

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION (IPHC)
MEETING

The 2014 Annual Meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) was held in Seattle, Washington, January 13-17, 2014. The most significant outcome of the meeting was setting the 2014 harvest levels (Agenda Item G.1.a, Attachment 1), which involved a revised stock assessment model and the estimation of the probabilities of risks and benefits involved with specific harvest choices. The Area 2A total allowable catch (TAC) for Pacific halibut is 0.960 million pounds (Agenda Item G.1.a, Attachment 2), which is 30,000 pounds less than the 2013 TAC.

Under this agenda item, Dr. Bruce Leaman, the Executive Director of the IPHC, and Mr. Claude Dykstra, Survey Manager, will provide an overview of the Annual Meeting, as well as information regarding the Pacific halibut stock assessment survey plans for Area 2A, including northern California.

Ms. Gway Kirchner, Council representative to the IPHC, attended the Annual Meeting, along with numerous other interested parties from Area 2A. Ms. Kirchner has provided a brief summary of the results of the meeting for Council consideration (Agenda Item G.1.c, IPHC Meeting Summary).

Council Task:

1. Discuss information relative to Area 2A Pacific halibut fisheries.

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item G.1.a, Attachment 1: IPHC News Release.
2. Agenda Item G.1.a, Attachment 2: 2014 Area 2A Pacific Halibut Allocations.
3. Agenda Item G.1.c, IPHC Meeting Summary: Report on the 2014 International Pacific Halibut Commission Annual Meeting.

Agenda Order:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| a. Agenda Item Overview | Kelly Ames |
| b. IPHC Report | Bruce Leaman, Claude Dykstra |
| c. Council Representative Report | Gway Kirchner |
| d. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities | |
| e. Public Comment | |
| f. Council Discussion | |

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INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION

News Release



2320 W. COMMODORE WAY, SUITE 300, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, 98199-1287

January 17, 2014

HALIBUT COMMISSION ANNOUNCES 2014 CATCH LIMITS AND SEASONS

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) completed its Ninetieth Annual Meeting in Seattle, WA on January 17, 2014. More than 250 halibut industry stakeholders attended the meeting, with over 60 more participating in web broadcasts of the public sessions.

The Commission is recommending to the governments of Canada and the United States catch limits for 2014 totaling 27,515,000 pounds, displayed in the following table by regulatory area.

2014 Catch Limits

Regulatory Area	Catch Limit (pounds)
Area 2A (California, Oregon, and Washington)	960,000
Non-treaty directed commercial (south of Pt. Chehalis)	168,137
Non-treaty incidental catch in salmon troll fishery	29,671
Non-treaty incidental catch in sablefish fishery (north of Pt. Chehalis)	14,274
Treaty Indian commercial	307,500
Treaty Indian ceremonial and subsistence (year-round)	28,500
Sport – North of Columbia River	214,110
Sport – South of Columbia River	197,808
Area 2B (British Columbia) (includes sport catch allocation)	6,850,000
Area 2C (southeastern Alaska) (combined commercial/guided sport)¹	4,160,000
Commercial fishery	3,318,720
Guided sport fishery	761,280
Area 3A (central Gulf of Alaska) (combined commercial/guided sport)¹	9,430,000
Commercial fishery	7,317,730
Guided sport fishery	1,782,270
Area 3B (western Gulf of Alaska)	2,840,000
Area 4A (eastern Aleutians)	850,000
Area 4B (central/western Aleutians)	1,140,000
Areas 4CDE	1,285,000
Area 4C (Pribilof Islands)	596,600
Area 4D (northwestern Bering Sea)	596,600
Area 4E (Bering Sea flats)	91,800
Total	27,515,000

¹The combined total includes estimated mortality from regulatory discards of sublegal halibut and lost gear in the commercial fishery, plus discard mortality in the guided sport fishery, as mandated in the U.S. Catch Sharing Plan.

The Commission approved a season of **March 8 – November 7, 2014** for the U.S. and Canadian Individual Quota fisheries. The Treaty tribal commercial fisheries and the incidental halibut fisheries in Area 2A will occur within these dates. In Area 2A, seven 10-hour fishing periods for the non-treaty directed commercial fishery are recommended: June 25, July 9, July 23, August 6, August 20, September 3, and September 17, 2014.

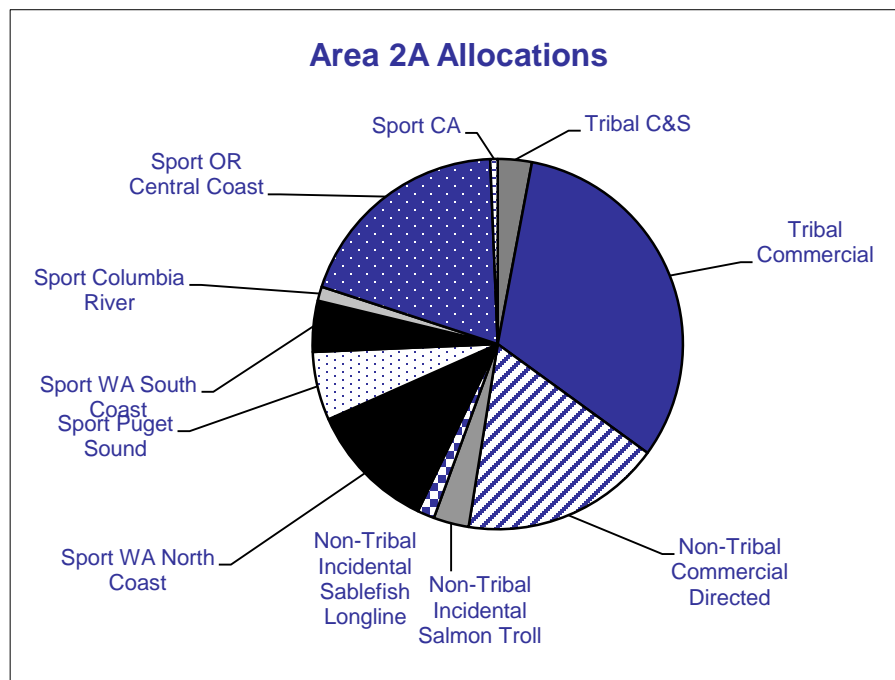
A subsequent IPHC News Release will provide more details of the Annual Meeting, including the regulatory and other issues decided by the Commission.

- END -

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2014 AREA 2A PACIFIC HALIBUT ALLOCATIONS

Fishery	Pounds
Tribal Ceremonial and Subsistence	28,500
Tribal Commercial	307,500
Non-Tribal Commercial Directed	168,137
Non-Tribal Incidental Salmon Troll	29,671
Non-Tribal Incidental Sablefish Longline	14,274
Sport Washington North Coast	108,030
Sport Puget Sound	57,393
Sport Washington South Coast	42,739
Sport Columbia River	11,895
Sport Oregon Central Coast	185,621
Sport California	6,240
Total	960,000



Unit Installation. The vessel owner and operator must obtain and have installed on the fishing vessel, in accordance with instructions provided by the SAC, and the VMS unit manufacturer, a VMS unit that is type-approved by NOAA for fisheries in the IATTC Convention Area. The vessel owner and operator shall arrange for a NOAA-approved mobile communications service provider to receive and relay transmissions from the VMS unit to NOAA. The vessel owner and operator shall authorize NOAA OLE, the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and other authorized entities to receive and relay position reports. The owner and operator must authorize NOAA to set up the reporting interval of the VMS unit and the transmission of automated position reports to occur hourly. The NOAA OLE VMS Helpdesk is available to provide instructions for VMS installation and a list of the current type-approved VMS units and mobile communication service providers.

(2) **VMS Unit Activation.** If the VMS unit has not yet been activated as described in this paragraph, or if the VMS unit has been newly installed or reinstalled, or if the mobile communications service provider has changed since the previous activation, or if directed by the SAC, the vessel owner and operator must, prior to leaving port:

- (i) Turn on the VMS unit to make it operational;
- (ii) Submit a written activation report, via mail, facsimile or email, to the SAC, that includes: The vessel's name; the vessel's official number; the VMS unit manufacturer and identification number; and telephone, facsimile or email contact information for the vessel owner or operator; and
- (iii) Receive verbal or written confirmation from the SAC that the proper VMS unit transmissions are being received from the VMS unit.

(3) **VMS Unit Operation.** The vessel owner and operator shall continuously operate the VMS unit at all times, except that the VMS unit may be shut down while the vessel is in port or otherwise not at sea, provided that the owner and operator:

- (i) Prior to shutting down the VMS unit, report to the SAC or the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement's VMS Helpdesk via facsimile, email, or web-form the following information: The intent to shut down the VMS unit; the vessel's name; the vessel's official number; an estimate for when the vessel's VMS may be turned back on; and telephone, facsimile or email contact information for the vessel owner or operator; and

- (ii) When turning the VMS unit back on, report to the SAC or the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement's VMS Helpdesk, via mail, facsimile or email, the following information: That the VMS unit has been turned on; the vessel's name; the vessel's official number; and telephone, facsimile or email contact information for the vessel owner or operator; and

- (iii) Prior to leaving port, receive verbal or written confirmation from the SAC that proper transmissions are being received from the VMS unit.

(4) **Failure of VMS unit.** If the VMS unit has become inoperable or transmission of automatic position reports from the VMS unit has been interrupted, or if notified by NOAA or the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) that automatic position reports are not being received from the VMS unit or that an inspection of the VMS unit has revealed a problem with the performance of the VMS unit, the vessel owner and operator shall comply with the following requirements:

- (i) If the vessel is at port: The vessel owner or operator shall repair or replace the VMS unit and ensure it is operable before the vessel leaves port.

- (ii) If the vessel is at sea: The vessel owner, operator, or designee shall contact the SAC by telephone, facsimile, or email at the earliest opportunity during the SAC's business hours and identify the caller and vessel. The vessel operator shall follow the instructions provided by the SAC, which could include, but are not limited to: Ceasing fishing, stowing fishing gear, returning to port, and/or submitting periodic position reports at specified intervals by other means; and, repair or replace the VMS unit and ensure it is operable before starting the next trip.

(5) **Related VMS Requirements.** Installing, carrying and operating a VMS unit in compliance with the requirements in 50 CFR 300.219, 50 CFR 660.712, 50 CFR 660.14, or 50 CFR 665.19 relating to the installation, carrying, and operation of VMS units shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (c) of this section, provided that the VMS unit is operated continuously and at all times while the vessel is at sea, the VMS unit and mobile communications service providers are type-approved by NOAA for fisheries in IATTC Convention Area, the owner and operator have authorized NOAA to receive and relay transmissions from the VMS unit, and the specific requirements of paragraph (c)(4) of this section are complied with. If the VMS unit is owned by NOAA, the requirement under paragraph (c)(4) of this section to repair or replace the VMS

unit will be the responsibility of NOAA, but the vessel owner and operator shall be responsible for ensuring that the VMS unit is operable before leaving port or starting the next trip.

(d) **Costs.** The vessel owner and operator shall be responsible for all costs associated with the purchase, installation and maintenance of the VMS unit and for all charges levied by the mobile communications service provider as necessary to ensure the transmission of automatic position reports to NOAA as required in paragraph (c) of this section. However, if NOAA is paying for the VMS-associated costs because the VMS unit is carried and operated under a requirement of 50 CFR 300.219, 50 CFR 660.712, or 50 CFR 665.19, the vessel owner and operator shall not be responsible to pay the costs.

(e) **Tampering.** The vessel owner and operator must ensure that the VMS unit is not tampered with, disabled, destroyed, damaged or maintained improperly, and that its operation is not impeded or interfered with.

(f) **Inspection.** The vessel owner and operator must make the VMS unit, including its antenna, connectors and antenna cable, available for inspection by authorized officers.

(g) **Access to data.** The vessel owner and operator must make the vessel's position data obtained from the VMS unit or other means immediately and always available for inspection by NOAA personnel, USCG personnel, and authorized officers.

[FR Doc. 2014-02598 Filed 2-5-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 300

[Docket No. 131213999-4083-01]

RIN 0648-BD82

Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: NMFS proposes to approve changes to the Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan (Plan) for the International Pacific Halibut Commission's (IPHC or Commission) regulatory Area 2A off Washington, Oregon, and California

(Area 2A). In addition, NMFS proposes to implement the portions of the Plan and management measures that are not implemented through the IPHC. These measures include the sport fishery allocations and management measures for Area 2A. These actions are intended to enhance the conservation of Pacific halibut, provide greater angler opportunity where available, and avoid bycatch of overfished groundfish species.

DATES: Comments on the proposed changes to the Plan and on the proposed domestic Area 2A halibut management measures must be received by February 21, 2014.

ADDRESSES: You may submit comments on this document, identified by NOAA–NMFS–2014–0009, by any of the following methods:

- **Electronic Submission:** Submit all electronic public comments via the Federal e-Rulemaking Portal. Go to www.regulations.gov/#!docketDetail;D=NOAA-NMFS-2014-0009, click the “Comment Now!” icon, complete the required fields, and enter or attach your comments.

- **Mail:** Submit written comments to William Stelle, Regional Administrator, West Coast Region, NMFS, 7600 Sand Point Way NE., Seattle, WA 98115–0070.

Instructions: Comments sent by any other method, to any other address or individual, or received after the end of the comment period, may not be considered by NMFS. All comments received are a part of the public record and will generally be posted for public viewing on www.regulations.gov without change. All personal identifying information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous). Attachments to electronic comments will be accepted in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Sarah Williams, phone: 206–526–4646, fax: 206–526–6736, or email: sarah.williams@noaa.gov.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

This rule is accessible via the Internet at the Office of the **Federal Register** Web site at http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aces140.html. Background information and documents are available at the NMFS West Coast Region Web site at http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/management/pacific_halibut_management.html and at the Council’s Web site at <http://www.pcouncil.org>.

www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/management/pacific_halibut_management.html and at the Council’s Web site at <http://www.pcouncil.org>.

Background

The Northern Pacific Halibut Act (Halibut Act) of 1982, 16 U.S.C. 773–773K, gives the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) general responsibility for implementing the provisions of the Halibut Convention between the United States and Canada (Halibut Convention) (16 U.S.C. 773c). It requires the Secretary to adopt regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Halibut Convention and the Halibut Act. Section 773c of the Halibut Act also authorizes the regional fishery management councils to develop regulations in addition to, but not in conflict with, regulations of the IPHC to govern the Pacific halibut catch in their corresponding U.S. Convention waters.

Each year between 1988 and 1995, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) developed and NMFS implemented a catch sharing plan in accordance with the Halibut Act to allocate the total allowable catch (TAC) of Pacific halibut between treaty Indian and non-treaty harvesters and among non-treaty commercial and sport fisheries in Area 2A. In 1995, NMFS implemented the Pacific Council-recommended long-term Plan (60 FR 14651, March 20, 1995). In each of the intervening years between 1995 and the present, minor revisions to the Plan have been made to adjust for the changing needs of the fisheries.

The Plan allocates 35 percent of the Area 2A Pacific halibut TAC to Washington treaty Indian tribes in Subarea 2A–1, and 65 percent of the Area 2A TAC to non-tribal fisheries. The TAC allocation to non-tribal fisheries is divided into four shares. Three shares, totalling 99%, are as follows: The Washington sport fishery (north of the Columbia River) receives 36.6 percent, the Oregon sport fishery receives 30.7 percent, and the commercial fishery receives 31.7 percent. For 2014, the Council recommended and NMFS proposes as the fourth share, a new allocation for the California sport fishery of 1% of the non-tribal allocation. The commercial fishery is further divided into a directed commercial fishery that is allocated 85 percent of the commercial allocation of Pacific halibut TAC, and an incidental catch in the salmon troll fishery that is allocated 15 percent of the commercial allocation. The directed commercial fishery in Area 2A is confined to southern Washington (south of 46°53.30′ N. lat.), Oregon, and

California. North of 46°53.30′ N. lat. (Pt. Chehalis), the Plan allows for incidental halibut retention in the sablefish primary fishery when the overall Area 2A TAC is above 900,000 lb (408.2 mt). The Plan also divides the sport fisheries into seven geographic subareas, each with separate allocations, seasons, and bag limits.

The IPHC’s annual meeting occurred January 13–17, 2014, in Seattle, WA. At that meeting, the IPHC set the 2014 Area 2A TAC at 960,000 lb (435.45 mt).

Incidental Halibut Retention in the Sablefish Primary Fishery North of Pt. Chehalis, Washington

The Plan provides that incidental halibut retention in the sablefish primary fishery north of Pt. Chehalis, Washington, will be allowed when the Area 2A TAC is greater than 900,000 lb (408.2 mt), provided that a minimum of 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) is available above a Washington recreational TAC of 214,100 lb (97.1 mt). In 2014, the TAC is 960,000 lb (435.45 mt) and the Washington recreational TAC exceeds 224,100 lb; therefore incidental halibut retention will be allowed in this fishery. The Council will recommend landing restrictions for public review at its spring meetings after which NMFS will publish the restrictions in the **Federal Register**.

Opportunity for Public Comment

Through this proposed rule, NMFS requests public comments on the Pacific Council’s recommended modifications to the Plan and the resulting proposed domestic fishing regulations by February 21, 2014. The States of Washington and Oregon will conduct public workshops shortly to obtain input on the sport season dates. Following the proposed rule comment period, NMFS will review public comments and comments from the states, and issue a final rule for Areas 2A, 2C, 3A, 3B, 4A, 4B, 4C, 4D, and 4E. The final rule will also contain the IPHC regulations for the 2014 Pacific halibut fisheries. This proposed rule provides for a 15-day public comment period, which will allow NMFS time to incorporate the final U.S. domestic regulations into the IPHC regulations in order to have the combined regulations in place as close to March 1 as possible. The regulations need to be in effect in early March because the fishing season begins in mid-March. The 2014 commercial season starting date(s) need to be published soon after the IPHC meeting in January 2014 to notify the public of that date so the industry can plan for the season.

Endangered Species Act (ESA) Section 7 Biological Opinion (BiOp) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Environmental Assessment (EA)

In response to the listing of yelloweye, canary, and bocaccio rockfish in Puget Sound under the ESA (75 FR 22276, April 28, 2010), NMFS commenced a consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act on the implementation of the 2014 and 2015 Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for Area 2A. Because the Plan covers fisheries in all of Area 2A (Washington, Oregon, and California), the consultation covers all fisheries (commercial, recreational, treaty Indian) that are allocated halibut through the Plan with respect to their impacts on all ESA-listed species that occur in Area 2A. Specifically, these include listed marine mammals, salmon, eulachon, and the Southern DPS of green sturgeon. NMFS is also drafting an EA to examine the effects of the ongoing implementation of the Catch Sharing Plan for Area 2A, and to update the biological environment, particularly with respect to the ESA listing of species occurring in Area 2A. Both documents are anticipated to be completed prior to issuance of the final rule. The draft EA will be posted at http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/management/pacific_halibut_management.html during the comment period on this proposed rule to allow the public the opportunity to review the draft document when submitting comments on the proposed rule. NMFS welcomes public comment on the environmental effects of this fishery generally, and specifically the effects of the fishery on ESA listed species.

Proposed Changes to the Plan

Each year, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), and the tribes with treaty fishing rights for halibut consider whether to pursue changes to the Plan to meet the needs of the fishery. In determining whether changes are needed, the state agencies hold public meetings prior to the Council's September meeting. Subsequently, they recommend changes to the Council at its September meeting. In 2013, fishery managers from all three state agencies held public meetings on the Plan prior to the Council's September meeting. At the September 2013 Pacific Council meeting, WDFW, ODFW, and CDFW recommended changes to the Plan, while NMFS and

the tribes did not recommend any changes to the Plan. The Council voted to solicit public input on all of the changes recommended by the state agencies, several of which were presented in the form of alternatives. WDFW and ODFW subsequently held public workshops on the proposed changes.

At its October 30–November 6, 2013, meeting the Council considered the results of state-sponsored workshops on the proposed changes to the Plan and public input provided at the September and November Council meetings, and made its final recommendations for modifications to the Plan. NMFS proposes to adopt all of the Council's proposed changes to the Plan, as follows:

1. In section (b), Allocations, this rule proposes several changes to allocations. The non-Indian allocation is divided into four shares, rather than the previous three, to provide a dedicated allocation for the new California sport fishery subarea that would be created through proposed changes described in items 6 and 7, below. The proposed California allocation is one percent of the non-tribal allocation. Because the Oregon/California sport fishery allocation was previously shared, the proposed Oregon sport fishery allocation is lower than the previous combined allocation.

2. In section (e)(4), Commercial license restrictions/declarations, this rule proposes several changes related to the starting date. In 2012 the Council recommended changing the starting date for allowing halibut retention in the salmon troll fishery from May to April and discussed the same date change for halibut retention in the sablefish primary fishery. At the time NMFS informed the Council that the date change for the sablefish primary fishery did not require changes to the Plan section addressing this fishery. However, it does require the proposed changes to the license section of the Plan. The current Plan states that IPHC licenses are due by March 31; this does not allow the IPHC enough time to process applications prior to the start of the fisheries on April 1. Therefore, a change is proposed in the license application due date for halibut retention in both fisheries from March 31 to March 15.

3. In section (f)(1)(ii), Washington north coast subarea, this rule proposes several changes to the text for clarity. The goal of these changes is to more clearly describe the quota management closure and to discontinue the nearshore fishery. The nearshore fishery is open only when there is not enough

quota for another all depth fishing day in this subarea. Due to high fishing effort in this area the nearshore provision has not been used for several years, therefore this rule proposes its discontinuation.

4. In section (f)(1)(iv), Columbia River subarea, this rule proposes several changes to the text to implement several measures. First, there is a change to clarify that the allocation to this area is derived from the Washington and Oregon sport fishery allocations only, not the new California allocation. As explained above, the existing Plan includes a combined Oregon/California allocation. Second, a new nearshore fishery is created. Third, season dates are modified. Finally, the changes clarify how the quota will be managed between the early and late season. The quota in this area has been underutilized for the past several years, therefore the goal of the creation of a nearshore fishery and modification of season dates is intended to increase angler opportunity. Further, in the new nearshore area retention of halibut on groundfish trips will be allowed, which may help turn incidental halibut discards into retained fish improving the recreational experience in this area.

5. In section (f)(1)(v), Oregon central coast subarea, this rule proposes several changes as follows: Modify the language stating that ODFW will sponsor public "workshops" to public "input processes," modify the nearshore fishery season open date and number of days per week, and modify the spring all depth season allocation so that two percent is now allocated to the new Southern Oregon subarea. ODFW has experienced decreasing attendance at their state sponsored meetings and therefore has begun to use online surveys to successfully solicit public input on changes to the Plan each year. The change to the public input language in the Plan reflects that change. The modification to the nearshore fishery open date and number of days per week is in response to public comments stating a preference for a shorter fishery open more days per week versus a longer fishery with closed days per week. The changes to the spring fishery allocation are to provide an allocation to the new Southern Oregon subarea described below.

6. In section (f)(1)(vi), South of Humbug Mountain subarea, this rule proposes several changes. These changes include splitting the existing South of Humbug Mountain subarea, which includes southern Oregon and the entire California coast, into a Southern Oregon subarea and a California subarea. This change will

allow for more effective management by each state with the goal of limiting catch to the respective allocations. Inseason halibut management is different in California than in Oregon. Oregon monitors the halibut catch in this area during the season while California does not. In addition to inseason monitoring, Oregon has established a management system that allows for inseason management of this area, such as closure upon quota attainment. Due to these differences, separation of the previous South of Humboldt area into separate Oregon and California areas is the best way to avoid inconsistent management within one subarea, and to allow each state to use its most effective available management techniques to keep the fishery within its quota. This rule proposes modifications to section (f)(1)(vi) to describe the newly created Southern Oregon subarea. The subarea is allocated 2.0 percent of the Oregon Central Coast subarea spring all-depth allocation and is open seven days per week, May 1 through October 31.

7. This rule proposes to add section (f)(1)(vii) describing the newly created California subarea. As described under item 1 above, this new subarea would receive a 1.0 percent allocation from the overall non-Tribal allocation. The subarea will be open May 1–July 31 and September 1–October 31, 7 days per week. Closing the month of August is necessary because analysis completed by a Council-appointed workgroup showed it would result in a projected catch reduction of 39 percent. This reduction combined with closed areas in California state waters is projected to result in a 42 percent reduction in projected catch. The Council-appointed policy group recommended adopting measures with the goal of reducing recreational catch for 2014 in California to 40–60 percent of the 5 year average to bring catch closer to its annual allocation. It is not anticipated that these management strategies will keep the catch in this area under the annual allocation, however, they are a first step towards achieving that purpose.

NMFS proposes to approve the Council's recommendations and to implement the changes described above. A version of the Plan including these changes can be found at http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/fisheries/management/pacific_halibut_management.html.

Proposed 2014 Sport Fishery Management Measures

NMFS also proposes sport fishery management measures that are necessary to implement the Plan in

2014. The annual domestic management measures are published each year through a final rule. For the 2013 fishing season, the final rule was published on March 15, 2013 (78 FR 16423), and the following section numbers refer to sections within that final rule. The final 2014 TAC for Area 2A is 960,000 lb (435.45 mt). Where season dates are not indicated, those dates will be provided in the final rule, following consideration of the 2014 TAC and consultation with the states and the public.

In Section 8 of the annual domestic management measures, "Fishing Periods," paragraph (2)–(3) is proposed to read as follows and paragraph (6) is modified to read as follows:

(1) * * *

(2) Each fishing period in the Area 2A directed fishery shall begin at 0800 hours and terminate at 1800 hours local time on June 25, July 9, July 23, August 6, August 20, September 3, September 17, 2014, unless the Commission specifies otherwise.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (2), and paragraph (7) of section 11, an incidental catch fishery is authorized during salmon troll seasons in Area 2A in accordance with regulations promulgated by NMFS. This fishery will occur between 1200 hours local time on (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published) March 8 and 1200 hours local time on (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published).

(4) * * *

(5) * * *

(6) In Area 2A incidental catch of halibut in the primary sablefish fishery has not been determined at this time for the 2014 fishery.

In section 26 of the annual domestic management measures, "Sport Fishing for Halibut," paragraph 1(a)–(b) will be updated with 2014 total allowable catch limits in the final rule. In section 26 of the annual domestic management measures, "Sport Fishing for Halibut" paragraph (8) is proposed to read as follows:

(8) * * *

(a) The area in Puget Sound and the U.S. waters in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, east of a line extending from 48°17.30' N. lat., 124°23.70' W. long. north to 48°24.10' N. lat., 124°23.70' W. long., is not managed in-season relative to its quota. This area is managed by setting a season that is projected to result in a catch of 57,393 lbs (26 mt).

(i) The fishing season in eastern Puget Sound (east of 123°49.50' W. long., Low Point) is open (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published). The fishing season in western Puget Sound (west of 123°49.50' W. long., Low

Point) is open (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published).

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(b) The quota for landings into ports in the area off the north Washington coast, west of the line described in paragraph (2)(a) of section 26 and north of the Queets River (47°31.70' N. lat.), is 108,030 (49 mt).

(i) The fishing seasons are:

(A) Commencing on May 15 and continuing 2 days a week (Thursday and Saturday) until 108,030 (49 mt) are estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, or until May 24.

(B) If sufficient quota remains the fishery will reopen on May 29 and/or May 31, continuing 2 days per week (Thursday and Saturday) until there is not sufficient quota for another full day of fishing and the area is closed by the Commission. After May 24, any fishery opening will be announced on the NMFS hotline at 800–662–9825. No halibut fishing will be allowed after May 24 unless the date is announced on the NMFS hotline.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(iii) Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA). It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land halibut taken with recreational gear within the North Coast Recreational YRCA. A vessel fishing in the North Coast Recreational YRCA may not be in possession of any halibut. Recreational vessels may transit through the North Coast Recreational YRCA with or without halibut on board. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is a C-shaped area off the northern Washington coast intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The North Coast Recreational YRCA is defined in groundfish regulations at § 660.70(a).

(c) The quota for landings into ports in the area between the Queets River, WA (47°31.70' N. lat.), and Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17' N. lat.), is 42,739 lb (19.39 mt).

(i) This subarea is divided between the all-waters fishery (the Washington South coast primary fishery), and the incidental nearshore fishery in the area from 47°31.70' N. lat. south to 46°58.00' N. lat. and east of a boundary line approximating the 30 fm depth contour. This area is defined by straight lines connecting all of the following points in the order stated as described by the following coordinates (the Washington South coast, northern nearshore area):

(1) 47°31.70' N. lat, 124°37.03' W. long;

(2) 47°25.67' N. lat, 124°34.79' W. long;

(3) 47°12.82' N. lat, 124°29.12' W. long;

(4) 46°58.00' N. lat, 124°24.24' W. long.

The south coast subarea quota will be allocated as follows: 40,739 lb (18.48 mt) for the primary fishery and 2,000 lb (0.9 mt) for the nearshore fishery. The primary fishery commences on May 4, and continues 2 days a week (Sunday and Tuesday) until May 20. If the primary quota is projected to be obtained sooner than expected, the management closure may occur earlier. Beginning on June 1 the primary fishery will be open at most 2 days per week (Sunday and/or Tuesday) until the quota for the south coast subarea primary fishery is taken and the season is closed by the Commission, or until September 30, whichever is earlier. The fishing season in the nearshore area commences on May 4, and continues 7 days per week. Subsequent to closure of the primary fishery the nearshore fishery is open 7 days per week, until 42,739 lb (19.39 mt) is projected to be taken by the two fisheries combined and the fishery is closed by the Commission or September 30, whichever is earlier. If the fishery is closed prior to September 30, and there is insufficient quota remaining to reopen the northern nearshore area for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred in-season to another Washington coastal subarea by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(iii) Seaward of the boundary line approximating the 30-fm depth contour and during days open to the primary fishery, lingcod may be taken, retained and possessed when allowed by groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.360, subpart G.

(iv) Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the South Coast Recreational YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land halibut taken with recreational gear within the South Coast Recreational YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA. A vessel fishing in the South Coast Recreational YRCA and/or Westport Offshore YRCA may not be in possession of any halibut. Recreational vessels may transit through the South Coast Recreational YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA with or without halibut on board. The South Coast Recreational

YRCA and Westport Offshore YRCA are areas off the southern Washington coast established to protect yelloweye rockfish. The South Coast Recreational YRCA is defined at 50 CFR 660.70(d). The Westport Offshore YRCA is defined at 50 CFR 660.70(e).

(d) The quota for landings into ports in the area between Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17' N. lat.), and Cape Falcon, OR (45°46.00' N. lat.), is 11,895 lb (5.4 mt).

(i) This subarea is divided into an all-depth fishery and a nearshore fishery. The nearshore fishery is allocated 10 percent or 1,500 pounds of the subarea allocation, whichever is less. The nearshore fishery is restricted to the area shoreward of the boundary line approximating the 30 fm (55 m) depth contour from Leadbetter Point to the Washington/Oregon border and the boundary line approximating the 40 fm (73 m) depth contour in Oregon. The nearshore fishery opens May 5, and continues 3 days per week (Monday–Wednesday) until the nearshore allocation is taken, or September 30, whichever is earlier. The all depth fishing season commences on May 1, and continues 4 days a week (Thursday–Sunday) until 8,564 lb (3.8 mt) are estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, whichever is earlier. The fishery will reopen on August 7 and continue 4 days a week (Thursday–Sunday) until 2,141 lb (0.97 mt) has been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, or until September 30, whichever is earlier. Subsequent to this closure, if there is insufficient quota remaining in the Columbia River subarea for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred inseason to another Washington and/or Oregon subarea by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. Any remaining quota would be transferred to each state in proportion to its contribution.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

(iii) Pacific Coast groundfish may not be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod when allowed by Pacific Coast groundfish regulations, when halibut are on board the vessel, during days open to the all depth fishery only.

(iv) Taking, retaining, possessing or landing halibut on groundfish trips is only allowed in the nearshore area on days not open to all-depth Pacific halibut fisheries.

(e) The quota for landings into ports in the area off Oregon between Cape Falcon (45°46.00' N. lat.) and Humbug

Mountain (42°40.50' N. lat.), is 185,621 lb (84.2 mt).

(i) The fishing seasons are:

(A) The first season (the “inside 40-fm” fishery) commences July 1, and continues 7 days a week, in the area shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour, or until the sub-quota for the central Oregon “inside 40-fm” fishery of 22,274 lb (10.1 mt), or any in-season revised subquota, is estimated to have been taken and the season is closed by the Commission, whichever is earlier. The boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour between 45°46.00' N. lat. and 42°40.50' N. lat. is defined at § 660.71(k).

(B) The second season (spring season), which is for the “all-depth” fishery, is open from (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published). The projected catch for this season is 114,602 lb (51.9 mt). If sufficient unharvested catch remains for additional fishing days, the season will re-open. Depending on the amount of unharvested catch available, the potential season re-opening dates will be: (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published). If NMFS decides inseason to allow fishing on any of these re-opening dates, notice of the re-opening will be announced on the NMFS hotline (206) 526-6667 or (800) 662-9825. No halibut fishing will be allowed on the re-opening dates unless the date is announced on the NMFS hotline.

(C) If sufficient unharvested catch remains, the third season (summer season), which is for the “all-depth” fishery, will be open from 46,405 lb (21 mt), or until the combined spring season and summer season quotas in the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain, OR, are estimated to have been taken and the area is closed by the Commission, or October 31, whichever is earlier. NMFS will announce on the NMFS hotline in July whether the fishery will re-open for the summer season in August. No halibut fishing will be allowed in the summer season fishery unless the dates are announced on the NMFS hotline. Additional fishing days may be opened if sufficient quota remains after the last day of the first scheduled open period on (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published). If, after this date, an amount greater than or equal to 60,000 lb (27.2 mt) remains in the combined all-depth and inside 40-fm (73-m) quota, the fishery may re-open every Friday and Saturday, beginning (season dates will be inserted when final rule is published) and ending October 31. If after September 1, an amount greater than or

equal to 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) remains in the combined all-depth and inside 40-fm (73-m) quota, and the fishery is not already open every Friday and Saturday, the fishery may re-open every Friday and Saturday, beginning September 5 and 6, and ending October 31. After September 1, the bag limit may be increased to two fish of any size per person, per day. NMFS will announce on the NMFS hotline whether the summer all-depth fishery will be open on such additional fishing days, what days the fishery will be open and what the bag limit is.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person, unless otherwise specified. NMFS will announce on the NMFS hotline any bag limit changes.

(iii) During days open to all-depth halibut fishing, no Pacific Coast groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod, when allowed by Pacific Coast groundfish regulations, if halibut are on board the vessel.

(iv) When the all-depth halibut fishery is closed and halibut fishing is permitted only shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour, halibut possession and retention by vessels operating seaward of a boundary line approximating the 40-fm (73-m) depth contour is prohibited.

(v) Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. It is unlawful for recreational fishing vessels to take and retain, possess, or land halibut taken with recreational gear within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. A vessel fishing in the Stonewall Bank YRCA may not possess any halibut. Recreational vessels may transit through the Stonewall Bank YRCA with or without halibut on board. The Stonewall Bank YRCA is an area off central Oregon, near Stonewall Bank, intended to protect yelloweye rockfish. The Stonewall Bank YRCA is defined at § 660.70(f).

(f) The quota for landings into ports in the area south of Humbug Mountain, OR (42°40.50' N. lat.) to the Oregon/California Border (42°00.00' N. lat.) is 2,339 lb (1 mt).

(i) The fishing season commences on May 1, and continues 7 days per week until the subquota is taken, or October 31, whichever is earlier.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut per person with no size limit.

(g) The quota for landings into ports south of the Oregon/California Border (42°00.00' N. lat.) and along the California coast is 6,240 lb (2.8 mt).

(i) The fishing season will be open May 1 through July 31, 7 days a week

and September 1 through October 31, 7 days per week.

(ii) The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person.

Classification

Regulations governing the U.S. fisheries for Pacific halibut are developed by the IPHC, the Pacific Fishery Management Council, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council), and the Secretary of Commerce. Section 5 of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act, 16 U.S.C. 773c) provides the Secretary of Commerce with the general responsibility to carry out the Convention between Canada and the United States for the management of Pacific halibut, including the authority to adopt regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and objectives of the Convention and Halibut Act. This proposed rule is consistent with the Secretary of Commerce's authority under the Halibut Act.

This proposed rule has been determined to be not significant for purposes of Executive Order 12866.

NMFS has prepared an RIR/IRFA on the proposed changes to the Plan and the annual domestic Area 2A halibut management measures. Copies of these documents are available from NMFS (see **ADDRESSES**). NMFS prepared an IRFA that describes the economic impact this proposed rule, if adopted, would have on small entities. A description of the action, why it is being considered, and the legal basis for this action are contained at the beginning of this section in the preamble and in the **SUMMARY** section of the preamble. The IRFA is available from NMFS (see **ADDRESSES**). A summary of the IRFA follows:

These regulations directly affect fin-fish harvesting and charterboat businesses. A fin-fish harvesting business is considered a "small" business by the Small Business Administration (SBA) if it has annual receipts not in excess of \$19.0 million. A charterboat business is considered small if it has annual receipts not in excess of \$7.0 million.

In 2013 (the most recent data available), 608 vessels were issued IPHC licenses to retain halibut. IPHC issues licenses for: The directed commercial fishery in Area 2A (149 licenses in 2013); incidental halibut caught in the salmon troll fishery (332 licenses in 2013); and the charterboat fleet (127 licenses in 2013). No vessel may participate in more than one of these three fisheries per year. A similar situation may occur for charterboat vessels. The number of charterboats in

Northern California, Oregon, and Washington that were involved in groundfish trips including halibut during 2010 was 161 (FEIS Table 3–31). Of the 161 charterboat vessels, 89 vessels fished in either the Columbia River or Central Oregon fisheries. This suggests that 60 percent of the IPHC charterboat license holders may be affected by these regulations.

The IRFA analyzed the impacts of changes to the Plan and regulations. The following changes are proposed in this rule. For 2014, the Council has recommended and NMFS proposes to approve and implement several changes to the recreational fishery in the South of Humbug Mountain subarea in order to address a pattern of quota exceedances in this subarea. These changes include splitting the existing subarea into two state-specific subareas: A Southern Oregon subarea and a California subarea. This change will allow each state to use the most effective available management tools to keep the catch within their respective quotas. The existing Oregon/California sport fishery allocation of 31.7 percent of the non-tribal allocation would be split into a 1 percent California sport fishery allocation and a 30.7 percent Oregon sport fishery allocation. The new California subarea would be open to fishing from May–July and September–October. The month of August would be closed as a quota management measure. The Southern Oregon subarea would be managed in season to avoid exceeding the quota, as the State of Oregon has the capacity to monitor and respond to catch information during the season. Most of these changes did not generate controversy at the relevant Council meetings. Some members of the public testified against the August closure in the California subarea on the basis that this would reduce income in the affected ports. However, the Council determined based on analysis presented at the September meeting that this was the best available measure for avoiding a quota exceedance in 2014. These changes are not expected to result in more than very minor environmental impacts, as they should reduce the catch in the area south of Humbug Mountain compared to the last several years.

In addition, the Council recommended and NMFS is proposing to adopt the following minor adjustments to the Catch Sharing Plan: (1) Change the deadline for applying for IPHC licenses for incidental halibut retention in the salmon troll and sablefish fisheries to accommodate earlier start dates for such retention, (2) eliminate the nearshore fishery in the

Washington North Coast subarea, as the quota in this subarea is generally used entirely by the all depth fishery, (3) modify the season dates and create a nearshore fishery in the Columbia River subarea to create additional opportunity in this underutilized area, and (4) modify the public input provisions for the Oregon central coast subarea to allow the State to use methods other than workshops to obtain public input. None of these changes are controversial and none are expected to result in more than very minor environmental or economic impacts. These actions are intended to enhance the conservation of Pacific halibut, to provide angler opportunity where available, and to protect overfished groundfish species from incidental catch in the halibut fisheries.

The TAC is being reduced by 3% from 990,000 lbs (2013) to 960,000 lbs (2014). Within this 3% decline, different subgroups are being affected differently because of the CSP allocation formula. While the overall tribal allocation decline is by 3%, the tribal ceremonial and subsistence allocation declines by 11% and the tribal commercial allocation by 2%. The non-tribal allocation also declines by 3%, but the commercial allocation declines by 3% compared to a recreational allocation decline of 1%. The commercial allocation decrease includes decreases in directed commercial (3%) and incidental salmon troll (3%). There is also a decrease in the incidental sablefish (–49%) allocation which does not come from the commercial allocation but comes from the portion of the Washington sport allocation that is above 214,110 lbs. According to Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission PacFIN data, commercial vessels including tribal vessels landed halibut with a value of \$7.1 million. Preliminary 2013 data, essentially complete through November, shows commercial landings, worth \$5.9 million.

The total commercial allocation (tribal and non-tribal) for 2014 is 505,308 lb—a 6% decrease from the total 2013 commercial allocation of 539,700 lbs. A 6% allocation decline leads to a projected 6% decline in revenues of just under \$500,000.

The total recreational allocation for 2014 is 412,000 lb—a 1% decrease from the total 2013 recreational allocation of 418,000 lbs. A decrease in 6,000 lbs may lead to a decrease in about 100 recreational trips. If 80 of these trips are from private boats and 20% from charter boats, the expenditures associated with these trips are about \$17,000. Therefore based on changes in allocations, the economic effect of 2014 allocations

compared to the 2013 allocations is under \$600,000 in exvessel revenues and recreational expenditures.

The South of Humbug (SOH) Allocation (southern Oregon-northern California) has averaged 6,000 lbs over the period 2008–2012. However recreational catches in this area have greatly exceeded the allocations, average 25,000 lbs during the period. To address this overage, the SOH allocation is now formally split between the two states (Oregon-2,339 lbs and California-6,240 lbs) and management measures to close the California fishery in August (the fishing season will be open May 1 through July 31, 7 days a week, and September 1 through October 31, 7 days per week. The daily bag limit is one halibut of any size per day per person. This closure is to help reduce the California recreational catch by 40 to 60%. This decrease translates into \$30,000 to \$50,000 in lost recreational trip expenditures.

However, these estimates of lost expenditures do not show the overall effects on communities. In summary the public comments received by the Council at its November meeting were in support of the separation of the southern Oregon area from California and closing the month of August. Further, the comments described the impact a block closure will have on those ports that rely heavily on tourism and have launch facilities. The comments stated that while a one month closure may be the preferred position by the CDFW and the Council, this option will be devastating to some of the small ports in northern California. In making its decision, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) provided this analysis: There was a wide range in public comments received at the CDFW sponsored meeting concerning which, if any, of the proposed management measures to reduce catches should be adopted for 2014. This lack of consensus was likely a result of the apparently disproportionate impacts the various measures would have on particular ports or fishery sectors. Some commenters supporting closing the month of August because this alternative maximizes time on the water, while also providing for some opportunity during the critical summer months.

While there is evidence that the proposed changes will reduce income in the affected ports, NMFS proposes to implement the changes based on analysis presented at the September 2013 Council meeting. This was the best available measure for reducing the magnitude of catch over and above the quota in 2014. The reduction in income

is necessary to bring the fishery closer to the quota which has been exceeded every year since 2008. In 2013, the quota for the South of Humbug area was 6,063 lbs and the projected catch was 50,229 lbs. These changes are expected to result in minimal environmental impacts, and should reduce the catch in the area south of Humbug Mountain compared to the last several years.

The major effect of halibut management on small entities will be from the internationally set TAC decisions made by IPHC. Based on the recommendations of the states, the Council and NMFS are proposing minor changes to the Plan to provide increased recreational and commercial opportunities under the allocations that result from the TAC. There are no large entities involved in the halibut fisheries; therefore, none of these changes will have a disproportionate negative effect on small entities versus large entities. Based on the economic dimensions of the fishery, these minor proposed changes to the Plan are not expected to have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities. In terms of ex-vessel revenues and recreational expenditures, decreased TAC and associated management measures lead to declines of under \$700,000.

The proposed changes to the Plan are authorized under the Pacific Halibut Act, implementing regulations at 50 CFR 300.60–300.65, and the Pacific Council process of annually evaluating the utility and effectiveness of Area 2A Pacific halibut management under the Plan. The proposed sport and commercial management measures implement the Plan by managing the fisheries to meet the differing fishery needs of the various areas along the coast according to the Plans objectives. The proposed changes to the Plan and domestic management measures do not include any reporting or recordkeeping requirements. These changes will also not duplicate, overlap or conflict with other laws or regulations.

Because the goal of the proposed action is to maximize angler participation, and thus to maximize the economic benefits of the fishery, NMFS did not analyze alternatives other than the proposed changes and the status quo for purposes of the IRFA. Status quo would be the 2013 Plan applied to the 2014 TAC. Effects of the status quo and the proposed changes are similar because the changes to the Plan for 2014 are not substantially different from the 2013 Plan. The proposed changes to the Plan are not expected to have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. Nonetheless,

NMFS has prepared this IRFA. Through the rulemaking process associated with this action, we are requesting comments on this conclusion.

Pursuant to Executive Order 13175, the Secretary recognizes the sovereign status and co-manager role of Indian tribes over shared Federal and tribal fishery resources. Section 302(b)(5) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act establishes a seat on the Pacific Council for a representative of an Indian tribe with federally recognized fishing rights from California, Oregon, Washington, or Idaho.

The U.S. Government formally recognizes that the 13 Washington Tribes have treaty rights to fish for Pacific halibut. In general terms, the quantification of those rights is 50 percent of the harvestable surplus of

Pacific halibut available in the tribes' usual and accustomed (U and A) fishing areas (described at 50 CFR 300.64). Each of the treaty tribes has the discretion to administer their fisheries and to establish their own policies to achieve program objectives. Accordingly, tribal allocations and regulations, including the proposed changes to the Plan, have been developed in consultation with the affected tribe(s) and, insofar as possible, with tribal consensus.

In 2011, NMFS initiated consultation on the halibut fishery under Section 7 of the ESA because of the listing of yelloweye, canary, and bocaccio rockfish of the Puget Sound/Georgia Basin. This consultation covers the 2014 and 2015 Catch Sharing Plans and implementing regulations for Area 2A. In addition to the listed rockfish species NMFS is also consulting on the effects

of the fishery on green sturgeon, marine mammals, eulachon and salmon. At this time the consultation is not completed. It is anticipated that the consultation will be completed before the final rule is issued. Preliminary analysis indicates that the effects of the fishery on marine mammals, eulachon, green sturgeon, and salmon are minor. Further analysis is needed to determine the effects of the fishery on listed Puget Sound rockfish.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: February 3, 2014.

Samuel D. Rauch III,

*Deputy Assistant Administrator for
Regulatory Programs, National Marine
Fisheries Service.*

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Pacific Fishery Management Council

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Dorothy M. Lowman, Chair | Donald O. McIsaac, Executive Director

February 19, 2014

Mr. Will Stelle, Regional Administrator
National Marine Fisheries Service, West Coast Region
7600 Sand Point Way NE, BIN C15700
Seattle, WA 98115-0070

Re: Corrections to the Proposed Rule based on Council Recommendations for the 2014 Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for Area 2A

Dear Mr. Stelle:

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) met November 1-6, 2013 in Costa Mesa, California to consider, among other matters, the 2014 Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan (CSP) for Area 2A. On December 19, 2013, we transmitted the Council recommendations and the proposed edits to the CSP necessary to implement these recommendations. On February 6, 2014, the National Marine Fisheries Service published a proposed rule to implement the CSP (79FR7156). In reviewing the proposed rule, we noticed an error in the allocation for the newly-formed Southern Oregon Subarea, which occurred as a result of a mistake in the CSP language transmitted on December 19, 2013.

The allocation for the Southern Oregon Subarea was described in the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Report ([Agenda Item G.1.b, ODFW Report](#), Proposal 2b) and unanimously adopted by the Council (Motion 8). The report stated

“Move the current South of Humbug Mountain Subarea quota to the area south of the Oregon/California border: create a new Southern Oregon Subarea with its own allocation equivalent to 2 percent of the Central Coast Subarea allocation, being deducted from the spring all-depth fishery. This would reduce the Central Coast spring all-depth fishery to 61 percent of the subarea allocation.”

Table 1 demonstrates the difference between the allocations contained in the proposed rule and the Council motion. Recommended edits to the CSP necessary to implement the Council action are also enclosed.

Table 1. CSP Allocations of Halibut in the Proposed Rule Compared to the Proposed Halibut CSP Allocations for Oregon.

Area	Proposed Rule		Council Action	
	CSP Proposed (MT)	% of the Central OR Coast Allocation	Council Proposed (MT)	% of the Central OR Coast Allocation
Central OR Coast Allocation	185,621		185,621	
Spring	114,602	62%	113,229	61%
Summer	46,405	25%	46,405	25%
Nearshore	22,274	12%	22,274	12%
Southern OR	2,339	1%	3,712	2%

Additionally, we note that the proposed rule has incorrect dates for the Washington North Coast Subarea reopening after the quota management closure. The CSP language states

“The fishery will open on the first Thursday between May 9 and 15, and continue 2 days per week (Thursday and Saturday) in May for two weeks, with a quota management closure scheduled for the third week. If sufficient quota remains, the fishery will reopen on the following Thursday or Saturday. Any openings after the quota management closure will be scheduled to allow adequate public notice of any inseason action before each opening.”

As such, the re-opening should occur on June 5 and/or June 7.

Please have your staff call upon Ms. Kelly Ames of the Council staff if you need any further clarification or assistance in implementing the Council's proposed revisions.

Sincerely,



D. O. McIsaac, Ph.D.
Executive Director

KLA:kma

Enclosure

C: Ms. Dorothy Lowman
Mr. Herb Pollard
Mr. Phil Anderson
Ms. Michele Culver
Ms. Gway Kirchner
Dr. Bruce Leaman
Ms. Tamara Briggie
Mr. Frank Lockhart
Ms. Sheila Lynch
Ms. Lynn Mattes
Ms. Heather Reed
Mr. David Sones
Ms. Sarah Williams
Ms. Deb Wilson-Vandenburg
Ms. Marci Yaremko
Mr. Kevin Duffy

2014 PACIFIC HALIBUT CATCH SHARING PLAN FOR AREA 2A

(a) FRAMEWORK

This Plan constitutes a framework that shall be applied to the annual Area 2A total allowable catch (TAC) approved by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) each January. The framework shall be implemented in both IPHC regulations and domestic regulations (implemented by NMFS) as published in the *Federal Register*.

(b) ALLOCATIONS

This Plan allocates 35 percent of the Area 2A TAC to U.S. treaty Indian tribes in the State of Washington in subarea 2A-1, and 65 percent to non-Indian fisheries in Area 2A. The allocation to non-Indian fisheries is divided into four shares, with the Washington sport fishery (north of the Columbia River) receiving 36.6 percent, the Oregon sport fishery receiving 30.7 percent, the California sport fishery receiving 1.0 percent, and the commercial fishery receiving 31.7 percent. Allocations within the non-Indian commercial and sport fisheries are described in sections (e) and (f) of this Plan. These allocations may be changed if new information becomes available that indicates a change is necessary and/or the Pacific Fishery Management Council takes action to reconsider its allocation recommendations. Such changes will be made after appropriate rulemaking is completed and published in the *Federal Register*.

(c) SUBQUOTAS

The allocations in this Plan are distributed as subquotas to ensure that any overage or underage by any one group will not affect achievement of an allocation set aside for another group. The specific allocative measures in the treaty Indian, non-Indian commercial, and non-Indian sport fisheries in Area 2A are described in paragraphs (d) through (f) of this Plan.

(d) TREATY INDIAN FISHERIES

Thirty-five percent of the Area 2A TAC is allocated to 13 treaty Indian tribes in subarea 2A-1, which includes that portion of Area 2A north of Point Chehalis, WA (46°53.30' N. lat.) and east of 125°44.00' W. long. The treaty Indian allocation is to provide for a tribal commercial fishery and a ceremonial and subsistence fishery. These two fisheries are managed separately; any overages in the commercial fishery do not affect the ceremonial and subsistence fishery. The commercial fishery is managed to achieve an established subquota, while the ceremonial and subsistence fishery is managed for a year-round season. The tribes will estimate the ceremonial and subsistence harvest expectations in January of each year, and the remainder of the allocation will be for the tribal commercial fishery.

- (1) The tribal ceremonial and subsistence fishery begins on January 1 and continues through December 31. No size or bag limits will apply to the ceremonial and

subsistence fishery, except that when the tribal commercial fishery is closed, treaty Indians may take and retain not more than two halibut per day per person for subsistence purposes. Ceremonial fisheries shall be managed by tribal regulations promulgated inseason to meet the needs of specific ceremonial events. Halibut taken for ceremonial and subsistence purposes may not be offered for sale or sold.

- (2) The tribal commercial fishery season dates will be set within the season dates determined by the IPHC and implemented in IPHC regulations. The tribal commercial fishery will close when the subquota is taken. Any halibut sold by treaty Indians during the commercial fishing season must comply with IPHC regulations on size limits for the non-Indian fishery.

(e) NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

The non-Indian commercial fishery is allocated 31.7 percent of the non-Indian share of the Area 2A TAC for a directed halibut fishery and an incidental catch fishery during the salmon troll fishery. The non-Indian commercial allocation is approximately 20.6 percent of the Area 2A TAC. Incidental catch of halibut in the primary directed sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, WA will be authorized if the Washington sport allocation exceeds 224,110 lb (101.7 mt) as described in section (e)(3) of this Plan. The structuring and management of these three fisheries is as follows.

(1) Incidental halibut catch in the salmon troll fishery.

Fifteen percent of the non-Indian commercial fishery allocation is allocated to the salmon troll fishery in Area 2A as an incidental catch during salmon fisheries. The quota for this incidental catch fishery is approximately 3.1 percent of the Area 2A TAC. The primary management objective for this fishery is to harvest the troll quota as an incidental catch during the April-June salmon troll fishery. The secondary management objective is to harvest the remaining troll quota as an incidental catch during the remainder of the salmon troll fishery.

- (i) The Council will recommend landing restrictions at its spring public meeting each year to control the amount of halibut caught incidentally in the troll fishery. The landing restrictions will be based on the number of incidental harvest license applications submitted to the IPHC, halibut catch rates, the amount of allocation, and other pertinent factors, and may include catch or landing ratios, landing limits, or other means to control the rate of halibut harvest. NMFS will publish the landing restrictions annually in the *Federal Register*, along with the salmon management measures.
- (ii) Inseason adjustments to the incidental halibut catch fishery.

(A) NMFS may make inseason adjustments to the landing restrictions, if requested by the Council Chairman, as necessary to assure that the incidental harvest rate is appropriate for salmon and halibut availability, does not encourage target fishing on halibut, and does not increase the likelihood of exceeding the quota for this fishery. In determining whether to make such inseason adjustments, NMFS will consult with the applicable state representative(s), a representative of the Council's Salmon Advisory Sub-Panel, and Council staff.

(B) Notice and effectiveness of inseason adjustments will be made by NMFS in accordance with paragraph (f)(5) of this Plan.

- (iii) If the overall quota for the non-Indian, incidental commercial troll fishery has not been harvested by salmon trollers during the April-June fishery, additional landings of halibut caught incidentally during salmon troll fisheries will be allowed in July and will continue until the amount of halibut that was initially available as quota for the troll fishery is taken or until the end of the season date for commercial halibut fishing determined by the IPHC and implemented in IPHC regulation. Landing restrictions implemented for the April-June salmon troll fishery will apply for as long as this fishery is open. Notice of the July opening of this fishery will be announced on the NMFS hotline (206) 526-6667 or (800) 662-9825. Halibut retention in the salmon troll fishery will be allowed after June only if the opening has been announced on the NMFS hotline.
- (iv) A salmon troller may participate in this fishery or in the directed commercial fishery targeting halibut, but not in both.
- (v) Under the Pacific Coast groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.330, fishing with salmon troll gear is prohibited within the Salmon Troll Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA). The Salmon Troll YRCA is an area off the northern Washington coast and is defined by straight lines connecting latitude and longitude coordinates. Coordinates for the Salmon Troll YRCA are specified in groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.70(c) and in salmon regulations at 50 CFR 660.405(c).

(2) Directed fishery targeting halibut.

Eighty-five percent of the non-Indian commercial fishery allocation is allocated to the directed fishery targeting halibut (e.g., longline fishery) in southern Washington, Oregon, and California. The allocation for this directed catch fishery is approximately 17.5 percent of the Area 2A TAC. This fishery is confined to the area south of Subarea 2A-1 (south of Point Chehalis, WA; 46°53.30' N. lat.). This fishery may also be managed with closed areas designed to protect overfished groundfish species. Any such closed areas will be described annually in federal halibut regulations published in the *Federal Register* and the

coordinates will be specifically defined at 50 CFR 660.71 through 660.74. The commercial fishery opening date(s), duration, and vessel trip limits, as necessary to ensure that the quota for the non-Indian commercial fisheries is not exceeded, will be determined by the IPHC and implemented in IPHC regulations. If the IPHC determines that poundage remaining in the quota for the non-Indian commercial fisheries is insufficient to allow an additional day of directed halibut fishing, the remaining halibut will be made available for incidental catch of halibut in the fall salmon troll fisheries (independent of the incidental harvest allocation).

(3) Incidental catch in the sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis.

If the Area 2A TAC is greater than 900,000 lb (408.2 mt), the primary directed sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis will be allocated the Washington sport allocation that is in excess of 214,110 lb (97.1 mt), provided a minimum of 10,000 lb (4.5 mt) is available (i.e., the Washington sport allocation is 224,110 lb (101.7 mt) or greater). If the amount above 214,110 lb (97.1 mt) is less than 10,000 lb (4.5 mt), then the excess will be allocated to the Washington sport subareas according to section (f) of this Plan. The amount of halibut allocated to the sablefish fishery will be shared as follows: up to 70,000 lb of halibut to the primary sablefish fishery north of Pt. Chehalis. Any remaining allocation will be distributed to the Washington sport fishery among the four subareas according to the sharing described in the Plan, Section (f)(1).

The Council will recommend landing restrictions at its spring public meeting each year to control the amount of halibut caught incidentally in this fishery. The landing restrictions will be based on the amount of the allocation and other pertinent factors, and may include catch or landing ratios, landing limits, or other means to control the rate of halibut landings. NMFS will publish the landing restrictions annually in the Federal Register.

Under Pacific Coast groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.230, fishing with limited entry fixed gear is prohibited within the North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA) and the Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA). The North Coast Commercial Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area YRCA is an area off the northern Washington coast, overlapping the northern part of North Coast Recreational YRCA. The Non-Trawl RCA is an area off the Washington coast. These closed areas are defined by straight lines connecting latitude and longitude coordinates. Coordinates for the North Coast Commercial YRCA are specified in groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.70(b). Coordinates for the Non-Trawl RCA are specified in groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.73.

(4) Commercial license restrictions/declarations.

seasons to achieve a fair harvest opportunity within the subarea. Due to inability to monitor the catch in this area inseason, fixed seasons, which may vary and apply to different regions within the subarea, will be established preseason based on projected catch per day and number of days to achievement of the quota. Inseason adjustments may be made, and estimates of actual catch will be made postseason. The fishery will open in April or May and continue until a date established preseason (and published in the sport fishery regulations) when the quota is predicted to be taken, or until September 30, whichever is earlier. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will develop recommendations to NMFS on the opening date and weekly structure of the fishery each year. The daily bag limit is one fish per person, with no size limit.

(ii) Washington north coast subarea.

This sport fishery subarea is allocated 62.2 percent of the first 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) allocated to the Washington sport fishery, and 32 percent of the Washington sport allocation between 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) and 224,110 lb (101.7 mt) (except as provided in section (e)(3) of this Plan). This subarea is defined as all U.S. waters west of the mouth of the Sekiu River, as defined above in paragraph (f)(1)(i), and north of the Queets River (47°31.70' N. lat.). The management objective for this subarea is to provide a quality recreational fishing opportunity during May and June. The fishery will open on the first Thursday between May 9 and 15, and continue 2 days per week (Thursday and Saturday) in May for two weeks, with a quota management closure scheduled for the third week. If sufficient quota remains, the fishery will reopen on the following Thursday or Saturday. Any openings after the quota management closure will be scheduled to allow adequate public notice of any inseason action before each opening.

No sport fishing for halibut is allowed after September 30. If the fishery is closed prior to September 30, and there is insufficient quota remaining to reopen for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred inseason to another Washington coastal subarea by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. The daily bag limit in all fisheries is one halibut per person with no size limit.

Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the North Coast Recreational Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area (YRCA). The North Coast Recreational YRCA is a C-shaped area off the northern Washington coast and is defined by straight lines connecting latitude and longitude coordinates. Coordinates for the North Coast Recreational YRCA are specified in groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.70(a) and will be described annually in federal halibut regulations published in the *Federal Register*.

(iii) Washington south coast subarea.

Commercial fishers must choose either (1) to operate in the directed commercial fishery in Area 2A and/or retain halibut caught incidentally in the primary directed sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, WA or (2) to retain halibut caught incidentally during the salmon troll fishery. Unless otherwise required by IPHC regulations, commercial fishers must obtain an individual vessel license for each commercial fishery: (1) to operate in the directed commercial fishery in Area 2A; or (2) to retain halibut caught incidentally in the primary sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, WA; or (3) to retain halibut caught incidentally during the salmon troll fishery. Commercial fishers wishing to operate in both the directed commercial fishery in Area 2A and/or retain halibut caught incidentally in the primary directed sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, WA may not obtain a vessel license to retain halibut caught incidentally during the salmon troll season. Commercial fishers operating in the directed halibut fishery must send their vessel license application to the IPHC postmarked no later than April 30, or the first weekday in May, if April 30 falls on a weekend, in order to obtain a vessel license to fish for halibut in Area 2A. Unless otherwise required by IPHC regulations, commercial fishers operating in the primary sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, WA who seek to retain incidentally caught halibut must send their vessel license application to the IPHC postmarked no later than March 15, or the first weekday following March 15, if March 15 falls on a weekend, in order to obtain a vessel license to retain incidentally caught halibut in Area 2A. Unless otherwise required by IPHC regulations, commercial fishers operating in the salmon troll fishery who seek to retain incidentally caught halibut must send their vessel license application to the IPHC postmarked no later than March 15, or the first weekday following March 15, if March 15 falls on a weekend, in order to obtain a vessel license to retain incidentally caught halibut in Area 2A. Fishing vessels licensed by IPHC to fish commercially in Area 2A are prohibited from operating in the sport fisheries in Area 2A.

(f) SPORT FISHERIES

The non-Indian sport fisheries are allocated 68.3 percent of the non-Indian share, which is approximately 44.4 percent of the Area 2A TAC. The allocation is further divided as subquotas among seven geographic subareas.

- (1) Subarea management. The sport fishery is divided into seven sport fishery subareas, each having separate allocations and management measures as follows.

- (i) Washington inside waters (Puget Sound) subarea.

This sport fishery subarea is allocated 23.5 percent of the first 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) allocated to the Washington sport fishery, and 32 percent of the Washington sport allocation between 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) and 224,110 lb (101.7 mt) (except as provided in section (e)(3) of this Plan). This subarea is defined as all U.S. waters east of the mouth of the Sekiu River, as defined by a line extending from 48°17.30' N. lat., 124°23.70' W. long. north to 48°24.10' N. lat., 124°23.70' W. long., including Puget Sound. The structuring objective for this subarea is to provide a stable sport fishing opportunity and maximize the season length. To that end, the Puget Sound subarea may be divided into two regions with separate

This sport fishery is allocated 12.3 percent of the first 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) allocated to the Washington sport fishery, and 32 percent of the Washington sport allocation between 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) and 224,110 lb (101.7 mt) (except as provided in section (e)(3) of this Plan. This subarea is defined as waters south of the Queets River (47°31.70' N. lat.) and north of Leadbetter Point (46°38.17' N. lat.). The structuring objective for this subarea is to maximize the season length, while maintaining a quality fishing experience. The south coast subarea quota will be allocated as follows: 10% or 2,000 pounds, whichever is less, will be set aside for the nearshore fishery with the remaining amount allocated to the primary fishery. During days open to the primary fishery and seaward of the 30-fm line lingcod may be taken, retained and possessed, when allowed by groundfish regulations. The fishery will open on the first Sunday in May. The primary fishery will be open two days per week, Sunday and Tuesday, in all areas, except where prohibited, and will remain open for three consecutive Sundays and Tuesdays before a management closure the following week to tally the catch. If the primary quota is projected to be obtained sooner than expected the management closure may occur earlier. If there is sufficient quota remaining following the management closure the fishery would continue two days per week, Sunday and/or Tuesday, until the quota for the primary fishery season is reached or September 30, whichever is earlier. If there is insufficient quota remaining to reopen the primary fishery for another fishing day, the remaining primary fishery quota will be added to the nearshore quota. The nearshore fishery takes place, in the area from 47°31.70' N. lat. south to 46°58.00' N. lat. and east of a boundary line approximating the 30 fathom depth contour as defined by the following coordinates:

47°31.70' N.lat, 124°37.03' W. long;
47°25.67' N. lat, 124°34.79' W. long;
47°12.82' N. lat, 124°29.12' W. long;
46°58.00' N. lat, 124°24.24' W. long.

During the primary season the nearshore fishery will be open seven days per week. Subsequent to the closure of the primary fishery, the nearshore fishery will continue seven days per week until the remaining quota is projected to be taken. If the fishery is closed prior to September 30, and there is insufficient quota remaining to reopen the nearshore areas for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred inseason to another Washington coastal subarea by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. The daily bag limit is one halibut per person, with no size limit.

Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within two YRCA's off Washington's southern coast. The South Coast Recreational YRCA and the Westport Offshore YRCA are defined by straight lines connecting latitude and longitude coordinates. Coordinates for these Recreational YRCAs are specified in groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.70 (d) and (e) and will be described annually in federal halibut regulations published in the *Federal Register*.

(iv) Columbia River subarea.

This sport fishery subarea is allocated 2.0 percent of the first 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) allocated to the Washington sport fishery, and 4.0 percent of the Washington sport allocation between 130,845 lb (59.4 mt) and 224,110 lb (101.7 mt) (except as provided in section (e)(3) of this Plan). This subarea is also allocated an amount equal to the contribution from the Washington sport allocation from the Oregon sport allocation. This subarea is defined as waters south of Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17' N. lat.) and north of Cape Falcon, OR (45°46.00' N. lat.). The Columbia River subarea seasons are as follows:

- a.** A nearshore fishery is allocated 10 percent or 1,500 pounds of the Columbia River subarea allocation, whichever is less, to allow incidental halibut retention on groundfish trips in the area shoreward of the boundary line approximating the 30 fathom (55 m) depth contour extending from Leadbetter Point, WA (46°38.17' N. lat., 124°15.88' W. long.) to the Washington-Oregon border (46°16.00' N. lat., 124°15.88' W. long.) and from there, connecting to the boundary line approximating the 40 fathom (73 m) depth contour in Oregon. Coordinates will be specifically defined at 50 CFR 660.71 through 660.74. The nearshore fishery will be open Monday through Wednesday following the opening of the early season all-depth fishery, until the nearshore allocation is taken or September 30, whichever is earlier. Taking, retaining, possessing or landing halibut on groundfish trips is only allowed in the nearshore area on days not open to all-depth Pacific halibut fisheries. The daily bag limit is one halibut per person, with no size limit.
- b.** The remaining Columbia River subarea allocation will be allocated such that 80 percent is reserved for an early season all-depth fishery beginning in May and 20 percent reserved for a late season all-depth fishery beginning in August. The early season all-depth fishery will open on the first Thursday in May or May 1 if it is a Friday, Saturday or Sunday, 4 days per week, Thursday through Sunday until the early season portion of the subarea allocation is taken. The fishery will reopen for the late season all-depth fishery on the first Thursday in August and continue 4 days per week, Thursday-Sunday until the remainder of the subarea quota has been taken, or until September 30, whichever is earlier. The early and late seasons will run continuously, unless closed due to quota attainment. Any remaining early season all depth quota will automatically be available to the late season all-depth fishery. Subsequent to the closure, if there is insufficient quota remaining in the Columbia River subarea for another fishing day, then any remaining quota may be transferred inseason to another Washington and/or Oregon subarea by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. Any remaining quota would be transferred to each state in proportion to its contribution. The daily

bag limit is one halibut per person, with no size limit. No groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod when allowed by groundfish regulations, if halibut are on board the vessel.

(v) Oregon central coast subarea.

This subarea extends from Cape Falcon (45°46.00' N. lat.) to Humbug Mountain, Oregon (42°40.50' N. lat.) and is allocated the Oregon sport allocation minus any amount of pounds needed to contribute to the Oregon portion of the Columbia River subarea quota. If the overall 2A TAC is 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt) or greater, the structuring objectives for this subarea are to provide two periods of fishing opportunity in Spring and in Summer in productive deeper water areas along the coast, and provide a period of fishing opportunity in the summer for nearshore waters. If the overall 2A TAC is less than 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt), the structuring objectives for this subarea are to provide a period of fishing opportunity beginning in Spring in productive deeper water areas along the coast, and provide a period of fishing opportunity in nearshore waters. Any poundage remaining unharvested in the Spring all-depth subquota will be added to either the Summer all-depth sub-quota or the nearshore subquota based on need, determined via joint consultation between IPHC, NMFS and ODFW. If the 2A TAC exceeds 700,000 pounds, any poundage that is not needed to extend the inside 40-fathom (73 m) fishery through October 31 will be added to the Summer all-depth season if it can be used, and any poundage remaining unharvested from the Summer all-depth fishery will be added to the inside 40-fathom (73 m) fishery subquota, if it can be used. If inseason it is determined via joint consultation between IPHC, NMFS and ODFW, that the combined all-depth and inside 40-fathom (73 m) fisheries will not harvest the entire quota to the subarea, quota may be transferred inseason to another subarea south of Leadbetter Point, WA by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. The daily bag limit is one halibut per person, unless otherwise specified, with no size limit. During days open to all-depth halibut fishing, no groundfish may be taken and retained, possessed or landed, except sablefish and Pacific cod when allowed by groundfish regulations, if halibut are on board the vessel.

Recreational fishing for groundfish and halibut is prohibited within the Stonewall Bank YRCA. The Stonewall Bank YRCA is an area off central Oregon, near Stonewall Bank, and is defined by straight lines connecting latitude and longitude coordinates. Coordinates for the Stonewall Bank YRCA are specified in groundfish regulations at 50 CFR 660.70 (f) and will be described annually in federal halibut regulations published in the *Federal Register*.

ODFW will sponsor a public input process shortly after the IPHC annual meeting to develop recommendations to NMFS on the open dates for each season each year. The three seasons for this subarea are as follows.

A. The first season (nearshore fishery) opens July 1, 7 days per week, only in waters inside the 40-fathom (73 m) curve. The fishery continues until the subquota is taken, or until October 31, whichever is earlier and is allocated 12 percent of the subarea quota if the 2A TAC is above 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt) or greater or 25 percent of the subarea quota if the 2A TAC is less than 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt). Any overage in the all-depth fisheries would not affect achievement of allocation set aside for the inside 40-fathom (73 m) curve fishery.

B. The second season (Spring fishery) is an all-depth fishery with two potential openings and is allocated ~~63~~ 61 percent of the subarea quota if the TAC is 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt) or greater, or ~~75~~ 73 percent of the subarea quota if the subarea if the 2A TAC is less than 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt). ~~Two percent of the Central Oregon Coast spring all-depth fishery allocation is allocated to the Southern Oregon Subarea under either scenario.~~ Fixed season dates will be established preseason for the first Spring opening and will not be modified inseason except if the combined Oregon all-depth Spring and Summer season total quotas are estimated to be achieved. Recent year catch rates will be used as a guideline for estimating the catch rate for the Spring fishery each year. The number of fixed season days established will be based on the projected catch per day with the intent of not exceeding the subarea subquota for this season. The first opening will be structured for 2 days per week (Friday and Saturday) if the season is for 4 or fewer fishing days. The fishery will be structured for 3 days per week (Thursday through Saturday) if the season is for 5 or more fishing days. The fixed season dates will occur in consecutive weeks starting the second Thursday in May (if the season is 5 or more fishing days) or second Friday in May (if the season is 4 or fewer fishing days), with possible exceptions to avoid adverse tidal conditions. If, following the “fixed” dates, quota for this season remains unharvested, a second opening will be held. If it is determined appropriate through joint consultation between IPHC, NMFS and ODFW, fishing may be allowed on one or more additional days. Notice of the opening(s) will be announced by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. The fishery will be open every other week on Thursday through Saturday except that week(s) may be skipped to avoid adverse tidal conditions. The potential open Thursdays through Saturdays will be identified preseason. The fishery will continue until there is insufficient quota for an additional day of fishing or July 31, whichever is earlier if the 2A TAC is 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt) or greater. If the 2A TAC is less than 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt) the fishery will continue until there is insufficient quota for an additional day of fishing or October 31, whichever is earlier.

C. The last season (summer fishery) is an all-depth fishery that begins on the first Friday in August and is allocated 25 percent of the subarea quota

if the 2A TAC is 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt) or greater. If the 2A TAC is less than 700,000 pounds (317.5 mt) then 0 percent of the subarea quota will be allocated to this season. The fishery will be structured to be open every other week on Friday and Saturday except that week(s) may be skipped to avoid adverse tidal conditions. The fishery will continue until there is insufficient quota remaining to reopen for another fishing day or October 31, whichever is earlier. The potential open Fridays and Saturdays will be identified preseason. If after the first scheduled open period, the remaining Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain entire season quota (combined all-depth and inside 40-fathom (73 m) quotas) is 60,000 lb (27.2 mt) or more, the fishery will re-open on every Friday and Saturday (versus every other Friday and Saturday), if determined to be appropriate through joint consultation between IPHC, NMFS, and ODFW. The inseason action will be announced by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline. If after the Labor Day weekend, the remaining Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain entire season quota (combined all-depth and inside 40-fathom (73 m) quotas) is 30,000 lb (13.6 mt) or more and the fishery is not already open every Friday and Saturday, the fishery will re-open on every Friday and Saturday (versus every other Friday and Saturday), if determined to be appropriate through joint consultation between IPHC, NMFS, and ODFW. After the Labor Day weekend, the IPHC, NMFS, and ODFW will consult to determine whether increasing the Oregon Central Coast bag limit to two fish is warranted with the intent that the quota for the subarea is taken by September 30. If the quota is not taken by September 30, the season will remain open, maintaining the bag limit in effect at that time, through October 31 or quota attainment, whichever is earlier. The inseason action will be announced by NMFS via an update to the recreational halibut hotline.

(vi) Southern Oregon Subarea

This sport fishery is allocated 2.0 percent of the Oregon Central Coast Subarea ~~spring-all-depth~~ allocation. This area is defined as the area south of Humbug Mountain, OR (42° 40.50' N. lat.) to the Oregon/California Border (42° 00.00' N. lat.). This fishery will open May 1, seven days per week until the subquota is taken or October 31, whichever is earlier. The daily bag limit is one halibut per person with no size limit.

(vii) California subarea.

This sport fishery subarea is allocated 1.0 percent of the non-Indian allocation. This area is defined as the area south of the Oregon/California Border (42° 00.00' N. lat.), including all California waters. The structuring objective for this subarea is to provide anglers the opportunity to fish in a fixed season that is open from May 1 through July 31 and September 1 through October 31. The daily bag limit

is one halibut per person, with no size limit. Due to inability to monitor the catch in this area inseason, a fixed season will be established preseason by NMFS based on projected seasonal catch; no inseason adjustments will be made, and estimates of actual catch will be made post season.

- (2) Port of landing management. All sport fishing in Area 2A will be managed on a "port of landing" basis, whereby any halibut landed into a port will count toward the quota for the subarea in which that port is located, and the regulations governing the subarea of landing apply, regardless of the specific area of catch.
- (3) Possession limits. The sport possession limit on land in Washington is two daily bag limits, regardless of condition, but only one daily bag limit may be possessed on the vessel. The sport possession limit on land in Oregon is three daily bag limits, regardless of condition, but only one daily bag limit may be possessed on the vessel. The sport possession limit on land in California and on the vessel is one daily bag limit, regardless of condition.
- (4) Ban on sport vessels in the commercial fishery. Vessels operating in the sport fishery for halibut in Area 2A are prohibited from operating in the commercial halibut fishery in Area 2A. Sport fishers and charterboat operators must determine, prior to May 1 of each year, whether they will operate in the commercial halibut fisheries in Area 2A which requires a commercial fishing license from the IPHC. Sport fishing for halibut in Area 2A is prohibited from a vessel licensed to fish commercially for halibut in Area 2A.
- (5) Flexible inseason management provisions.
 - (i) The Regional Administrator, NMFS Northwest Region, after consultation with the Chairman of the Pacific Fishery Management Council, the IPHC Executive Director, and the Fisheries Director(s) of the affected state(s), or their designees, is authorized to modify regulations during the season after making the following determinations.
 - (A) The action is necessary to allow allocation objectives to be met.
 - (B) The action will not result in exceeding the catch limit for the area.
 - (C) If any of the sport fishery subareas north of Cape Falcon, OR are not projected to utilize their respective quotas by September 30, NMFS may take inseason action to transfer any projected unused quota to another Washington sport subarea.
 - (D) If any of the sport fishery subareas south of Leadbetter Point, WA are not projected to utilize their respective quotas by their season ending dates, NMFS may take inseason action to transfer any projected unused quota to another Oregon sport subarea.

- (ii) Flexible inseason management provisions include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Modification of sport fishing periods;
 - (B) Modification of sport fishing bag limits;
 - (C) Modification of sport fishing size limits;
 - (D) Modification of sport fishing days per calendar week; and
 - (E) Modification of subarea quotas.
- (iii) Notice procedures.
 - (A) Inseason actions taken by NMFS will be published in the *Federal Register*.
 - (B) Actual notice of inseason management actions will be provided by a telephone hotline administered by the Northwest Region, NMFS, at 206-526-6667 or 800-662-9825 (May through October) and by U.S. Coast Guard broadcasts. These broadcasts are announced on Channel 16 VHF-FM and 2182 kHz at frequent intervals. The announcements designate the channel or frequency over which the notice to mariners will be immediately broadcast. Since provisions of these regulations may be altered by inseason actions, sport fishermen should monitor either the telephone hotline or U.S. Coast Guard broadcasts for current information for the area in which they are fishing.
- (iv) Effective dates.
 - (A) Inseason actions will be effective on the date specified in the Federal Register notice or at the time that the action is filed for public inspection with the Office of the Federal Register, whichever is later.
 - (B) If time allows, NMFS will invite public comment prior to the effective date of any inseason action filed with the *Federal Register*. If the Regional Administrator determines, for good cause, that an inseason action must be filed without affording a prior opportunity for public comment, public comments will be received for a period of 15 days after of the action in the *Federal Register*.

(C) Inseason actions will remain in effect until the stated expiration date or until rescinded, modified, or superseded. However, no inseason action has any effect beyond the end of the calendar year in which it is issued.

(v) Availability of data. The Regional Administrator will compile, in aggregate form, all data and other information relevant to the action being taken and will make them available for public review during normal office hours at the Northwest Regional Office, NMFS, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 7600 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, WA.

(6) Sport fishery closure provisions.

The IPHC shall determine and announce closing dates to the public for any subarea in which a subquota is estimated to have been taken. When the IPHC has determined that a subquota has been taken, and has announced a date on which the season will close, no person shall sport fish for halibut in that area after that date for the rest of the year, unless a reopening of that area for sport halibut fishing is scheduled by NMFS as an inseason action, or announced by the IPHC.

(g) PROCEDURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Each year, NMFS will publish a proposed rule with any regulatory modifications necessary to implement the Plan for the following year, with a request for public comments. The comment period will extend until after the IPHC annual meeting, so that the public will have the opportunity to consider the final Area 2A TAC before submitting comments. After the Area 2A TAC is known, and after NMFS reviews public comments, NMFS will implement final rules governing the sport fisheries. The final ratio of halibut to Chinook to be allowed as incidental catch in the salmon troll fishery will be published with the annual salmon management measures.

Sources:

77 FR 16740 (March 22, 2012)	73 FR 12280 (March 7, 2008)	60 FR 14651 (March 20, 1995)
76 FR 14300 (March 16, 2011)	72 FR 11792 (March 14, 2007)	59 FR 22522 (May 2, 1994)
75 FR 13024 (March 18, 2010)	71 FR 10850 (March 3, 2006)	58 FR 17791 (April 6, 1993)
74 FR 11681 (March 19, 2009)	70 FR 20304 (April 19, 2005)	
	69 FR 24524 (May 4, 2004)	
	68 FR 10989 (March 7, 2003)	
	67 FR 12885 (March 20, 2002)	
	66 FR 15801 (March 21, 2001)	
	65 FR 14909 (March 20, 2000)	
	64 FR 13519 (March 19, 1999)	
	63 FR 13000 (March 17, 1998)	
	62 FR 12759 (March 18, 1997)	
	61 FR 11337 (March 20, 1996)	

GROUND FISH ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC
HALIBUT COMMISSION MEETING

Mr. Bob Alverson provided a report to the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) on annual meeting of the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC). The GAP reviewed survey weight per unit of effort (WPUE) and commercial WPUE as well as bycatch information. The results of the extended survey in area 2A were reviewed as well. There was a general discussion of area 2A distribution by the GAP.

PFMC
03/10/14

International Pacific Halibut Commission

90th Annual Meeting

**Seattle, WA
January 13 – 17, 2014**

**Summary for the PFMC Meeting
10 March, 2014**

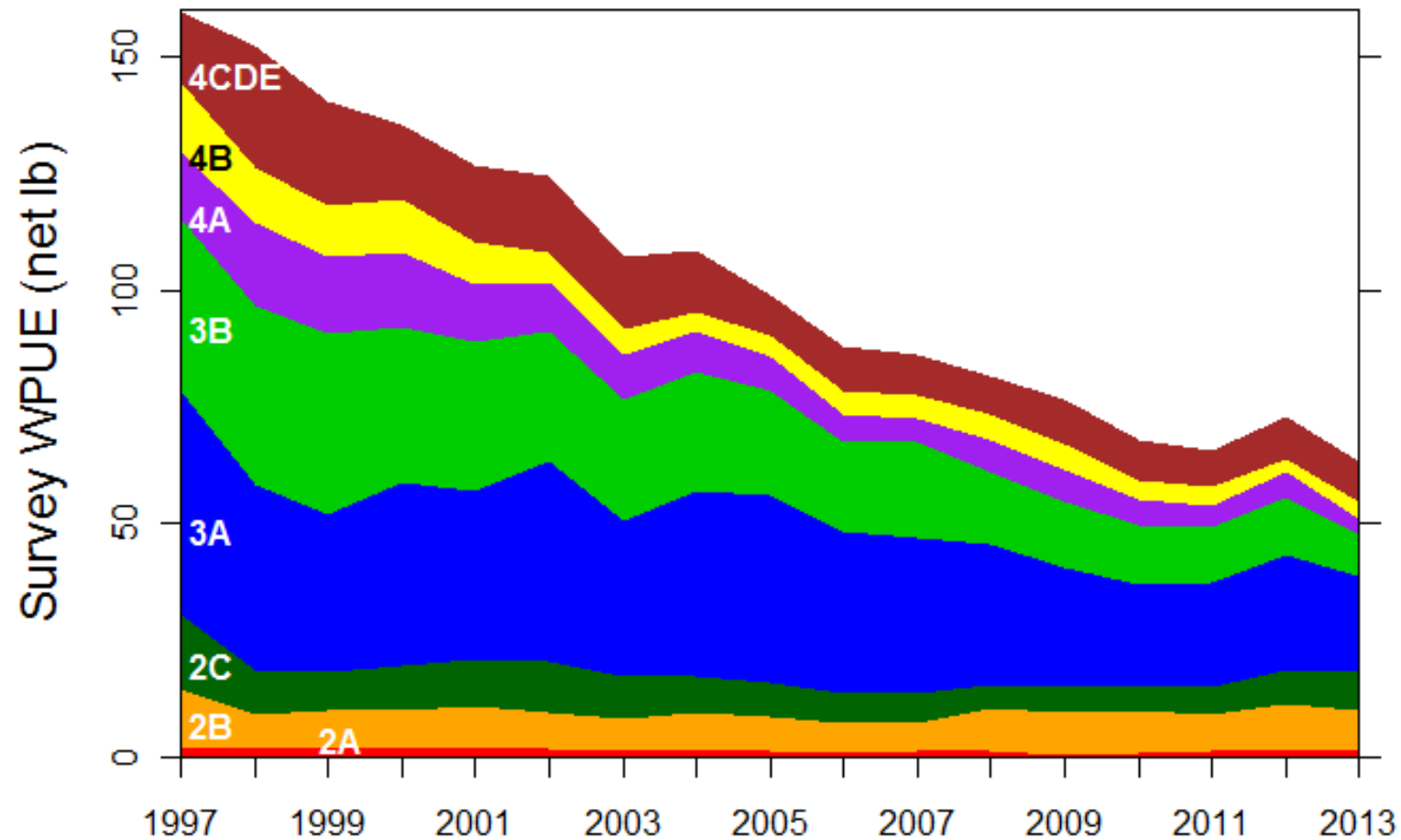


2013 Stock assessment summary

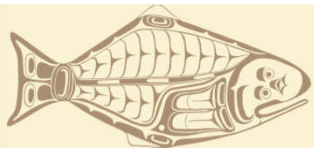
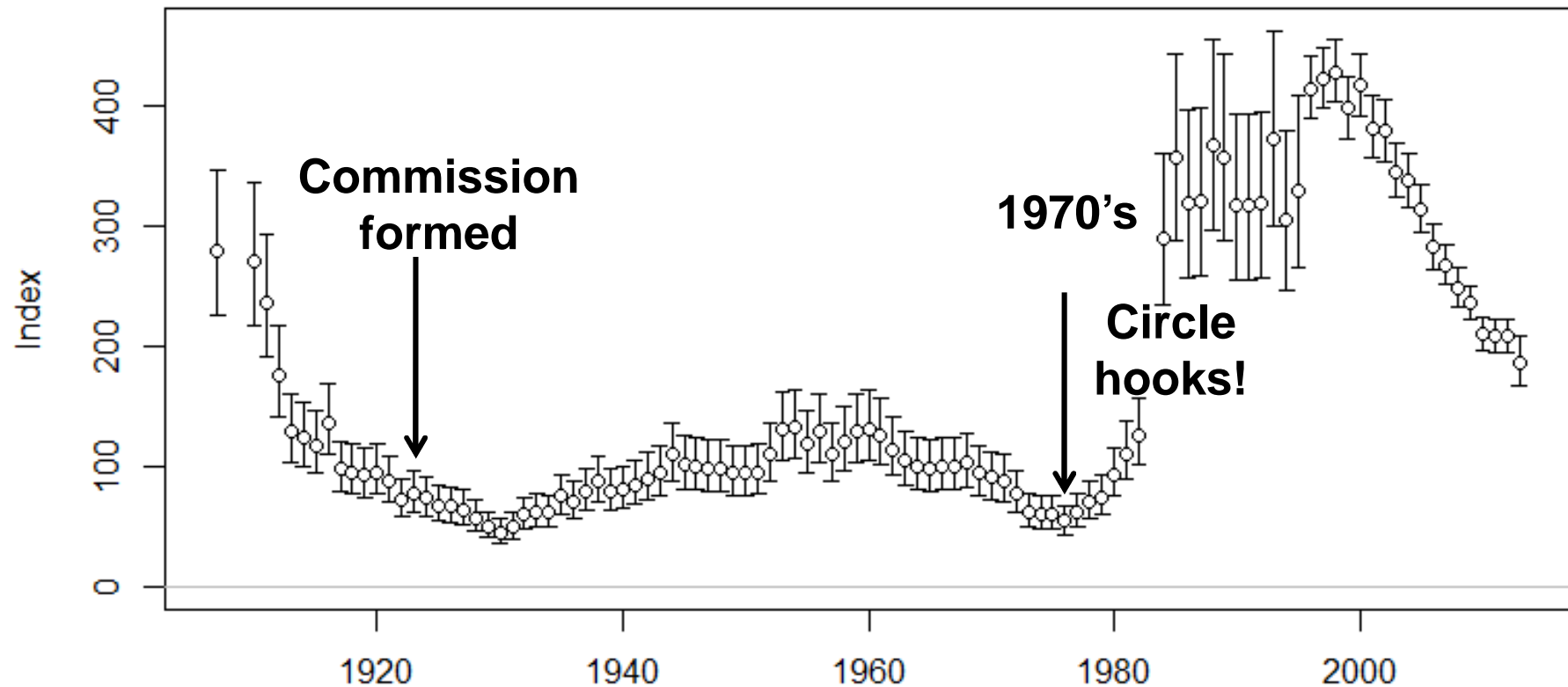
- Survey and fishery trends down in 2013
 - Major work by Dr. Stewart included data reconstruction:
 - Historical observations
 - Updated series through 2013
 - Introduced 'Ensemble' assessment
- 2013 results consistent with 2012 projections



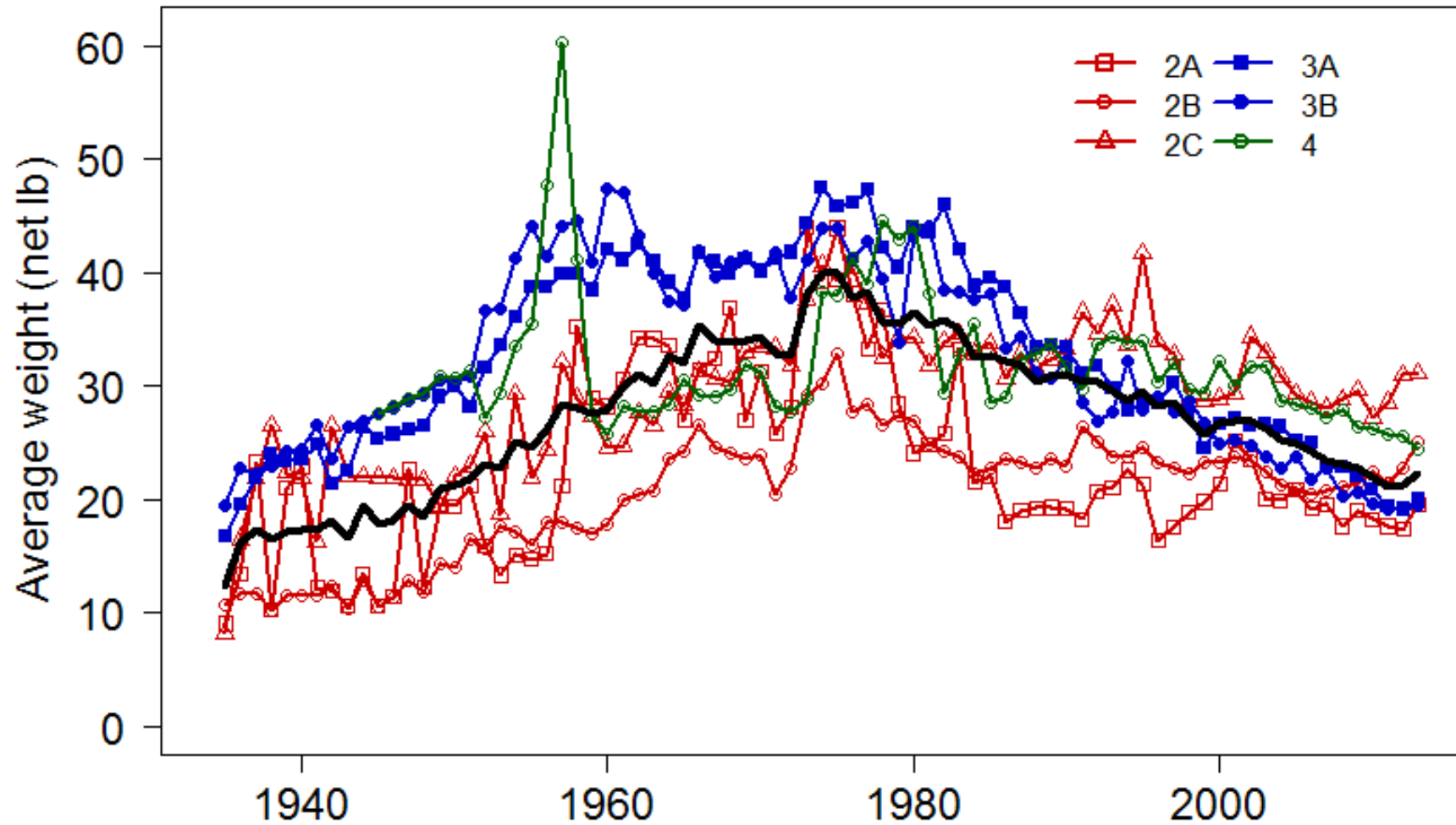
Survey trends – Total WPUE



Fishery trends



Fishery weight

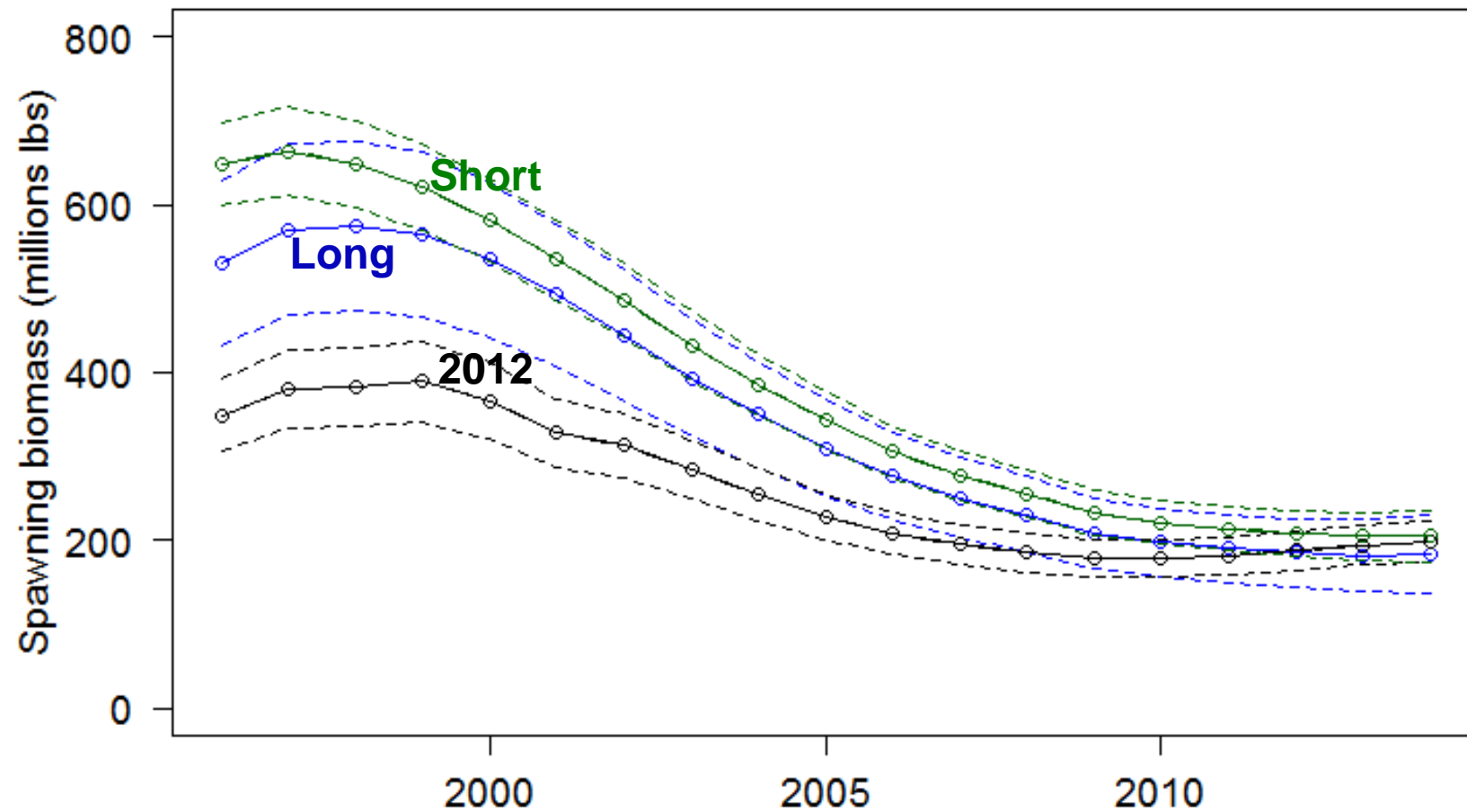


Modelling during 2013

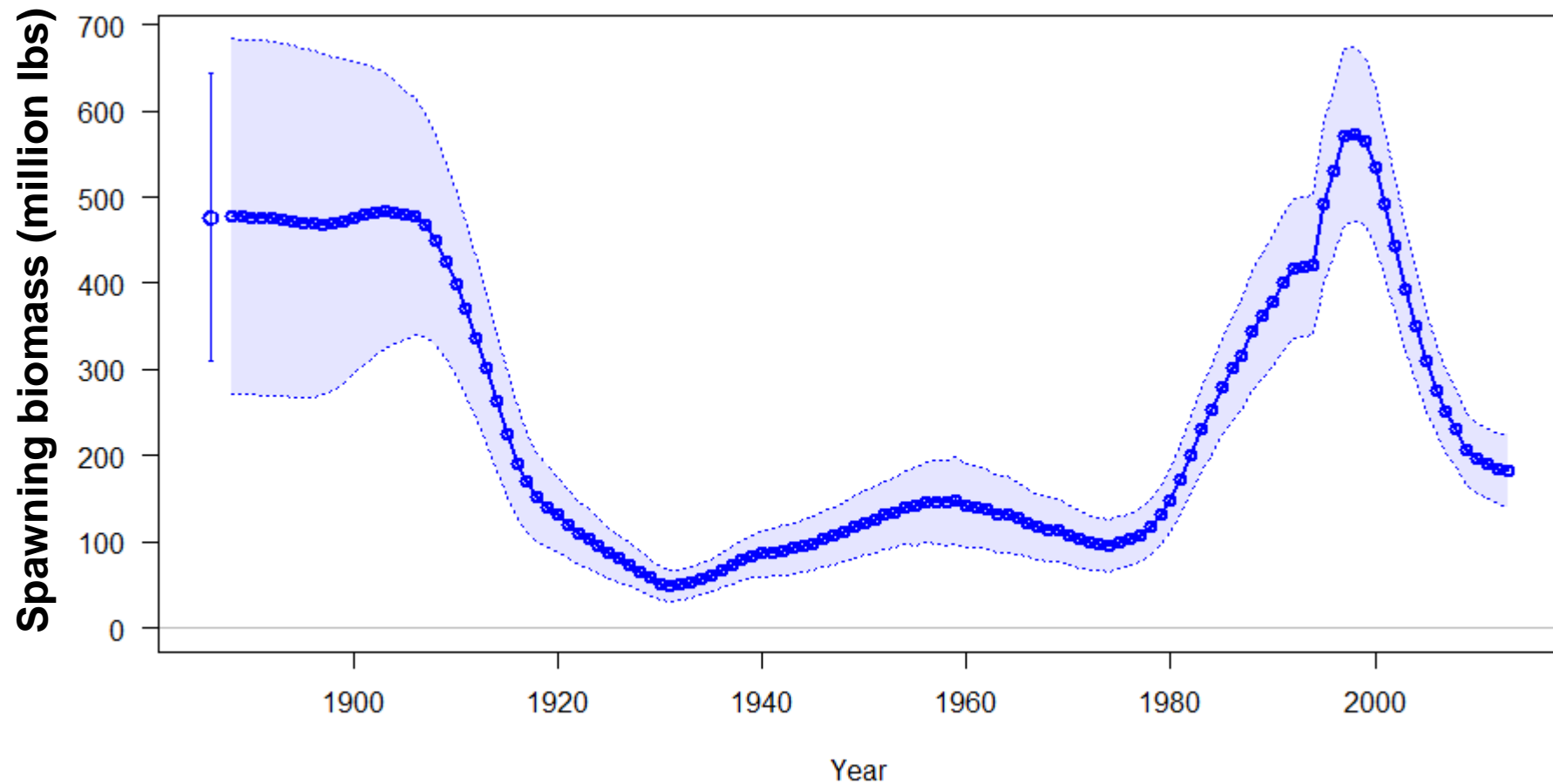
- 2012 model
 - Extended with 2013 data
 - Consistent with previous results
- Short time-series (direct comparison model)
 - Independent software
 - ‘Streamlined’ data
 - Similar, but simplified assumptions and structure
- Long time-series model
 - Uses all the data available
 - Allows perspective on history, reference points, recent trends



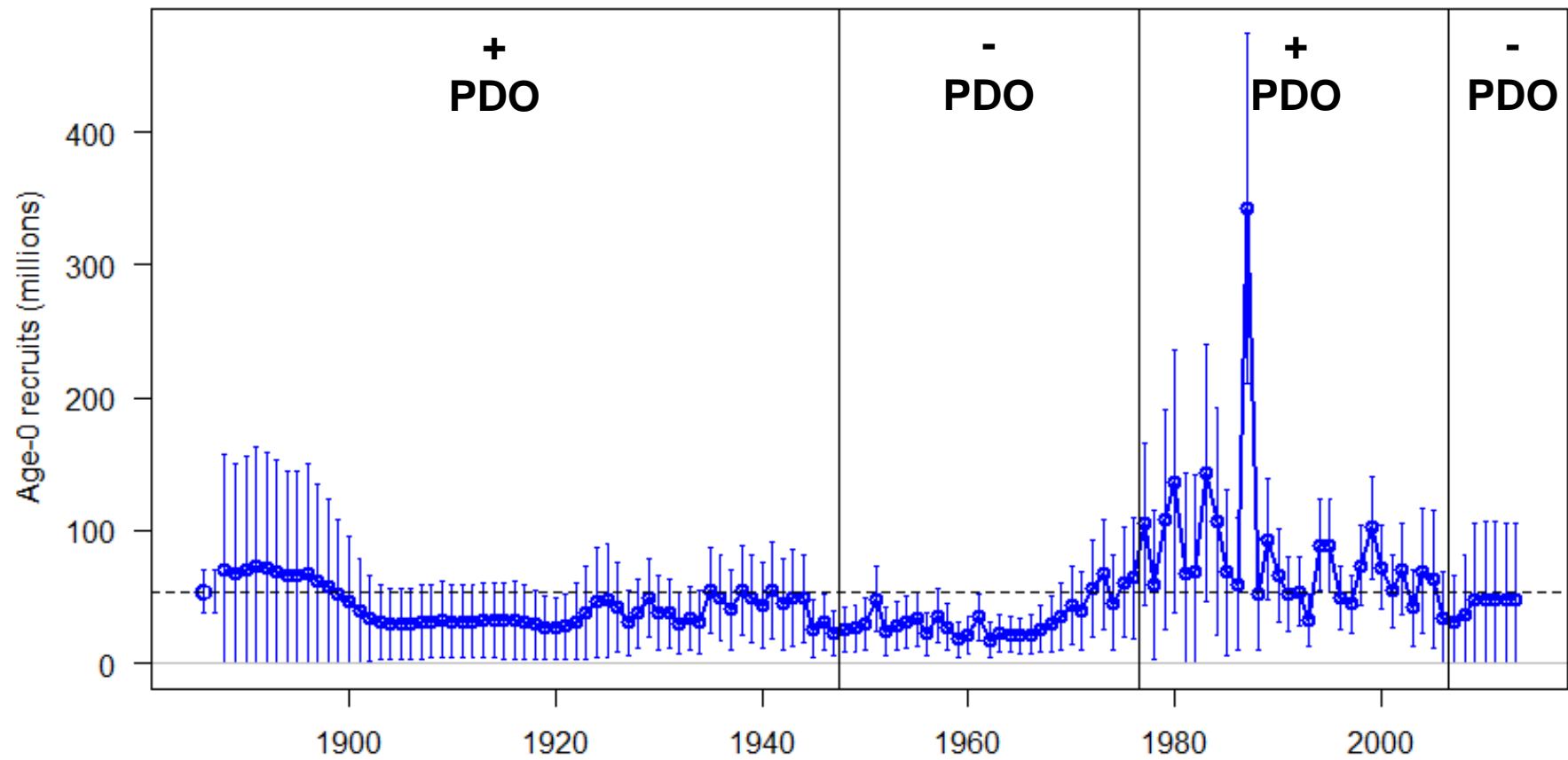
Model comparison



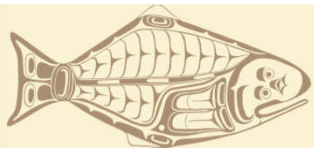
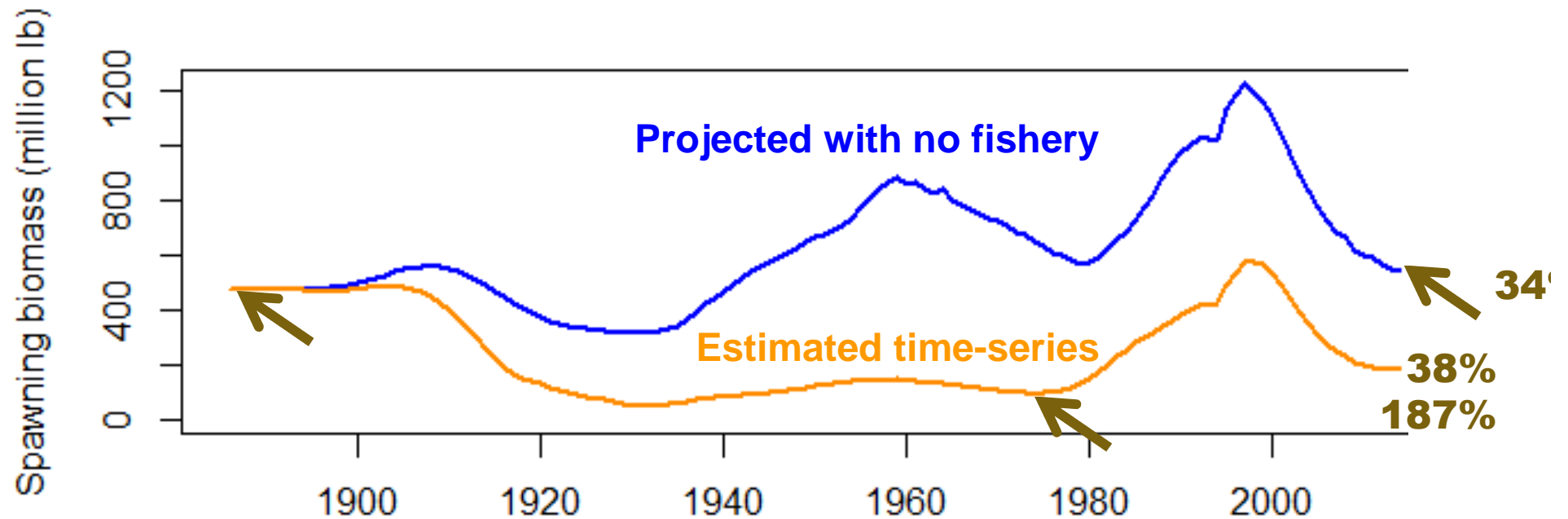
Long time-series perspective



Recruitment trends



Alternative reference points

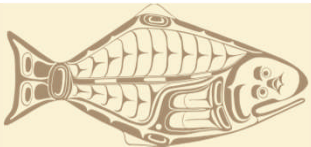


Stock assessment

Assessment model changes over 30+ years:

→ variable stock estimates, catch advice,
and confidence levels

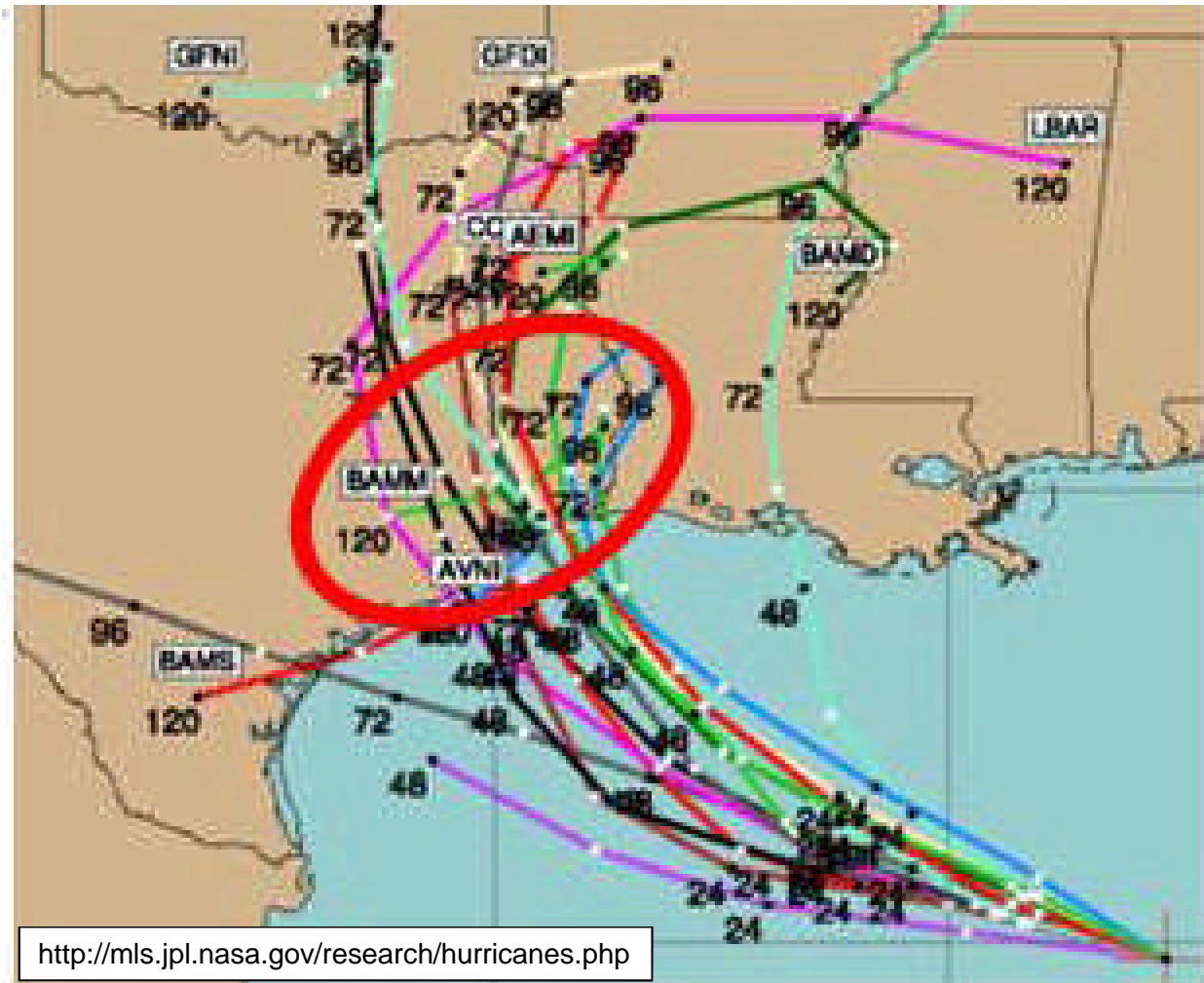
→ **Goal:** Understanding the stock, not endlessly
searching for a single 'perfect' assessment model!



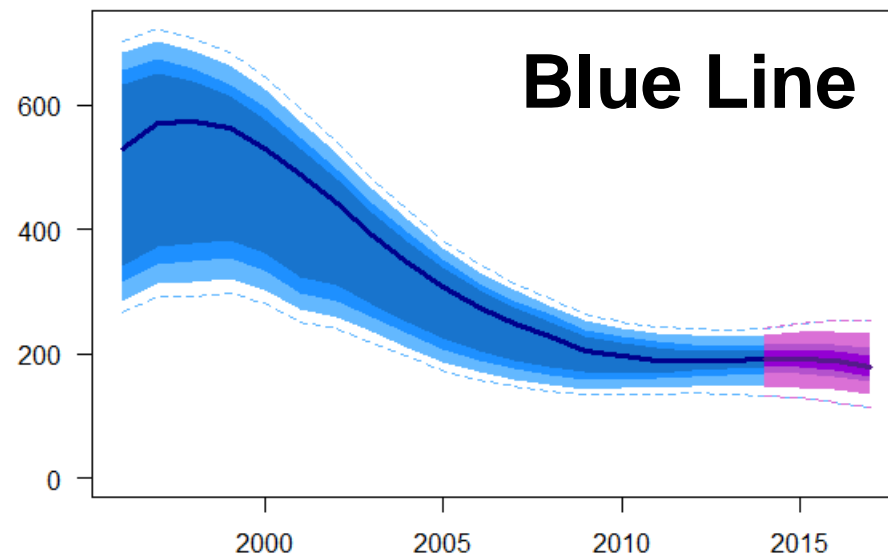
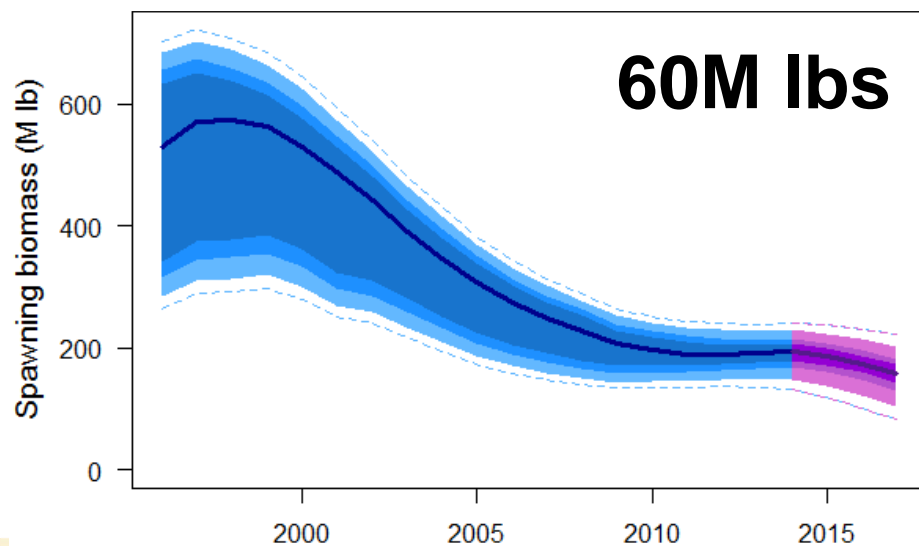
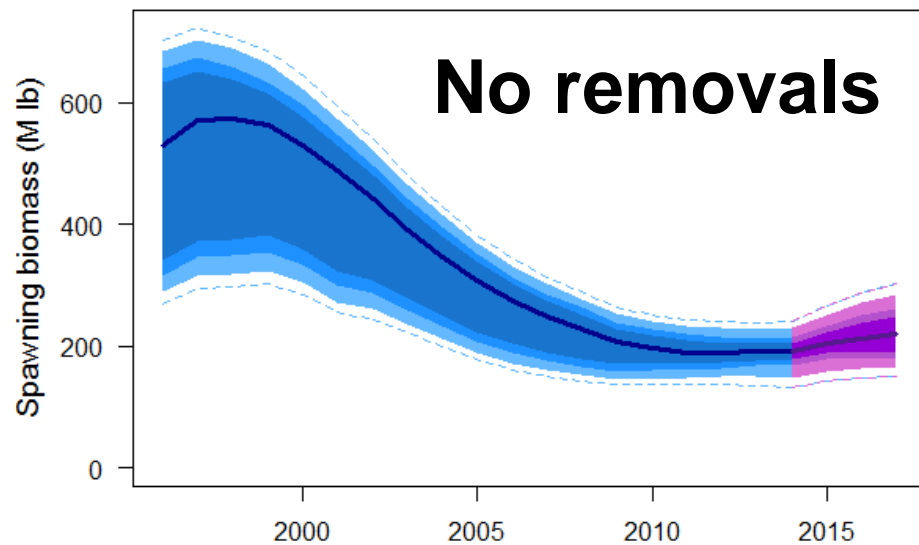
Ensemble modelling

- Standard practice for hurricane forecasting

One model isn't enough!



Three-year projections



Basic decision table results

		Stock Trend			
		Spawning biomass			
		in 2015		in 2017	
Total removals (M lb)		is less than 2014	is 5% less than 2014	is less than 2014	is 5% less than 2014
No removals	0.0	5/100	<1/100	23/100	4/100
FCEY=0	11.4	31/100	<1/100	32/100	18/100
	20.0	33/100	<1/100	37/100	24/100
	30.0	39/100	<1/100	66/100	41/100
	36.4	56/100	1/100	82/100	63/100
	40.0	68/100	1/100	87/100	73/100
	45.0	82/100	4/100	93/100	83/100
	48.5	88/100	8/100	95/100	87/100
	55.0	95/100	23/100	98/100	94/100
	60.0	98/100	38/100	99/100	97/100
		a	b	c	d



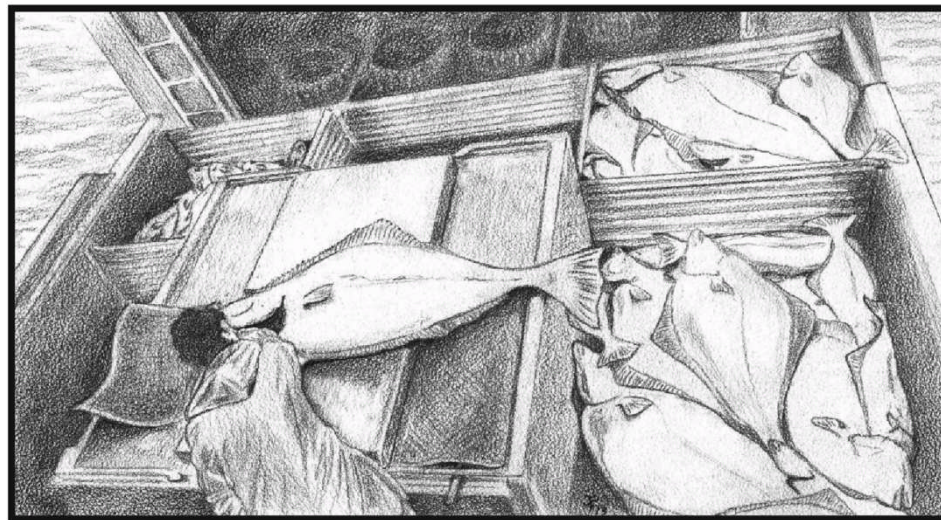
Decision table results – harvest policy

2014 Alternative	Total removals (M lb)	Fishery CEY (M lb)	Harvest rate	Stock Status			
				Spawning biomass			
				in 2015		in 2017	
				is less than 30%	is less than 20%	is less than 30%	is less than 20%
No removals	0.0	0.0	0.0%	3/100	<1/100	1/100	<1/100
FCEY = 0	11.4	0.0	5.0%	3/100	<1/100	2/100	<1/100
	20.0	8.5	10.1%	4/100	<1/100	3/100	<1/100
	30.0	18.2	15.9%	4/100	<1/100	5/100	<1/100
Blue Line	36.4	24.5	19.7%	5/100	<1/100	6/100	1/100
	40.0	28.0	21.8%	5/100	<1/100	8/100	1/100
	45.0	32.8	24.7%	6/100	1/100	10/100	1/100
status quo	48.5	36.1	26.7%	6/100	1/100	13/100	1/100
	55.0	42.6	30.5%	6/100	1/100	19/100	2/100
	60.0	47.5	33.5%	7/100	1/100	26/100	2/100
				e	f	g	h



Assessment conclusions

- Historical perspective on recent declines
- Incoming recruitments likely to be low
- Size-at-age changes slowly and is currently low
- As in 2012, the stock trend is projected to be relatively flat or declining in the near-term
- As the stock stabilizes at lower biomass levels, stock response to management actions may increase



IPHC 2014 Annual Meeting Decisions

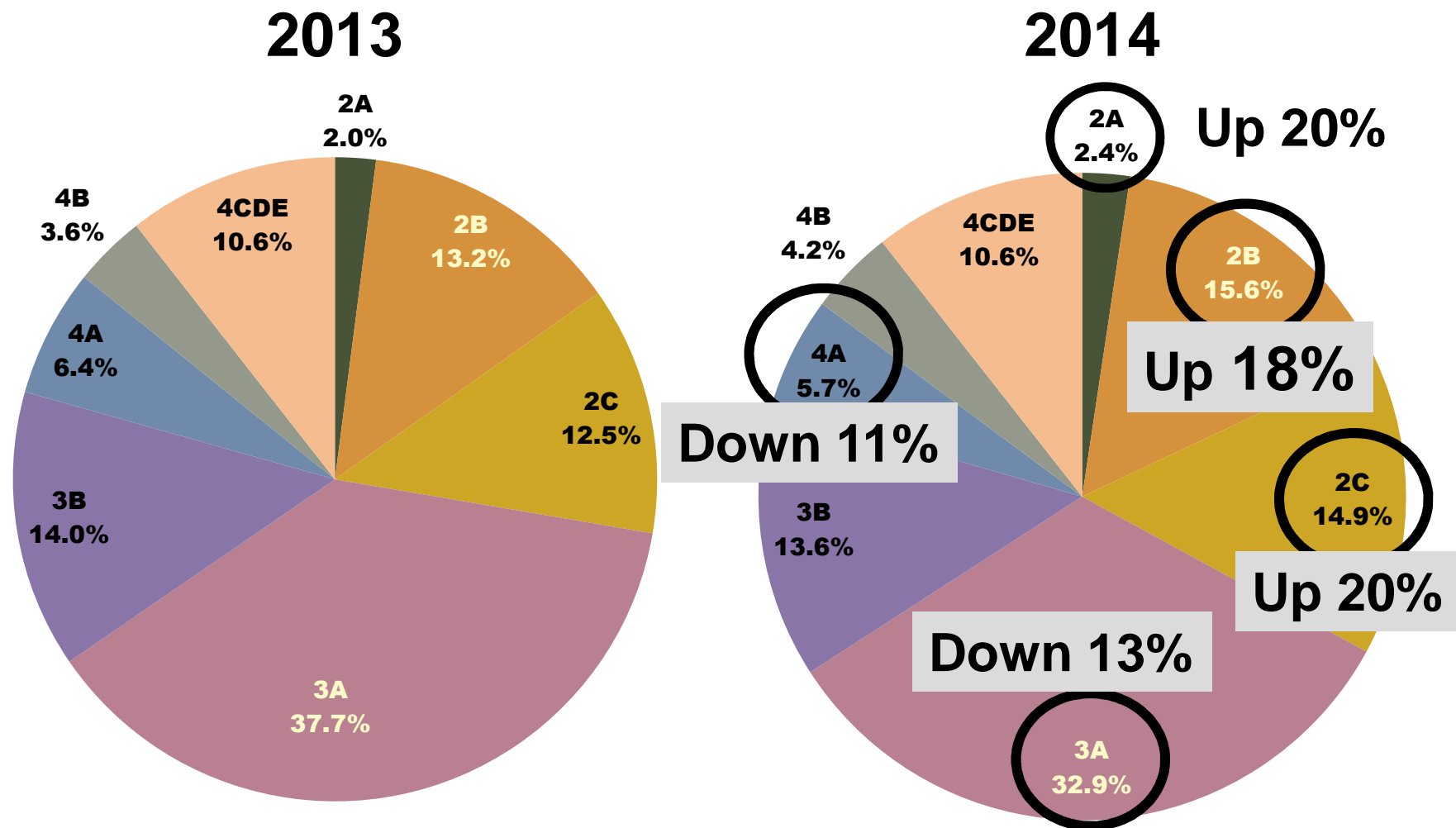


Biomass Apportionment and Harvest Advice

- Standardized survey data used to apportion coastwide biomass into regulatory area biomass
- Decision table based on ensemble model results and projections over the next three years
- Decision table presents probabilities of various consequences to stock or fishery trends, based on harvest level choices



Biomass apportionment 2013-2014



Harvest Decision Elements

- Blue Line based on existing harvest policy
- Catch Sharing Plan (2C & 3A)
 - Guided recreational, commercial (+ wastage) included in FCEY – not directly comparable to previous values
- Bycatch, unguided recreational, personal use all remain constant at 2013 levels
- Commercial wastage scales with area-specific projected landings



Harvest Decision Elements

- Blue Line
- Catch Sharing Plan (2C&3A)
 - Guided recreational, commercial (+ wastage) in FCEY

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable bio.	4.03	26.64	25.44	56.07	23.14	9.69	7.23	18.06	170.29
Percent of total	2.4%	15.6%	14.9%	32.9%	13.6%	5.7%	4.2%	10.6%	100.0%
Harvest rate	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	19.7%
TCEY	0.87	5.73	5.47	12.05	3.73	1.56	1.17	2.91	33.49
Other O26	0.14	0.74	1.31	2.63	0.90	0.71	0.34	2.27	9.04
FCEY	0.72	4.98	4.16*	9.43*	2.84	0.85	0.82	0.64	24.45

2C FCEY → 3.32 directed fishery + 0.08 wastage + 0.76 guided rec.
 3A FCEY → 7.32 directed fishery + 0.33 wastage + 1.78 guided rec.



Harvest Decision Elements

- Blue Line for 2014

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable bio.	4.03	26.64	25.44	56.07	23.14	9.69	7.23	18.06	170.29
Percent of total	2.4%	15.6%	14.9%	32.9%	13.6%	5.7%	4.2%	10.6%	100.0%
Harvest rate	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	19.7%
TCEY	0.87	5.73	5.47	12.05	3.73	1.56	1.17	2.91	33.49
Other O26	0.14	0.74	1.31	2.63	0.90	0.71	0.34	2.27	9.04
FCEY	0.72	4.98	4.16*	9.43*	2.84	0.85	0.82	0.64	24.45

2C FCEY → 3.32 directed fishery + 0.08 wastage + 0.76 guided rec.
 3A FCEY → 7.32 directed fishery + 0.33 wastage + 1.78 guided rec.

- Blue Line for 2013 (last year's table)

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable bio.	3.81	24.54	23.28	70.38	26.02	11.97	6.75	19.74	186.49
Percent of total	2.0%	13.2%	12.5%	37.7%	14.0%	6.4%	3.6%	10.6%	100.0%
Harvest rate	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	19.6%
TCEY	0.82	5.28	5.00	15.13	4.20	1.93	1.09	3.18	36.63
Other O26	0.11	0.69	2.03	5.89	1.46	1.08	0.47	2.33	14.08
FCEY	0.71	4.58	2.97	9.24	2.73	0.85	0.62	0.85	22.55



Harvest Decision Elements

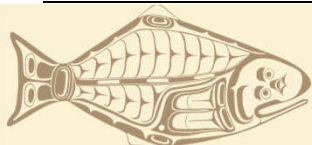
- Blue Line for 2014

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable bio.	4.03	26.64	25.44	56.07	23.14	9.69	7.23	18.06	170.29
Percent of total	2.4%	15.6%	14.9%	32.9%	13.6%	5.7%	4.2%	10.6%	100.0%
Harvest rate	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	19.7%
TCEY	0.87	5.73	5.47	12.05	3.73	1.56	1.17	2.91	33.49
Other O26	0.14	0.74	1.31	2.63	0.90	0.71	0.34	2.27	9.04
FCEY	0.72	4.98	4.16*	9.43*	2.84	0.85	0.82	0.64	24.45

2C FCEY → 3.32 directed fishery + 0.08 wastage + 0.76 guided rec.
 3A FCEY → 7.32 directed fishery + 0.33 wastage + 1.78 guided rec.

- Adopted for 2013 (last year's final decision)

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable bio.	3.81	24.54	23.28	70.38	26.02	11.97	6.75	19.74	186.49
Percent of total	2.0	13.2	12.5	37.7	14.0	6.4	3.6	10.6	100.0
Harvest rate	29.0%	31.7%	21.6%	24.2%	22.6%	20.3%	28.6%	21.7%	24.4%
TCEY	1.11	7.78	5.02	17.07	5.87	2.43	1.93	4.28	45.48
Other O26	0.11	0.73	2.05	6.04	1.58	1.10	0.48	2.35	14.45
FCEY	0.99	7.04	2.97	11.03	4.29	1.33	1.45	1.93	31.03



Harvest Decision Elements

- Blue Line for 2014

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable bio.	4.03	26.64	25.44	56.07	23.14	9.69	7.23	18.06	170.29
Percent of total	2.4%	15.6%	14.9%	32.9%	13.6%	5.7%	4.2%	10.6%	100.0%
Harvest rate	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	19.7%
TCEY	0.87	5.73	5.47	12.05	3.73	1.56	1.17	2.91	33.49
Other O26	0.14	0.74	1.31	2.63	0.90	0.71	0.34	2.27	9.04
FCEY	0.72	4.98	4.16*	9.43*	2.84	0.85	0.82	0.64	24.45

- Comparison without 2A expanded survey area

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable bio.	3.54	26.72	25.51	56.23	23.21	9.72	7.25	18.12	170.29
Percent of total	2.1%	15.7%	15.0%	33.0%	13.6%	5.7%	4.3%	10.6%	100.0%
Harvest rate	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	16.1%	19.7%
TCEY	0.76	5.75	5.49	12.09	3.74	1.57	1.17	2.92	33.48
Other O26	0.14	0.74	1.31	2.63	0.90	0.71	0.34	2.27	9.04
FCEY	0.62	5.01	4.18	9.47	2.85	0.85	0.83	0.65	24.44



2014 Catch limits

Regulatory Area	2013 Catch Limit	Blue Line	CB	PAG	IPHC Approved
2A ¹	0.990	0.72	0.99	0.99	0.960
2B ¹	7.038	4.98	7.04	6.54	6.850
2C ²	2.970	4.16	4.75	5.32	4.160
3A ²	11.030	9.43	10.73	9.43	9.430
3B	4.290	2.84	3.025	2.84	2.840
4A	1.330	0.85	1.01	0.85	0.850
4B	1.450	0.82	1.13	1.135	1.140
4CDE ³	1.930	0.64	1.93	1.285	1.285
4C ⁴	0.859	0.297	0.859	0.597	0.597
4D ⁴	0.859	0.297	0.859	0.597	0.597
4E ⁴	0.212	0.046	0.212	0.092	0.092
Total	31.028	24.45	30.605	28.390	27.515

¹ Combined sport and commercial allocation (2A includes tribal)

² Includes commercial and guided recreational allocations under NPFMC Catch Sharing Plan

³ Allocation for combined Areas 4C, 4D, 4E

⁴ NPFMC Catch Sharing Plan: 4C , 4D: 46.43% 4CDE limit, 4E: 7.14% of 4CDE limit



Decision table results

2014 Alternative	Total removals (M lb)	Fishery CEY (M lb)	Harvest rate	Stock Trend				Stock Status				Fishery Trend				Fishery Status
				Spawning biomass				Spawning biomass				Fishery CEY from the harvest policy				Harvest rate
				in 2015		in 2017		in 2015		in 2017		in 2015		in 2017		in 2014
				is less than 2014	is 5% less than 2014	is less than 2014	is 5% less than 2014	is less than 30%	is less than 20%	is less than 30%	is less than 20%	is less than 2014	is 10% less than 2014	is less than 2014	is 10% less than 2014	is above target
No removals	0.0	0.0	0.0%	5/100	<1/100	23/100	4/100	3/100	<1/100	1/100	<1/100	0/100	0/100	0/100	0/100	0/100
FCEY = 0	11.4	0.0	5.0%	31/100	<1/100	32/100	18/100	3/100	<1/100	2/100	<1/100	0/100	0/100	0/100	0/100	<1/100
	20.0	8.5	10.1%	33/100	<1/100	37/100	24/100	4/100	<1/100	3/100	<1/100	<1/100	<1/100	<1/100	<1/100	<1/100
	30.0	18.2	15.9%	39/100	<1/100	66/100	41/100	4/100	<1/100	5/100	<1/100	5/100	2/100	8/100	4/100	7/100
Blue Line	36.4	24.5	19.7%	56/100	1/100	82/100	63/100	5/100	<1/100	6/100	1/100	43/100	20/100	74/100	47/100	50/100
Final adopted	39.6	27.5	21.5%	67/100	1/100	87/100	72/100	5/100	<1/100	8/100	1/100	80/100	46/100	95/100	81/100	89/100
status quo	40.0	28.0	21.8%	68/100	1/100	87/100	73/100	5/100	<1/100	8/100	1/100	85/100	52/100	96/100	84/100	92/100
	45.0	32.8	24.7%	82/100	4/100	93/100	83/100	6/100	1/100	10/100	1/100	>99/100	95/100	>99/100	99/100	>99/100
	48.5	36.1	26.7%	88/100	8/100	95/100	87/100	6/100	1/100	13/100	1/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100
	55.0	42.6	30.5%	95/100	23/100	98/100	94/100	6/100	1/100	19/100	2/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100
	60.0	47.5	33.5%	98/100	38/100	99/100	97/100	7/100	1/100	26/100	2/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100	>99/100
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m



Approved harvest choices - 2014

	2A	2B	2C	3A	3B	4A	4B	4CDE	Total
Exploitable biomass	4.03	26.64	25.44	56.07	23.14	9.69	7.23	18.06	170.29
Percent of total	2.4%	15.6%	14.9%	32.9%	13.6%	5.7%	4.2%	10.6%	100.0%
Harvest rate (%)	27.5%	28.7%	21.5%	21.5%	16.1%	16.1%	20.7%	19.8%	21.5%
Total CEY	1.11	7.64	5.47	12.05	3.73	1.56	1.49	3.58	36.65
Other removals (O26)	0.15	0.79	1.31	2.63	0.90	0.71	0.35	2.29	9.13
Fishery CEY	0.96	6.85	4.16	9.43	2.84	0.85	1.14	1.29	27.52

*For comparison with other analyses, the breakdown of the FCEY is as follows: 2C = 3.32 directed fishery landings + 0.08 commercial wastage + 0.76 guided recreational; 3A = 7.32 directed fishery landings + 0.33 commercial wastage + 1.78 guided recreational.



Management Recommendations

Fishing periods and catch sharing

- Commission adopted **March 8 - November 7** for quota share fisheries
- Area 2A commercial and treaty Indian fisheries should fall within adopted season
- In 2A, a series of 10-h periods for the directed fishery starting June 25, at two-week intervals
- Adopted Management Councils' catch sharing plans for Areas 2A, 2C, 3A, and 4CDE
- Endorsed DFO commercial:sport allocation plan for Area 2B



Management Recommendations II

Area 2A Licensing

- Retention of halibut caught incidentally during the sablefish fishery in Area 2A will be allowed beginning April 1
- Retention of halibut caught incidentally in the salmon troll fishery will be allowed beginning April 1
- **Separate licences** will be required for directed halibut fishing and each of the two incidental retention fisheries. Licence application deadlines are **March 17th for incidental retention fisheries** and **April 30th for the directed fishery**



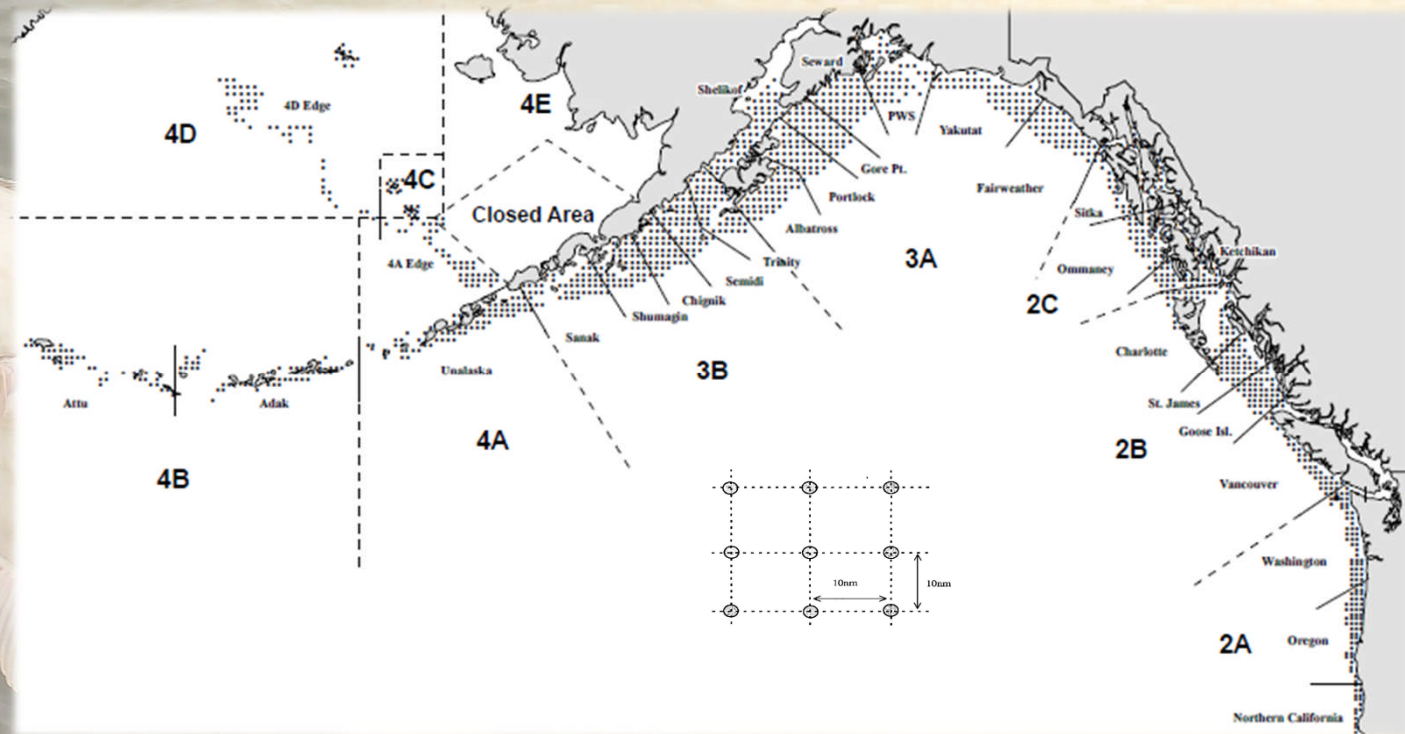
Management Recommendations III

Areas 2C and 3A Charter Management Measures

- **For Area 2C:** Based on Council advice, one-fish daily limit of size ≤ 44 in. or ≥ 76 in., head-on.
- **For Area 3A:** Based on Council advice, two-fish daily limit with one fish ≤ 29 in.; each vessel restricted to one trip per calendar day.
- **For Areas 2C and 3A charter halibut fishing:** if the fish is filleted on board the vessel, the carcass must be retained on board until all the fillets are offloaded.



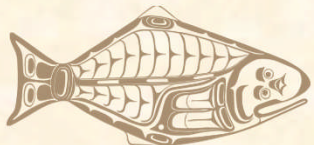
Setline Survey Expansion



Claude L. Dykstra, Ray A. Webster

IPHC Setline Survey

- Provides fishery-independent data used in the stock assessment
 - CPUE, sex specific length-at-age, age composition
 - Data on juvenile halibut
 - Halibut distribution and abundance trends (changes in sex, length, maturity and age over the grounds)
- Systematic grid on a 10 nmi x 10 nmi spacing in waters 20-275 fathoms.
- Fishes standardized fixed hook and line gear with standardized bait and protocols.



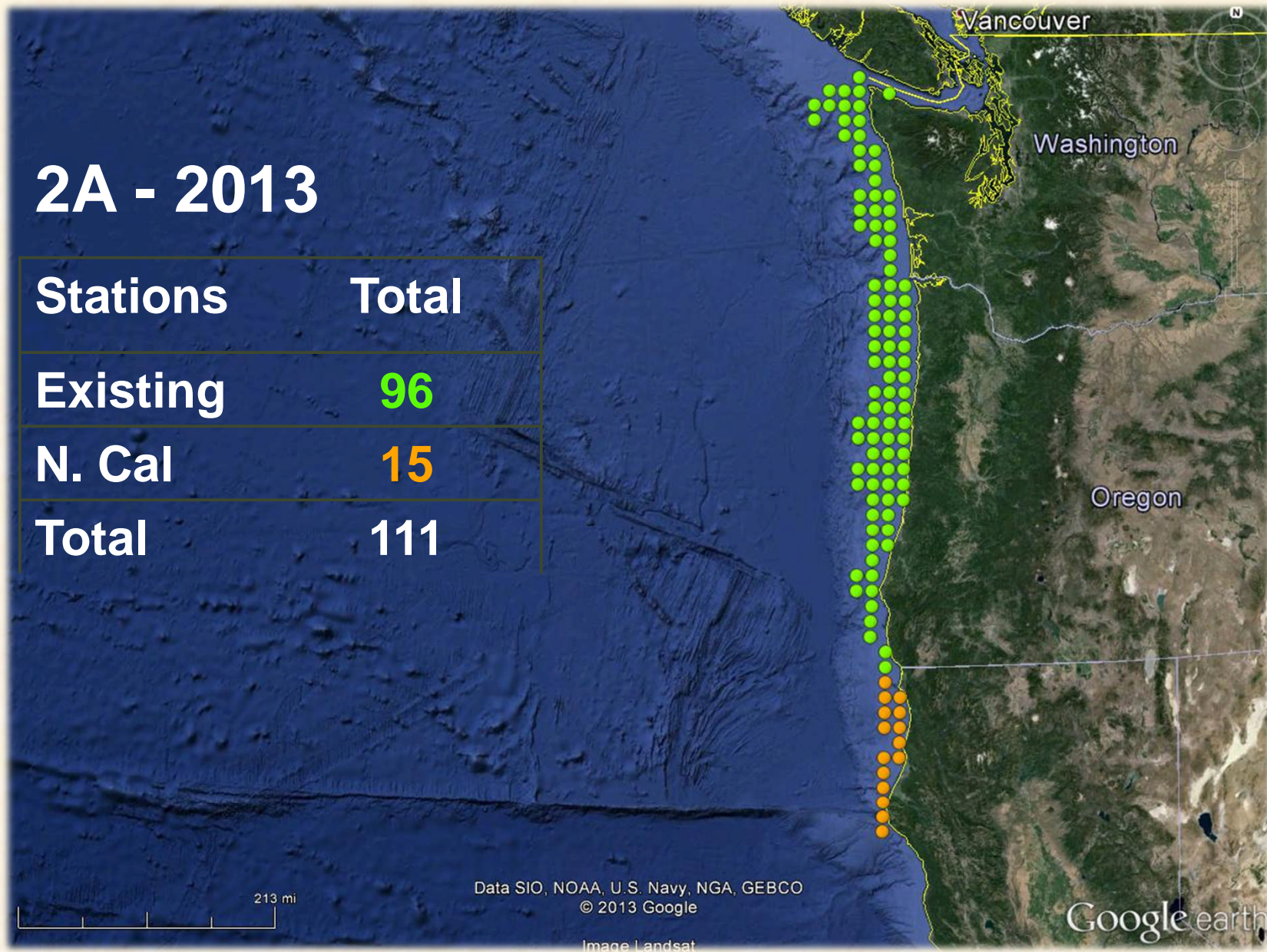
Northern California Expansion

- Significant recreational removals from northern California in 2011 (and possibly other recent years)
- Historical southern terminus of survey was 42°N.
- In 2013 we extended our survey south to 40°N.
 - Added 15 stations in the 20-275 fathom depth band.
 - Increased Area 2A bottom area by 16%

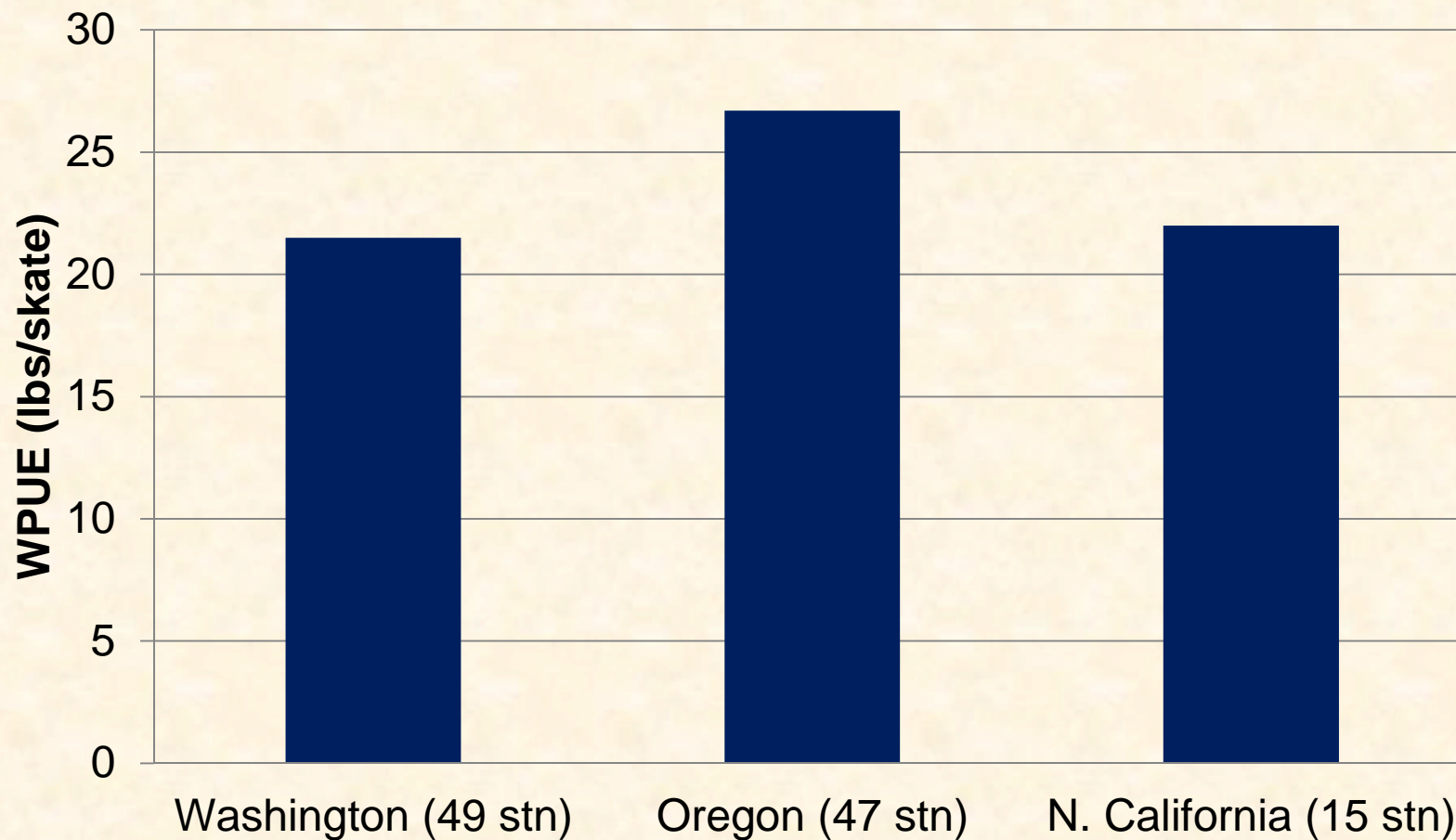


2A - 2013

Stations	Total
Existing	96
N. Cal	15
Total	111

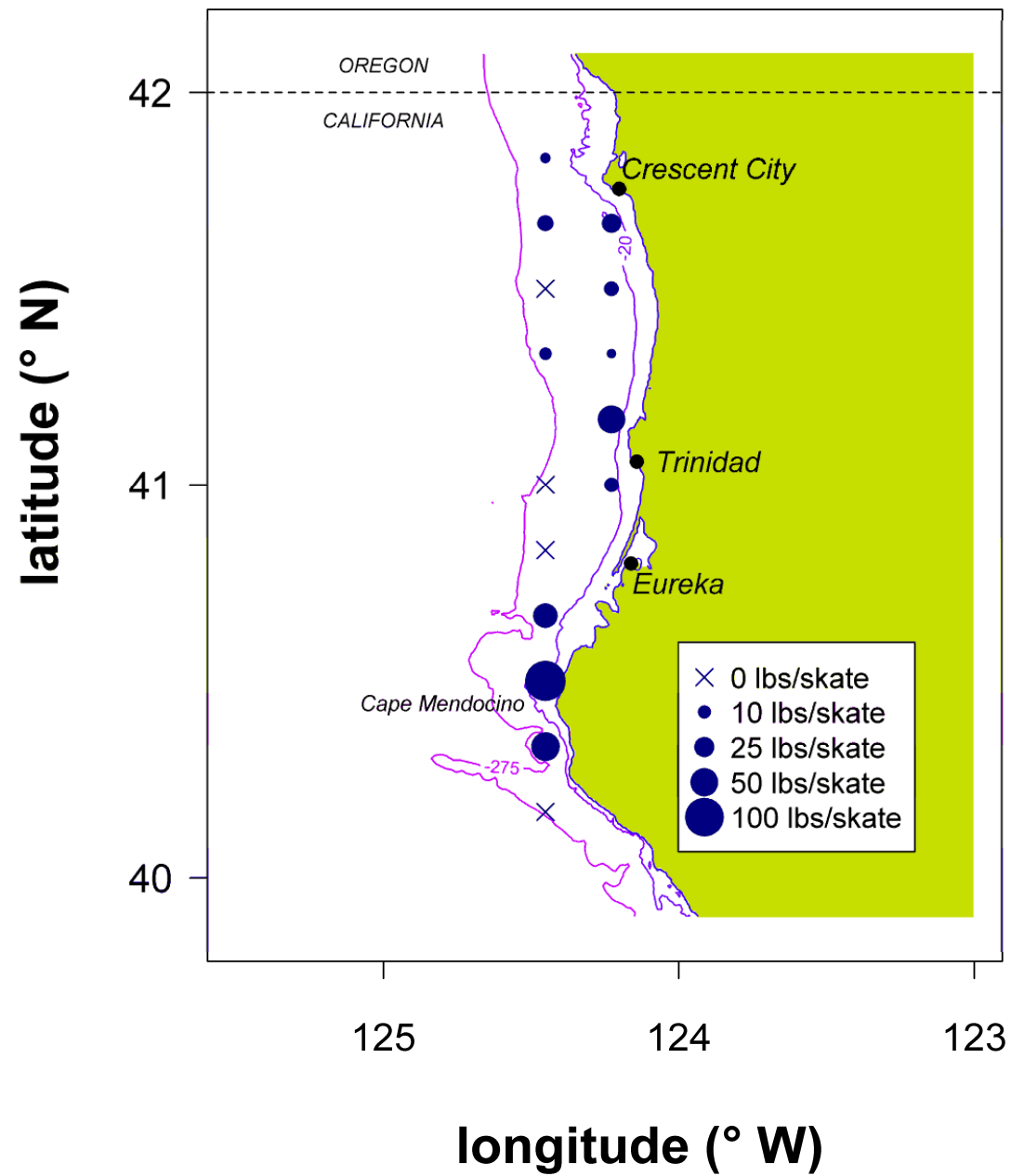
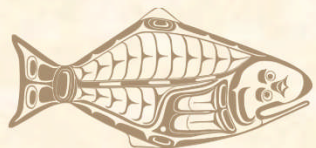


2013 Catch Results – 2A



IPHC Charter Region





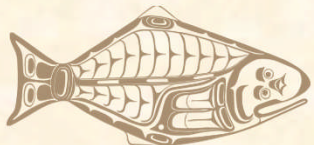
Halibut outside of current survey coverage

- Since 1998, IPHC survey stations have been located on a 10 nmi grid within the depth range of 20-275 fathoms (with a few exceptions)
- Some areas have significant gaps within this depth range
- Halibut occur at shallower depths, and down to at least 400 fathoms in some areas
 - Commercial fishing takes a significant fraction of catch at depths greater than 275 fathoms in Area 4
 - Several areas have high proportions of commercial catch at shallow depths
 - This is true during the period of the survey
- IPHC staff has proposed a five year plan to expanded survey coverage in all IPHC regulatory areas
 - Area 2A scheduled for 2014 (including repeat of 2011 Area 2A pilot work).



Northern California Expansion 2014

- In addition to the 15 standard (20-275 fathoms) depth band stations from 2013, add 1 shallow station (10-20 fathoms) and 3 deep stations (275-400 fathoms) in the 40°N to 42°N area
- Extend the survey further south to 39°N.
 - 7 stations in the standard depth band, and 1 station in the deep depth band.
 - This represents an additional 5% areal increase to Area 2A as a whole.



N. California - 2014

Stations	Depth	Total
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40° N- 42°N	Standard	15
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	Deep	3
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	Shallow	1
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39° N- 40°N	Standard	7
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	Deep	1
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Totals		27
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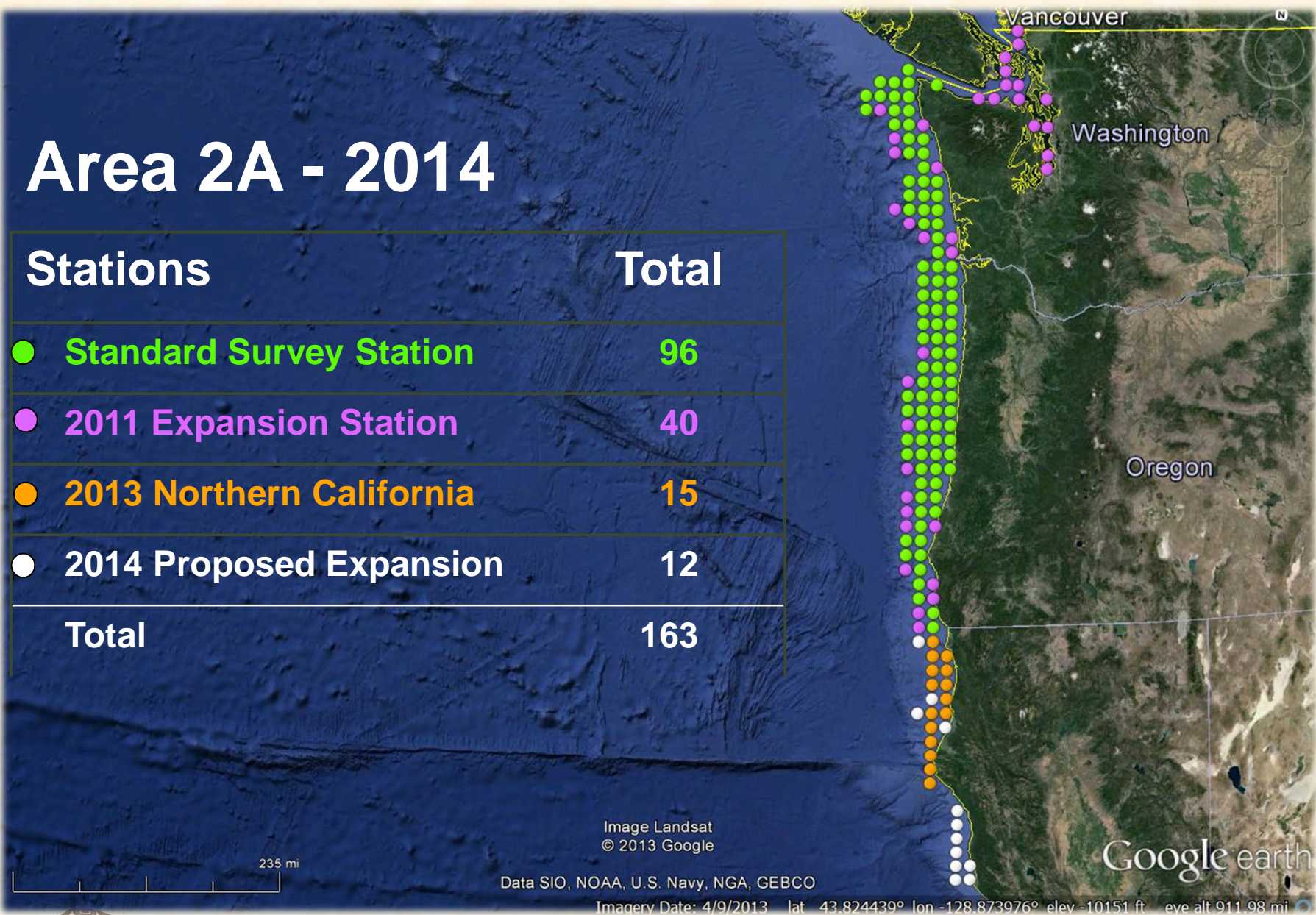


Image Landsat
© 2013 Google
Data LDEO-Columbia, NSF, NOAA
Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Imagery Date: 4/9/2013 lat 40.393982° lon -124.963354° elev -7080 ft eye alt 294.33 mi

Google earth

Area 2A - 2014

Stations	Total
● Standard Survey Station	96
● 2011 Expansion Station	40
● 2013 Northern California	15
● 2014 Proposed Expansion	12
Total	163

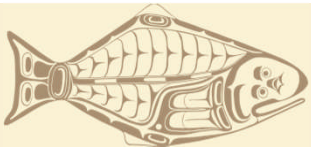
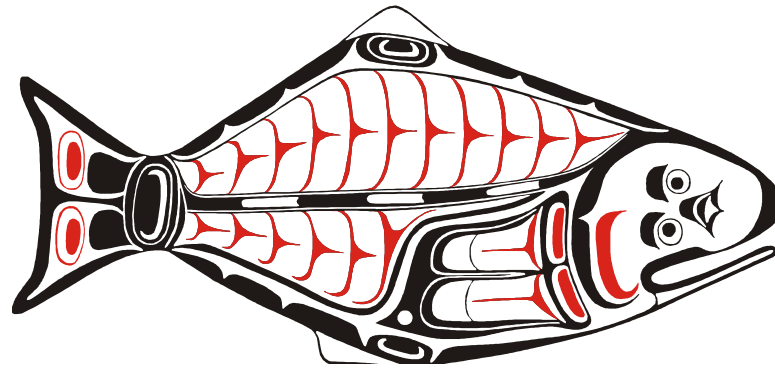


Further Work

- Calibrate with other data sources to create an index of halibut density south of 39N.
 - NMFS trawl survey
- Recreational catch data show patches of high catches from 39°N-40°N, but evidence is that densities are low south of that (trawl survey, rec. data).
 - If we continue to find high survey catch rates down to 39°N, we will evaluate whether further southward expansion is warranted.



Questions?



REPORT ON THE 2014 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC HALIBUT COMMISSION ANNUAL MEETING

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) held their annual meeting January 13-17, 2014 in Seattle, Washington. This report is intended to summarize major points of interest to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) and provide some guidance for future PFMC actions related to Pacific halibut fisheries. Overall, Area 2A fared relatively well due to biological considerations, and demonstrable socio-economic concerns. The reduction of Pacific halibut bycatch in the west coast trawl fishery, through the implementation of bycatch quota, continues to be applauded.

While things look positive in 2014, preparing for further stock declines and associated reductions in future years is sensible. Socio-economic information was critical to the arguments representatives from Area 2A presented to IPHC, the Conference Board (CB; harvester advisory group), and Processor Advisory Group (PAG). Providing a documented coastwide view of the socio-economic and cultural importance of all of the halibut fisheries in Area 2A would be greatly beneficial in 2015 and future years.

IPHC Changes

Two new United States Commissioners, Bob Alverson, who many on the West Coast know from his work with the PFMC, and Donald Lane from Alaska, were appointed shortly before the meeting.

This was the second year of implementing an improved process, providing more opportunity for public input, and opening the meeting via open administrative sessions and web casting. This continued to be a great improvement and provided increased transparency to the decision-making.

Stock Assessment

It was apparent, looking at historical data, that we are not trending into a period of unusually low biomass; rather, we are coming off an unusually high period. There was a very large 1989 year class that provided significant biomass in the late-1990s and early-2000s (Figure 1; Figure 6, page 136, 2014 IPHC Annual Meeting Handout “Blue Book”). This was an unusually large year class that drove the biomass to unusually high levels, as compared to the last 90 years. A year class of this size is not expected in the near future, as recruitment levels remain low. The biomass is returning to pre-1989 year class levels, which is thought to be more the norm for the stock. Overall, the stock is projected to be relatively flat or declining at current harvest rates in the near-term. The stock is expected to stabilize at this lower biomass level.

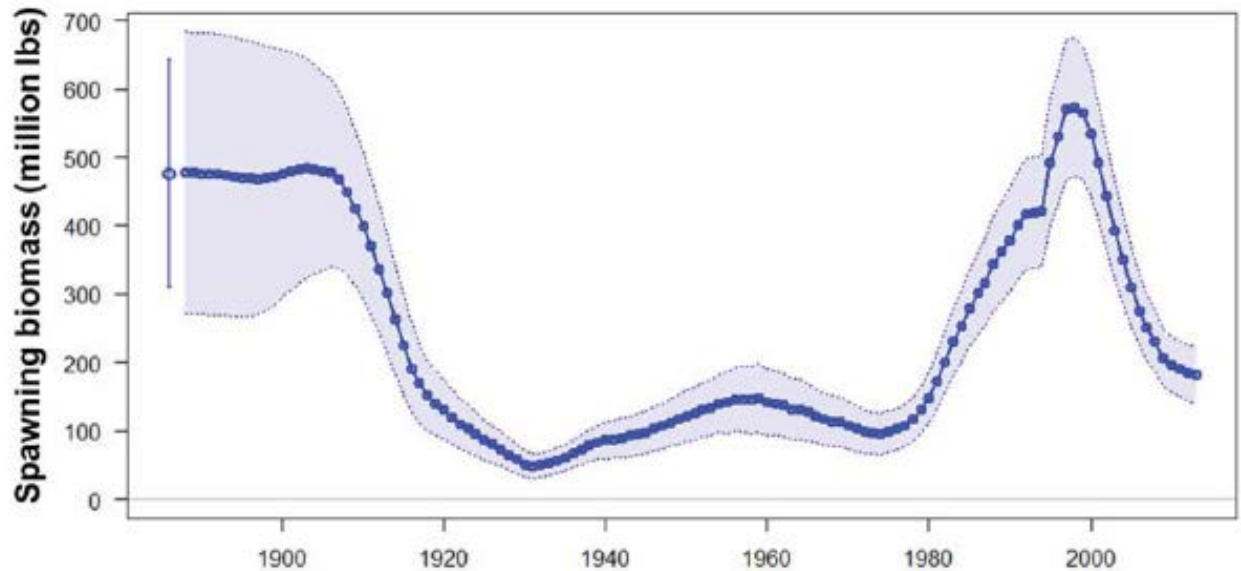


Figure 1. Spawning biomass estimates from the long time-series model showing the unusual high biomass in the 1990s and early-2000s. (Figure 6, page 136, 2014 IPHC Annual Meeting Handout “Blue Book”)

Harvest Levels

Several alternative harvest regimes, ranging between status quo catch limits and the application of existing harvest policy to the new assessment results (i.e., “blue line”) recommendation were considered in detail by the advisory bodies and IPHC Commissioners. The “blue line” recommendation reflects the fishery constant exploitation yield (FCEY; the amount of allowable harvest) resulting from the current harvest rate policy (i.e., 21.5 percent harvest rate for areas 2A-3A and 16.1 percent in areas 3B-4CDE; 19.7 percent coastwide) applied to the estimated biomass. Both the CB and the PAG began the development of their recommendations with the harvest levels resulting from the “blue line”, and made adjustments to specific areas. Full PAG and CB reports can be found online at <http://www.iphc.int/meetings-and-events/annual-meeting/documents.html>. These reports include the recommendation and rationale for each area. Table 1 compares status quo catch limits with the “blue line” recommendation, the CB and PAG recommendations and the levels ultimately approved by IPHC.

Table 1. Comparison of the 2013 catch limits, the “blue line” recommendations (in millions of pounds) consistent with current harvest policy, the recommendations of the Conference Board and Processor Advisory Group, and the Commission adopted fishery CEY by area.

Area	2013 Catch Limit	Blue Line	Conference Board	Processor Advisory Group	IPHC Approved
2A	0.99	0.72	0.99	0.99	0.96
2B	7.04	4.98	7.04	6.54	6.85
2C*	2.97	4.16	4.75	5.32	4.16
3A*	11.03	9.34	10.73	9.43	9.43
3B	4.29	2.84	3.025	2.84	2.84
4A	1.33	0.85	1.01	0.85	0.85
4B	1.45	0.82	1.13	1.135	1.14
4CDE	1.93	0.64	1.93	1.285	1.29
Total	31.03	24.45	30.605	28.39	27.52

* The 2014 catch limits for areas 2C and 3A are not consistent with past catch limits, in that they now include commercial fishery wastage and guided recreational fishery components, consistent with the Catch Sharing Plans for those areas.

Discussion of the IPHC focused on the trade-offs and risk to the stock of providing slightly more to the harvesters than the “blue line” recommendation. Most were interested in staying as close to the current harvest policy as possible, while providing for some of the community needs identified by the advisory groups. There was recognition that Area 2, as a whole, is not seeing the same declining trend observed in Area 3, and that bycatch of halibut in the area had been greatly curtailed or eliminated. Therefore, decision-makers were more comfortable deviating from the current harvest policy in Area 2A and Area 2B, to provide relief to communities and industry. The FCEY for Area 2A results in a reduction in the harvest rate for the area from 2013, and has unmeasurable impact to the coastwide harvest rate.

Final decisions reflected the “blue line” recommendation in areas 2C, 3A, 3B, and 4A. Information shows an increasing trend in Area 2C; however, several constituents cautioned increases at this time. While the “blue line” recommendation appears to have a great increase to Area 2C, it really is comprised of a small increase to the directed fishery with the inclusion of wastage from the commercial fishery and harvest from the guided recreational fishery. Those two components, previously not included in the FCEY were added for Area 3A as well.

Available information shows a continuing decline in the heart of the range (e.g., Areas 3A-4A). Commissioners felt the prudent action was to maintain the “blue line” recommendation for those areas. This was thought to be needed to conserve the stock and promote rebuilding.

Areas 4B-E are somewhat similar to Area 2A, as they are on the outer edge of the range of the stock and have relatively small harvest levels. However, there are large bycatch removals in the area. Commissioners concurred with the PAG recommendation, which is a compromise of 50 percent between status quo harvest levels and the “blue line” recommendation. This was considered to be the second year in a three-year reduction.

The coastwide FCEY resulting from the adopted area-specific harvest levels is 27.53 million pounds and results in a coastwide harvest rate of 21.5 percent. This is an overall reduction from the 2013 FCEY of 31.03 million pounds and a reduction in coastwide harvest rate.

Research

The 2013 set-line survey in Area 2A included an expansion into Northern California. This expansion redefined the range of Pacific halibut for 2014. Considerable geographic area was added to Area 2A, increasing our proportion of coastwide biomass from 2.0 percent to 2.4 percent. The range may continue to be redefined for 2015 due to a survey expansion further south into California. The goal is to attempt to determine the southernmost extend of the Pacific halibut range.

Also included in the IPHC research plan for 2014 is an expansion of the stock assessment survey into in Puget Sound and several additional stations in deeper and shallower waters. This is part of a phased implementation of expanded surveys in all areas that will occur over the next several years. The goal is to update the Puget Sound addition that was first done in 2011, determine the southern extent of the Pacific halibut range, and fully expand the survey seaward to 400 fathoms and shoreward to 10 fathoms. Currently, the shoreward and seaward area is already included in the 2A total halibut area used for apportioning allowable harvest between areas, as is Puget Sound.

Catch Sharing Plan/Management Measures

The IPHC adopted the 2014 Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for Area 2A without modification. The resulting allocations to fisheries/subareas are nearly similar to those in 2013, but reflect a 3 percent reduction in the FCEY and the modifications to the Southern Oregon and California fisheries.

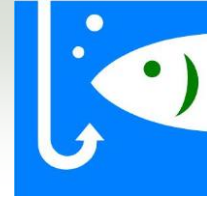
The IPHC regulations allow for commercial fishing, including the treaty Indian commercial fishery, to begin March 8, 2014 and run through November 7, 2014, or until the quota is attained. However, the Council's Catch Sharing Plan, has a narrower timeframe. The directed commercial fishery will open on June 25, 2014 and continue every other Wednesday through September 17, 2014, or attainment of the quota. Open periods will be 10 hours in length and trip limits (determined by IPHC staff) will be in effect.

Several changes were made to the Area 2A licensing procedures to provide for incidental halibut retention in the salmon troll and sablefish fisheries starting April 1, if the appropriate conditions are met. IPHC will issue individual licenses for each of the three Area 2A commercial fisheries: the directed commercial fishery; the incidental halibut fishery during the primary limited-entry sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis, Washington; and the incidental halibut fishery during the salmon troll fishery. Additionally, IPHC adopted an earlier deadline date of March 15, or the first weekday if it falls on a weekend, for license applications for the two incidental halibut commercial fisheries. In 2014, the deadline date will be March 17. The deadline for license applications for the directed halibut fishery remains April 30.

Planning for 2015 and beyond

It is important to note that while Area 2A did not receive a sizable reduction in allowable harvest in 2014, it is unlikely that future harvest rate recommendations (i.e., blue line recommendations) will deviate substantially from those seen in 2012 and 2013. It continues to be prudent to consider potential cuts when developing future Area 2A Catch Sharing Plan considerations. Considering the efficiency of each fishery and the ability to conduct existing fisheries under low harvest allowances would be reasonable, and trigger mechanisms to adjust fisheries to adopted fishery CEYs would be beneficial in the future.

HUMBOLDT AREA SALTWATER ANGLERS INC



Agenda Item G.1.e
Supplemental Public Comment
March 2014

February 19, 2014

Pacific Fishery Management Council
Dr. Donald O. McIsaac
7700NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

RE: 2014 Pacific Halibut Regulations

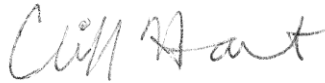
Dear Dr. McIsaac and Council Members:

The Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers, Inc. (HASA) continues to have concerns about the upcoming management control measure related to Pacific Halibut. The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) recently completed a survey of Pacific Halibut in our area of Northern California that revealed significant findings of a healthy and productive local fishery, in contrast with other survey locations. In addition, an initial study of Pacific Halibut age, growth, and maturity by Humboldt State University also indicated signs of a healthy fishery compared to other regions. The members of HASA were not surprised by these results as we have always known our stock to be healthy and productive. We are hopeful that that these results show NFMS that local sport fisherman are not overfishing our stock.

We previously requested the PFMC to take no action on sportfishing regulations until after the IPHC survey, but input on management measures to reduce Pacific Halibut harvest was requested prior to the IPHC survey information being available. After considerable discussion, if harvest reduction was truly required, HASA recommended a block closure in August, in the peak of our halibut season, as having less impact than some of the other options being considered. This option was not in our best interest, and not informed by the newly available science mentioned above, but was offered as part of the management decision-making process. This August block closure will likely have significant financial impacts on our local ports, and we wish to minimize any losses that may incur from such an action that appears unnecessary now.

Based on this new scientific information, we ask that you consider rescinding the management action of closing Pacific Halibut sport fishing in August 2014 in order for our area to continue to benefit from this important local resource. We also recommend additional discussion about increasing our allocation based on these recent findings. Thank you for your immediate attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Cliff Hart".

Cliff Hart
President of Humboldt Area Saltwater Anglers, Inc.
P.O. BOX 6191
Eureka, CA 95502
Email: hasa6191@gmail.com
Website: www.humboldtuna.com

INCIDENTAL CATCH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SALMON TROLL AND FIXED GEAR SABLEFISH FISHERIES

Regulations governing incidental harvest of halibut in the salmon troll fishery and primary fixed gear fishery for sablefish north of Point Chehalis require the Council to adopt halibut landing restrictions to allow incidental harvest while assuring quotas are not exceeded.

Salmon Troll Fishery

The 2014 Pacific halibut Catch Sharing Plan (CSP) for Area 2A allocates 15 percent of the non-Indian commercial halibut allocation to the salmon troll fishery as incidental catch. The primary management objective outlined in the CSP is to harvest the incidental quota during the April through June salmon troll fishery with a secondary objective to harvest any remaining quota from July through the remainder of the salmon troll fishery. The Council has successfully used landing ratios and a total trip limit to ensure a manageable progression of the fishery in past years. A summary of management information for the incidental halibut fishery since the initial season in 1995 is provided in Agenda Item G.2.a, Attachment 1.

Current regulations provide for Pacific halibut retention starting April 1, 2014, if the pre-May 1 salmon troll fisheries occur. The landing ratio would be no more than one halibut per three Chinook, except one halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement and no more than 15 halibut may be landed per trip. Under this agenda item, the Council should confirm or make recommendations to modify the April 2014 retention limits.

Further, under this agenda item, the Council should adopt for public review a range of halibut landing restrictions for the salmon troll fishery starting May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015. Such restrictions should comport with the 2014 salmon management options and the early season (pre-May 1) fisheries in 2015. The Council is scheduled to take final action on the May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015 halibut landing restrictions in the salmon troll fishery at the April Council meeting.

Primary Sablefish Fishery North of Point Chehalis

The total Area 2A halibut quota is large enough this year (greater than 900,000 lbs) to provide for incidental halibut harvest in the primary fixed gear fishery for sablefish north of Point Chehalis. This incidental fishery is allocated that portion of the Washington sport allocation in excess of 214,110 pounds, provided a minimum of 10,000 pounds is available, up to a maximum of 70,000 pounds. The objectives for the annual landing restrictions are to attain the halibut allocation at about the same time as the end of the primary sablefish season (October 31) and to ensure an equitable sharing of the halibut landings among the fishers. In past years, the Council has successfully used landing restrictions to maintain the harvest within the allocation. A summary of management information for the incidental halibut fishery since the initial season in 2001 is provided in Agenda Item G.2.a, Attachment 1. Council action under this agenda item is to recommend final incidental landing limits for the primary sablefish north of Point Chehalis from April 1 to October 31, 2014.

Council Action:

1. Provide guidance, as necessary, on the appropriate halibut landing restrictions in the salmon troll fishery for April 2014 (pre-May 1 fisheries).
2. Adopt for public review a range of halibut landing restrictions for the salmon troll fishery from May 1, 2014 to April 30, 2015.
3. Adopt final halibut landing restrictions for the fixed gear sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis from April 1 to October 31, 2014.

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item G.2.a, Attachment 1: Summary of Pacific Halibut Incidental Catch Management.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies and Management Entities
- c. Public Comment
- d. **Council Action:** Adopt Public Review Options for 2014 and April 2015 Salmon Troll Fishery; Make Recommendations for Inseason Changes to April 2014 Retention Limits in the Salmon Troll Fishery, as Necessary; Adopt Final Retention Limits for 2014 Fixed Gear Sablefish Fishery

Kelly Ames

PFMC
02/14/14

SUMMARY OF PACIFIC HALIBUT INCIDENTAL CATCH MANAGEMENT

Salmon Troll Fishery

The table below provides the number of licenses, allocation, harvest, and landing restrictions for the incidental halibut catch in the salmon troll fishery since the initial season in 1995.

Incidental Halibut Management in Area 2A Salmon Troll Fishery.

Year	Licenses Issued					Pounds of Halibut		Restriction	
	WA	OR	CA	AK-2A	Total	Allocation	Total Harvest	Halibut per Chinook	Trip Limit
1995	14	104	2	5	125	16,068	2,125	1 per each 20	None
1996	22	82	5	14	123	16,068	9,521	1 + 1 per each 15	20
1997	59	187	10	19	275	21,635	17,570	1 + 1 per each 10	20
1998	44	188	15	18	265	25,344	13,124	1 + 1 per each 8	25
1999	54	193	12	25	284	23,490	9,955	1 + 1 per each 5	35
2000	49	154	8	24	235	24,464	22,350	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2001	63	232	13	37	347	34,046	34,100	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2002	60	223	7	41	331	39,300	41,000	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2003	60	209	10	44	323	39,300	41,917	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2004	74	212	11	47	344	44,554	42,798	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2005	79	249	12	52	392	39,918	42,187	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2006	54	138	6	26	224	41,464	34,354	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2007	62	188	17	25	292	43,667 ^{a/}	24,126	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2008	55	60	4	16	135	37,707	16,685	1 + 1 per each 2	35
2009	65	49	4	14	132	29,362	11,310	1 + 1 per each 2	35
2010	79	125	7	22	233	25,035	28,627	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2011	77	182	26	31	316	28,126	26,172	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2012	76	172	35	28	311	30,568	35,300	1 + 1 per each 4	20
2013	90	190	24	29	333	30,600	30,000	1 + 1 per each 3	15 ^{b/}
2014	-	-	-	-	-	29,671	-	c/	-

a/ 40,227 preseason allocation plus 3,440 transferred inseason from directed halibut fishery.

b/ The trip limit was changed on August 1 to no more than 5 halibut per trip.

c/ If appropriate conditions are met, the April 2014 (pre-May 1 fisheries) limits would be no more than one halibut per three Chinook, except one halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement and no more than 15 halibut may be landed per trip.

Commercial Sablefish Fishery North of Point Chehalis

The table below provides the allocation, total harvest, landing restrictions, and season dates for the incidental halibut catch in the fixed-gear sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis since the initial season began in 2001.

Incidental Halibut Management in the Area 2A Sablefish Fishery North of Point Chehalis, Washington.				
Pounds of Halibut			Restrictions	
Year	Allocation	Total Harvest	Halibut per Sablefish (dressed weight)	Season Dates
2001	47,946	26,945	2+80 lb per 1,000 lb	Aug. 15-Oct. 31
2002	88,389	66,599	2+150 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct. 31
2003	70,000	65,325	2+150 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct. 31
2004	70,000	67,837	2+100 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct. 31
2005	70,000	68,013	2+100 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct. 23
2006	70,000	64,624	2+100 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct. 31
2007	70,000	45,780	2+100 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct. 31
2008	70,000	39,729	2+100 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct. 31
2009	11,895	5,415	100 lb per trip	May 1-Oct. 31
2010	0	-	-	-
2011	0	-	-	-
2012	21,173	4,400	2 + 50 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct 31
2013	21,410	12,000	2 + 75 lb per 1,000 lb	May 1-Oct 31
2014	14,274	--	-	-

PFMC
02/14/14

ENFORCEMENT CONSULTANTS REPORT ON
INCIDENTAL CATCH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SALMON TROLL AND FIXED
GEAR SABLEFISH FISHERIES.

The Enforcement Consultants (EC) have reviewed the situation summary for G.2 and offer the following comments.

Current regulations for Washington require individual numbers of salmon to be documented on State fish tickets. The regulation also requires other fish species that are landed as part of an incidental catch or part of a catch ratio be individually listed on the fish ticket, i.e. halibut. This is in addition to documenting the total pounds landed.

Washington is the only state requiring individual documentation (numbers of fish) of marine fish. For this reason, the EC recommends Federal regulations specify this individual fish reporting requirement. Because the states adopt Federal regulations, this will enable all of the states to better-enforce the ratio requirement.

Specifically regarding retention of Pacific halibut incidentally caught in the fixed-gear sablefish primary season, the EC would like to clarify that vessels authorized to participate in the sablefish primary fishery (north of Pt. Chehalis, WA), land up to the following cumulative limits: 75 pounds dressed weight of halibut for every 1,000 pounds dressed weight of sablefish landed and up to 2 additional halibut in excess of the 75-pounds-per-1,000-pound ratio per landing.

PPMC
03/09/14

GROUND FISH ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON
INCIDENTAL CATCH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SALMON TROLL AND FIXED
GEAR SABLEFISH FISHERIES

The Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) chose not to make a recommendation for options to be considered for the salmon troll fishery in 2014. We felt that this was best handled by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) since the troll allocation of halibut per the catch-sharing plan is already set numerically.

Regarding the fixed gear sablefish fishery, the 2014 allowance is 14,274 pounds per the catch-sharing plan. That amount is greater than the actual 2013 incidental catch of 12,000 lbs. Therefore we recommend that for 2014 the Council adopt the 2013 restrictions for the commercial sablefish fishery north of Point Chehalis. Specifically, we recommend 2 halibut + 75 lbs. per 1,000 lbs. of sablefish.

PPMC
03/09/14

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON INCIDENTAL CATCH REGULATIONS
IN THE SALMON TROLL AND FIXED GEAR SABLEFISH FISHERIES

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) recommends the following alternatives for public review:

- Alternative I: May 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and April 1-30, 2015, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each three Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 15 halibut landed per trip.
- Alternative II: May 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and April 1-30, 2015, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each four Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 12 halibut landed per trip.
- Alternative III: May 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014 and April 1-30, 2015, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each five Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 10 halibut landed per trip.

Incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations in the commercial salmon troll fishery may be modified by inseason action.

The SAS recommends inseason action to modify April 1-30, 2014 incidental Pacific halibut catch regulations so that license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each four Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 12 halibut landed per trip.

Additionally, to improve the accounting of landings, the SAS recommends that both pounds and numbers of Pacific halibut be reported on State fish tickets.