

2013-14 Harvest Specifications and Management Measures Advance Informational Briefing

**PFMC
June 2012**

Decision Steps at This Meeting

- Confirm April decisions or make minor changes within the range of alternatives analyzed
 - DEIS published; Significant changes to pref. alts. may delay implementation of new regs.
- Decide harvest specifications
- Decide management measures
- Recommend making most or all decisions under D.5 and fine tune under D.9
 - D.5.a, Att. 1: guide for Council actions

Overview of Presentation

Focus only on strategic elements requested by Council and new information/analysis

1. Socioeconomic Impacts Overview

2. Harvest Specifications Issues

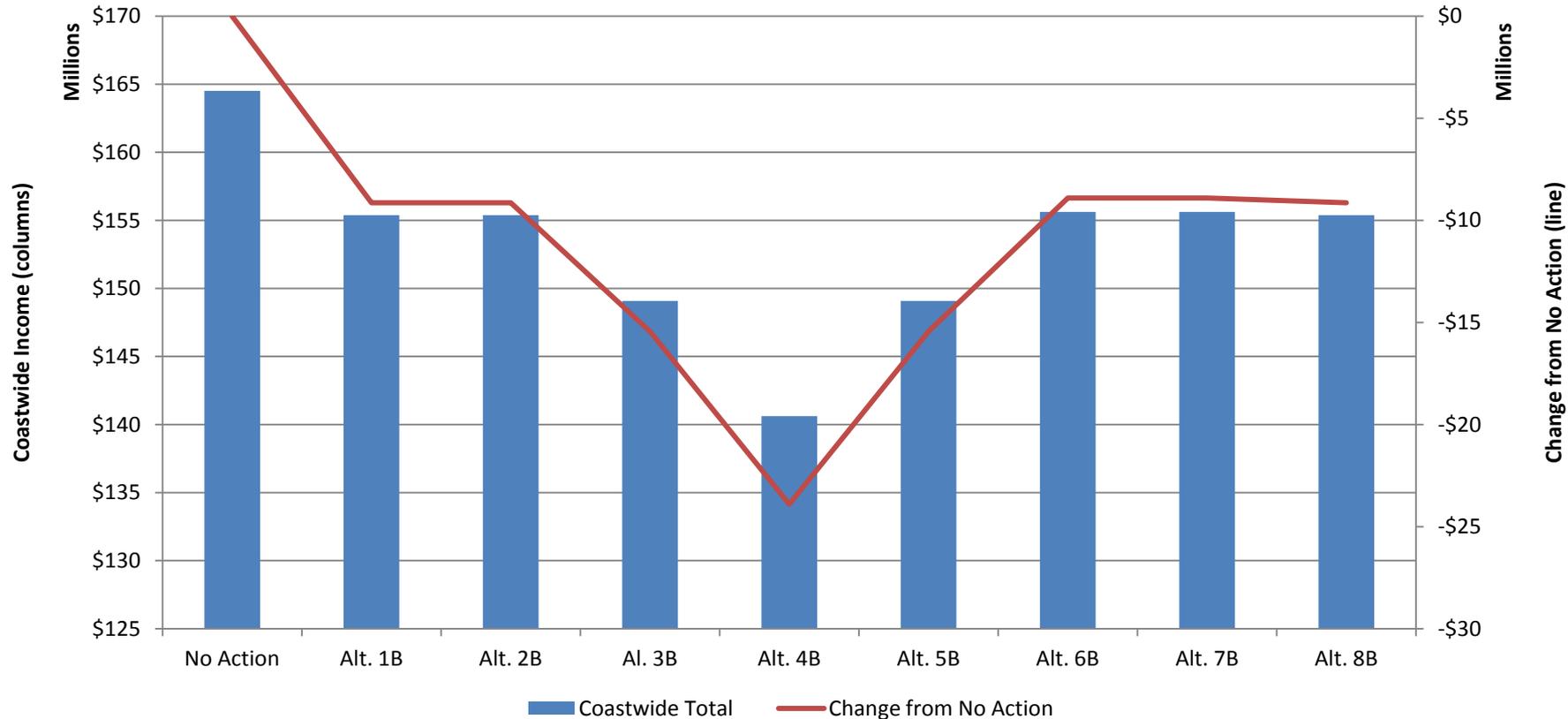
- Range of canary ACLs: what's the difference?
- New bocaccio recruitment analysis

3. Management Measure Issues

- Cowcod sector allocations
- Shorebased IFQ carry-over
- IFQ minimum lingcod length limit

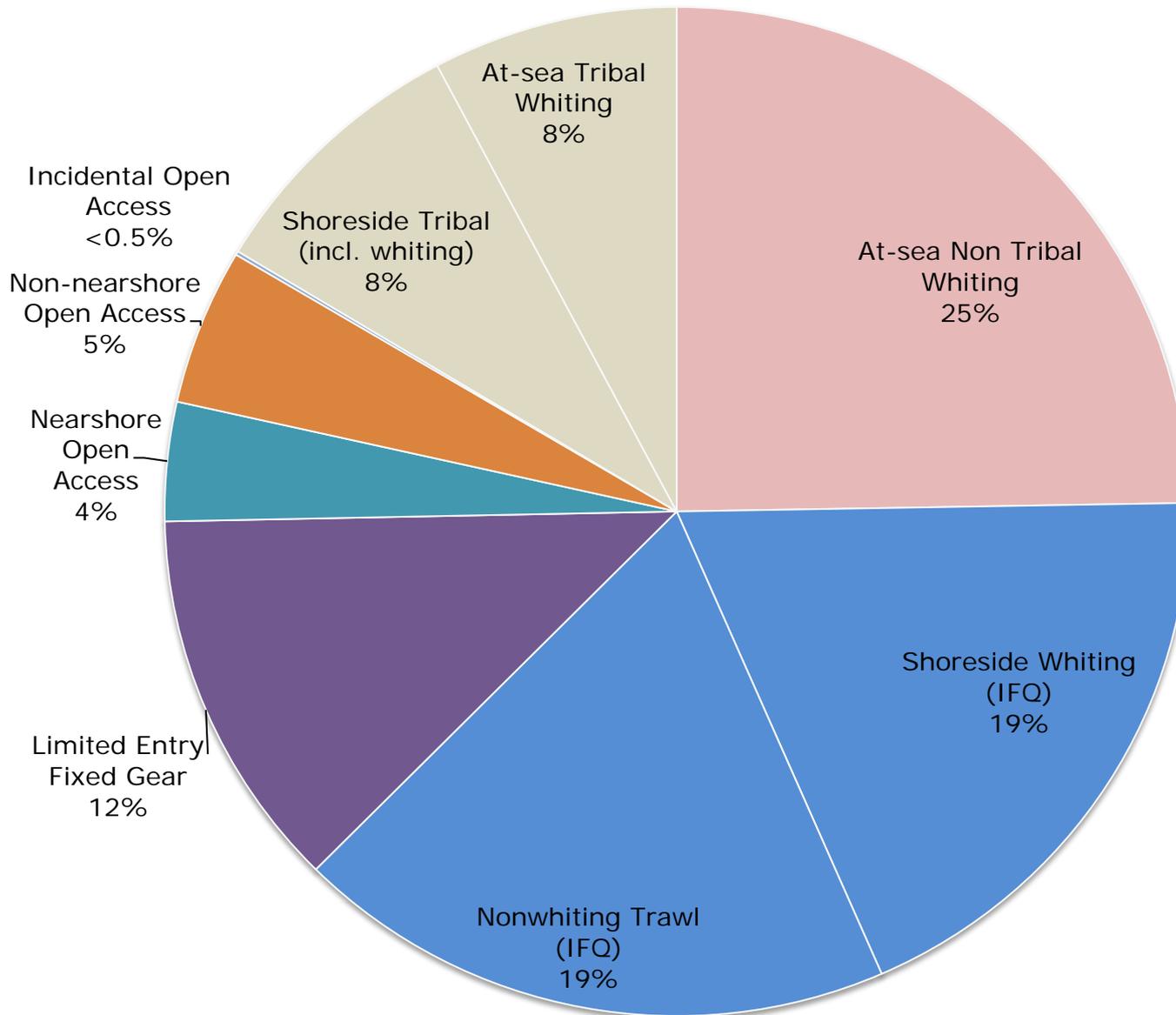
Personal Income Impacts

Canary	107	116	101	116	48	216	101	147	147
POP	183	150	150	74	247	74	222	222	150
Sablefish	6,645	5,451							

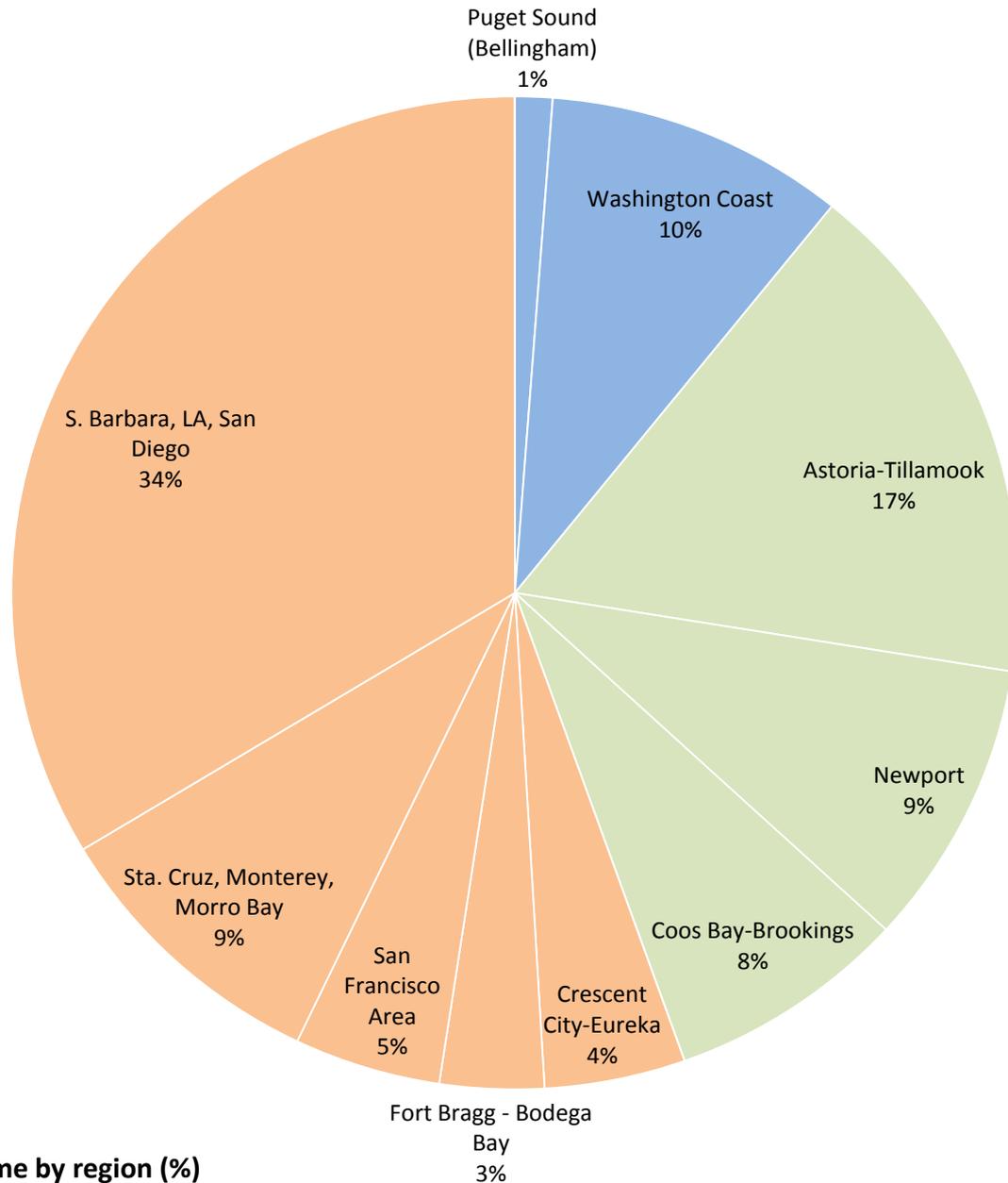


Action alternatives don't vary by a lot: Alts. 1, 2, and 8 differ from Alts. 6 and 7 by \$235,000 over coastwide income of ~\$155 million. Coastwide income under Alts. 3-5 ranges from \$141-\$149 million.

Pref. Alt. (1B) Ex-vessel Revenue by Sector

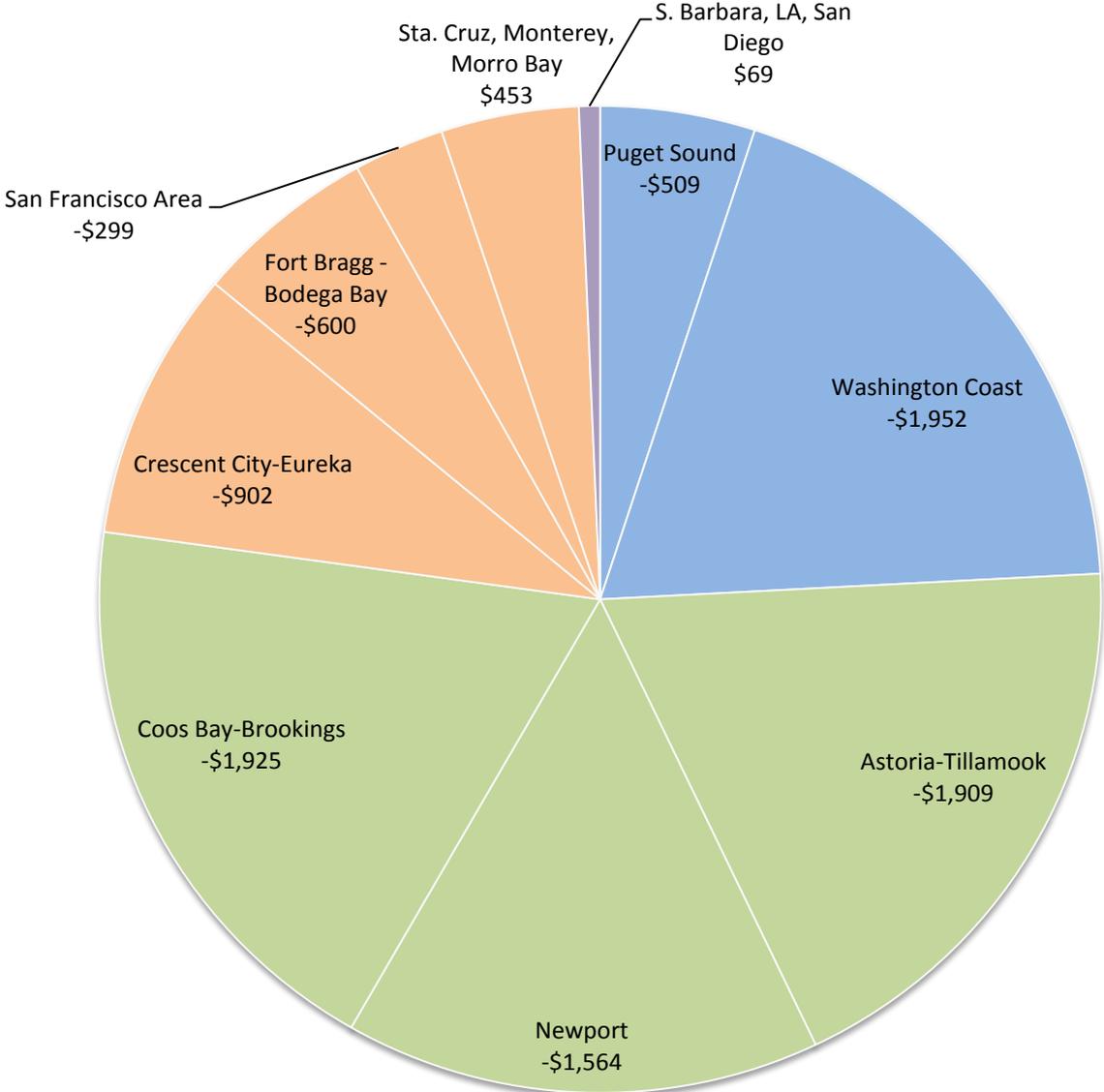


Pref. Alt (1B) Personal Income by Region



Income by region (%)

Pref. Alt. (1B) Change in Personal Income from No Action



Change in Income from No Action (\$millions)

Rank of Alternatives

Metric	Alt. 1B	Alt. 2B	Alt. 3B	Alt. 4B	Alt. 5B	Alt. 6B	Alt. 7B	Alt. 8B
Canary	3	2	3	1	4	2	3	3
POP	2	2	1	4	1	3	3	2
Income	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	2
Overall	2	1	2	4	3	1	2	2

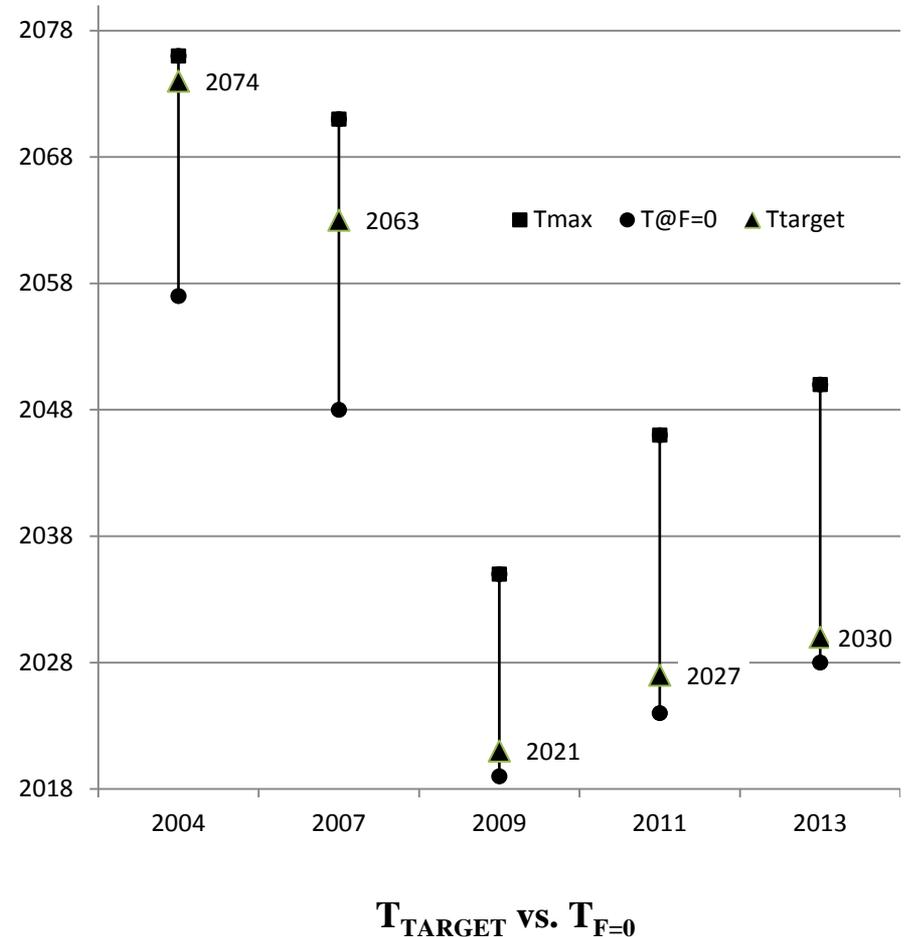
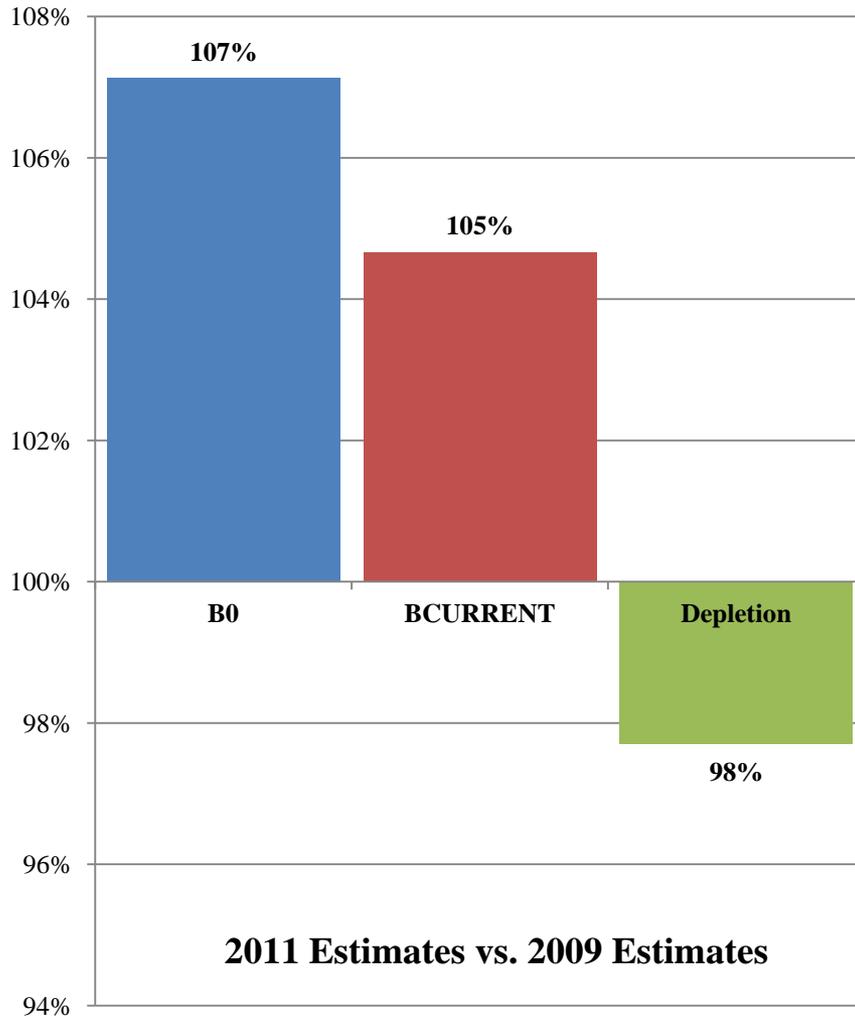
Summary of Socioeconomic Impacts

- Projected ex-vessel revenue and income are very similar across the action alternatives. This is not surprising given the ACLs in action alternatives do not vary except for canary rockfish and POP. Also, the catch projection models are not precise enough to fully capture the effects of these variations in ACLs.
- The decline from No Action in the sablefish ACL North of 36° under the action alternatives is a major factor in projected commercial revenue and personal income impacts. But actual trends could be affected by change in prices.
 - The N of 36° ACL declines by 25%; S of 36° the ACL *increases* by 11%.
 - 2011 fish prices were used in the modeling; sablefish price per pound increased by 59% 2005-2011. If this trend continues it could offset declines in catch somewhat.

Summary of Socioeconomic Impacts (cont.)

- The imprecise IFQ model did not show a difference in socioeconomic impacts between the Preferred Alt. (116/119 mt canary ACL) and Alt. 8B (147/151 mt). However, more canary QP in the IFQ fishery may allow more fishing opportunity for healthy shelf species.
- The absolute decline in income is greatest in Oregon (-\$5.4 million or -9%) and the greatest percentage decline is in Washington (-\$2.5 million or -13%).
- California declines least (-\$1.3 million, -1%).
- These differences relate to relative dependence on commercial versus recreational fisheries and sablefish ACLs in the north and south.

Why are we modifying the canary rebuilding plan?



Canary ACL

- Council requested focus on 3 ACL alts.:
101/104 mt, 116/119 mt (pref.), & 147/151 mt
- Variation of 1 yr. of rebuilding duration across these ACL alts. (2029 for lowest ACL, 2030 for other ACLs)
- Higher ACLs buffer all sectors from exceeding HGs (e.g., buffer against unexpectedly high research catch or higher rec. catches)
- The higher ACL may allow canary quota to flow better in the IFQ fishery and provide greater access to the shelf
 - Potential reduction of QP transaction costs
 - Less hoarding of QP
 - Potential higher attainment of target shelf species' quotas

Bycatch risk in the IFQ fishery

Holland and Jannot 2012

- Catch of the seven overfished rockfish species in 2011 was much lower than expected.
- Though a few fishermen exceeded their allocations and had to acquire more quota, there was a large surplus of quota for all species. This includes the target species and the overfished rockfish species, particularly the species found primarily in shallower waters.
- Fishermen largely avoided areas of high bycatch risk and concentrated on target species in deeper water where bycatch risk was lower suggesting highly risk-averse behavior which may have been due to fears about being able to acquire quota to cover bycatch.
- Bycatch of the overfished rockfish species is unlikely to correspond closely to quota allocations requiring substantial redistribution of quota through markets or risk pools.
- Overfished species QP are likely to be concentrated by a relatively small number of vessels and the distribution may not correlate well with quota allocations.

Canary Bycatch Risk Analysis Results

Area	Relative "Risk" Metric a/ ACL Alts. (2013 mt/2014 mt)		
	101/104	116/119 (pref.)	147/151
	N of 47°	8.0	6.8
42°30' to 44°	5.5	4.7	3.6
40°10' to 42°30'	16.6	14.1	10.8
38° to 40°10'	0.7	0.6	0.5
36° to 38°	2.5	2.2	1.6
S of 36°	0.0	0.0	0.0

a/ TCE/Median QP Alloc. from Holland and Jannot (2012). GMT to expound on this under D.5.

Affected Vulnerable Communities

- Highest bycatch risk areas:
 - north of Grays Harbor, WA (N of 47° N. lat.)
 - northern CA/southern OR (40°10' - 42°30' N. lat.)
- Vulnerable communities in these areas:
 - Neah Bay (most vulnerable)
 - La Push (vulnerable)
 - Westport (vulnerable)
 - Brookings (vulnerable)
 - Crescent City (vulnerable)
 - Eureka (vulnerable)

Bocaccio ACL

- Updated recruitment analysis (D.3.a, Att. 1) indicates a stronger 2010 year class than previously estimated
- DEIS projected impacts are ~59 mt of the preferred ACL of 320 mt
- CA rec. impacts in 2011 double the projection
 - ~103 mt vs. ~51 mt
- Assuming 2011 rec. catches, estimated impacts are ~112 mt vs. pref. 2013 ACL of 320 mt
 - May be adequate buffer

Item 3b. Two-Year Cowcod Allocations

Option	Trawl Allocation	Non-Trawl Allocation
Preferred a/	1.9 mt (66 percent)	1.0 mt (34 percent)
Option 1	1.0 mt (34 percent)	1.9 mt (66 percent)

a/ Same as No Action

Historical Cowcod Mortality (mt)

**Red =
Over Preferred
Allocation**

**Blue =
Over Option 1
Allocation**

**Underline =
Over both
allocations**

Year	Trawl	Non-Trawl
2004	0.9	1.1
2005	1.4	0.5
2006	0.9	0.2
2007	<u>2.9</u>	0.3
2008	0.2	0.3
2009	0.5	0.3
2010	0.6	0.4
2011	0.02	0.8 a/

a/ Commercial fixed gear estimates are not available. The maximum cowcod impacts for this sector were 0.1 mt in 2009.

Item 5g. Shorebased IFQ – Surplus Carry-Over

- Background
 - NMFS Report in September 2011 outlined concerns and the Council guidance was to explore solutions both for 2012 and beyond
 - Short-term (2012), medium term (13-14), and long-term solutions (beyond)

Item 5g. Surplus Carry-Over

Option 1: Enhanced Accountability Measures (AMs)

- 1. Inseason Action:** Provides for a Council role to make changes to the eligible surplus carry-over before the QP are issued, should a conservation concern arise
- 2. Automatic Action:** Closure of the non-whiting shorebased fishery, in addition to the authority to close the whiting fishery (see regulations at 660.60 (d)).

Item 5g. Surplus Carry-Over

Benefits

- Provides a review process to ensure best available data are used in decision-making, allows for stakeholder input, and for the Council to evaluate the risk
- Increased clarity in regulations
- The authority to close the non-whiting IFQ fishery provides an additional AM to respond to conservation concerns

Limitations

- No guarantee that surplus pounds in one year would be issued in the following year
- Lack of certainty increases the likelihood of fishing into deficit at the end of the year
- This option does not seem to implement the program as envisioned by the Council, therefore long-term solutions needed

5h. Minimum Lingcod Length Limit in the IFQ Fisheries (all gears)

- No Action
 - North of 42° N. lat.: 22 inch limit
 - South of 42° N. lat.: 24 inch limit
- Option 1 (Preferred): No limit coastwide
- Option 2: Reduce to 20 inches coastwide