Committee Looks at West Coast Wave Energy Proposals

The Habitat Committee's report to the Council in April focused on wave energy projects, which are summarized below. In the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) process, a *preliminary permit* serves as a placeholder, preventing other companies from proposing projects in exactly the same location. A *license* allows the actual installation of a project (providing other related permits are obtained). A preliminary application document (PAD) is required in order to pursue the traditional licensing process for a 50-year FERC license; however, a PAD is not required to pursue FERC's five-year license for a pilot project of five megawatts (mw) or less. Currently, only the Makah Bay project has been granted a license.

Meanwhile, Minerals Management Service (MMS) is proposing temporary leases in Federal waters for the installation of resource assessment and technology testing facilities related to wind, wave and ocean current energy. The Habitat Committee is preparing a letter for Council comment; the comment deadline is June 17.

Washington

In Washington, the **Makah Bay wave energy project** is moving forward. Finavera, the company responsible for the project, was given authorization by FERC to begin on-site construction and installation, providing that all permits are obtained. The project will consist of four wave energy units.

Eleven other projects have been proposed for Washington. A new project proposed by **Washington Wave Company**

would place up to 90 offshore wind turbines and up to 350 wave energy converters (or WECs; typically buoys or underwater turbines) off the coast of Washington in state and possibly Federal waters. The completed project could cover 28 square miles near the towns of Ocean Shores and Westport, and generate up to 418 megawatts. The company proposes to use the FERC pilot process to first place one wind turbine and several WECs near Grays Harbor. A preliminary permit has not yet been granted.

In Willapa Bay, **Natural Currents Energy Services** is proposing to put one underwater turbine about 365 meters offshore. In addition, eight Puget Sound sites for underwater turbines are being explored by the **Snohomish Public Utility District**. Tacoma Power is exploring sites for underwater turbines in Tacoma Narrows; the utility is conducting feasibility studies and expects testing to begin in two to ten years.

Oregon

In Oregon, six applications are on file with FERC. The **Oregon Coast Wave Energy Project**, proposed by Green Wave Energy Solutions and the Tillamook Intergovernmental Development Entity, proposes six developments of 5-90 buoys each off the northern Oregon Coast. Further south, the **Newport Ocean Power Technologies (OPT) Wave Park** proposes 200-400 WECs in three to six rows parallel to the beach between Newport and Waldport. However, there has been no major activity on this project since early 2007, and OPT has indicated that they no longer

wish to pursue it.

The **Douglas County Board of Commissioners** has filed a PAD for a 20 mw project near Winchester Bay; studies and meetings are currently underway. The **Coos County Wave Project**, proposed by Finavera and Oregon State University, proposes 200-300 buoys near Bandon. Finavera originally planned to submit a PAD to FERC in April.

Also in Coos County, the **Coos Bay OPT Wave Park** is proposing 200 WECs in three to six rows parallel to the beach. OPT has filed a notice of intent to file an application for a 50-year license for a 200-buoy project located adjacent to the north spit of Coos Bay. Recently, the director of FERC's Office of Energy Projects suggested that OPT consider modifying its large-scale project to a smaller pilot project with substantially fewer buoys. Oregon Governor Ted Kulongoski and FERC entered into a memorandum of understanding that supports small demonstration projects in order to better understand the technology and potential environmental impacts of hydrokinetic energy. The comment period on the PAD for this project is open until July 7, 2008; for more information, see <http://tinyurl.com/57xrub>.

The **Reedsport OPT Wave Park** is the farthest along among Oregon projects. The Council commented on the preliminary application document for this project in November 2007 (see <http://tinyurl.com/6fbuzx>). The project would involve a pilot project of one buoy, followed by 14 buoys, located near Gardiner.

Eventually, OPT plans to apply for placement of 200 buoys. OPT plans to use the traditional license process for this application, and will conduct a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) scoping process if and when the application is accepted.

Three Oregon projects have been withdrawn or dismissed. A proposal for a Lincoln County Wave Energy Research and Demonstration Center (a large-scale testing ground for different types of wave energy technology) was dismissed by FERC on April 4 because the applicants did not provide requested information in a timely manner. On the Columbia River, a preliminary permit for underwater turbines was surrendered because the applicant said there was "insufficient developmental potential" for the project. In addition, on March 26 Energetech withdrew its proposal for the Florence Wave Park Project, which would have placed ten offshore floating steel structures using "oscillating water column" technology offshore from Florence. No reason was given for the withdrawal.

California

California currently has seven proposed projects, three of which would be located in Humboldt County. The **Humboldt County Wave Project** (Finavera) and the **Humboldt WaveConnect Project** (PGE) would be located off Trinidad and Eureka, respectively. The Finavera project would place an unspecified number of devices two to four miles offshore, generating up to 100 mw. Finavera

Continued on page 12

Coming Up at the June 2008 Council Meeting

The next Council meeting will be held in Foster City, California on June 8-13, 2008. The advance Briefing Book will be posted on the Council website in late May.

Groundfish

- ✳ Stock assessment planning for 2009
- ✳ Review of 2009 EFPs
- ✳ Final adoption of 2009-2010 biennial harvest specifications and management measures
- ✳ Inseason adjustments
- ✳ Trawl rationalization: adopt preliminary draft environmental impact statement and preferred alternative

Highly Migratory Species

- ✳ Routine management measures
- ✳ Recommendations to regional fishery management organizations

Salmon

- ✳ Klamath River fall Chinook overfishing concern: adopt final criteria for determining the end of the Overfishing Concern

Coastal Pelagic Species

- ✳ Pacific Mackerel stock assessment, harvest guideline, and management measures: adopt for 2008-2009

Other

- ✳ Implement Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization Act (allowable catch limits, etc.)
- ✳ Current habitat issues
- ✳ Research and data needs: adopt for public review
- ✳ Response to Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Rationale document for marine protected areas
- ✳ Appointments, including EFH Review Committee

Whiting, continued from page 9

sectors of the whiting fishery of 4.7 mt of canary rockfish, 275 mt of widow rockfish, and 40 mt of darkblotched rock-

fish. If any of these total catch limits are attained inseason, the fishery closes for the non-tribal whiting fleets even if whiting

quotas have not been attained. The total catch limit of darkblotched is higher than the catch limit specified in 2007

to provide an incentive for the whiting fleets to fish deeper to avoid canary and widow rockfish. 

Habitat, continued from page 11

is currently meeting with stakeholders and conducting feasibility studies, and plans to file a PAD or application for a pilot project license this fall. The PGE project would place 8-200 WEC devices (probably buoys) 2-10 miles offshore, possibly in Federal waters. PGE plans to file a PAD or pilot project application by spring 2009.

In addition to these, the **Centerville OPT Wave Park** would be located southwest of Eureka, about 2.5 miles offshore. This 20 mw project would utilize 40-80 WECs. A preliminary permit has not yet been granted.

Further south, the **Mendocino WaveConnect project**

(also PGE) proposes to test several different types of wave energy devices off Fort Bragg, possibly in Federal waters. In the same area, the **GreenWave Mendocino Wave Park** has submitted an application for a preliminary permit for an initial 5 mw project in state waters off Mendocino. GreenWave has not yet identified the number and type of WECs to be installed, and a preliminary permit has not yet been granted. GreenWave is proposing a similar wave park off **Morro Bay** that would be located in waters 1-3.5 miles off the coast. This project is at the same stage as Greenwave's Mendocino project; a preliminary permit

has not been granted.

In San Francisco Bay, **Golden Gate Energy Company**, PGE, and others have received a preliminary permit for a proposed array of underwater turbines in San Francisco Bay. The project would be located near Golden Gate Bridge and around Angel and Alcatraz Islands, and would involve up to 60 turbines per square mile. The City of San Francisco is interested in developing a project in the same location, and has stated that Golden Gate Energy is not making sufficient progress on their application. Golden Gate Energy filed a six-month progress report on March 31 stating that they had

been conducting feasibility analyses.

Three California applications, one off Sonoma County and two off Humboldt County, have been withdrawn or dismissed.

A workshop was held at Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon in October 2007 addressing the ecological effects of wave energy development. Background documents, presentations and reports from the workshop are available online at <http://hmsc.oregon-state.edu/waveenergy/>. A technical report resulting from the workshop is expected to be completed soon. 

Appointments: Nominees Needed for Groundfish Essential Fish Habitat Review Committee

The Council is calling for nominations to its new Essential Fish Habitat Review Committee. A formal announcement with nomination procedures is posted at <http://www.pcouncil.org/operations/advisory.html#vacancies>. Nominations are requested for the positions listed below.

Marine habitat scientists: One each from the NMFS Northwest and Southwest Science Centers (two total); two affiliated with conservation entities; two at-large members with marine habitat and mapping expertise.

Knowledgeable fishing industry representatives: One with bottom trawl expertise; one with expertise in bottom contact gear other than trawl.

Others: One NMFS NWR representative; one National Marine Sanctuary representative.

From time to time, the Council Chair may name other members to the committee as needed to fulfill its EFH oversight role.

The Council will appoint initial committee members at its June 8-12, 2008 meeting in Foster City, California. The new EFH Review Committee will meet to develop formal recommendations for the review process, including revisions to Council Operating Procedure 22, for Council approval at the September 2008 Council meeting. The Council would then issue a call for any proposed changes to groundfish EFH, in line with the final approved review procedure.

Change in Habitat Committee Membership

The Council confirmed the appointment of Dr. Lisa Wooninck to the National Marine Sanctuary position on the Habitat Committee, replacing Mr. Huff McGonigal. 

Acronyms

ABC	acceptable biological catch	HMSMT	Highly Migratory Species Management Team
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game	IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	IDFG	Idaho Department of Fish and Game
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone	IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
EIS	environmental impact statement	MPA	marine protected area
EFH	essential fish habitat	mt	metric ton
EFMP	Ecosystem Fishery Management Plan	NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
EFP	Exempted fishing permit	NOAA	National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
EPO	Eastern Pacific Ocean	ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
ESA	Endangered Species Act	OY	optimum yield
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	POP	Pacific Ocean perch
FMP	fishery management plan	PSMFC	Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model	RCA	Rockfish Conservation Area
GAC	Groundfish Allocation Committee	SSC	Scientific and Statistical Committee
GAP	Groundfish Advisory Subpanel	SPR	spawning potential ratio
GMT	Groundfish Management Team	STAR	Stock Assessment Review (Panel)
HC	Habitat Committee	STT	Salmon Technical Team
HG	harvest guideline	USFWS	United States Fish & Wildlife Service
HMS	highly migratory species	WEC	wave energy converter
		WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Recipe: Crockpot Fish Chowder

- 2 pounds fresh or frozen fish filets of any type
- 1/4 lb. bacon or salt pork, diced
- 1 medium onion
- 4 medium potatoes, peeled and cubed
- 2 cups water
- 1-1 1/2 tsp salt, to taste
- 1/4 tsp pepper
- 1 can (12 oz.) evaporated milk
- 1/2 cup frozen corn (optional)
- 2 T butter (optional)

If frozen, thaw fish in refrigerator and cut into bite-size pieces. In skillet, saute bacon or salt pork and onion until meat is cooked and onion is golden. Drain and put into slow cooker with the fish pieces. Add potatoes, water, salt and pepper. Cover and cook on low for 5 to 8 hours. Add evaporated milk, corn and butter during last hour.

Enforcement Corner

Rockfish dumping case settled with fishing vessel captain

The captain and owners of a Newport, Ore., fishing vessel have agreed to pay NOAA a \$40,000 civil penalty for violating the terms and conditions of the vessel's exempted fishing permit by discarding 7,000 pounds of widow rockfish, a species considered overfished, and for turning off the vessel's monitoring system.

David J. Richcreek, captain of the fishing vessel *Raven*, and vessel owners Yaquina Trawlers, Inc., Raven Enterprises, Inc., and DASL, Inc., were originally charged with a \$58,841 civil penalty for two alleged violations of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Under an agreement, the captain and owners agreed to pay the government penalties totaling \$40,000 to settle the case.

According to Federal fishing regulations, Pacific whiting vessels with an exempted fishing permit are required to retain their entire catch and maintain an active

electronic monitoring system. "The monitoring of the bycatch on the vessels and at the processors plays a crucial role in enforcing the established management measures," said Special Agent Mickey Adkins, NOAA Fisheries Service's Office of Law Enforcement, Northwest Division.

NOAA alleges that during a July, 2007, fishing trip approximately 12 miles west northwest of Cape Disappointment, Washington, the captain illegally discarded approximately 7,000 pounds of widow rockfish and turned off the fishing vessel's electronic monitoring system in an attempt to conceal the dumping violation. Following the alleged dumping, approximately 6,000 pounds of widow rockfish were discovered washed ashore along the Long Beach Peninsula in Long Beach, Washington. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife



Officers, Oregon State Police troopers, U.S. Coast Guard and NOAA agents teamed up to collect evidence and investigate the incident.

NOAA's Office of General Counsel for Enforcement and Litigation issued the charges on January 16, 2008 in a Notice of Violation and Assessment that described the alleged violations and assessed civil penalties.

Widow rockfish and

canary rockfish are currently designated as overfished by the Council and rebuilding plans are in place for these species. Rockfish can be encountered by trawl vessels that target Pacific whiting and are considered bycatch. Strict caps on the overfished species have been applied, and once caps are met, the directed fishing on whiting can be closed.

Solutions to acronym quiz (page 5)

1 POINT: fishery management plan; environmental impact statement; Exclusive Economic Zone; Endangered Species Act; Groundfish Advisory Subpanel; individual quota; optimum yield; vessel monitoring system

2 POINTS: acceptable biological catch; Model Evaluation Workgroup; catch per unit effort; ecosystem-based fishery management; El Nino Southern Oscillation; fish aggregating device; finding of no significant impact; liquified natural gas

3 POINTS: Catch-at-age analysis; individual bycatch quota; Pacific decadal oscillation; maximum allowable catch; Monte Carlo Markov Chain (analysis), mean higher high water level (high tide line); zero mortality rate goal; Southern Oregon/Northern California coastal coho

4 POINTS: Catch-at-age analysis for sardine; Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources; Klamath River Technical Advisory Team; Continuous Underwater Fish Egg Sampler; United Nations Implementing Agreement on the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks; Standing Committee on Tuna and Billfish; Rogue-Klamath coho; private hatchery coho

International HMS measures, continued from page 6

conservation and management measures sufficient to end overfishing on these two stocks. However, the Council noted that U.S. West Coast coastal purse seine vessels occasionally target yellowfin tuna on those rare occasions when they occur off of Southern California. Their catches represent a very small proportion of total catches in the EPO, but are an important economic opportunity for this fleet. The Council therefore recommended that the U.S. ask the IATTC to investigate whether an exemp-

tion for small purse seine vessels could be included in the management measures without compromising the objective of ending overfishing.

Concern has been growing about the status of the striped marlin stock in the North Pacific Ocean. A stock assessment completed last year by the International Scientific Committee for Tuna and Tuna-like Species concluded that the stock is substantially depleted from historic levels. The IATTC has not completed a striped marlin stock assessment since 2003 and their

recent reports do not reflect the same level of concern for the stock. The Council recommended that the U.S. ask the IATTC to complete a new stock assessment for striped marlin to determine if management measures are necessary.

Last year, the Council adopted a method to determine recent U.S. fishing effort on the North Pacific albacore tuna stock in order to comply with a resolution adopted by the IATTC in 2005. The resolution called on members of the IATTC not to increase fishing

effort beyond current levels (the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission adopted a similar resolution covering fisheries west of 150° W longitude.) Other countries have not characterized recent fishing effort, which would be a basis for monitoring any potential effort increases. The Council recommended that the U.S. work through the IATTC to ensure that other countries are complying with the resolution by accounting for and reporting recent levels of fishing effort on the stock. 

Upcoming Briefing Book Deadlines

The next Council meeting will be held June 6-13, 2008, in Foster City, California. Comments received by 11:59 p.m. on **May 21, 2008** will be included in the briefing books mailed to Council members prior to the June meeting. Comments received by 11:59 p.m. on **June 3, 2008** will be distributed to Council members at the onset of the June meeting. For more information on the briefing book, see www.pcouncil.org/bb/bb.html.

Groundfish management measures, continued from page 7

of recreational management measures recommended by the states of Washington, Oregon, and California, including a range of bag and size limits, alternative seasons by area, alternative yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs), and alternative yelloweye catch-sharing options. Proposed tribal fishery management measures were also adopted for analysis. New commercial management measures adopted for analysis include: 1) sector-specific bycatch caps for non-tribal sectors of the whiting fishery; 2) an alternative that contemplates a scheduled release of bycatch caps through the year in the

whiting fishery as an alternative to sector-specific bycatch caps; 3) a mechanism allowing NMFS to close the whiting fishery upon projecting attainment of a bycatch cap if this mechanism is not proposed under Amendment 10 rulemaking; 4) an alternative that explores depth-based management of the whiting fishery if a bycatch cap or the Chinook harvest guideline is attained inseason; 5) an alternative allowing gear switching from longlines to pots and traps in the limited entry fixed gear fishery; 6) consideration for differential trip limits and/or non-trawl RCA configurations for longlines and pot/trap gears

if gear switching is allowed; 7) new latitudinal management and depth lines for the non-trawl RCA; 8) consideration for mandatory logbooks in the limited entry fixed gear, open access fixed gear, and recreational charterboat fisheries; 9) alternative lingcod retention limits in the salmon troll fishery; 10) a sorting requirement for skate species; 11) allowing only one type of trawl gear on board during a limited entry trawl trip; and 12) modifying the whiting regulations to allow heading, gutting and tailing of whiting in the shoreside fishery for vessels that are 75 ft. in length or less. Additionally, the Council

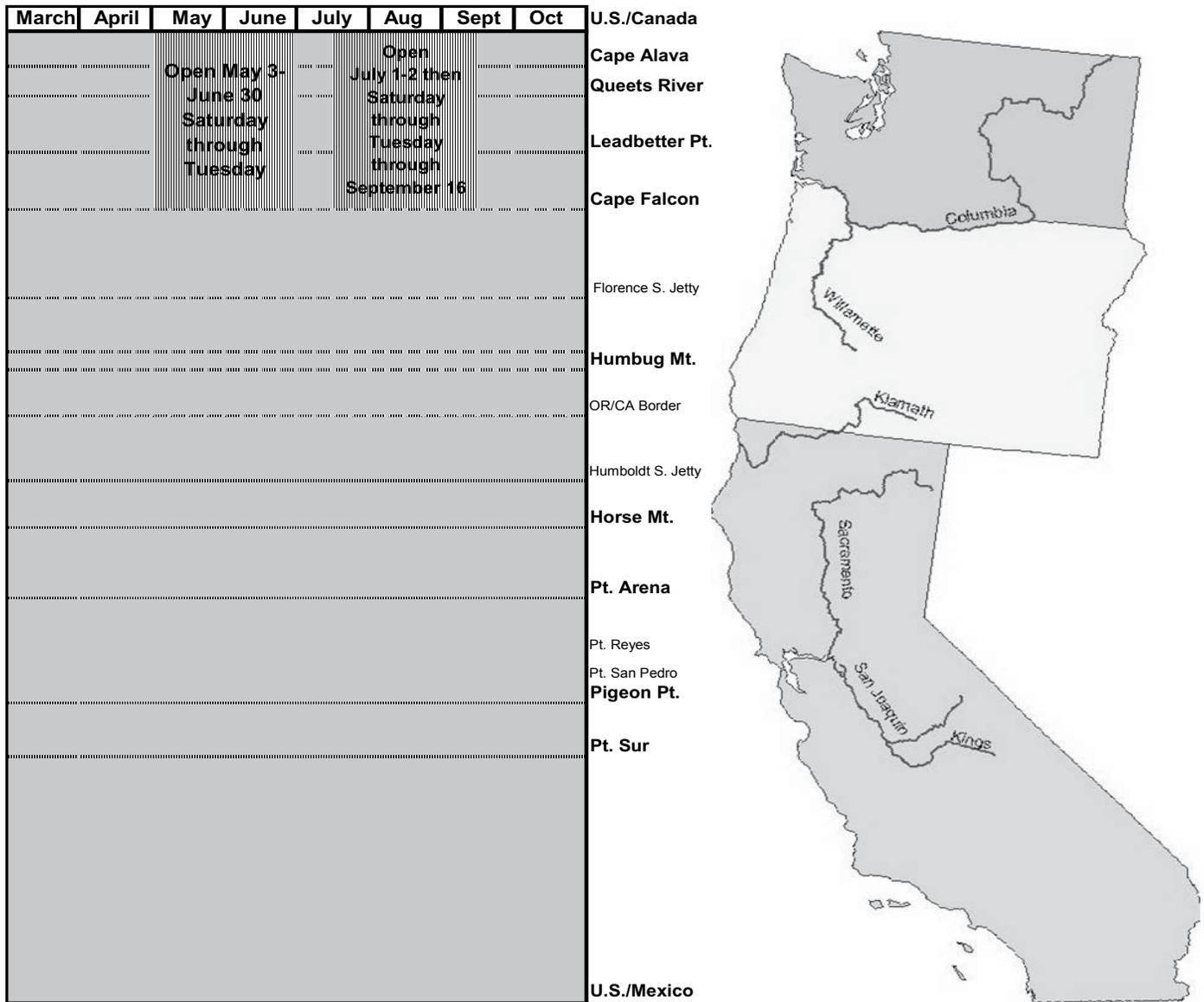
requested more refined spatial analyses to explore potential canary and yelloweye RCAs and Groundfish Fishing Areas, or areas within existing RCAs that have high densities of healthy target species and low densities of overfished species.

All alternative 2009-2010 harvest specifications and management measures will be analyzed in a preliminary draft Environmental Impact Statement that will be provided in the briefing book for the Council's June meeting, which is when the Council is scheduled to decide final 2009-2010 harvest specifications and management measures. 

Table S1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008.	
A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS	
North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Trade: none. 3. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 4,000 marked coho.	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 3 through earlier of June 30 or 11,700 Chinook quota. Saturday through Tuesday with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point or 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 8,300 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 4,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 35 Chinook and 25 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point or 35 Chinook and 25 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip (C.8.d). Gear restricted to plugs six inches or longer. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).	
South of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information	
1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: Closed. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 22,500. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,000.	
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed in 2008 (C.9). In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2009 meeting.	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed in 2008 (C.9). In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2009 meeting.	
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	
Closed.	

Figure S1. Council-adopted non-Indian commercial salmon seasons for 2008. Dates are for the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.



Salmon decision, continued from page 1

impacts prior to Labor Day. The July-through-September commercial fishery is restricted to plugs at least six inches in length to reduce encounters with coho, especially lower Columbia Natural coho.

Compared to 2007, the overall coastwide economic benefit of the fisheries is

expected to be reduced about 93% for commercial fisheries, and reduced about 85% for recreational fisheries.

Figures 1 and 2 on pages 17 and 19 depict open periods for commercial non-Indian and recreational fisheries, with numbers inside boxes corresponding to the exact dates of

opening or closing if different from the beginning or end of a month. The tables beginning on page 16 list specific information on the non-Indian commercial, recreational, and treaty Indian ocean fisheries. Detailed information on the regulations and fishery impacts are also posted on the Council website

(<http://www.pcouncil.org>). Copies of the complete Salmon Technical Team analysis of the adopted management measures (Preseason Report III) may be obtained from the Council website, by contacting the Council office at 503-820-2280, or by email at pfmc.comments@noaa.gov.

Table S2. Recreational management measures adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 20,350 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: none. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery opens upon ocean closure with a quota of 4,000 marked coho and Chinook retention prior to August 1, subject to the 950 Chinook guideline in the Neah Bay Subarea (C.5). 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 4,000 marked coho in August and September.
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1 through earlier of June 28 or a quota of 8,200 Chinook (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday north of the Queets River (Neah Bay and La Push Subareas) and Sunday through Thursday south of the Queets River (Westport subarea). Chinook only, one fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 1 through earlier of June 28 or a subarea guideline of 5,300 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. Chinook only, one fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 2,060 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 950 Chinook (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook and no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 13. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Closed east of a true north-south line running through Sail Rock in July. Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 540 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 350 Chinook (C5). September 20 through earlier of October 5 or 50 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). Tuesday through Saturday through September 13. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 13 or 7,520 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,100 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 10,180 marked coho subarea quota with any remainder of the 5,300 Chinook subarea guideline from the June Chinook directed fishery (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which can be a Chinook. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
South of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information
1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: Closed. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 22,500. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,000. 4. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 22 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 9,000 marked coho (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). <p>In 2009, the season between Cape Falcon and Humber Mt. will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B).</p>
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closed.

Figure S2. Council-adopted recreational salmon seasons for 2008. Dates are for the first or last days of the month unless otherwise specified.

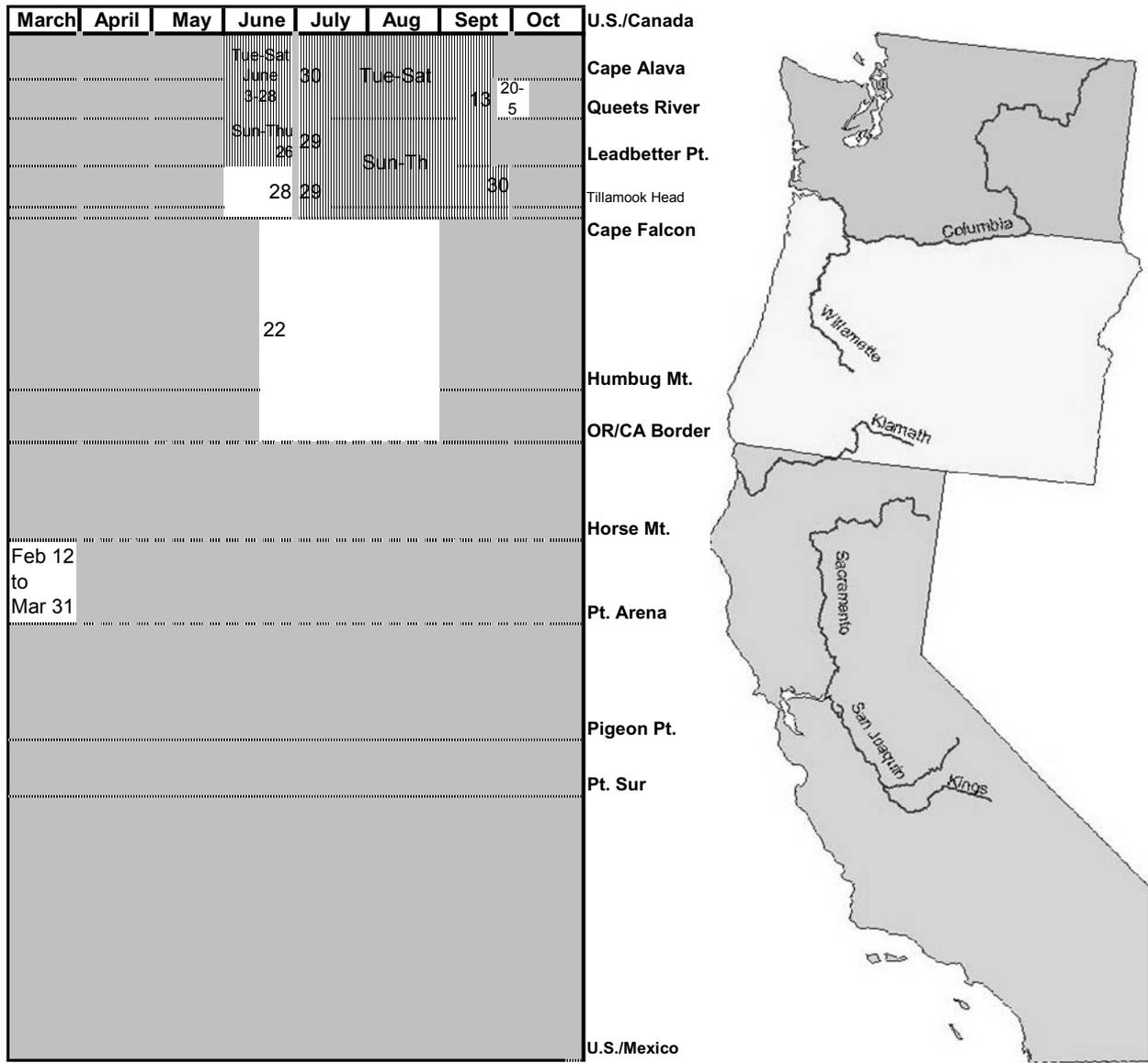


Table S3. Treaty Indian ocean troll management measures adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2008.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTIONS
Supplemental Management Information
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 37,500 Chinook and 20,000 coho.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 20,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 20,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).

Table G1. 2009 Council-Recommended Groundfish ABCs and OYs.

Stock	No Action Alternative			2009 Action Alternatives							Preliminary preferred alternative	
	2007 ABC a/	2008 ABC a/	2008 OY a/	2009 ABC	2010 ABC	Alt 1 OY	Alt 2 OY	Alt 3 OY	Alt 4 OY	Alt 5 OY		Alt 6 OY
Lingcod - coastwide b/	6,706	5,853		5,278	4,829	5,205	5,278					5,278
N of 42° (OR & WA)			5,558			4,593	4,593					4,593
S of 42° (CA)			612			612	685					685
Pacific Cod	3,200	3,200	1,600	3,200	3,200	1,600						1,600
Pacific Whiting (U.S.)	612,068 (2007 U.S. & Can.)	400,000 (2008 U.S. & Can.)	269,545 (2008)	To be determined in March 2009	To be determined in March 2010	134,773	269,545	404,318				
Sablefish (Coastwide)	6,210	6,058	5,934	9,914	9,217	9,795	8,423	6,250				8,423
N of 36° (Monterey north)			5,723			9,452	7,052	5,233				7,052
S of 36° (Conception area)			210			343	1,371	1,018				1,371
PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	900	911	150	1,160	1,173	0	130	164	189			189
Shortbelly Rockfish	13,900	13,900	13,900	6,950	6,950	3,475	6,950	-				6,950
WIDOW ROCKFISH	5,334	5,144	368	7,728	6,937	0	371	522				475
CANARY ROCKFISH	172	179	44	937	940	0	35	44	85	105	155	105
Chilipepper Rockfish	2,700	2,700	2,000	3,037	2,576	2,000	2,099	3,037				2,885
BOCACCI	602	618	218	793	793	0	218	288				288
Splitnose Rockfish	615	615	461	615	615	461						461
Yellowtail Rockfish	4,585	4,510	4,548	4,562	4,562	4,562						4,562
Shortspine Thornyhead - coastwide	2,488	2,463		2,437	2,411							
Shortspine Thornyhead - N of 34°27'			1,634			1,608						1,608
Shortspine Thornyhead - S of 34°27'			421			414						414
Longspine Thornyhead - coastwide	3,953	3,860		3,766	3,671							
Longspine Thornyhead - N of 34°27'			2,220			2,231						2,231
Longspine Thornyhead - S of 34°27'			476			395						395
COWCOD	36	36	4	13	14	0	2	4				3
DARKBLOTCHED	456	487	290 (2007) 330 (2008)	437	440	0	159	229	300			300
YELLOWWEY	47	47	Ramp-down c/	31	32	0	13	17	15	17		17 c/
Black Rockfish (WA)	540	540	540	490	464	490						490
Black Rockfish (OR-CA)	725	719	722	1,469	1,317	920	1,000	1,469				1,000

Table G1 (continued). 2009 Council-Recommended Groundfish ABCs and OYs.

TABLE G-1 (continued). Preliminary PFM-C-recommended alternatives for acceptable biological catches (ABCs) and total catch optimum yields (OYs) (mt) for 2009, including preliminary preferred alternatives. (Overfished stocks in CAPS; Stocks with new assessments in bold).

Stock	No Action Alternative			2009 Action Alternatives							Preliminary preferred alternative	
	2007 ABC a/	2008 ABC a/	2007-08 OY a/	2009 ABC	2010 ABC	Alt 1 OY	Alt 2 OY	Alt 3 OY	Alt 4 OY	Alt 5 OY		Alt 6 OY
Blue Rockfish (CA)	Managed under the Minor Nearshore Rockfish complexes			241	239	Managed under minor nearshore rockfish complexes	207	230				Managed under minor nearshore rockfish complexes
Minor Rockfish North	3,680	3,680	2,270	3,678	3,678	2,280	2,283					2,283
Nearshore Species			142			152	155					155
Blue rockfish contribution				28	28	25	28					28
Shelf Species			968			968						968
Slope Species			1,160			1,160						1,160
Minor Rockfish South	3,403		1,904	3,384	3,382	1,970	1,990					1,990
Nearshore Species			564			630	650					650
Blue rockfish contribution				213	211	182	202					202
Shelf Species			714			714						714
Slope Species			626			626						626
California scorpionfish	236	202	175	175	155	111	175					175
Cabazon (off CA only)	94	94	69	106	111	69	74	69				69
Dover Sole	28,522	28,442	16,500	29,453	28,582	16,500						16,500
English Sole	6,773	5,701	6,237	14,326	9,745	14,326						14,326
Petrale Sole (coastwide) b/	2,917	2,919	2,499	2,811	2,751	2,433						2,433
Arrowtooth Flounder	5,800	5,800	5,800	11,267	10,112	5,245	11,267					11,267
Starry Flounder	1,221	1,221	890	1,509	1,578	1,004						1,004
Other Flatfish	6,731	6,731	4,884	6,731	6,731	4,884						4,884
Other Fish	14,600	14,600	7,300	TBD d/	TBD d/	TBD d/	TBD d/	TBD d/				TBD d/
Longnose Skate	Managed under the Other Fish complex			3,428	3,269	901	1,349	3,428				1,349
Kelp Greenling HG (OR)			OR HG			OR HG						OR HG

a/ The Council elected to average OY projections for 2007 and 2008. ABCs are year-specific.

b/ Area OYs/HGs are stratified according to the assessment areas and alternatively adjusted by management areas for lingcod and petrale sole.

c/ The yelloweye ramp-down strategy ramps the harvest rate down from the status quo harvest rate and resumes a constant harvest rate strategy in 2011. The 2007-2010 OYs are 23 mt, 20 mt, 17 mt, and 14 mt, respectively under the ramp-down strategy.

d/ Recalculated specifications for the Other Fish complex using new information from the longnose skate assessment will be provided in June 2008.

Table G2. 2010 Council-Recommended Groundfish ABCs and OYs.

TABLE G-2. Preliminary PFMC-recommended alternatives for acceptable biological catches (ABCs) and total catch optimum yields (OYs) (mt) for 2010, including preliminary preferred alternatives. (Overfished stocks in CAPS; Stocks with new assessments in bold).

Stock	No Action Alternative			2010 Action Alternatives							Preliminary preferred alternative	
	2007 ABC a/	2008 ABC a/	2007-08 OY a/	2009 ABC	2010 ABC	Alt 1 OY	Alt 2 OY	Alt 3 OY	Alt 4 OY	Alt 5 OY		Alt 6 OY
Lingcod - coastwide b/	6,706	5,853		5,278	4,829	4,785	4,829					4,829
N of 42° (OR & WA)			5,558			4,173	4,173					4,173
S of 42° (CA)			612			612	656					656
Pacific Cod	3,200	3,200	1,600	3,200	3,200	1,600						1,600
Pacific Whiting (U.S.)	612,068 (2007 U.S. & Can.)	400,000 (2008 U.S. & Can.)	269,545 (2008)	To be determined in March 2009	To be determined in March 2010	134,773	269,545	404,318				
Sablefish (Coastwide)	6,210	6,058	5,934	9,914	9,217	8,988	7,729	5,777				7,729
N of 36° (Monterey north)			5,723			8,673	6,471	4,837				6,471
S of 36° (Conception area)			210			315	1,258	941				1,258
PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	900	911	150	1,160	1,173	0	137	173	200			200
Shortbelly Rockfish	13,900	13,900	13,900	6,950	6,950	3,475	6,950	-				6,950
WIDOW ROCKFISH	5,334	5,144	368	7,728	6,937	0	362	509				475
CANARY ROCKFISH	172	179	44	937	940	0	35	44	85	105	155	105
Chilipepper Rockfish	2,700	2,700	2,000	3,037	2,576	2,000	2,099	2,576				2,447
BOCACCIO	602	618	218	793	793	0	227	302				288
Splitnose Rockfish	615	615	461	615	615	461						461
Yellowtail Rockfish	4,585	4,510	4,548	4,562	4,562	4,562						4,562
Shortspine Thornyhead - coastwide	2,488	2,463		2,437	2,411							
Shortspine Thornyhead - N of 34°27'			1,634			1,591						1,591
Shortspine Thornyhead - S of 34°27'			421			410						410
Longspine Thornyhead - coastwide	3,953	3,860		3,766	3,671							
Longspine Thornyhead - N of 34°27'			2,220			2,175						2,175
Longspine Thornyhead - S of 34°27'			476			385						385
COWCOD	36	36	4	13	14	0	2	4				3
			290 (2007)									
			330 (2008)	437	440	0	165	235	306			306
DARKBLOTCHED	456	487										
YELLOWEYE	47	47	Ramp-down c/	31	32	0	14	14	15	17		14 c/
Black Rockfish (WA)	540	540	540	490	464	464						464
Black Rockfish (OR-CA)	725	719	722	1,469	1,317	831	1,000	1,317				1,000

Table G2 (continued). 2010 Council-Recommended Groundfish ABCs and OYs.

TABLE G-2 (continued). Preliminary PFMIC-recommended alternatives for acceptable biological catches (ABCs) and total catch optimum yields (OYs) (mt) for 2010, including preliminary preferred alternatives. (Overfished stocks in CAPS; Stocks with new assessments in bold).

Stock	No Action Alternative				2010 Action Alternatives							Preliminary preferred alternative
	2007 ABC a/	2008 ABC a/	2007-08 OY a/	2009 ABC	2010 ABC	Alt 1 OY	Alt 2 OY	Alt 3 OY	Alt 4 OY	Alt 5 OY	Alt 6 OY	
Blue Rockfish (CA)	Managed under the Minor Nearshore Rockfish complexes				241	239	Managed under minor nearshore rockfish complexes	207	230			Managed under minor nearshore rockfish complexes
Minor Rockfish North	3,680	3,680	2,270	3,678	3,678	2,280	2,283					2,283
Nearshore Species			142			152	155					155
Blue rockfish contribution				28	28	25	28					28
Shelf Species			968			968						968
Slope Species			1,160			1,160						1,160
Minor Rockfish South	3,403		1,904	3,384	3,382	1,970	1,990					1,990
Nearshore Species			564			630	650					650
Blue rockfish contribution				213	211	182	202					202
Shelf Species			714			714						714
Slope Species			626			626						626
California scorpionfish	236	202	175	175	155	99	155					155
Cabezon (off CA only)	94	94	69	106	111	69	74	79				79
Dover Sole	28,522	28,442	16,500	29,453	28,582	16,500						16,500
English Sole	6,773	5,701	6,237	14,326	9,745	9,745						9,745
Petrale Sole (coastwide) b/	2,917	2,919	2,499	2,811	2,751	2,393						2,393
Arrowtooth Flounder	5,800	5,800	5,800	11,267	10,112	5,245	10,112					10,112
Starry Flounder	1,221	1,221	890	1,509	1,578	1,077						1,077
Other Flatfish	6,731	6,731	4,884	6,731	6,731	4,884						4,884
Other Fish	14,600	14,600	7,300	TBD d/	TBD d/	TBD d/	TBD d/	TBD d/				TBD d/
Longnose Skate	Managed under the Other Fish complex				3,428	3,269	902	1,349	3,269			1,349
Kelp Greenling HG (OR)			OR HG			OR HG						OR HG

a/ The Council elected to average OY projections for 2007 and 2008. ABCs are year-specific.

b/ Area OYs/HGs are stratified according to the assessment areas and alternatively adjusted by management areas for lingcod and petrale sole.

c/ The yelloweye ramp-down strategy ramps the harvest rate down from the status quo harvest rate and resumes a constant harvest rate strategy in 2011. The 2007-2010 OYs are 23 mt, 20 mt, 17 mt, and 14 mt, respectively under the ramp-down strategy.

d/ Recalculated specifications for the Other Fish complex using new information from the longnose skate assessment will be provided in June 2008.

Schedule of Events

For more information on these meetings, please see our website (www.pccouncil.org/events/csevents.html) or call toll-free (866) 806-7204.

Coastal Pelagic Species Management Team, Advisory Subpanel, and SSC's CPS Subcommittee

Dates: May 13-15, 2008

Purpose: To review Pacific Mackerel stock assessment and management measures for 2008-2009

Location: NMFS Southwest Regional Office, Long Beach, CA

Contact: Mike Burner (mike.burner@noaa.gov, 503-820-2280)

Groundfish Allocation Committee

Dates: May 13-15, 2008

Purpose: To develop recommendations to the Council on a preferred trawl rationalization alternative to be sent out for public review after the June 2008 Council meeting

Location: Embassy Suites Hotel, Portland, OR

Contact: Jim Seger (jim.seger@noaa.gov, 503-820-2280)

Trawl Individual Quota Committee

Dates: May 15-16, 2008

Purpose: To develop recommendations to the Council on a preferred trawl rationalization alternative to be sent out for public review after the June 2008 Council meeting

Location: PFMC office, Portland, OR

Contact: Jim Seger (jim.seger@noaa.gov, 503-820-2280)

*The public comment deadline
for the June Council meeting
is May 21!*

(See page 15 for details)

Salmon Advisory Subpanel Conference Call

Dates: June 4, 2008

Purpose: To review briefing materials and develop recommendations for the June Council meeting in Foster City

Location: PFMC office (listening station), Portland, OR

Contact: Chuck Tracy (chuck.tracy@noaa.gov, 503-820-2280)

Salmon Technical Team Conference Call

Dates: June 5, 2008

Purpose: To review briefing materials and develop recommendations for the June Council meeting in Foster City

Location: PFMC office (listening station), Portland, OR

Contact: Chuck Tracy (chuck.tracy@noaa.gov, 503-820-2280)

Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting

Dates: June 6-13, 2008

Location: Crowne Plaza Hotel, Foster City, CA

Contact: Don McIsaac (donald.mcisaac@noaa.gov)



Pacific Council News
Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

