

NOAA FISHERIES

At NOAA Fisheries, we love fish. We also agree with the roughly 11 million Americans who think wetting a line is a great way to spend time.

That's why we launched an initiative back in 2010 to improve our science and stewardship for saltwater fishermen everywhere. The effort is about better understanding fishermen's needs, better tailoring our programs, and empowering recreational fishermen to be effective stewards.

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National Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy



Saltwater recreational fishing is woven into our nation's social and economic fabric. NOAA Fisheries, the federal agency responsible for the stewardship of our ocean and coastal resources, is asking for your help in developing a national policy on saltwater recreational fisheries. At the 2014 national Recreational Saltwater Fishing Summit, NOAA Fisheries committed to develop an Agency-wide policy.

Why do we need a saltwater recreational fisheries policy?

For an organization the size of NOAA, process and policy are important. A clear statement about our operating principles does two things: 1) it institutionalizes our commitment to healthy recreational fisheries and the benefits they provide to the nation and 2) it provides guidance when difficult choices need to be made.

What is a policy exactly?

A national saltwater recreational fisheries policy outlines a set of principles to guide NOAA actions and decisions over the long-term. The policy will share basic tenets with the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA), the legislation that governs fisheries management in federal waters. While the MSA outlines the legal requirements, this new policy will make clear the values we will keep in mind when implementing the law. Further, the policy will serve as the underpinning to the Agency's recreational fishing Action Agenda, which we update every 4 years.

How can I share an opinion?

This summer, you will have the opportunity to share your thoughts on what should be in NOAA Fisheries' saltwater recreational fisheries policy. There will be a number of ways to add your voice to the conversation:

- **In Person:** Join us in person at one of the public town hall meetings held in conjunction with an upcoming Regional Fishery Management Council meeting.
- **On the Phone:** Call in to one of the national informational webinars.
- **Online:** Share a comment online.

The full schedule, discussion questions, and details on how to share your thoughts can be found on our website at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/management/recreational/>



NOAA FISHERIES

National Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy

Public Town Hall Meeting Calendar

JUNE

[South Atlantic Fishery Management Council Meeting](#)

Sawgrass Marriott
Ponte Verde, FL
June 9 @ 6:00pm

[Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council Meeting](#)

Radisson Hotel of Freehold
Freehold, NJ
June 11 @ 5:00 pm

[New England Fishery Management Council Meeting](#)

Holiday Inn by the Bay
Portland, ME
June 17 @ TBD

[Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting](#)

Hyatt Regency Orange County
Pacific Room
Garden Grove, CA
June 23 @ 7:00 pm

[Western Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting](#)

Harbor View Center
Honolulu, HI
June 25 @ 7:30 pm

JULY

National Town Hall

NOAA Science Center
1301 East-West Hwy
Silver Spring, MD
July 24 @ 2:00pm
RSVP to Danielle.rioux@noaa.gov

AUGUST

[Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission Meeting](#)

Crowne Plaza
Alexandria, VA
Date/Time TBD

[Caribbean Fishery Management Council](#)

Puerto Rico /Date/Time TBD

[Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council Meeting](#)

Beau Rivage Resort
Biloxi, MS
Date/Time TBD

SEPTEMBER

Atlantic HMS Advisory Panel

Silver Spring, MD
Date/Time TBD

OCTOBER

[North Pacific Fishery Management Council](#)

Hilton Anchorage
Anchorage, AK
Date/Time TBD

Pacific Whiting Conservation Cooperative
Amendment 20 Catcher/Processor Cooperative
Final Annual Report 2013

Submitted to the
National Marine Fisheries Service
March 2014

Pacific Whiting Conservation Cooperative Final Annual Report for 2013

Introduction

In 1997, the owners of the catcher/processor (C/P) vessels operating in the Pacific whiting fishery formed a fishing cooperative to coordinate harvesting efforts. This research and harvesting cooperative is the Pacific Whiting Conservation Cooperative (PWCC). A private contract dictates the activities of the PWCC and a harvest agreement facilitates efficient management and accurate accounting of harvest by the PWCC and PWCC member companies.

In 2011, rationalization of the US Pacific coast groundfish trawl fishery was implemented via Amendments 20 and 21 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan. National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) summarized the significant effects of Amendment 20 on the shoreside groundfish trawl and mothership whiting fisheries, as well as the effect on the C/P fishery in the September 2, 2011 proposed rule for the Program Improvement and Enhancement (PIE) Rule:

“In January 2011, NMFS and the Pacific Fishery Management Council set up a new management program called the trawl rationalization program. This program significantly changes how two of these groups work. Shore trawlers now fish under their own set of individual species quotas by vessel.... [T]he mothership fishery works as a coop where catcher-vessels and motherships work together collectively. The catcher-processor fleet continues as a single coop.”

Currently, trawl rationalization regulations require a preliminary report be submitted to the Pacific Fishery Management Council in November of the current year and a final report to NMFS in March the following year.

Purpose of Report

This report is intended to disclose all information required or identified in Federal Regulations at 50 CFR 660.113(d)(3). The table in this report is largely self-explanatory. The catch data in this report was provided by Sea State, Inc. and was obtained from the NMFS – At-Sea Hake Observer Program. Prior to trawl rationalization, NMFS provided a similar report, but with catch information at the sector level (rather than individual vessel information). Catch information at the C/P-vessel level was and is known by NMFS. Therefore, production of this more detailed report by the PWCC should reduce NMFS workload and cost burden.

Reporting Requirements

Federal regulations (50CFR660.113(d)(3)) detail the report requirements:

“(3) Annual coop report - (i) The designated coop manager for the C/P coop must submit an annual report to the Council for its November meeting each year. The annual coop report will contain information about the current year's fishery, including:

“(A) The C/P sector's annual allocation of Pacific whiting;

“(B) The C/P coop's actual retained and discarded catch of Pacific whiting, salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, groundfish, and other species on a vessel-by-vessel basis;

“(C) A description of the method used by the C/P coop to monitor performance of cooperative vessels that participated in the fishery;

“(D) A description of any actions taken by the C/P coop in response to any vessels that exceed their allowed catch and bycatch; and

“(E) Plans for the next year's C/P coop fishery, including the companies participating in the cooperative, the harvest agreement, and catch monitoring and reporting requirements.”

A. C/P Sector's Annual Allocation of Pacific Whiting

In May 2013, NMFS issued the C/P cooperative permit, which was effective on May 15, 2013. As specified at 50 CFR 660.160(c), the C/P cooperative permit authorized the PWCC to harvest 100 percent of the Pacific whiting and non-whiting groundfish allocated to the C/P sector. For 2013, the C/P sector amounts of Pacific whiting and non-whiting groundfish species with allocations are as follows (per NMFS, :Initial Administrative Determination Notice of Right to Appeal, May 7, 2013):

2013 C/P sector allocations	mt	pounds
Pacific whiting	69,373	152,939,715
Pacific ocean perch	10.2	22,486
Widow rockfish	170.0	374,782
Darkblotched rockfish	8.6	18,959
Canary rockfish	7.4	16,314

In July 2013, Glacier Fish Company LLC transferred permit number GF0030 from the Alaska Ocean (USCG# 637856) to the Northern Glacier (USCG# 663457) for a temporary period to allow harvest of whiting by the Northern Glacier during calendar year 2013. Therefore, the Northern Glacier was added to the list of vessels in the C/P cooperative agreement and the Alaska Ocean was removed from the list for the duration of the temporary period. Permit number GF0030 will be transferred back to the Alaska Ocean prior for the 2014 fishing season. NMFS issued a revised C/P cooperative permit on July 26, 2013 incorporating this action.

On September 16, 2013, NMFS re-apportioned 30,000 mt of whiting from the Tribal Set Aside to the non-tribal fishery sectors. This action increased the 2013 C/P sector allocation from 69,373 to 79,573 mt.

B. C/P Cooperative's Actual Retained and Discarded Catch of Pacific Whiting, Salmon, Pacific Halibut, Rockfish, Groundfish, and Other Species on a Vessel-by-Vessel Basis

Complete catch data for 2013 is provided in Table 1. Species are grouped per the advice of NMFS.

C. Description of the Method Used by the C/P Cooperative to Monitor Performance of Cooperative Vessels that Participated in the Fishery

Each vessel in the C/P Cooperative carries two NMFS-certified observers to monitor and account for the catch of Pacific whiting and non-whiting groundfish allocations (i.e., canary rockfish, widow rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, and Pacific ocean perch), and to monitor and account for the catch of prohibited species. Observers report each vessel's catch on a daily basis to both the NMFS Observer Program in Seattle and to Sea State, Inc. (a private, third-party catch monitoring firm).

For 2013, the C/P Cooperative contracted with Sea State, Inc. to process the catch data provided by the observer program and to provide in-season management support. Sea State regularly provides catch reports to each C/P vessel, the C/P fleet, and the C/P Cooperative. These reports may include cumulative fleet-wide and vessel-level catch data as well as tow-by-tow summaries. Fleet managers are able to reconcile the tow-by-tow catch information provided by Sea State against their own catch records to identify possible data errors and ensure accurate catch accounting throughout the fishing season. Sea State reports also provide a mechanism to identify and avoid fishing areas where incidental catch of overfished species and/or prohibited species is occurring. The C/P Cooperative has authorized Sea State, Inc. to identify specific fishing areas to be avoided as a mechanism to reduce catch of overfished species and/or prohibited species.

Catch aboard C/P vessels is weighed using flow scales and motion-compensated platform scales. The flow scale is tested daily by the vessel to ensure the accuracy of the data collected by the NMFS-certified observer. Regulations at 50 CFR 660.15(b)(3) state that the vessel operator is responsible for ensuring the vessel crew performs daily testing of all at-sea scales (belt and/or platform). The species composition of the catch is determined by the NMFS-certified observer. Because two observers are aboard each vessel the number of hauls sampled are high, at or near 100 percent. C/P vessels endeavor to provide conditions that facilitate large samples of individual hauls. The use of two observers, flow and platform scales, and high rates of sampling leads to very accurate catch accounting for Pacific whiting, non-whiting groundfish, and prohibited species.

The C/P Cooperative acknowledges and agrees that minimizing incidental catch of overfished species to the extent practicable is a primary objective of the C/P Cooperative. In general, incidental catch of overfished species in the C/P sector is very low. For 2013, each C/P Cooperative member agreed to employ bycatch avoidance techniques recommended by the PWCC Board of Directors and Sea State, Inc. Non-whiting groundfish species amounts (functionally, "bycatch limits") allocated by NMFS to the C/P sector were assigned to C/P Cooperative members proportional to their Pacific whiting allocations. These hard caps on

incidental catch, if exceeded, would cause the C/P sector to cease fishing, thereby ensuring that C/P Cooperative catch of overfished species is minimized to the extent practicable.

D. Description of Any Actions Taken by the C/P Cooperative in Response to Any Vessels that Exceed Their Allowed Catch and Bycatch

In 2013, no vessels exceeded their allowed catch or bycatch amounts. Minor adjustments to the harvest schedule may be made to accommodate the inseason needs of member vessels. For example, one member company may choose to provide small amounts of their percentage of the annual catcher processor allocation of catch or bycatch to another member company if the former company has completed operations for the year and the latter is still active in the fishery.

E. Plans for the 2014 C/P Cooperative Fishery, Including the Companies Participating in the Cooperative, the Harvest Agreement, and Catch Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

For 2014, companies participating in the C/P Cooperative include:

AMERICAN SEAFOODS COMPANY LLC; GLACIER FISH COMPANY LLC;
TRIDENT SEAFOODS CORPORATION

2014 C/P Cooperative Pacific Whiting Harvest Schedule:

Member	Percentage of Annual Catcher Processor Allocation
American Seafoods Company LLC	49.4%
Trident Seafoods Corporation	29.6%
Glacier Fish Company LLC	21.0%

2014 C/P Cooperative Catch Monitoring and Reporting Requirements:

Each member of the C/P Cooperative carries two NMFS-certified observers aboard each of its vessels to monitor and account for total catch, including catch of prohibited species. Observers report each vessel's daily catch to the NMFS Observer Program in Seattle and to Sea State.

For 2014, the C/P Cooperative will contract with Sea State, Inc. to process the catch data provided by the observer program and to provide in-season management support. Sea State regularly provides catch reports to each C/P vessel, the C/P fleet, and the C/P Cooperative. These reports may include cumulative fleet-wide and vessel-level catch data as well as tow-by-tow summaries. Fleet managers are able to reconcile the tow-by-tow catch information provided by Sea State against their own catch records to identify possible data errors and ensure accurate catch accounting throughout the fishing season.

Catch aboard C/P vessels is weighed using flow scales and motion-compensated platform scales. The flow scale is tested daily by the vessel to ensure the accuracy of the data collected by the NMFS-certified observer. Regulations at 50 CFR 660.15(b)(3) state that the vessel operator is responsible for ensuring the vessel crew performs daily testing of all at-sea scales (belt and/or platform). The species composition of the catch is determined by the NMFS-certified observer. Because two observers are aboard each vessel the number of hauls sampled are high, at or near 100 percent. C/P vessels endeavor to provide conditions that facilitate large samples of individual hauls. The use of two observers, flow and platform scales, and high rates of sampling leads to very accurate catch accounting for Pacific whiting, non-whiting groundfish, and prohibited species.

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Table 1. Final 2013 Catcher-Processor Sector Total Catch

Species	American Dynasty	American Triumph	Northern Eagle	Northern Jaeger	Alaska Ocean	Pacific Glacier	Island Enterprise	Kodiak Enterprise	Seattle Enterprise	Total
ROUND FISH (mt)										
Whiting	10,184.85	13,210.91	4,776.16	12,477.46	7,154.37	8,059.34	5,786.14	7,761.68	8,534.99	77,945.904
Pacific Cod					0.00		0.02			0.026
Lingcod	0.03	0.01		0.05	0.02		0.04			0.150
Sablefish	2.33	1.22	0.23	1.09	0.13	0.70	2.28	0.56	1.12	9.648
FLAT FISH (mt)										
Arrowtooth Flounder	1.05	2.41	0.12	0.59	0.08	1.00	4.27	0.53	1.01	11.058
Dover Sole	0.14	0.34	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.19	0.23	0.02	0.06	1.024
English Sole	0.00	0.01								0.008
Petrale Sole										
Starry Flounder										
Other Flatfish										
Rex Sole	2.54	3.04	0.50	0.76	0.10	1.50	1.77	0.28	0.49	10.961
Pacific Sanddab					0.00					0.000
Flathead Sole							0.00			0.000
Slender Sole						0.00	0.00			0.001
Flatfish Unidentified								0.00		0.002
ROCK FISH (mt)										
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.17	0.68	0.16	0.45	1.20	1.36	4.260
Shortbelly Rockfish					0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.001
Widow Rockfish	0.24	4.39	0.28	2.74	0.40	0.07	4.31	0.30	2.95	15.680
Canary Rockfish	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02		0.01	0.03	0.06	0.176
Yellowtail Rockfish	0.11	7.93	7.39	19.05	10.45	0.01	12.68	15.70	4.81	78.137
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified		0.14								0.01
Shortspine Thornyhead	2.87	3.61	0.34	3.41	0.10	0.94	3.22	0.24	0.74	15.475
Longspine Thornyhead Rockfish	0.00							0.00	0.00	0.001
Dark Blotched Rockfish	0.37	0.57	0.19	0.03	0.23	0.18	0.10	0.26	0.14	2.076
Yelloweye Rockfish										
Minor Shelf Rockfish North	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.14	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.80	1.168
Minor Slope Rockfish North	3.69	4.74	1.02	2.59	0.94	7.27	7.93	2.74	2.44	33.363
REMAINING GROUND FISH (mt)										
Spiny Dogfish Shark	0.55	1.28	0.83	2.31	1.03	26.31	11.58	4.87	20.40	69.159
Longnose Skate	0.04							0.03		0.076
Other Groundfish	3.30	5.90	2.41	2.70	2.83	4.57	8.92	7.48	6.52	44.624
PROHIBITED and PROTECTED SPP										
Chinook Salmon (numbers of fish)	8.30	16.00	24.00	30.31	22.00	97.71	796.00	180.00	585.00	1,759.319
Chum Salmon (numbers of fish)	0.00	3.00	0.00	10.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	26.000
Coho Salmon (numbers of fish)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
Pink Salmon (numbers of fish)	0.00	16.00	12.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	34.000
Sockeye Salmon (numbers of fish)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
Steelhead (numbers of fish)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
Salmon Unidentified (numbers of fish)				0.00						0.000
Pacific Halibut (mt)	0.00	0.15	0.17	0.21	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.703
Dungeness Crab (numbers of fish)										
Eulachon (mt)				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.003
NON-GROUND FISH SPP (mt)										
American Shad			0.01	0.00	0.00	0.12	5.70	0.46	4.26	10.555
Pacific Herring	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.001
Humboldt Squid							0.00			0.002
Squid Unidentified	29.74	58.33	2.62	31.37	4.22	8.29	16.14	8.48	17.50	176.688
Jack Mackerel	0.92	0.09		1.83		0.24	0.02	0.02	0.65	3.777
Pacific Mackerel		0.00		0.00						0.003
Pacific Sardine	0.00								0.00	0.001
All Other Non-Groundfish	0.20	0.43	0.13	0.41	0.20	0.32	0.13	0.40	0.30	2.511

Whiting Mothership Cooperative

An Amendment 20 Mothership Catcher Vessel Cooperative

Final Report on the 2013 Pacific Whiting Fishery

Prepared by: dave fraser, WMC Coop Manager

Submitted to the NMFS & PFMC: March 2014

WMC Report on the 2013 Year Pacific Whiting Fishery

Introduction

In March of 2011, the owners of the thirty seven trawl limited entry catcher vessel permits (MS/CV LEPs) endorsed for operation in the Mothership sector of the Pacific whiting fishery formed a fishing cooperative to coordinate harvesting efforts. This cooperative is the Whiting Mothership Cooperative (WMC). The owners of all of the MS/CV LEPs remain members in good standing of the WMC for the 2013 fishing year.

The WMC receives an allocation of whiting based on the cumulative catch histories of the members of the cooperative. The WMC operates under the WMC Membership Agreement contract which allocates whiting to members proportionate to the contribution to the cooperative's allocation made by NMFS on the basis of the whiting catch history assigned to the Cooperative by the members.

One of the primary purposes of the WMC cooperative is the management of bycatch of the four allocated overfished rockfish species and Chinook salmon. To that end the members of the WMC have all signed a WMC Bycatch Agreement that sets out the rules for modification of fishing behaviour with which members are obligated to comply.

Purpose of Report

This report is intended to disclose all information required or identified in Federal Regulations at 50 CFR 660.113(d)(3). The catch data in this report is for the 2013 fishing year beginning May 15th and ending December 31st. The catch data was provided by Sea State, Inc. and was obtained from the NMFS - At-Sea Hake Observer Program.

Reporting Requirements

The required Annual Report elements (A-E) are found in the 50 CFR 660.113(d)(3)

(3) Annual coop report – (i) The designated coop manager for the mothership coop must submit an annual report to the Pacific Fishery Management Council for their November meeting each year. The annual coop report will contain information about the current year's fishery, including:

- (A) The mothership sector's annual allocation of Pacific whiting and the permitted mothership coop allocation;*
- (B) The mothership coop's actual retained and discarded catch of Pacific whiting, salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, groundfish, and other species on a vessel-by-vessel basis;*
- (C) A description of the method used by the mothership coop to monitor performance of coop vessels that participated in the fishery;*
- (D) A description of any actions taken by the mothership coop in response to any vessels that exceed their allowed catch and bycatch; and*
- (E) Plans for the next year's mothership coop fishery, including the companies participating in the cooperative, the harvest agreement, and catch monitoring and reporting requirements.*

(A) Annual allocation of Pacific whiting to the WMC coop

The Mothership sector of the Pacific Whiting fishery was initially allocated 48,970 tons of whiting, followed by a re-apportionment in September of 7,200 tons. 100% of the Mothership sector whiting was allocated to the Whiting Mothership Cooperative.

(B) The Mothership coop's actual retained and discarded catch of Pacific whiting, salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, groundfish, and other species on a vessel-by-vessel basis

All thirty seven of the MS/CV endorsed trawl limited entry permit holders joined the Whiting Mothership Cooperative (WMC).

As of December 31st, 2013, eighteen MS/CVs fished in the MS sector of the whiting fishery.

Data on the catch, as of December 31st 2013, of Whiting, Salmon, Halibut, Rockfish, Groundfish and Other Species, is shown in the tables attached tables #1 & 2(a-f) (Attachment 1). The table #1 shows the aggregate fleet catch, with a breakdown of each species category. The following tables #2(a-f) show the vessel by vessel catch for each species category. In interpreting the tables a cell with "0.000 mt" indicates at least a trace amount of this species was caught; a blank cell indicates no amount of that species was caught.

(C) A description of the method used by the mothership coop to monitor performance of coop vessels that participated in the fishery

The WMC retained Sea State, Inc. Inc. as the Monitoring Agent for the coop. All WMC members provide NMFS and the VMS providers with the needed

confidentiality waivers to allow Sea State, Inc. to access both Observer data and VMS data in real time.

The WMC provided Sea State, Inc. with a harvest schedule of each MS/CVs share of whiting and pro-rata portion of the allocated bycatch species. Sea State, Inc. queries the NORPAC observer database to obtain the Mothership observer reports on a daily basis. Sea State, Inc. uses this data to produce daily reports which are distributed by email to all WMC members, the Coop manager, and to the Mothership processors.

The Sea State, Inc. report shows several tables of information, including:

- the daily catch and bycatch amounts for the fleet as a whole for most recent 10 days
- the overall YTD rates and percent of whiting quota and bycatch harvested for the fleet in aggregate
- the YTD bycatch rates for each Mothership's fleet
- the YTD bycatch rates and amounts for each vessel
- the percent and amounts of whiting quota and bycatch allocations harvested by each seasonal pool
- the balance of whiting available in each seasonal pool by vessel

As MS/CV observers are debriefed, their data is incorporated into NORPAC and Sea State, Inc. updates its accounting accordingly. On the basis of the Sea State, Inc. data, the Coop manger audits vessel harvest amounts relative to the individual members' share of the quota and transfers between members to see that the coop's allocations are not exceeded.

In addition to the email distribution of the daily report, during the 2013 Sea State implemented a website for the Coop where members can access this information. The website also provides GIS mapping of VMS tracks of any hauls where bycatch rates exceed a base rate. These high bycatch maps are shared with the shorebased and catcher-processor cooperatives, and provide members to identify historic and current hotspots with high resolution mapping.

A copy of a Sea State daily report from the last week of the fishery is included as Attachment 2.

(D) A description of any actions taken by the mothership coop in response to any vessels that exceed their allowed catch and bycatch

No vessels have exceeded their allowed whiting catch amounts under the Coop Agreement. The Coop makes vessel specific whiting allocations, however, the

bycatch allocations are managed as a common pool resource. This is not to say that vessels are not subject to individual accountability for bycatch performance.

In 2013 one pool exceeded its pro-rata share of the bycatch allocated to its seasonal pool. This involved Darkblotched rockfish and occurred in the final week of the fishery.

The Coop agreement includes a variety of measures that serve to mitigate against the possibility of exceeding allowed catch and bycatch limits. These include:

- Precautionary closures of past bycatch hotspots.
- Night fishing restrictions
- Fleet relocation triggers and fleet to fleet reporting
- In season “hot spot” closure authority
- Seasonal apportionments (“pools”) of whiting and bycatch allowances
- Sanctions against vessels that have exceeded a bycatch rate within a seasonal pool.

Precautionary Closures of Past Bycatch Hotspots

Prior to the beginning of the 2011 whiting fishery, the WMC created a “Bycatch Committee” which met several times to develop proposed closures that would apply seasonally. The committee reviewed GIS analysis of 10 years of at-sea observer data overlaid on fine scale bathymetry. The analysis included bycatch rates and amounts as well as amounts of whiting. VMS tracklines of high bycatch tows were also incorporated in the review. Additionally, the committee reviewed logbook information from individual captains’ historic directed rockfish experience, which provided insight into habitat associations for rockfish species.

The committee ended up recommending closure of 9 areas, totaling nearly 2000 km² which were adopted by the WMC board. The board also identified several other “cautionary” areas.

The bycatch committee met again prior to the 2013 fishing season and recommended retaining the bycatch avoidance measures from the previous seasons. The recommendations were adopted by the board. The bycatch committee met during the season to review whether to modify or maintain the closures. Two additional closed areas and one cautionary area were adopted by the board during the 2013 season in response to a Darkblotched rockfish “hotspot.”

Night Fishing

Based on the recommendations of the bycatch committee the board adopted a restriction on night fishing between 10:00 PM and 5:30 AM prior to September 1st. The board modified the night fishing restriction for the fall, restricting night fishing inside 100 fathoms between 7:00 PM and 7:00 AM.

Fleet Relocation and Real Time Fleet to Fleet Reporting

The Coop established Base Rates which were based on the pro-rata amounts of bycatch allocations relative to whiting allocations to the MS sector. Each Mothership processor maintains a spreadsheet reporting its fleet performance, measured against the Base Rates. The spreadsheet reports are shared each day between all the processing ships.

Each fleet's performance relative to the Base Rates constitutes a trigger requiring the fleet to relocate if they encounter a bycatch "hotspot". Relocation is required in the event of any of the following situations:

- If a fleet's three day rolling average rate of exceeds the Base Rate for any bycatch species, and that Fleet's cumulative year to date bycatch rate exceeds half of the Base Rate for that species,
- If a fleet's three day rolling average rate of exceeds 125% of the Base Rate for a bycatch species
- If a fleet's bycatch rate during any single day exceeds twice the Base Rate for a bycatch species,

This real time mechanism for response to bycatch encounters coupled with a requirement for test tows upon entering a new area, has served to avoid using up bycatch allocations.

In-season Hot Spot Closures

The WMC board delegated authority to Sea State, Inc. to impose In-season Hot Spot closures if they perceive a problem. This authority was used once during the 2013 season.

Seasonal Pools

The Coop agreement provides for dividing the whiting allocation into as many as 4 pools with various start dates. During the 2013 season the whiting was

divided into 4 pools. Each pool received a share of the bycatch allocations pro-rata to whiting. The Coop Agreement provides that if a pool reaches its share of the bycatch prior to harvesting its whiting allocation, the members of the pool must cease fishing.

Sanctions Against Member Vessels

In the event that a pool closes because of bycatch, members of that pool whose cumulative bycatch rate exceeded their pro-rata share by 25%, that vessel is restricted from harvesting additional whiting in a subsequent seasonal pool.

During the 2013 season one pool was closed due to bycatch. There have not been any violations of the WMC Bycatch Agreement.

(E) Plans for the next year's mothership coop fishery, including the companies participating in the cooperative, the harvest agreement, and catch monitoring and reporting requirements

The WMC provides that membership in the Coop continues in the following year unless a member provides notice of intent to withdraw before November 1st. No members filed notice of intent to withdraw. No changes in membership between 2013 and 2014 are anticipated at this time, aside from the change of ownership of one permit. Therefore the member permits will continue as in 2014, as shown in Exhibit A of the WMC Membership Agreement (Attachment 3) filed with the MS cooperative permit application NMFS for the 2014 season.

Some refinements to the harvest agreement and catch monitoring requirements were adopted in the Third Restated Amended Membership Agreement and the Bycatch Agreement for the 2014 season. Most of the changes were minor editing changes. There were two substantive changes to the Membership Agreement. One was a modification of the deadline for rescinding a processor obligation. The second was a provision to allow vessels that had been restricted from harvesting additional whiting as a consequence of exceeding a bycatch performance standard to re-enter the fishery later in the season if the ratio of the amounts of non-whiting species to whiting available to the coop reached a certain threshold. One new provision was added to the Bycatch Agreement to improve in sharing of information when a bycatch encounter required a fleet to relocate.

Attachment 1

Table 1 (part 1)

Species Name	Code	WMC FLEET TOTALS		
ROUND FISH	Code	Retained mt	Discard mt	Total
Whiting	206	53,406.7	173.3	53,580.0
Sablefish	203	1.505	1.498	3.003
Pollock	270	0.000	0.002	0.002
Lingcod	603	0.469	0.887	1.356
FLAT FISH	Code	Retained mt	Discard mt	Total
Rex Sole	105	0.534	0.558	1.091
Dover Sole	107	0.006	0.068	0.075
Slender Sole	111	0.001	0.002	0.003
Arrowtooth Flounder	141	1.815	1.884	3.699
English Sole		0.001	0.004	0.005
Flatfish Unidentified	100?	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pacific Sanddab	120?	0.000	0.005	0.005
Flathead Sole	122?	0.000	0.004	0.004
ROCK FISH	Code	Retained mt	Discard mt	Total
Pacific Ocean Perch	301	0.465	0.668	1.133
Widow Rockfish	320	5.463	10.067	15.530
Dark Blotched Rockfish	311	1.298	2.929	4.227
Canary Rockfish	314	0.170	0.306	0.476
Greenstriped Rockfish	135	0.001	0.001	0.002
Harlequin Rockfish	176	0.000	0.001	0.001
Stripetail Rockfish	183	0.002	0.001	0.002
Bocaccio	302	0.053	0.116	0.169
Sharpchin Rockfish	304	0.000	0.025	0.025
Rougheye Rockfish	307	5.035	1.568	6.603
Silvergray Rockfish	310	0.009	0.022	0.031
Splitnose Rockfish	315	1.261	2.706	3.967
Shortbelly Rockfish	318	0.042	0.681	0.723
Blackgill Rockfish	319	0.000	0.004	0.004
Yellowtail Rockfish	321	1.842	189.042	190.884
Redstripe Rockfish	324	0.007	0.011	0.018
Chilipepper Rockfish	325	0.000	0.003	0.003
Shortraker Rockfish	326	0.010	0.000	0.010
Aurora Rockfish	334	0.000	0.001	0.001
Bank Rockfish	337	0.004	0.000	0.004
Shortspine Thornyhead	350	3.734	2.287	6.021
REMAINING GROUND FISH SPECIES	Code	Retained mt	Discard mt	Total
Squid Unidentified	50	24.366	33.277	57.643
Octopus Unidentified	60	0.016	0.014	0.030
Pacific Sleeper Shark	62	0.003	0.033	0.036
Soupfin Shark	64	0.000	0.231	0.231
Spiny Dogfish Shark	66	1.818	31.305	33.123
Salmon Shark	67	0.000	4.338	4.338
Brown Cat Shark	68	0.641	6.823	7.464
Blue Shark	69	0.000	0.073	0.073
Lamprey Unidentified	75	0.007	0.016	0.023
Pacific Electric Ray	93	0.000	0.005	0.005
Big Skate	94	0.000	0.100	0.100
Longnose Skate	95	0.035	0.167	0.202

Table 1 (part 2)

Species Name	Code	WMC FLEET TOTALS		
PROHIBITED SPECIES Salmon	Code	Retained #s	Discard #s	Total
Chinook Salmon	222	0	1983	1983
Coho Salmon	223	0	6	6
Pink Salmon	440	0	3	3
PROHIBITED SPECIES Other	Code	Retained mt	Discard mt	Total
Pacific Halibut	101	0.000	0.396	0.396
Dungeness Crab	910	0.000	0.038	0.038
NON_GROUNDFISH SPECIES	Code	Retained mt	Discard mt	Total
Jellyfish	35	0.054	1.284	1.338
Ascidian - Sea Squirt	43	0.000	0.004	0.004
Pacific Mackerel	199	0.001	0.005	0.006
Jack Mackerel	207	10.463	75.286	85.749
Pacific Saur	220	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pacific Herring	235	0.000	0.002	0.002
Ragfish	280	0.002	0.600	0.601
Eelpout Unidentified	511	0.000	0.006	0.006
Humboldt Squid	511	0.034	0.008	0.042
Surf Smelt	515	0.012	0.000	0.012
Ribbonfish Unidentified	563	0.018	0.000	0.018
Pacific Lamprey	600	0.001	0.025	0.026
American Shad	606	0.751	0.385	1.136
King-of-the-Salmon	608	0.012	0.440	0.451
Pacific Sardine	614	0.000	0.180	0.180
Thresher Shark	689	0.000	0.362	0.362
Lanternfish Unidentified	700	0.003	0.011	0.014
Sandpaper Skate	700	0.000	0.001	0.001
Duckbill Barracudina	769	0.004	0.018	0.021
Pacific Pomfret	775	0.000	0.005	0.005
Medusafish	776	0.000	0.040	0.040
Tubeshoulder Unidentified	807	0.000	0.002	0.002
Ocean Sunfish	810	0.025	0.089	0.114
Fish Waste	899	0.003	0.010	0.013
Miscellaneous Unidentified	900	0.000	0.005	0.005
Fish Unidentified	901	0.000	0.002	0.002
Invertebrate Unidentified	902	0.000	0.001	0.001
Snailfish Unidentified		0.000	0.001	0.001
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified		0.344	0.082	0.426
Deepsea Smelt Unidentified		0.000	0.001	0.001
Eulachon		0.004	0.009	0.012
Northern Anchovy		0.000	0.001	0.001
Smelt Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentine Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000
Cutlassfish Unidentified		0.000	0.005	0.005
Dragonfish Unidentified		0.000	0.002	0.003
Grenadier Unidentified		0.000	0.220	0.220
Isopod		0.000	0.000	0.000
Loosejaws Unidentified		0.000	0.001	0.001
Manefish		0.000	0.001	0.001
Rainbow Smelt		0.000	0.006	0.006
Rough Pomfret		0.000	0.003	0.003
Sea Devil Unidentified		0.001	0.000	0.001
Shrimp Unidentified		0.000	0.002	0.002
Skate Egg Case Unidentified		0.000	0.001	0.001
Viperfish Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000
Dreamer Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000

Table 2a (part 1)

Species Name	Arctic Fury		Bay Islander		Lisa Melinda	
ROUND FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Whiting	1,682.718	2.469	991.551	1.960	4,214.518	1.852
Sablefish	0.000	0.002		0.000	0.084	0.000
Pollock		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lingcod	0.000	0.060	0.013	0.000	0.116	0.003
FLAT FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Rex Sole		0.000		0.000	0.076	0.004
Dover Sole		0.000		0.000	0.003	0.000
Slender Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
Arrowtooth Flounder	0.000	0.020	0.114	0.034	0.180	0.082
English Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
Flatfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sanddab		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.002
Flathead Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
ROCK FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.000	0.002	0.255	0.000	0.042	0.012
Widow Rockfish	0.000	0.399	0.088	0.196	2.447	0.643
Dark Blotched Rockfish	0.000	0.809	0.058	0.058	0.140	0.025
Canary Rockfish		0.000	0.072	0.000	0.012	0.067
Greenstriped Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Harlequin Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Stripetail Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bocaccio		0.000	0.027	0.000	0.012	0.000
Sharpchin Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Rougheye Rockfish	0.000	0.004	0.402	0.000	1.098	0.112
Silvergray Rockfish		0.000	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.006
Splitnose Rockfish	0.000	0.082		0.000	0.700	0.133
Shortbelly Rockfish	0.000	0.002		0.000	0.008	0.003
Blackgill Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Yellowtail Rockfish	0.000	0.026	0.459	59.842	0.046	1.500
Redstripe Rockfish		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.002
Chilipepper Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortraker Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Aurora Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Bank Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortspine Thornyhead	0.000	0.001		0.000	0.942	0.008
REMAINING GROUND FISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Squid Unidentified	0.000	0.145	0.149	0.126	3.121	0.208
Octopus Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sleeper Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Southern Shark	0.000	0.064		0.000	0.000	0.099
Spiny Dogfish Shark	0.000	0.052	0.000	0.214	0.869	0.086
Salmon Shark	0.000	1.103		0.000	0.000	1.278
Brown Cat Shark		0.000		0.000	0.197	0.027
Blue Shark	0.000	0.030		0.000	0.000	0.024
Lamprey Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000
Pacific Electric Ray		0.000		0.000		0.000
Big Skate		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.036
Longnose Skate		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.005

Table 2a (part 2)

Species Name	Arctic Fury		Bay Islander		Lisa Melinda	
PROHIBITED SPECIES Salmon	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s
Chinook Salmon	0	16	0	4	0	58
Coho Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pink Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITED SPECIES Other	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Halibut	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.051
Dungeness Crab		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.038
NON_GROUNDFISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Jellyfish	0.000	0.029	0.000	0.001	0.028	0.195
Ascidian - Sea Squirt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Mackerel		0.000		0.000	0.001	0.001
Jack Mackerel	0.000	0.004		0.000	0.514	0.065
Pacific Saury		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Herring	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ragfish		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Eelpout Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Humboldt Squid		0.000	0.034	0.000		0.000
Surf Smelt		0.000		0.000	0.009	0.000
Ribbonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Lamprey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.013
American Shad		0.000		0.000	0.013	0.040
King-of-the-Salmon		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sardine		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Thresher Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lanternfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.002
Sandpaper Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Duckbill Barracudina		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Medusafish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Tubeshoulder Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Ocean Sunfish		0.000		0.000	0.014	0.000
Fish Waste		0.000		0.000	0.001	0.000
Miscellaneous Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
Fish Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Invertebrate Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
Snailfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Deepsea Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Eulachon		0.000		0.000	0.002	0.004
Northern Anchovy		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Argentine Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Cutlassfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Dragonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Grenadier Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Isopod		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Loosejaws Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Manefish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Rainbow Smelt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Rough Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Sea Devil Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shrimp Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
Skate Egg Case Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Viperfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Dreamer Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000

Table 2b (part 1)

Species Name	Marathon		Mark I		Miss Berdie	
ROUND FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Whiting	2,164.796	13.013	2,563.786	15.217	4,191.968	11.590
Sablefish	0.100	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.012
Pollock		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lingcod	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.103	0.000	0.178
FLAT FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Rex Sole	0.035	0.066		0.000	0.000	0.018
Dover Sole	0.000	0.029		0.000	0.000	0.006
Slender Sole	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Arrowtooth Flounder	0.171	0.051	0.000	0.042	0.000	0.258
English Sole	0.000	0.001		0.000		0.000
Flatfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sanddab		0.000		0.000		0.000
Flathead Sole	0.000	0.004		0.000		0.000
ROCK FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.115	0.128	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.155
Widow Rockfish	1.783	0.065	0.000	1.004	0.000	1.160
Dark Blotched Rockfish	0.182	0.235	0.000	0.630	0.000	0.477
Canary Rockfish	0.053	0.003	0.000	0.035	0.000	0.049
Greenstriped Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Harlequin Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Stripetail Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bocaccio	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.049
Sharpchin Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.005
Rougheye Rockfish	0.500	0.210	0.000	0.044	0.207	0.203
Silvergray Rockfish		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.014
Splitnose Rockfish	0.080	0.003	0.000	0.537	0.000	0.019
Shortbelly Rockfish	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.003
Blackgill Rockfish	0.000	0.004		0.000		0.000
Yellowtail Rockfish	1.107	23.255	0.000	19.913	0.000	41.282
Redstripe Rockfish	0.001	0.000		0.000		0.000
Chilipepper Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortraker Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Aurora Rockfish	0.000	0.001		0.000		0.000
Bank Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortspine Thornyhead	0.191	0.190		0.000	0.000	0.288
REMAINING GROUND FISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Squid Unidentified	0.560	0.526	0.000	0.302	0.163	0.847
Octopus Unidentified	0.016	0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sleeper Shark	0.000	0.022		0.000		0.000
Soupfin Shark		0.000	0.000	0.022	0.000	0.047
Spiny Dogfish Shark	0.000	0.905	0.000	0.076	0.000	1.544
Salmon Shark		0.000	0.000	0.835	0.000	1.123
Brown Cat Shark	0.000	0.350	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.405
Blue Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lamprey Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
Pacific Electric Ray		0.000		0.000		0.000
Big Skate		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.025
Longnose Skate	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.017		0.000

Table 2b (part 2)

Species Name	Marathon		Mark I		Miss Berdie	
PROHIBITED SPECIES Salmon	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s
Chinook Salmon	0	69	0	15	0	26
Coho Salmon	0	0	0	2	0	0
Pink Salmon	0	1	0	2	0	0
PROHIBITED SPECIES Other	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Halibut	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.101
Dungeness Crab		0.000		0.000		0.000
NON_GROUNDFISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Jellyfish	0.000	0.040	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.033
Ascidian - Sea Squirt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Mackerel		0.000		0.000		0.000
Jack Mackerel	0.384	0.988	0.000	0.006	4.533	13.929
Pacific Saury		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Herring	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
Ragfish	0.000	0.002		0.000	0.000	0.173
Eelpout Unidentified	0.000	0.002		0.000	0.000	0.000
Humboldt Squid	0.000	0.004		0.000		0.000
Surf Smelt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Ribbonfish Unidentified	0.018	0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Lamprey	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
American Shad	0.003	0.030	0.000	0.013	0.000	0.006
King-of-the-Salmon		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.028
Pacific Sardine		0.000		0.000		0.000
Thresher Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lanternfish Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
Sandpaper Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Duckbill Barracudina		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.006
Pacific Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Medusafish	0.000	0.001		0.000	0.000	0.007
Tubeshoulder Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Ocean Sunfish	0.000	0.006		0.000		0.000
Fish Waste	0.000	0.001		0.000	0.000	0.002
Miscellaneous Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Fish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Invertebrate Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Snailfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified	0.344	0.000		0.000		0.000
Deepsea Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Eulachon	0.001	0.001		0.000	0.000	0.000
Northern Anchovy		0.000		0.000		0.000
Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Argentine Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Cutlassfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.004
Dragonfish Unidentified	0.000	0.001		0.000	0.000	0.001
Grenadier Unidentified	0.000	0.014		0.000	0.000	0.160
Isopod		0.000		0.000		0.000
Loosejaws Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Manefish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Rainbow Smelt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Rough Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Sea Devil Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shrimp Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Skate Egg Case Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Viperfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Dreamer Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000

Table 2c (part 1)

Species Name	Miss Sarah		Muir Milach		Pacific Challenger	
ROUND FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Whiting	1,888.921	22.863	4,826.314	13.943	2,286.038	0.000
Sablefish	0.016	0.000	0.019	0.004	0.042	0.000
Pollock		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lingcod	0.158	0.021	0.080	0.025		0.000
FLAT FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Rex Sole	0.000	0.007	0.007	0.003	0.002	0.011
Dover Sole		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Slender Sole	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Arrowtooth Flounder	0.065	0.059	0.025	0.094	0.007	0.050
English Sole	0.000	0.002		0.000		0.000
Flatfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sanddab	0.000	0.003		0.000		0.000
Flathead Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
ROCK FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.017	0.010		0.000		0.000
Widow Rockfish	0.042	0.207	0.440	2.671	0.099	0.012
Dark Blotched Rockfish	0.139	0.214	0.000	0.024	0.000	0.003
Canary Rockfish	0.000	0.008	0.026	0.004		0.000
Greenstriped Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Harlequin Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Stripetail Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bocaccio		0.000		0.000		0.000
Sharpchin Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.002		0.000
Rougheye Rockfish	0.000	0.136	0.403	0.065	0.188	0.670
Silvergray Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Splitnose Rockfish	0.009	0.614	0.013	0.010	0.054	0.000
Shortbelly Rockfish	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.637		0.000
Blackgill Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Yellowtail Rockfish	0.000	0.093	0.205	0.053		0.000
Redstripe Rockfish	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.002		0.000
Chilipepper Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortraker Rockfish		0.000		0.000	0.010	0.000
Aurora Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bank Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortspine Thornyhead	0.000	0.013	0.021	0.029	0.128	0.067
REMAINING GROUND FISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Squid Unidentified	0.314	0.378	5.101	0.841	1.104	1.241
Octopus Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.004		0.000
Pacific Sleeper Shark	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.001		0.000
Southern Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Spiny Dogfish Shark	0.000	0.549	0.127	2.749	0.000	1.094
Salmon Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Brown Cat Shark	0.000	1.346	0.030	1.277	0.000	0.202
Blue Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lamprey Unidentified	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000
Pacific Electric Ray		0.000		0.000		0.000
Big Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Longnose Skate	0.000	0.048		0.000		0.000

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Table 2c (part 2)

Species Name	Miss Sarah		Muir Milach		Pacific Challenger	
PROHIBITED SPECIES Salmon	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s
Chinook Salmon	0	136	0	97	0	49
Coho Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pink Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITED SPECIES Other	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Halibut	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.061	0.000	0.016
Dungeness Crab		0.000		0.000		0.000
NON_GROUNDFISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Jellyfish	0.000	0.072	0.000	0.259	0.000	0.060
Ascidian - Sea Squirt	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003		0.000
Pacific Mackerel	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000		0.000
Jack Mackerel	0.005	0.003	0.501	1.175	0.135	0.000
Pacific Saury		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Herring	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ragfish		0.000	0.000	0.148	0.000	0.146
Eelpout Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.002		0.000
Humboldt Squid		0.000		0.000		0.000
Surf Smelt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Ribbonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Lamprey	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.008		0.000
American Shad	0.333	0.089	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.004
King-of-the-Salmon	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.075	0.000	0.004
Pacific Sardine		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Thresher Shark	0.000	0.121		0.000		0.000
Lanternfish Unidentified	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000
Sandpaper Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Duckbill Barracudina		0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000
Pacific Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Medusafish		0.000	0.000	0.009		0.000
Tubeshoulder Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000
Ocean Sunfish	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.027		0.000
Fish Waste	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000
Miscellaneous Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002
Fish Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Invertebrate Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Snailfish Unidentified	0.000	0.001		0.000		0.000
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Deepsea Smelt Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Eulachon	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000
Northern Anchovy		0.000		0.000		0.000
Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Argentine Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Cutlassfish Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Dragonfish Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000
Grenadier Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.030		0.000
Isopod	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Loosejaws Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Manefish		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Rainbow Smelt		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Rough Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Sea Devil Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shrimp Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Skate Egg Case Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Viperfish Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dreamer Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000

Table 2d (part 1)

Species Name	Pacific Prince		Pegasus		Perseverance	
ROUND FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Whiting	4,564.033	0.000	6,108.154	9.697	1,543.457	0.000
Sablefish	0.373	0.000	0.552	0.773	0.039	0.023
Pollock		0.000	0.000	0.002		0.000
Lingcod	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.163	0.046	0.000
FLAT FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Rex Sole	0.407	0.000	0.004	0.189	0.003	0.071
Dover Sole	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.001	0.011
Slender Sole		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Arrowtooth Flounder	0.700	0.000	0.000	0.550	0.120	0.116
English Sole		0.000		0.000	0.001	0.000
Flatfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sanddab		0.000		0.000		0.000
Flathead Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
ROCK FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.027	0.000	0.001	0.121	0.000	0.043
Widow Rockfish	0.342	0.000	0.061	0.636	0.056	0.263
Dark Blotched Rockfish	0.577	0.000	0.005	0.022	0.186	0.227
Canary Rockfish		0.000	0.003	0.076	0.000	0.011
Greenstriped Rockfish	0.001	0.000		0.000		0.000
Harlequin Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Stripetail Rockfish	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Bocaccio		0.000	0.000	0.016		0.000
Sharpchin Rockfish		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.012
Rougeye Rockfish	1.589	0.000	0.000	0.041	0.083	0.026
Silvergray Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Splitnose Rockfish	0.380	0.000	0.000	0.259	0.000	0.191
Shortbelly Rockfish	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.001
Blackgill Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Yellowtail Rockfish		0.000	0.007	29.218	0.000	0.102
Redstripe Rockfish		0.000	0.002	0.000		0.000
Chilipepper Rockfish		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.003
Shortraker Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Aurora Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bank Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortspine Thornyhead	2.334	0.000	0.057	1.003	0.000	0.208
REMAINING GROUND FISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Squid Unidentified	12.017	0.058	0.196	9.912	0.071	0.495
Octopus Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.005	0.000	0.001
Pacific Sleeper Shark	0.003	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.006
Southern Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Spiny Dogfish Shark	0.823	0.000	0.000	6.782	0.000	2.258
Salmon Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Brown Cat Shark	0.414	0.000	0.000	0.239	0.000	0.172
Blue Shark		0.000	0.000	0.019		0.000
Lamprey Unidentified	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.003
Pacific Electric Ray		0.000	0.000	0.005		0.000
Big Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Longnose Skate	0.012	0.000		0.000		0.000

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Table 2d (part 2)

Species Name	Pacific Prince		Pegasus		Perseverance	
PROHIBITED SPECIES Salmon	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Chinook Salmon	0	18	0	82	0	335
Coho Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pink Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITED SPECIES Other	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Halibut	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.051	0.000	0.000
Dungeness Crab		0.000		0.000		0.000
NON_GROUNDFISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Jellyfish	0.026	0.269	0.000	0.056	0.000	0.004
Ascidian - Sea Squirt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Mackerel		0.000		0.000		0.000
Jack Mackerel	3.181	0.000	0.000	22.612		0.000
Pacific Saury		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Herring	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ragfish	0.001	0.000		0.000		0.000
Eelpout Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Humboldt Squid		0.000		0.000		0.000
Surf Smelt	0.002	0.000		0.000		0.000
Ribbonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Lamprey	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
American Shad	0.039	0.000	0.000	0.019	0.060	0.031
King-of-the-Salmon	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.053	0.000	0.016
Pacific Sardine		0.000	0.000	0.177		0.000
Thresher Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lanternfish Unidentified	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sandpaper Skate		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Duckbill Barracudina	0.004	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.001
Pacific Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Medusafish		0.000	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.004
Tubeshoulder Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Ocean Sunfish	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.012		0.000
Fish Waste	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.001
Miscellaneous Unidentified	0.000	0.001		0.000	0.000	0.000
Fish Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002		0.000
Invertebrate Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Snailfish Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Deepsea Smelt Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Eulachon		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Northern Anchovy		0.000		0.000		0.000
Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Argentine Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Cutlassfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Dragonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Grenadier Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Isopod		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Loosejaws Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Manefish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Rainbow Smelt		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Rough Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Sea Devil Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shrimp Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Skate Egg Case Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Viperfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Dreamer Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000

Table 2e (part 1)

Species Name	Raven		Sea Storm		Seadawn	
ROUND FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Whiting	4,433.620	31.579	3,208.054	0.000	238.067	0.000
Sablefish	0.056	0.262	0.034	0.000		0.000
Pollock		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lingcod	0.000	0.029	0.016	0.000		0.000
FLAT FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Rex Sole	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.015		0.000
Dover Sole		0.000	0.000	0.006		0.000
Slender Sole		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Arrowtooth Flounder	0.000	0.287	0.000	0.052	0.412	0.000
English Sole		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Flatfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sanddab		0.000		0.000		0.000
Flathead Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
ROCK FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.003	0.157	0.006	0.020		0.000
Widow Rockfish	0.040	0.636	0.000	0.515	0.000	0.059
Dark Blotched Rockfish	0.009	0.069	0.000	0.080		0.000
Canary Rockfish	0.000	0.050	0.003	0.000		0.000
Greenstriped Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Harlequin Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Stripetail Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bocaccio	0.000	0.035		0.000		0.000
Sharpchin Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Rougeye Rockfish	0.218	0.000	0.045	0.013		0.000
Silvergray Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Splitnose Rockfish	0.017	0.011	0.000	0.273		0.000
Shortbelly Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.003		0.000
Blackgill Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Yellowtail Rockfish	0.003	12.628		0.000	0.000	1.030
Redstripe Rockfish	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Chilipepper Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortraker Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Aurora Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bank Rockfish	0.004	0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortspine Thornyhead	0.017	0.035	0.000	0.023		0.000
REMAINING GROUND FISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Squid Unidentified	0.457	6.255	0.856	1.100	0.000	0.006
Octopus Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.005		0.000
Pacific Sleeper Shark		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Southern Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Spiny Dogfish Shark	0.000	0.599	0.000	4.435	0.000	0.021
Salmon Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Brown Cat Shark	0.000	0.012	0.000	1.911		0.000
Blue Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lamprey Unidentified	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.003		0.000
Pacific Electric Ray		0.000		0.000		0.000
Big Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Longnose Skate	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.015		0.000

Table 2e (part 2)

Species Name	Raven		Sea Storm		Seadawn	
PROHIBITED SPECIES Salmon	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s
Chinook Salmon	0	83	0	341	0	2
Coho Salmon	0	4	0	0	0	0
Pink Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITED SPECIES Other	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Halibut	0.000	0.057	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Dungeness Crab		0.000		0.000		0.000
NON_GROUNDFISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Jellyfish	0.000	0.082	0.000	0.013		0.000
Ascidian - Sea Squirt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Mackerel	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001		0.000
Jack Mackerel	0.245	20.649	0.014	0.005		0.000
Pacific Saury	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Herring	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ragfish		0.000	0.000	0.060		0.000
Eelpout Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.002		0.000
Humboldt Squid		0.000	0.000	0.005		0.000
Surf Smelt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Ribbonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Lamprey		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
American Shad	0.000	0.031	0.158	0.015		0.000
King-of-the-Salmon		0.000	0.000	0.111		0.000
Pacific Sardine	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Thresher Shark		0.000	0.000	0.121		0.000
Lanternfish Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003		0.000
Sandpaper Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Duckbill Barracudina		0.000	0.000	0.004		0.000
Pacific Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Medusafish		0.000	0.000	0.016		0.000
Tubeshoulder Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Ocean Sunfish	0.011	0.011	0.000	0.012		0.000
Fish Waste		0.000	0.000	0.002		0.000
Miscellaneous Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Fish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Invertebrate Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Snailfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Deepsea Smelt Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Eulachon	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Northern Anchovy		0.000		0.000		0.000
Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Argentine Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Cutlassfish Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Dragonfish Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Grenadier Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.013		0.000
Isopod		0.000		0.000		0.000
Loosejaws Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Manefish		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Rainbow Smelt		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Rough Pomfret		0.000		0.000		0.000
Sea Devil Unidentified	0.001	0.000		0.000		0.000
Shrimp Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Skate Egg Case Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Viperfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Dreamer Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000

Table 2f (part 1)

Species Name	Seeker		Traveler		Western Dawn	
ROUND FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Whiting	1,914.573	0.000	4,258.850	34.017	2,327.296	15.104
Sablefish	0.040	0.020	0.144	0.400	0.006	0.000
Pollock		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lingcod	0.012	0.022	0.013	0.085	0.000	0.199
FLAT FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Rex Sole	0.001	0.140	0.000	0.025	0.000	0.000
Dover Sole	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.001		0.000
Slender Sole	0.001	0.001		0.000		0.000
Arrowtooth Flounder	0.022	0.111	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.029
English Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
Flatfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.000
Pacific Sanddab		0.000		0.000		0.000
Flathead Sole		0.000		0.000		0.000
ROCK FISH	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.000	0.009		0.000		0.000
Widow Rockfish	0.000	0.616	0.041	0.522	0.024	0.464
Dark Blotched Rockfish	0.000	0.039	0.000	0.006	0.002	0.012
Canary Rockfish	0.000	0.002		0.000		0.000
Greenstriped Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Harlequin Rockfish		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Stripetail Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bocaccio		0.000		0.000		0.000
Sharpchin Rockfish	0.000	0.005		0.000		0.000
Rougeye Rockfish	0.303	0.035	0.000	0.009		0.000
Silvergray Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Splitnose Rockfish	0.000	0.511	0.008	0.062	0.000	0.000
Shortbelly Rockfish	0.000	0.027	0.000	0.001		0.000
Blackgill Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Yellowtail Rockfish		0.000	0.004	0.100	0.012	0.000
Redstripe Rockfish	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001
Chilipepper Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortraker Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Aurora Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Bank Rockfish		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shortspine Thornyhead	0.000	0.216	0.000	0.154	0.044	0.052
REMAINING GROUND FISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Squid Unidentified	0.186	0.809	0.021	8.439	0.051	1.591
Octopus Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Sleeper Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Southern Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Spiny Dogfish Shark	0.000	3.229	0.000	2.792	0.000	3.919
Salmon Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Brown Cat Shark	0.000	0.763	0.000	0.094	0.000	0.021
Blue Shark		0.000		0.000		0.000
Lamprey Unidentified	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.002
Pacific Electric Ray		0.000		0.000		0.000
Big Skate		0.000	0.000	0.040		0.000
Longnose Skate	0.000	0.045		0.000		0.000

Table 2f (part 2)

Species Name	Seeker		Traveler		Western Dawn	
PROHIBITED SPECIES Salmon	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s	Retained #s	Discard #s
Chinook Salmon	0	536	0	45	0	70
Coho Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pink Salmon	0	0	0	0	0	0
PROHIBITED SPECIES Other	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Pacific Halibut	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.000	0.000
Dungeness Crab		0.000		0.000		0.000
NON_GROUNDFISH SPECIES	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt	Retained mt	Discard mt
Jellyfish	0.000	0.040	0.000	0.077	0.000	0.030
Ascidian - Sea Squirt	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Mackerel		0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001
Jack Mackerel	0.899	3.997	0.000	3.830	0.052	8.024
Pacific Saury		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Herring	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Ragfish	0.000	0.071		0.000		0.000
Eelpout Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Humboldt Squid		0.000		0.000		0.000
Surf Smelt		0.000		0.000		0.000
Ribbonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Pacific Lamprey		0.000		0.000		0.000
American Shad	0.142	0.066	0.000	0.037	0.000	0.004
King-of-the-Salmon	0.000	0.015	0.000	0.030	0.000	0.103
Pacific Sardine		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Thresher Shark	0.000	0.121		0.000		0.000
Lanternfish Unidentified	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Sandpaper Skate		0.000		0.000		0.000
Duckbill Barracudina		0.000	0.000	0.001		0.000
Pacific Pomfret		0.000	0.000	0.005		0.000
Medusafish		0.000		0.000	0.000	0.002
Tubeshoulder Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Ocean Sunfish		0.000	0.000	0.003		0.000
Fish Waste	0.000	0.001		0.000		0.000
Miscellaneous Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Fish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Invertebrate Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Snailfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Thornyhead Rockfish Unidentified	0.000	0.082		0.000		0.000
Deepsea Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Eulachon		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Northern Anchovy		0.000		0.000		0.000
Smelt Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Argentine Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Cutlassfish Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.000		0.000
Dragonfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Grenadier Unidentified		0.000	0.000	0.003		0.000
Isopod		0.000		0.000		0.000
Loosejaws Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Manefish	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Rainbow Smelt	0.000	0.004		0.000		0.000
Rough Pomfret		0.000	0.000	0.003		0.000
Sea Devil Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Shrimp Unidentified	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Skate Egg Case Unidentified	0.000	0.000		0.000		0.000
Viperfish Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000
Dreamer Unidentified		0.000		0.000		0.000

Attachment 2

Sea State Daily Report _Distributed by E-mail and on the Sea State WMC Website

Harvest Last 14 Days (MT)

Date	Pacific Hake	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
11/12/2013	369	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	41
11/11/2013	305	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	17
11/10/2013	115	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10
11/9/2013	414	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.05	24
11/8/2013	479	0.00	0.07	0.05	0.00	433
11/7/2013	405	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	72
11/6/2013	394	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	107
11/5/2013	478	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	103
11/4/2013	265	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	28
11/3/2013	412	0.00	0.08	0.01	0.00	11
11/2/2013	221	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	5
11/1/2013	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10/31/2013	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
10/30/2013	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0

Allocation and Harvest Totals (MT)

	Pacific Hake	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
2013 Allocation for Motherships	56,170	5.20	120.00	6.10	7.20	1,997
Total Catch YTD	50,757	0.48	15.20	4.20	1.09	1,575
Remaining	5,413	4.72	104.80	1.90	6.11	422
Percentage Taken	90.4 %	9.2 %	12.7 %	68.9 %	15.1 %	78.9 %
Rate YTD	0	0.01	0.30	0.08	0.02	0

Allocation and Harvest By Seasonal Pool (MT)

	Pacific Hake	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
2013 Pool 1						
Allocation	25,758	2.38	55.03	4.04	3.30	916
Catch	24,328	0.45	8.23	3.30	1.01	626
Remaining	1,430	1.93	46.80	0.74	2.29	290
Percentage Taken	94.4 %	19.0 %	14.9 %	81.6 %	30.6 %	68.4 %
2013 Pool 2						
Allocation	12,536	1.16	26.78	0.12	1.61	446
Catch	12,653	0.02	4.00	0.12	0.01	193
Remaining	-117	1.15	22.79	0.00	1.60	253
Percentage Taken	100.9 %	1.3 %	14.9 %	103.2 %	0.6 %	43.3 %
2013 Pool 3						
Allocation	13,036	1.21	27.85	1.42	1.67	463
Catch	12,644	0.01	2.69	0.76	0.06	417
Remaining	393	1.20	25.16	0.65	1.61	46
Percentage Taken	97.0 %	0.5 %	9.7 %	54.0 %	3.8 %	90.0 %
2013 Pool 4						
Allocation	4,840	0.45	10.34	0.53	0.62	172
Catch	1,133	0.00	0.28	0.02	0.00	339
Remaining	3,707	0.45	10.06	0.51	0.62	-167
Percentage Taken	23.4 %	0.5 %	2.7 %	3.2 %	0.6 %	197.0 %

Fleet Rates YTD (KG/MT)

Processing Vessel	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
Arctic Storm	0.002	0.203	0.073	0.006	0.099
Excellence	0.01	0.208	0.092	0.02	0.015
Golden Alaska	0.02	0.359	0.085	0.078	0.019
Katie Ann	0.023	1.139	0.062	0.009	0.011
Ocean Rover	0	0.085	0.08	0.005	0.009

Yellow indicates test i part 2 failure (move may be required if 3 day rate fails also)

Fleet Rates Last 3 Days (KG/MT)

Begin Date	End Date	Processing Vessel	Predominant Pool	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
11/10/2013	11/12/2013	Arctic Storm	4	0.003	0.203	0.014	0.004	0.086

Yellow indicates test i failure, orange indicates test ii failure (either color indicates that a move is required)

Fleet Daily Rates (KG/MT)

Date	Processing Vessel	Predominant Pool	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
11/12/2013	Arctic Storm	4	0.006	0.326	0	0.002	0.111

Yellow indicates test iii failure (move required)

4.3 Relocation of Fishing Effort.

If (i) a Fleet's three (3) day rolling average bycatch rate of Overfished Species or Chinook salmon exceeds the Base Rate for any such species (i part 1), and that Fleet's cumulative annual bycatch rate for such species exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the Base Rate for such species (i part 2),

or

(ii) a Fleet's three (3) day rolling average bycatch rate for any of such species exceeds one-hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the Base Rate for such species,

or

(iii) a Fleet's bycatch rate during any single day exceeds two-hundred percent (200%) of the Base Rate for such species, then that Fleet and the Mothership to which it delivers shall relocate their fishing effort to an area where that Fleet could reasonably expect to achieve a lower Overfished Species and Chinook salmon bycatch rate.

Note: No fleet is required to relocate until 50% of the pro-rata share of Chinook for that seasonal pool has been taken. At that point, the Chinook base rate has two stages:

a) 0.04 Chinook/mt is the base rate for fleets that have taken more than their pro-rata share Chinook relative to whiting harvested,

and,

b) 0.06 Chinook/mt is the base rate for fleets that have taken less than their pro-rata share of Chinook relative to whiting harvested.

Vessel Rates YTD (KG/MT)

Harvesting Vessel	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
Arctic Fury	0	0.237	0.48	0.001	0.009
Bay Islander	0.073	0.286	0.116	0.257	0.004
Lisa Melinda	0.019	0.733	0.039	0.013	0.014
Marathon	0.026	0.849	0.191	0.111	0.032
Mark I	0.014	0.389	0.244	0.004	0.006
Miss Berdie	0.012	0.275	0.114	0.037	0.006
Miss Sarah	0.005	0.149	0.216	0.005	0.072
Muir Milach	0.006	0.643	0.005	0	0.02
Pacific Challenger	0	0.048	0.001	0	0.021
Pacific Prince	0	0.075	0.126	0.006	0.004
Pegasus	0.016	0.14	0.005	0.024	0.015
Perseverance	0.009	0.261	0.347	0.028	0.171
Raven	0.011	0.152	0.018	0.036	0.019
Sea Storm	0.001	0.161	0.031	0.006	0.109
Seadawn	0	0.249	0	0	0.003
Seeker	0.001	0.261	0.01	0.002	0.22
Traveler	0	0.131	0.001	0	0.01
Western Dawn	0	0.208	0.006	0	0.03

Vessel Allocation and Catch YTD (MT)

Pool	Harvesting Vessel	Pacific Hake Allocation	Pacific Hake Remaining	Pacific Hake	Canary Rockfish	Widow Rockfish	Dark Blotched Rockfish	Pacific Ocean Perch	Chinook Salmon
1	Arctic Fury	1,685	0	1685	0	0.399	0.809	0.002	16
1	Bay Islander	1,004	10	994	0.073	0.284	0.115	0.255	4
1	Lisa Melinda	1,660	-34	1694	0.067	0.622	0.084	0.039	18
1	Marathon	1,347	-43	1389	0.053	0.33	0.323	0.231	39
1	Mark I	2,579	0	2579	0.035	1.004	0.63	0.011	15
1	Miss Berdie	2,523	-16	2539	0.049	0.983	0.465	0.152	15
1	Miss Sarah	1,933	298	1635	0.008	0.244	0.353	0.009	118
1	Muir Milach	5,696	857	4839	0.03	3.111	0.023	0	97
1	Pegasus	1,834	-19	1853	0.076	0.235	0.012	0.12	18
1	Perseverance	1,601	416	1185	0.011	0.31	0.411	0.033	203
1	Raven	3,196	-17	3213	0.05	0.588	0.069	0.159	80
1	Seadawn	238	0	238	0	0.059	0	0	1
1	Traveler	367	-18	385	0	0.028	0	0	2
1	Western Dawn	96	-5	100	0	0.03	0	0	0
2	Lisa Melinda	2,235	-45	2280	0.012	2.44	0.078	0.006	14
2	Miss Berdie	183	-24	207	0	0.013	0.002	0	4
2	Pegasus	3,168	35	3133	0.003	0.462	0.015	0.002	59
2	Raven	1,077	-27	1103	0	0.089	0.009	0.001	3
2	Traveler	3,645	-42	3687	0	0.534	0.006	0	43
2	Western Dawn	2,228	-15	2243	0	0.458	0.014	0	70
3	Bay Islander	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Lisa Melinda	321	79	243	0	0.028	0.004	0.009	26
3	Marathon	829	41	788	0.003	1.518	0.094	0.012	30
3	Miss Berdie	1,481	40	1441	0	0.156	0.012	0.002	7
3	Pacific Challenger	2,286	0	2286	0	0.111	0.003	0	49
3	Pacific Prince	4,725	161	4564	0	0.342	0.577	0.026	18
3	Raven	193	44	149	0	0	0	0	0
3	Sea Storm	2,301	-51	2353	0.003	0.329	0.075	0.014	243
3	Seeker	573	-25	599	0	0.208	0	0	44
3	Traveler	284	63	221	0	0	0	0	0
4	Miss Sarah	450	450	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Pacific Prince	539	539	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Perseverance	450	450	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Sea Storm	1,034	918	117	0	0.07	0	0	27
4	Seeker	2,366	1,350	1016	0.002	0.213	0.017	0.003	312

Exhibit A**WHITING MOTHERSHIP COOPERATIVE**

Members as of March 4, 2014

<i>Permit Owner and Contact</i>	<i>Permit Number</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>
American Seafoods Company LLC Mike Hyde Jan Jacobs	GF0351	2025 First Avenue West Suite 900 Seattle, WA 98121
Bay Islander Fisheries Inc. Kurt Cochran Kimberlee Cochran	GF0320	P.O. Box 290 Siletz, OR 97380
Calamari LLC Mike Okoniewski	GF0272	P.O. Box 5583 Charleston, OR 97420
Cooper, Mark E. Mark Cooper	GF0254	P.O. Box 428 Newport, OR 97365
EX-1 Corporation Michael Retherford	GF0810	880 N.E. Sturdevant Road Toledo, OR 97391
Fury Group, Inc. Michael Stone	GF0051 GF0675	4005 20 th Avenue West Suite 207 Seattle, WA 98199
F/V Leslie Lee, Inc. Raymond Hall Danny Hall Skip Woodard	GF0144	P.O. Box 2276 Newport, OR 97365
F/V Neahkahnne LLC Dale Myer Donna Parker	GF0374	2727 Alaskan Way, Pier 69 Seattle, WA 98121
Isabella Fisheries LLC Marion Larkin	GF0013	1900 W Nickerson St. Suite 213 Seattle, WA 98199

<i>Permit Owner and Contact</i>	<i>Permit Number</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>
F/V Seeker, Inc. Jim Seavers	GF0109	P.O. Box 1010 Newport, OR 97365
FY Fisheries, Inc. Blue Dawn Fisheries, Inc. Harvest Moon Fisheries, Inc. Yaquina Sea Dawn, Inc. Jincks, Inc. Fred Yeck	GF0572	P.O. Box 352 Newport, OR 97365
Larkin, Marion Jean	GF0136	19737 Trophy Lane Mount Vernon, WA 98274
Lisa Melinda Fisheries, Inc. David Smith Jerry Bates	GF0010	P.O. Box 1650 Newport, OR 97365
Marathon Fisheries, Inc. Kurt Cochran Kimberlee Cochran	GF0105	P.O. Box 290 Siletz, OR 97380
MAR-GUN Fisheries, Inc. Gunnar Ildhuso, Jr.	GF0438	101 Nickerson Street Suite 340 Seattle, WA 98109
Mark I, Inc. J. Christopher Garbrick	GF0043	4225 23 rd Avenue West Suite 103 Seattle, WA 98199
Miss Berdie, Inc. TS Fisheries, Inc. Stan Schones Tom Stam	GF0517	1483 Old River Road N.E. Siletz, OR 97380
Muir Milach, Inc. Dave Fraser Dave Willmore	GF0795	P.O. Box 954 Mercer Island, WA 98040

<i>Permit Owner and Contact</i>	<i>Permit Number</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>
New Life Fisheries, Inc. Kurt Cochran Kimberlee Cochran	GF0321	P.O. Box 290 Siletz, OR 97380
Nicole Fisheries LLC Don Jester David Lethin	GF0052	112 Harrison Avenue Centralia, WA 98531
North Sea, Inc. Bryan North Mike Storey	GF0132	7327 SW Barnes Rd. #102, Portland Oregon, 97225
Ocean Ballad, Inc. Don Jester David Lethin	GF708	112 Harrison Avenue Centralia, WA 98531
Pacific Dawn LLC Burt Parker Chris Peterson	GF0273	2324 N.W. 90 th Street Seattle, WA 98117
Trident Seafoods Corporation c/o Pacific Draggars, Inc. Fred Yeck	GF0090	P.O. Box 352 Newport, OR 97365
Patience Fisheries, Inc. Mark E. Cooper	GF0256	P.O. Box 428 Newport, OR 97365
Phoenix Processor Limited Partnership Joe Bersch	GF0362	333 First Ave. West, Seattle, WA 98119
Retherford, Michael or Kelley	GF0515	880 N.E. Sturdevant Road Toledo, OR 97391
Sea Clipper LLC (Ocean Gold) Greg Shaughnessy	GF0433	P.O. Box 1104 Westport , WA 98595

<i>Permit Owner and Contact</i>	<i>Permit Number</i>	<i>Mailing Address</i>
Sea Storm Fisheries, Inc. Arctic Storm, Inc. Dale Myer Donna Parker	GF0210	2727 Alaskan Way, Pier 69 Seattle, WA 98121
Traveler Fisheries LLC J. Christopher Garbrick	GF0111	4225 23 rd Avenue West Suite 103 Seattle, WA 98199
Trident Seafoods Corporation Christian Asay	GF0205	5303 Shilshole Ave. NW Seattle, WA 98117
West Coast Fishery Investments LLC (Aleutian Spray) Craig Cross	GF0154 GF0904 GF0971	5470 Shilshole Avenue N.W. Suite 300 Seattle , WA 98107
Whaley, Todd L.	GF0220	PO Box 6235 Brookings, OR 97415
Yaquina Trawlers, Inc. Raven Enterprises, Inc. DASL, Inc. Lyle Yeck Robert Smith	GF0124	1676 N.E. Yaquina Heights Drive Newport, OR 97365

Markets and Spatial Management in Fisheries: Evidence and Options for the US West Coast Groundfish Fishery

Wednesday June 25, 2014

Hyatt Regency Orange County
11999 Harbor Boulevard, Garden Grove, CA 92840



Project Background:

In January 2011 the West Coast Groundfish fishery transitioned to a multispecies Individual Transferable Quota (ITQ) system, a form of catch-shares in which fishermen own shares of the total allowable catch for all target species and threatened bycatch species. This fishery presents an interesting example of the weak stock hurdle facing many fisheries around the world: species such as yelloweye and canary rockfish have been historically overfished, and since they grow and reproduce very slowly, they have extremely low annual catch limits which can be exceeded in a single accidental haul. In this project, funded by Sea Grant, researchers at the University of California Santa Barbara and the University of Washington are examining the impact of the switch to ITQ management on fishing behavior and other socio-economic dimensions of the fishery given the weak stock challenge, including the formation of risk pools, gear switching, spatial and temporal fishing patterns, and discarding.

At this workshop, researchers and collaborators on this project will present the results and findings of their research to stakeholders involved in the West Coast groundfish fishery and hope to have a productive, interactive discussion about the project. This workshop is open to anyone.

If interested in attending, please RSVP to Katie Nichols at (knichols@ucsb.edu) prior to June 20th. Travel funds may be available to offset attendance costs. To apply for travel funding, please email Katie a short statement of interest and cost estimate by June 16th.

Draft Agenda
Markets and Spatial Management in Fisheries: Evidence and Options for the US West Coast Groundfish Fishery

Wednesday June 25, 2014
Hyatt Regency Orange County
11999 Harbor Boulevard, Garden Grove, CA 92840

9:00	Participants arrive, coffee available
9:30	Welcome
9:30 – 10:00	Chris Costello <i>Effects of Catch Shares on Fishery Exploitation</i>
10:15 – 10:45	Kate Labrum <i>TNC's engagement in the groundfish fishery: Results of the California Risk Pool</i>
10:45 – 11:15	Peter Kuriyama <i>Incentivizing selectivity in the West Coast Groundfish Fishery</i>
11:15 – 11:30	Break
11:30 – 12:00	Jono Wilson (presented by Chris Costello) <i>Spatial fishery closures in multi species ITQ fisheries</i>
12:00 – 12:30	Bob Deacon <i>Harvesters' responses to bycatch ITQs: Individual and collective adaptations in fishing methods</i>
12:30 – 1:30	Lunch provided
1:30 – 2:00	Steve Miller <i>Harvesters' responses to bycatch ITQs: Spatial adjustments</i>
2:00 – 3:30	Discussion
4:00	Close

Presentation Descriptions

Dr. Christopher Costello, University of California Santa Barbara

Effects of Catch Shares on Fishery Exploitation

We examine whether catch share fisheries adopt a fundamentally different control rule than do non-catch-share fisheries, even when both groups are regulated by a total allowable catch (TAC). We find that catch share adoption leads to a decrease in the policy function, and that this is consistent with economic theory of regulatory capture. The biological effects of this can be very significant: they often lead to stocks that are 50% larger under catch shares than under conventional management.

Kate Labrum, The Nature Conservancy

TNC's engagement in the groundfish fishery: Results of the California Risk Pool

Over the course of the last several years The Nature Conservancy has sought to work collaboratively with the fishing industry and community leaders to use the best science and technology to improve their ability to catch fish and ensure resource health. For the past three years TNC has collaborated with a dozen groundfish fishing boats to form the California Risk Pool, which is an agreement to pool overfished species quota and manage the risk of catching these constraining species to maximize conservation and economic opportunities while retaining local access to fish. The risk pool agreement requires adherence to spatial fishing plans and use of an electronic logbook system developed by TNC called eCatch. So far, the risk pool has resulted in reduced bycatch of overfished species, increased harvests of target species, and tracking and sharing of spatial information using eCatch. In a separate endeavor, the risk pool plans to engage in a stakeholder driven process to propose reconfiguration of the Rockfish Conservation Area, which is a set of depth based spatial closures along the coast established in 2002 by NMFS with the primary goal of helping protect overfished species that occur in the depth zone and help with rebuilding efforts.

Peter Kuriyama, University of Washington

Incentivizing selectivity in the West Coast Groundfish Fishery

Fisheries managers are charged with achieving biological and economic sustainability. For complex multispecies fisheries, these two goals are difficult to achieve. In recent years, catch shares have been increasingly implemented to ensure biological and economic sustainability. Under catch shares, individual fishers are allocated catch quotas for each species, and challenged to catch their quotas of valuable target species while avoiding overfished species with low quotas. If fishers exceed their quota for any species, they must cease fishing until additional quota can be leased from others. As a result, fishers have incentives to minimize bycatch of non-target species by switching gear types and by fishing in different areas. The US West Coast Groundfish Fishery transitioned to catch shares in 2011. Quotas for overfished species are extremely low. For example, 93% of fishers are allocated 10 or fewer individual yelloweye rockfish in one year. Currently, there is no overfishing on the 26 managed species, but catches are far short of allowable quotas, except for three species. Additionally, discard rates have declined from 45% to 10% (2002-2012). Thus in the US West Coast, catch shares achieve biological sustainability perhaps at the expense of economic sustainability.

Dr. Jono Wilson, The Nature Conservancy

Spatial fishery closures in multi species ITQ fisheries

In this project we examine the role of no-take reserves in managing multi-species complexes under ITQ management. We use simulation modeling to determine the costs and benefits of using no-take reserves as a management tool for meeting fishery objectives in a mixed-stock, ITQ management system with hard bycatch caps and 100% observer coverage.

Dr. Robert Deacon, University of California Santa Barbara

Harvesters' responses to bycatch ITQs: Individual and collective adaptations in fishing methods

Data from logbooks and other information sources indicates that fishing methods changed following the introduction of ITQs for bycatch (and target) species and we interpret these changes as causal. Some of the shifts were subtle, but all are statistically discernable in the data. We report shifts in set times and tow duration for trawl tows following ITQ implementation. We also report shifts in the type of gear used by harvesters. While causation is invariably difficult to identify, we employ statistical methods that control for other potential causal factors in order to isolate the ITQ implementation effect. Moreover, the nature of the resource and the harvest methods used to harvest it make our causal interpretation all the more plausible. We also report summary evidence on an important collective action taken by fishers in response to bycatch ITQs, the creation and operation of 'risk pools'. We conclude that these nuanced responses, taken voluntarily in response to bycatch ITQs, would be difficult or impossible to achieve with prescriptive regulation.

Steve Miller, University of California Santa Barbara

Harvesters' responses to bycatch ITQs: Spatial adjustments

The introduction of individual transferable quotas (ITQs) for bycatch species in 2011 forced fishers to pay for each pound of fish they caught. One way fishers can avoid such costs is by moving to areas where bycatch is less likely to be encountered. Using trawl logbooks and other data, we examine the extent to which such spatial reallocation of effort occurred as a means to reduce bycatch incidence. In particular, we use a combination of location and economic data to estimate fishers' marginal willingness to pay to avoid a pound of bycatch. The resulting implied prices reveal both the costs of conservation and an important contrast with explicit spatial management. Under ITQs, we find that fishers avoid areas around Rockfish Conservation Areas rather than 'fishing the line' as might be expected under spatial management alone.



NATIONAL MARINE PROTECTED AREAS CENTER

MPA Federal Advisory Committee Membership

> [MPA Federal Advisory Committee](#) > Membership

Seeking New Members for MPA Federal Advisory Committee

NOAA is seeking nominations to fill ten vacancies on the Marine Protected Areas Federal Advisory Committee for 2014. The Committee advises the Departments of Commerce and the Interior on the development and implementation of a national system of marine protected areas to connect and strengthen the nation's MPA programs. In particular, nominations for representatives of ocean industries, commercial and recreational fishing, Tribal and/or Pacific Islanders, State coastal or ocean agencies, natural and social science, cultural resource management, non-consumptive uses and conservation interests are sought by June 16, 2014 (deadline extended).

Nominations should provide: (1) The nominee's full name, title, institutional affiliation, and contact information; (2) the nominee's area(s) of expertise; (3) a short description of his/her qualifications relative to the kinds of advice being solicited, and (4) a resume or CV not to exceed four pages in length. Nominations may choose to include letters of support (no more than three) describing the nominee's qualifications and interest in serving on the Committee. Self-nominations are accepted, and emailed nominations are preferred.

Nominations should be sent to:

Nicole Capps
West Coast Region
Office of National Marine Sanctuaries
99 Pacific Street, Suite 100F
Monterey, CA, 93940
Nicole.capps@noaa.gov

[Click here](#) for more details.

Current Membership

The 20 MPA Federal Advisory Committee members include representatives from different geographic regions, including the Great Lakes and U.S. territories. They represent a wide variety of interests including resource management (state, territory, and tribal), science (economics, anthropology, and marine sciences), policy (environmental and social), and industry (commercial and recreational fishing, oil and gas production, shipping and ports, and recreation and tourism).

MARINE PROTECTED AREAS FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

April 2014

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Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee

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**June 12 & 17, 2014 Afternoon
Teleconferences**

September 23 - 25, 2014

Washington, DC Area

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December 2013

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May 2013

Washington, DC

January 2013

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October 2012

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June 2007

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July 2006

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February 2006

Dania Beach, Florida

June 2005

Washington, DC

January 2005

NEWS

Nominations sought for open positions on the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee. Nominations accepted through July 7, 2014.

(May 23, 2014) The Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC) advises the Secretary of Commerce on all living marine resource matters that are the responsibility of the Department of Commerce. The Committee draws on its members' expertise and other sources to evaluate and make recommendations to the Secretary and NOAA on the development and implementation of Department regulations, policies, and programs critical to the mission and goals of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

MAFAC members represent a wide spectrum of fisheries, protected resources, and marine habitat interests; environmental, academic, tribal, consumer, and other related national interests. Nominees should possess demonstrable expertise in a field related to the management of living marine resources and be able to fulfill the time commitments required for two annual meetings and between-meeting subcommittee work. Individuals serve for a term of three years for no more than two consecutive terms, if re-appointed.

The committee functions solely as an advisory body (complying fully with the Federal Advisory Committee Act) who reports to the Secretary.

Full nomination instructions and guidelines are detailed in the [Federal Register notice](#).

For more information please contact: [Executive Director, MAFAC](#)

The **Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee (MAFAC)** advises the Secretary of Commerce on all living marine resource matters that are the responsibility of the Department of Commerce. MAFAC members draw on their expertise and other appropriate sources, such as the National Marine Fisheries Service, to evaluate and recommend priorities and needed changes in national programs which includes the ongoing reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens, Endangered Species, and Marine Mammal Protection Acts. The members represent a wide spectrum of fisheries interests, environmental, academic, State, Tribal, consumer, and other related national interests.

The committee functions solely as an advisory body (complying fully with the Federal Advisory Committee Act) which reports to the Secretary.

For more information contact:
[Executive Director, MAFAC](#)

NEWS Archive

March 2013 - MAFAC Seafood Certification Recommendations -Open for Public Comment

April 2013- New MAFAC Member from Hawaii Appointed

February 2013 - NOAA Announces 9 New Appointments to the Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee's Recreational Fisheries Working Group

January 2013 - MAFAC Seeking to Fill One Vacancy

August 2012 - Secretary of Commerce Appoints Two New Committee Members to NOAA's Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee; Reappoints Four Members

March 2012 -) Secretary of Commerce Appoints 7 New Advisors to NOAA's Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee

Honolulu, Hawaii

August 2004
Juneau, Alaska

December 2003
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San Diego, California

January 2003
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May 2002
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November 2001
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(Excerpt from Governor's Office Press Release)

Governor Kitzhaber praises sustainability certification for Oregon trawl fishery

Marine Stewardship Council certification reflects responsible management

(Salem, OR) — Governor Kitzhaber today praised an Oregon fishery for earning certification from the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC), an international organization dedicated to encouraging sustainable fishing practices. The MSC certification states that the ocean trawl fishery off the coasts of Oregon, Washington, and California meets criteria for being sustainable and well-managed.

"The certification of the trawl fishery as sustainable under the Marine Stewardship Council standard is a real accomplishment," said Governor Kitzhaber. "Even more impressive are the innovations pioneered by the fishing industry to promote responsible stewardship. From new types of gear to selective fishing strategies, Oregon's fishing industry, along with partners up and down the West Coast, is doing its part."

Brad Pettinger, director of the Oregon Trawl Commission, echoed the Governor's praise. "The certification of this fishery is testimony to the social contract that we have with the public, providing assurance that we are fishing sustainably and in a manner that is consistent with the public's high expectation," said Pettinger.

The most recent certification covers 13 species, including the first certified rockfish fisheries. Other species listed in the certification include arrow tooth flounder; Dover, English and petrale sole; lingcod; and sablefish. This is the most diverse fishery to ever receive MSC certification and represents about 95 percent of the poundage caught in the Oregon bottom trawl fishery statewide. In addition to the trawl fishery, Oregon also has several other MSC certified fisheries, including albacore tuna, Dungeness crab, pink shrimp, and whiting. The recent inclusion of the trawl fisheries makes Oregon among the top commercial producers (by volume) of MSC certified fish.

"The limited entry ground fish trawl fishery in Oregon is a highly valued wild fishery on the West Coast," said Roy Elicker, Director of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. "The success and sustainability of the fishery is due to comprehensive and careful management practices being implemented by all stakeholders in the fishery."

To achieve MSC certification, fisheries are assessed based on a rigorous set of standards that include the health of the fish stock, marine ecosystem protection, and the effectiveness of fishery management. An independent scientific assessment against the MSC standard was conducted by Intertek Fisheries Certification Ltd. During the assessment, the team noted an ongoing and systematic approach to reducing by-catch.

The certification means that fish sold in stores may carry an MSC label touting the product's sustainability standards.

To learn more about the Marine Stewardship Council's certification program, visit www.msc.org.

Media Contact:

[Rachel Wray](#), 503-559-1277

[Melissa Navas](#), 503-378-6496

From: **Dwayne Oberhoff** <dwayne@ecologicalmgmt.com>
Date: Fri, Jun 13, 2014 at 6:46 PM
Subject: 2013 California Risk Pool Annual Report
To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov
Cc: Michelle Norvell <mnorvell@mcn.org>, Rob Seitz <roblseitz@gmail.com>, Tiffani Seitz <tiffani.seitz@gmail.com>, Kate Labrum <klabrum@tnc.org>, Lisa Damrosch <lisadamrosch@gmail.com>, Michael Bell <mbell@tnc.org>

Dear Chairwoman Lowman,

We appreciate this opportunity to present the attached "2013 California Risk Pool Report." This third annual report describes the working components of the California Risk Pool, provides details of its operations, and illustrates results from annual operations since 2011.

The California Risk Pool is a collaborative effort along the coast of California to pool overfished species quota in the West Coast groundfish IFQ program and manage the risk of catching these species. Fishermen and fishery stakeholders from Fort Bragg, California and the central coast of California partnered with The Nature Conservancy to build and implement the California Risk Pool in response to the challenges presented by overfished species in this fishery. The goal of this collaboration has been to maximize conservation and economic opportunities while retaining local access to fish.

We look forward to working with the Council and other fishery stakeholders to continue to capitalize on models of collaboration to result in sustained economic and environmental improvements in the West Coast groundfish fishery.

Sincerely,

Dwayne Oberhoff, on behalf of the:

Fort Bragg Groundfish Association
Central California Seafood Marketing Association
The Nature Conservancy

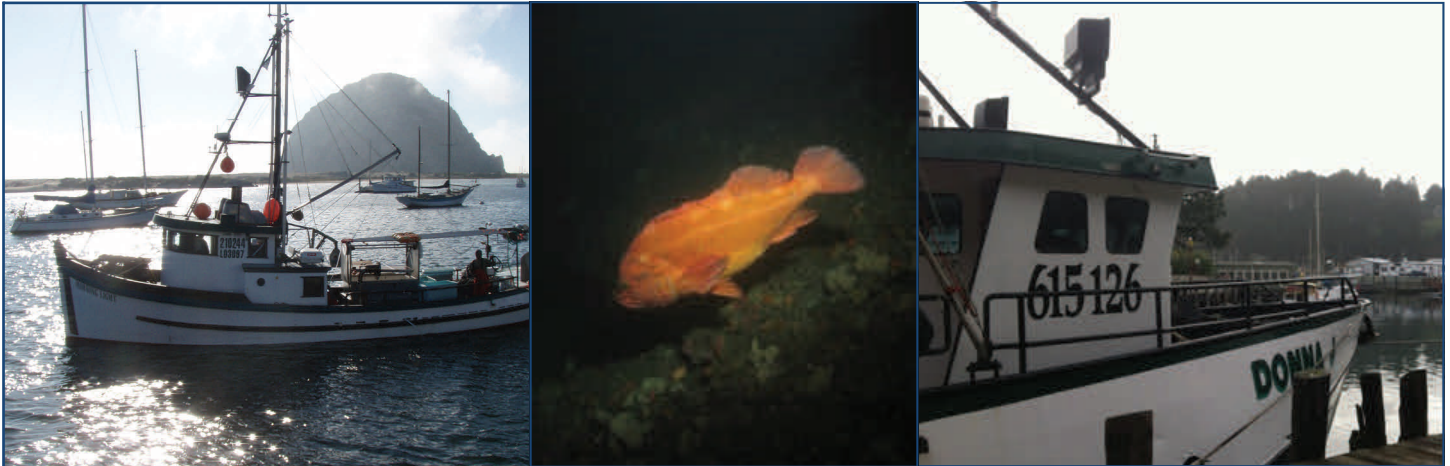
Dwayne Oberhoff
Project and LLC Manager

 Ecological Assets
Management, LLC
P.O. Box 6840, Los Osos, CA 93412
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CALIFORNIA RISK POOL ANNUAL REPORT



2013



Report prepared by: Kate Labrum* and Dwayne Oberhoff†

Central California Seafood Marketing Association
A California Fish Marketing Act Corporation

Fort Bragg Groundfish Association
A California Fish Marketing Act Corporation

Half Moon Bay Groundfish Marketing Association
A California Fish Marketing Act Corporation

The Nature Conservancy
A District of Columbia Non-profit Corporation



Acknowledgements:

The authors of this report wish to acknowledge and thank the contributors whose partnership, leadership, commitment, organization, and expertise collectively make up and support the California Risk Pool's ability to create the results contained within this report. The California Risk Pool has benefitted from the input and guidance from many organizations and individuals; in particular this collaboration and the report are made possible by the Fort Bragg Groundfish Association and its fishermen members; the Central California Seafood Marketing Association its members; the Half Moon Bay Groundfish Marketing Association and its members; Michael Bell; Mary Gleason; Matt Merrifield; Melissa Stevens; Steve Rienecke; Chuck Cook; Joe Sullivan; Rick Algert; the Environmental Defense Fund; the Pacific Fisheries Management Council; the California Department of Fish and Wildlife; and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Suggested Citation:

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Cover photos by CSUMB/MARETNC, Kate Labrum, and Michelle Norvell.

Introduction

In 2011 the west coast groundfish fishery transitioned into an Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) management system. Under this management system, the annual total allowable catch for each managed species is divided into transferable quota shares and allocated among individual fishermen. Fishermen are afforded some flexibility under this system as to where and when to fish, and the quota is transferable so it can be leased or bought and sold.

For many participants, this management system presents a challenge due to the extremely limited supply of “overfished species” quota that constrains the harvest of more abundant species. The west coast groundfish fishery is comprised of over 90 species of flatfish, rockfish, roundfish, and others; six of these species are federally designated overfished species, and therefore only small amounts of quota for these species are available to the fishery on an annual basis. Many fishermen are at high risk of exceeding their quota for certain overfished species while attempting to harvest more abundant target species. If the harvest of any species exceeds a fisherman’s quota allocation, he or she may not take another fishing trip until adequate quota is acquired to cover the deficit. Because harvesting overfished species is not entirely predictable (i.e. these species can be caught incidentally), a fisherman could unintentionally harvest his or her entire annual quota allocation for one or more of the overfished species during one trip or set, even when taking reasonable measures to avoid those species.

This report describes the results of a collaborative effort along the coast of California to pool overfished species quota and reduce the risk of catching these species during the 2013 fishing season. The California Risk Pool is formed by an annual agreement entered into by the Fort Bragg Groundfish Association (FBGA) and the Central California Seafood Marketing Association (CCSMA). During 2013, the Half Moon Bay Groundfish Marketing Association was established and informally participated in the California Risk Pool to learn how the collaboration operated. The 2013 fishing season marked the third consecutive year of the operation of the California Risk Pool.

The goal of the California Risk Pool is to maximize conservation and economic opportunities and retain local access to fish. By establishing the California Risk Pool, fishermen members of each association agree to pool their overfished species quota pound allocations and develop regional fishing plans across 15 million acres (see Figure 1) designed to reduce the risk of catching overfished species. As parties to the agreement, risk pool members who catch overfished species are covered by the risk pool’s quota, in return for adhering to the spatial fishing plans and using eCatch, an electronic logbook system, to share catch information on the location of overfished species. The objectives of the regional fishing plans are to promote the long term success of the fishery and the supporting port communities by:

- (i) Maximizing the harvest of target species from the fishery;
- (ii) Minimizing the harvest of overfished species from the fishery;
- (iii) Safeguarding sensitive fish habitat; and,

- (iv) Contributing to the rebuilding of overfished stocks.

In 2013, the California Risk Pool included nine vessels using various gear types: bottom trawl, longline, pots, and Scottish seine. The California Risk Pool was governed by a three member Advisory Committee made up of one representative from each fishing association and one representative from The Nature Conservancy (TNC). TNC owns quota in the west coast groundfish fishery and is engaged in the fishery with the goal of working with the industry and local communities to develop and implement best practices for an economically and environmentally sustainable fishery and port communities. TNC invested quota into the California Risk Pool and collaborated with FBGA and CCSMA to combine the best science with fishermen knowledge to create the regional fishing plans, as well as to implement technology solutions for sharing information.

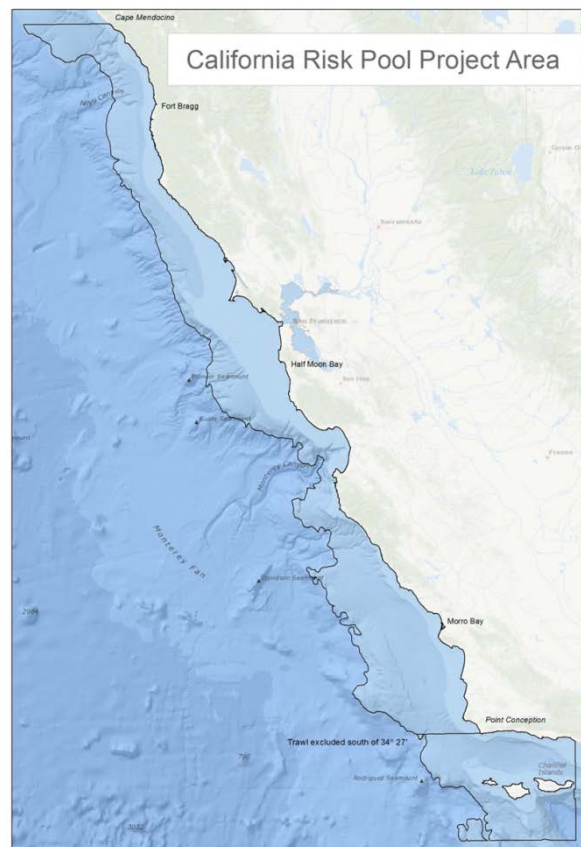


Figure 1. Black outline shows the spatial extent of the California Risk Pool regional fishing plans.

Risk Pool Fishing Plans

Under the risk pool agreement, the FBGA and CCSMA created spatial fishing plans in partnership with TNC to reduce the risk of catching overfished species. The spatial fishing plans cover specific regions and combine the fishermen's knowledge with the best available science and technology to delineate risk zones (high, medium and low) as well as voluntary closures.

The fishing plans are created collaboratively and are specific to each gear type. Delineated zones may also include fishing prescriptions - such as test tows or reduced tow durations - that are assigned based on the risk of encountering overfished species or the presence of sensitive habitat areas. The fishing plans set out specific precautionary actions that a vessel must take when overfished species are harvested above certain thresholds, including move-on rules and communication to all risk pool members in the area over radio or satellite phones. The spatial fishing plans are adapted throughout the fishing season using information collected and shared among risk pool participants. In return for adaptively managing and complying with the fishing plans, fishermen are covered for catches of overfished species. When incidental catches do occur, the risk pool agreement ensures that spatial information and details of the catch are shared across the membership. Figure 2 provides an example of the spatial component of a regional fishing plan that identifies risk zones (note this is just an example, not an actual plan).

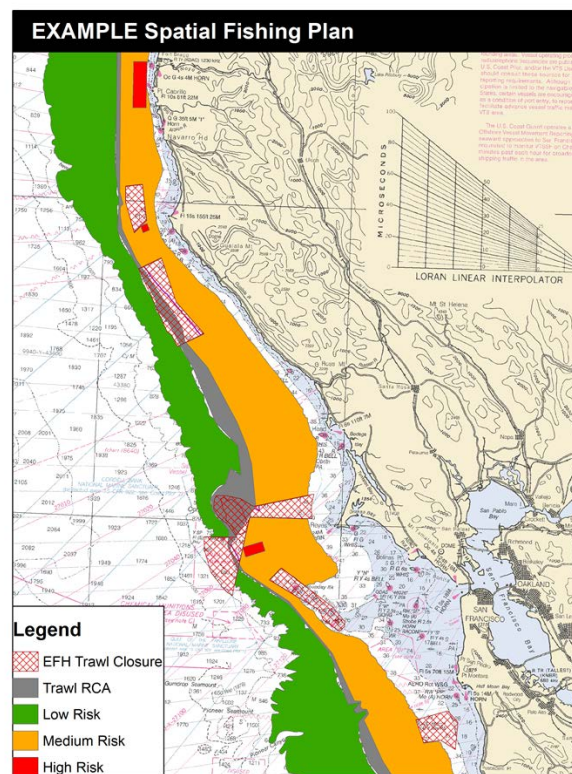


Figure 2. Example of spatial component of a regional fishing plan in the central coast of California that depicts high, medium and low risk zones as well as existing management closures. Certain fishing prescriptions are assigned to zones.

Technology

Capturing and sharing spatially explicit fisheries data is a fundamental component of risk pool operations. Risk pool members need to know almost immediately if other members have caught overfished species in order to reduce the risk of additional catches and to update and adapt spatial fishing plans. In addition, risk pool managers also need to ensure that fishing occurs in

compliance with spatial fishing plans in order to fill deficits for overfished species quota and effectively monitor fishing operations.

To capture and share certain catch data, the California Risk Pool uses an application developed by TNC called eCatch (www.ecatch.org). eCatch allows fishermen to easily capture logbook information using an iPad, visualize and query catch data on web-based maps, and share spatial data with others if it makes sense to do so. The eCatch logbook records fishing event locations with latitude and longitude (start and end locations recorded for each fishing set) and records estimates of catch at each location. This technology reduces the cost of data entry and enables the rapid sharing of fisheries information. eCatch also provides the risk pool manager with a tool to ensure compliance with spatial fishing plans. After three consecutive years using eCatch, the California Risk Pool participants are building a spatial library of valuable fisheries data that is used to update and adapt regional fishing plans.

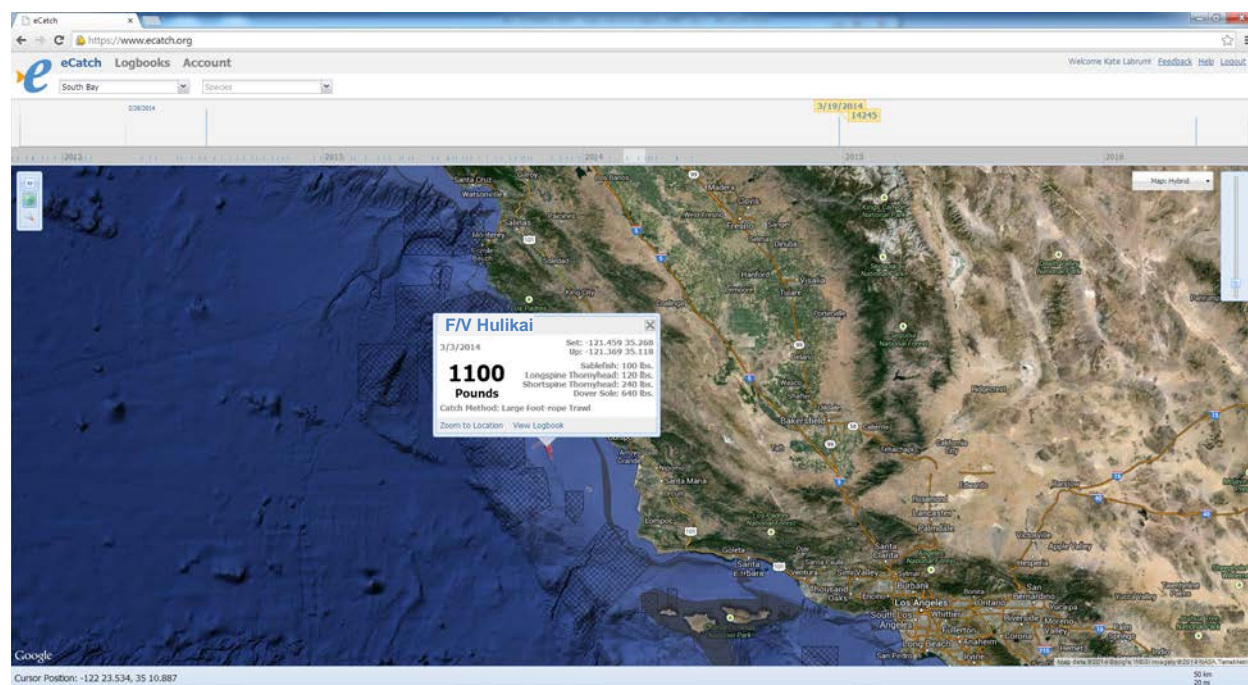


Figure 3. eCatch v2.0 web-based mapping interface. The eCatch application (www.ecatch.org) allows fishermen to capture logbook data using an iPad and then query that data and visualize it on web-based maps.

Overfished Species Quota Holdings Summary

Members of the CCSMA, FBGA, and TNC transferred their 2013 overfished species quota pounds into California Risk Pool managed holding accounts (e.g. IFQ vessel accounts) following signing of the annual agreement. Due to specific IFQ regulations on daily quota pound limits for overfished species, the California Risk Pool was not able to deposit all overfished species quota into a single holding account. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council approved changes to risk pool regulations under the catch share management program in late 2011 that will allow a

risk pool vessel holding account to hold overfished species quota above the currently established vessel account caps. When this change is implemented it will greatly streamline risk pool management of overfished species quota pounds and provide cost savings.

The California Risk Pool's total overfished species quota pound holdings for 2013 are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4 below. In the region where the risk pool participants operate, the most constraining overfished species are bocaccio (*Sebastes paucispinis*), canary rockfish (*S. pinniger*), cowcod (*S. levis*), darkblotched rockfish (*S. crameri*), and yelloweye rockfish (*S. ruberrimus*).¹ Pacific Ocean Perch (*S. alutus*) is also an overfished species in the west coast groundfish fishery, yet the California Risk Pool did not manage any holdings of this species. Nevertheless we include Pacific Ocean Perch in the following tables and figures.

Overfished Species Managed by California Risk Pool	2013 California Risk Pool's QP Holdings	2013 IFQ Sector's Total QP Allocation	California Risk Pool's QP Holdings as Percentage of IFQ Sector Allocation
Bocaccio rockfish	76,935	165,126	47%
Canary rockfish	4,159	87,964	5%
Cowcod	1,114	2,205	51%
Darkblotched rockfish	27,285	587,976	5%
Pacific Ocean Perch	0	241,241	0%
Yelloweye rockfish	134	2,205	6%
Totals	109,627	1,086,717	10%

Table 1. California Risk Pool's quota pound (QP) holdings of overfished species in 2013 compared to the sector allocation for the entire west coast groundfish fleet.

In 2013, approximately 10% of the IFQ's sector-wide overfished species quota pounds were collectively managed and held by the California Risk Pool (see Table 1, Figure 4).

¹ The California Risk Pool annual reports for 2011 and 2012 included widow rockfish, as well as Pacific halibut IBQ. Since widow rockfish were delisted in 2012, the data presented in the 2013 report only include the six overfished species listed above in Table 1.

2013 California Risk Pool Overfished Species Quota Holdings

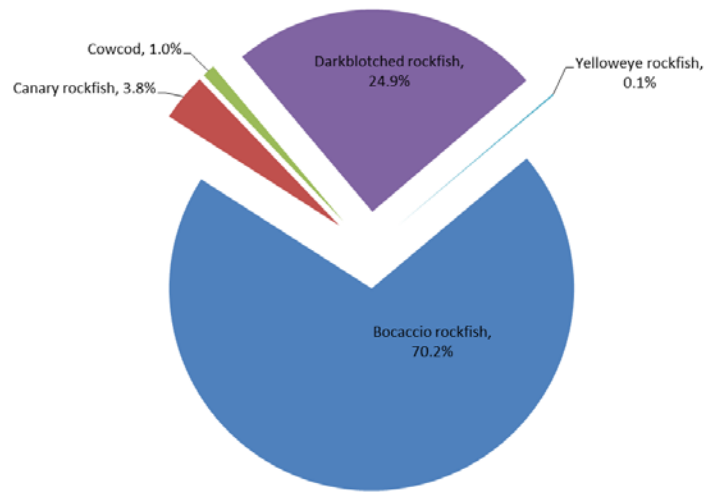


Figure 4. Breakdown of the California Risk Pool 2013 overfished species quota pound holdings.

Risk Pool Fishing Results: Catch and Utilization Rates

Overfished Species

We use utilization rates as a simple (though not perfect) metric to present the activity of the California Risk Pool and provide a measure of comparison. Utilization rates represent the percentage of an annual allocation that has been caught (i.e. pounds caught divided by annual allocation). In 2013, the entire groundfish IFQ fleet (including the California Risk Pool) used a total of 416,030 pounds of the available 1,086,717 pounds of overfished species quota pounds available, or 38% of the total allowable catch. The California Risk Pool collectively managed a total of 109,627 pounds of overfished species quota pounds and collectively caught a total of 19,036 pounds, or 17% of the total risk pool holdings (see Table 2).

Overfished Species Managed by California Risk Pool	2013 California Risk Pool's QP Holdings	2013 California Risk Pool's Total Catch	2013 Total Catch as Percentage of QP Holdings
Bocaccio rockfish	76,935	15,282	19.9%
Canary rockfish	4,159	1,490	35.8%
Cowcod	1,114	361	32.4%
Darkblotched rockfish	27,285	1,903	7.0%
Pacific Ocean Perch	0	0	0.0%
Yelloweye rockfish	134	0	0.0%
Totals	109,627	19,036	17.4%

Table 2. California Risk Pool's quota pound holdings and total catch in 2013.

Since 2011, the California Risk Pool has increased its utilization of overfished species quota, though the risk pool's overall utilization has remained below the rest of the groundfish fleet's total utilization of overfished species (see Figure 5).

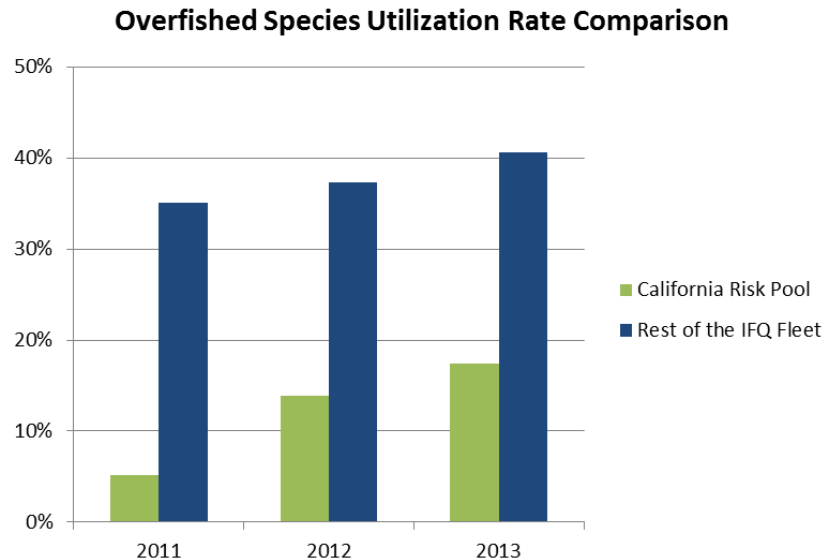


Figure 5. Comparison of overfished species utilization rates for the California Risk Pool and the rest of the IFQ groundfish fleet from 2011 to 2013 (widow rockfish is not included).

The California Risk Pool operates in the non-whiting sector of the groundfish IFQ, thus removing the whiting fleet's catch and allocations for overfished species provides a more relevant utilization comparison. The rest of the non-whiting fleet caught 370,265 pounds of overfished species, or 64% of the non-whiting fleet's holdings (with the risk pool removed) (see Table 3, Figure 7).

Overfished Species	2013 California Risk Pool's Utilization	2013 Non-whiting Fleet Utilization (risk pool removed)	2013 Total IFQ Fleet Utilization (risk pool removed)
Bocaccio rockfish	19.9%	15.7%	14.8%
Canary rockfish	35.8%	40.7%	25.1%
Cowcod	32.4%	12.2%	11.5%
Darkblotched rockfish	7.0%	72.9%	45.4%
Pacific Ocean Perch	0.0%	79.9%	44.8%
Yelloweye rockfish	0.0%	9.2%	6.7%
	17.4%	63.5%	40.6%

Table 3. 2013 overfished species utilization rates for California Risk Pool, rest of the non-whiting fleet, and the total IFQ fleet (risk pool removed).

Using eCatch, the California Risk Pool was able to map the location and amount of overfished species that were caught by risk pool members during the 2013 fishing season. Areas of high catch intensity can indicate higher potential risk of catching overfished species over time (see

Figure 6), and this information is used by the risk pool to adaptively manage the regional fishing plans and update spatial restrictions or rules throughout the year. Data collected in eCatch also makes it possible to evaluate overfished species harvests on a trip by trip or set by set basis. In 2013, the California Risk Pool members harvested overfished species in approximately 28% of all sets, which provides a measure of the risk of encounter.

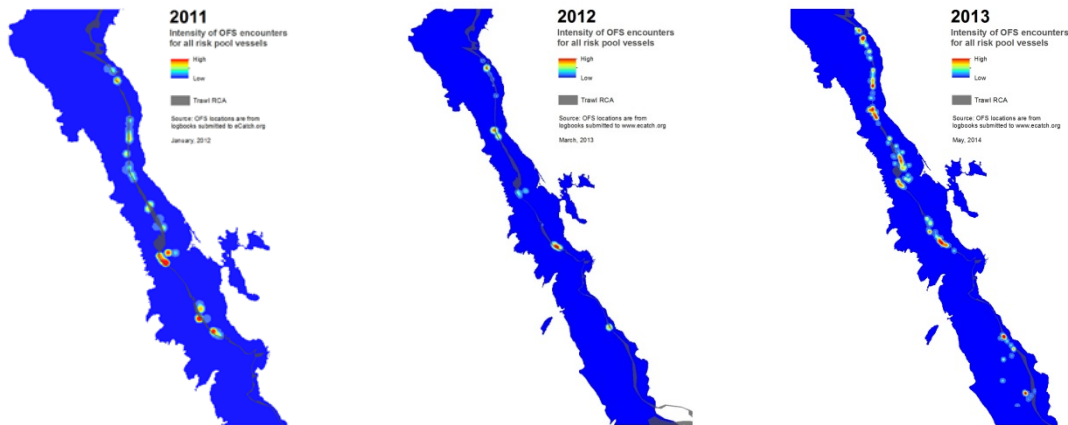


Figure 6. Maps created using eCatch data depicting the intensity of overfished species encounters for all California Risk Pool vessels during 2011 (left), 2012 (middle), and 2013 (right). Intensity is calculated as frequency of fishing sets where overfished species were harvested. [Note, 2011 and 2012 include widow rockfish encounters.]

The California Risk Pool provides its members with insurance – a secure and reliable source of overfished species quota – so that they may fish and maximize their harvest of target species. In 2013, the California Risk Pool managers filled approximately 150 overfished species deficits for its members. Requests to fill a deficit were generally processed within minutes to a few hours. This rapid process resulted in no loss of fishing time for the members of the California Risk Pool from attempting to acquire overfished species quota pounds, but instead allowed them to concentrate on planning their next fishing trip and manage their overall fishing operations.

Midway through the year, the California Risk Pool conducted an assessment of overfished species quota pound holdings and utilization rates to determine the need to retransfer quota pounds back to contributing members so they may be made available on the open market. Additionally, by December 31, 2013, all remaining quota pounds were assessed and retransferred pro-rata back to the original contributing members of the California Risk Pool.

Target Species

Since the California Risk Pool seeks to maximize conservation and economic opportunities, measures of overfished species utilization must be considered in conjunction with target species utilization. A primary objective of the California Risk Pool is to maximize harvest of target

species, though this objective is not exclusive of the other objectives to minimize the bycatch of overfished species, safeguard sensitive habitat, contribute to the rebuilding of overfished species stocks and participate in collaborative fisheries research. In 2013, the California Risk Pool members collectively held allocations for 6,722,334 pounds of target species. Allocations include individual allocations plus any additional quota pounds transferred into risk pool member accounts throughout the year. Target species are considered all species except for overfished species and Pacific halibut IBQ. In 2013, California Risk Pool members caught a total of 3,408,452 pounds of target species, or 50% of their collective holdings.

In 2013, the total catch of target species for the entire IFQ fleet was 259,031,890 pounds, or 76% of the fleetwide allocation. Whiting contributes a substantial amount of pounds to the total target catch, and when the whiting fleet is removed, the non-whiting groundfish fleet caught 43,888,614 pounds or 41% of the non-whiting target species allocation.²

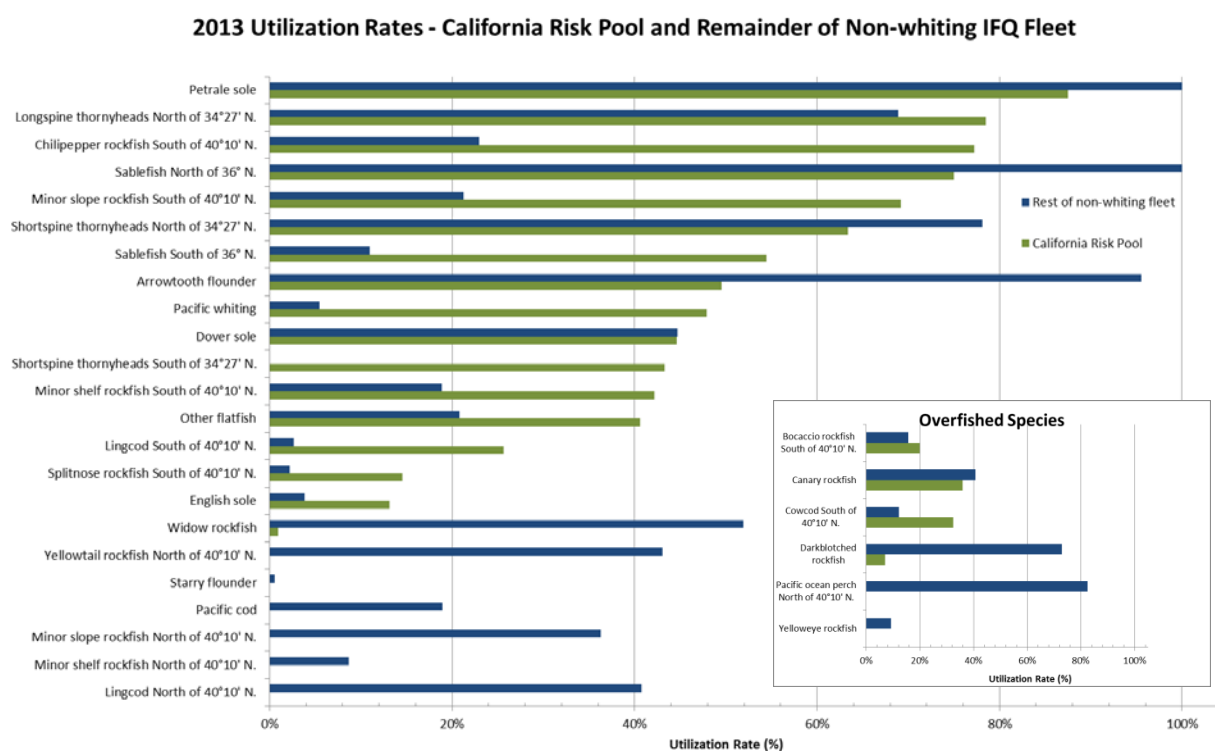


Figure 7. Comparison of target species and overfished species utilization rates for the California Risk Pool and the rest of the *non-whiting* IFQ groundfish fleet in 2013.

A bycatch ratio is an additional metric that can be used to evaluate the performance of the California Risk Pool and the groundfish fleet. Using information available on total catch of overfished species and total catch of target species, a simple bycatch ratio can be determined by dividing the total catch of overfished species by the total catch of target species. When comparing bycatch ratios, a smaller number indicates less overfished species were caught while

² Non-whiting data acquired through personal communication with Sarah Towne, NMFS, May 16, 2014.

harvesting target species. The California Risk Pool's bycatch ratio was lower than the rest of the non-whiting IFQ fleet for 2011-2013 (Table 5).

Year	California Risk Pool	Non-whiting IFQ Fleet (risk pool removed)
2011	0.20%	0.83%
2012	0.43%	0.81%
2013	0.56%	0.91%
Averages	0.40%	0.85%

Table 5. Bycatch ratios for the California Risk Pool and the rest of the non-whiting IFQ fleet.

Economic and Social Metrics

Estimated Total Ex-vessel Value

Ex-vessel value is a commonly used value that represents the value of the fish at the first landing before any processing is done. The estimated ex-vessel value of the combined total groundfish catch of the California Risk Pool members in 2013 was approximately \$2.8 million. The estimated total ex-vessel value was calculated from California Risk Pool members' fish tickets (landing receipts) for each port where landings occurred in 2013. For landings where fish tickets (landing receipts) were not available, PacFIN (<http://pacfin.psmfc.org/index.php>) data were used to provide the average price per pound for a specific port. It should be noted that more than half of the members of the California Risk Pool participate in other West Coast fisheries for a portion of each year. A handful of species, including sablefish, thornyheads, soles, and chilipepper rockfish, contributed the most to the estimated ex-vessel value for target species caught by the California Risk Pool (Figure 8).

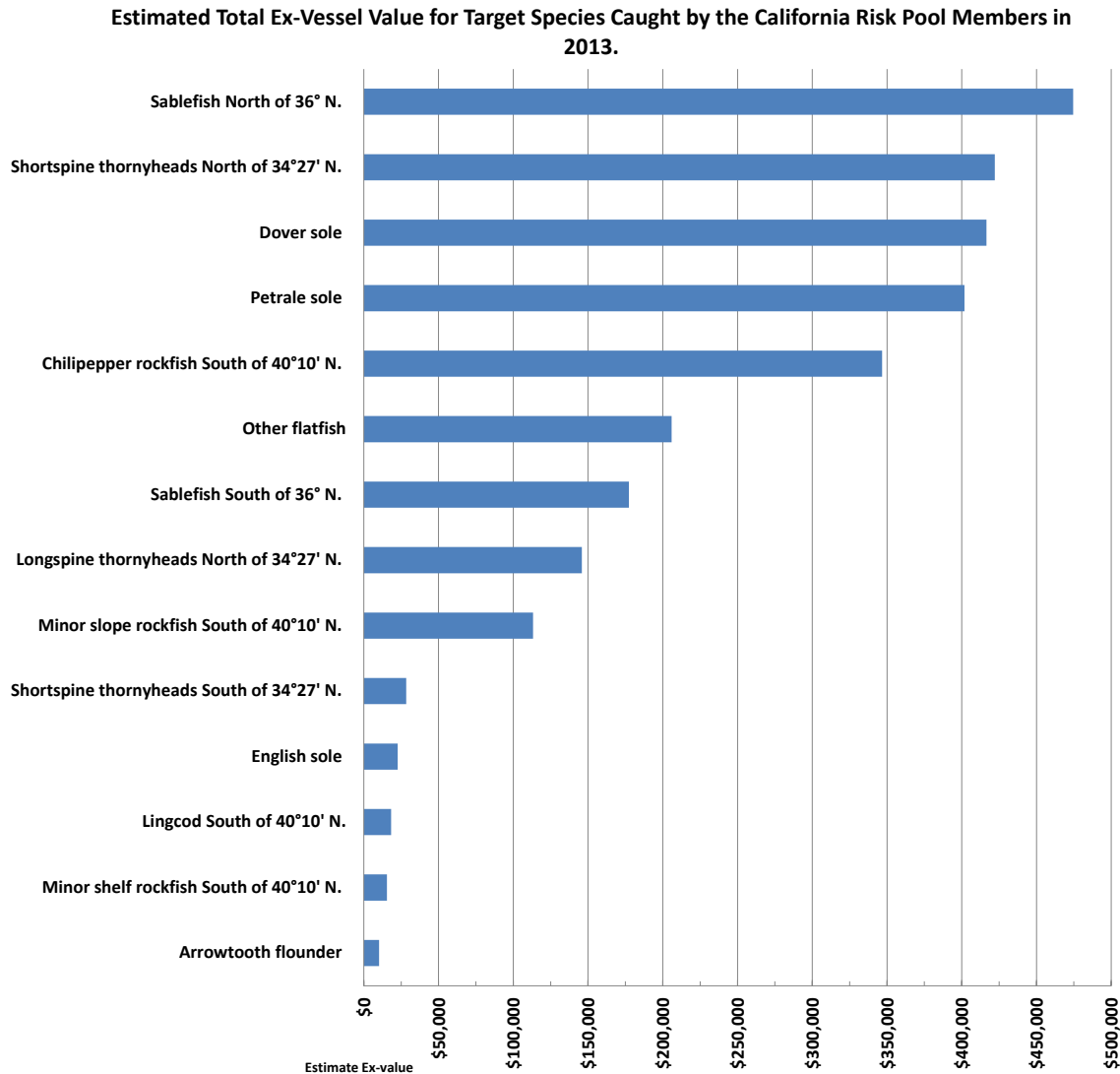


Figure 8. Estimated total ex-vessel value (dollars) of groundfish, by species, landed by the California Risk Pool members in 2013.

Costs of Participating in the West Coast IFQ Groundfish Fishery

Participation in the west coast groundfish IFQ fishery requires significant costs that are incurred by fishermen. Costs of participation can be divided into three major categories: operational costs, fixed costs, and IFQ management related costs. Within each of these three categories are various costs that may or may not pertain to every fishing operation. Each one of these costs incrementally reduces the profitability of each operation and increasing costs can result in the failure of the fishing operation. Operational costs (including crew shares) comprised the majority of costs incurred, followed by fixed costs, then management costs for the California Risk Pool members (Table 6).

<u>Operational Costs</u>	<u>Percent of Gross Revenue</u>
Captain/Crew Shares	46.0%
Fuel	12.5%
Ice	1.6%
QP Leasing	8.8%
<u>Fixed Costs</u>	
Vessel Insurance	4.9%
Vessel Maintenance/Repairs (i.e. haul-out, new rigging, etc.)	5.5%
Vessel Equipment (i.e. hauler, reel, electronics, etc.)	3.1%
Licenses/Permits (includes renewals)	0.6%
Fishing Supplies (i.e. nets, webbing, longline gear, hooks, etc.)	4.0%
Professional Services (i.e. lawyer, accountant, bookkeeper, etc.)	1.9%
Slip/Mooring Fees	0.8%
Landings Assessments and Membership Dues	1.3%
<u>IFQ Groundfish Management Costs</u>	
Trawl Buyback Fees	5.0%
Observers	3.8%
First Receivers/Catch Monitors	0.3%
	<hr/> 100%

Table 6. Average costs of participating in the West Coast IFQ Groundfish Fishery for California Risk Pool members presented as percentage (%) of gross revenue.

Compliance and Monitoring

The 2013 annual risk pool agreement established the protocol for dealing with non-compliance events or possible violation by one of the associations' vessels of their respective fishing plan regional rules. As directed by the California Risk Pool Advisory Committee, the Risk Pool Manager was responsible for reviewing all vessel and trip specific data (i.e. spatial data from eCatch, landings, etc.) with incidents of overfished species to ensure compliance with regional fishing plans. In addition, to verify compliance with spatial fishing restrictions, the California Risk Pool used eCatch and the Advisory Committee reserved the right to require subsequent audits of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) data from suspected or violating vessels.

During 2013 there were no incidences of non-compliance or suspected violations and thus no VMS audits were conducted.

Collaborative Research

The California Risk Pool has partnered with TNC and others in a collaborative fisheries research project that will gather new data on the distribution of rebuilding species, their demographic patterns, and habitat associations that will provide key information to share with fishermen,

managers and stock assessment scientists. In 2012 TNC and multiple partners³ initiated a study to investigate the distribution of overfished species within the Rockfish Conservation Areas (RCAs) off the West Coast. The RCAs are depth-based closures whose primary goal is to help rebuild overfished species populations and reduce bycatch. However, fishing opportunities, and the economic and social benefits associated with them, are constrained by the RCAs in the groundfish fishery since the RCAs cover a large percentage of continental shelf and upper slope habitats. Due to limitations of trawl survey methods to assess populations in rocky habitats, there is limited understanding of the spatial distribution of overfished species. Landings of many target species (e.g. lingcod, yellowtail rockfish, and chilipepper) are significantly lower than quota allocations due to efforts by fishermen to avoid encountering overfished species. The RCAs have been in place since 2002, yet to date there has been little research on the finer-scale distribution patterns of overfished species that could help fishermen target healthy populations while avoiding depleted ones.

The California Risk Pool is a key partner in a collaborative research study of the distribution of overfished species in the RCAs. In an effort to reach a better understanding of the demographics and distributional patterns of these overfished species within the RCA, the NOAA Biogeographic team developed coast wide predictive distribution maps for seven overfished species and eight target species. To groundtruth those predictive maps, a research team, which includes fishermen, is conducting surveys in the central coast of California (between Point Conception and Half Moon Bay) using a stereo drop video camera, as well as directed fishing surveys using standardized hook and line (hydraulic snapper reel gear) through an Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP). Additional fisheries dependent and independent data sets along with local fishermen knowledge are also being used to help gain a better understanding of overfished species distribution and as a means to compare with the annual NOAA trawl survey data. The California Risk Pool dedicated overfished species quota pounds to the research effort in 2013 (refer to Table 7).

In 2012, the first year of the study, efforts focused on designing, building, and testing a stereo drop video camera system. This Video Lander system, which can be deployed to depths of 1,000 feet, is easier and cheaper to operate from than a remotely operated vehicle and collects data on size, density, and habitat associations of demersal fish. It has been used very successfully to film and size over 20 species of fish, including yelloweye rockfish, cowcod, canary rockfish, and many others. .

In 2013, under an Exempted Fishing Permit, visual and directed fishing surveys were conducted in over 20 study plots in Central California. The visual surveys were designed to quantitatively assess target and overfished species in rocky habitats, while the directed fishing effort aimed to

³ Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), Moss Landing Marine Laboratories (MLML) / California Sea Grant, University of California at Santa Barbara, the National Marine Fisheries Service/Southwest Fisheries Science Center (NMFS/SWFSC Santa Cruz lab), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Marine Applied Research and Exploration (MARE), and local fishermen.

demonstrate whether hook and line fishing could be conducted with minimal bycatch in the same areas. The California Risk Pool provided quota of overfished species to support the research (Table 7).

Overfished Species	Dedicated Pounds	Total Catch in 2013
Bocaccio rockfish South of 40°10' N.	1,000	420
Canary rockfish	500	19
Cowcod South of 40°10' N.	200	0
Darkblotched rockfish	500	0
Yelloweye rockfish	34	0

Table 7. Overfished species quota pounds dedicated to the Rockfish Conservation Area Exempted Fishing Permit Study and total catch in 2013.

The research will continue in 2014 and data will be analyzed through 2015 to produce a final report for the Pacific Fisheries Management Council. This research will provide new data on the abundance and distribution of stocks within the RCAs that may help support bycatch avoidance plans and inform stock assessments and spatial management decisions.

NOAA's Recreational Saltwater Fisheries Initiative (Initiative)

NOAA embarked on an initiative in September 2009 to strengthen our partnership with the saltwater recreational fishing community. The Initiative began by arranging a number of organizational elements to support the renewed focus and create the foundation for a sustained effort. Information about the national Initiative, and the many steps throughout NOAA Fisheries that have been taken to implement it, are found at:

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/management/recreational/recreational_fishing_initiative.html.

Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy

The Initiative has led to the call for an agency-wide saltwater recreational fisheries policy. The policy is now in development with efforts to receive input and comment from interested persons throughout the country. An informational “town hall” about recreational fisheries policy will be held Monday, June 23 at 7:00 p.m. in the Hyatt Regency in association with the Pacific Fisheries Management Council’s meeting. Information about the saltwater recreational fisheries policy can be found at:

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/management/recreational/documents/recfish_policy_fact_sheet.pdf.

West Coast Regional Activities

Within the NMFS West Coast Region (WCR), steps are being taken to best organize to implement the Initiative. The West Coast Regional Recreational Fisheries Action Agenda for 2014-2015 (Action Agenda) can be found at:

www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/management/recreational/documents/noaa_rfaa_wcr.pdf.

Within the WCR, the Sustainable Fisheries Division (SFD) is responsible for implementing the Initiative and the Action Agenda. SFD’s new Recreational Fisheries Coordinator will hold a full time position and will be located in the Long Beach office. The Coordinator will lead a team of existing staff with members located in each major office along the coast. The team will continually assess regional needs and set goals and priorities locally, and be responsible for development and updates to the Action Agenda for the WCR. Team members serve as liaisons between stakeholders and the Regional Coordinator.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 17, 2014

FACT SHEET: Leading at Home and Internationally to Protect Our Ocean and Coasts

“We’ve already shown that when we work together, we can protect our oceans for future generations. So let’s redouble our efforts. Let’s make sure that years from now we can look our children in the eye and tell them that, yes, we did our part, we took action, and we led the way toward a safer, more stable world.”

President Barack Obama, June 17, 2014

President Obama is committed to protecting the ocean and its marine ecosystems. Americans all over the country depend on the ocean for food, jobs, and recreation. But the health of our ocean is under threat on multiple fronts, from overfishing to carbon pollution. The recently released [National Climate Assessment](#) confirms that climate change is causing sea levels and ocean temperatures to rise. Changing temperatures can harm coral reefs and force certain species to migrate. In addition, carbon pollution is being absorbed by the oceans, causing them to acidify, which can damage coastal shellfish beds and reefs, altering entire marine ecosystems. In fact, the acidity of our ocean is changing 50 times faster than any known change in millions of years. And black market fishing—fishing that is illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU)—continues to pose a major threat to the sustainability of our world’s fisheries, economies and to global security.

Recognizing these significant challenges, President Obama launched the National Ocean Policy early in his first term. The National Ocean Policy seeks to streamline more than 100 laws that govern our oceans and create a coordinated, science-based approach to managing the many resources and uses of our coasts and oceans. National Ocean Policy initiatives range from voluntary marine planning to releasing more federal data to supporting offshore renewable energy projects to making our ports more resilient to sea level rise.

This week, the State Department is hosting the “Our Ocean” conference, an international conference on sustainable fisheries, marine pollution, and ocean acidification that concludes today. Secretary Kerry has also issued a [global call to action](#) to protect the oceans. As part of the conference, the President is announcing several steps that the United States is taking to answer that call. During the closing events of the conference, the State Department will announce additional steps and commitments it has secured to protect our oceans.

New Actions to Protect and Preserve the Ocean

Today, in a video message to conference participants, President Obama is announcing new executive actions to preserve and protect the oceans.

- **New protections for world-class marine areas.** The President today announced a commitment to use his authority to protect some of our most precious marine landscape just like he has for our mountains and rivers and forests. To meet the President's commitment, the Administration will immediately consider how we might expand protections near the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument in the south-central Pacific Ocean, an area which contains some of the most pristine tropical marine environments in the world. These tropical coral reefs and associated marine ecosystems are also among the most vulnerable areas to the impacts of climate change and ocean acidification. Before making decisions about the geographic scope and details of future marine protections, we will consider the input of fishermen, scientists, conservation experts, elected officials, and other stakeholders. The President is also calling on other world leaders to join him in this effort to ensure that the world's most valuable ocean ecosystems remain productive and pristine for our children and grandchildren.
- **Combating black market fishing and supporting fishermen.** The President is directing Federal agencies to develop a comprehensive program aimed at deterring illegal fishing, addressing seafood fraud, and preventing illegally caught fish from entering the marketplace by increasing traceability and transparency. Black market fishing constitutes up to 20 percent of the wild marine fish caught each year around the world, and drains up to \$23 billion from legitimate fishing enterprises. The program will be an important step in ending illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, building the market for legally and sustainably caught seafood, and supporting the men and women of the fishing industry.

In addition, the Administration is taking steps to protect coastal communities from the impacts of climate change, improve domestic aquaculture, and providing research to better understand the challenges facing our oceans.

- **Establishing a pathway to new marine sanctuaries.** Last week, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) released a final rule re-opening the [public nomination process for proposing new sanctuaries](#) in our oceans and Great Lakes. For the first time since 1995, Americans will be able to nominate nationally significant marine and Great Lakes areas as marine sanctuaries. This reflects the overwhelming consensus of more than 18,000 comments NOAA received on the proposed version of the rule and will give local communities and organizations the opportunity to voice their support for significant marine areas in need of protection.
- **Meeting diverse coastal needs with regional marine planning.** Under the President's National Ocean Policy, voluntary marine planning bodies are working all over the country to find commonsense ways for the wide range of people and organizations who live, work, and play in the ocean to enjoy the full benefits of its resources. Regional marine plans help balance coastal use issues including fishing, energy, and marine transportation with the interests of communities, ensuring maximum benefits for all. Last week, the Administration announced that the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regional marine planning bodies will have their plans out the door by the end of the President's term. This will allow fishing and coastal communities from Maine to Virginia to meet diverse needs and establish priorities for the use of their ocean areas, while making them less vulnerable to economic shocks and the resilience of climate change.

- **Understanding the impacts of ocean acidification.** Today, the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy is releasing a [white paper on ocean acidification](#), summarizing current scientific knowledge about this key challenge, its relationship to climate change, and its impacts on society, as well as highlighting key steps the Obama Administration is taking to better understand the problem and potential solutions.
- **\$102 million to build resilience in coastal communities.** Yesterday, the Department of the Interior announced [\\$102 million in competitive grants](#) funding science-based solutions to restore flood plains and natural barriers, such as marshes and wetlands along the Atlantic Coast. The funded projects will help deliver on the Administration's Climate Action Plan commitment to make local communities more resilient against future storms.
- **Bolstering domestic shellfish aquaculture.** Federal agencies are completing work on a new roadmap to streamline the permitting process for shellfish aquaculture. The roadmap will help shellfish farmers understand how to secure the permits they need and will help federal agencies identify ways to improve efficiency in the permitting process. By removing barriers in the permitting process, the United States can encourage shellfish farming and help rebalance our seafood trade. Currently, most seafood consumed in the U.S. is imported, resulting in a seafood trade deficit of between \$8 and \$10 billion a year. Farming more shellfish will also be an economic boon to local communities, creating jobs and investment on our shores.
- **National Strategic Plan for Federal Aquaculture Research.** Aquaculture is an increasingly integral source of safe, nutritious, sustainable seafood for consumers in the United States and worldwide. Today, the interagency National Science & Technology Council's Committee on Science is releasing a new [National Strategic Plan for Federal Aquaculture Research](#) to provide a framework for coordination and collaboration across agencies on research related to this important agricultural domain and to guide Federal agencies going forward as they prioritize their aquaculture-related research and development activities.

• For more information on the Our Ocean conference, visit <http://www.state.gov/>. For more information on the President's National Ocean Policy, visit <http://www.whitehouse.gov/administration/eop/oceans>.

PFMC
06/20/14



National Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy

DISCUSSION GUIDE

NOAA Fisheries is developing an Agency-wide saltwater recreational fishing policy which outlines a set of principles to guide our actions and decisions over the long term. We would like your thoughts on what should be included in the new policy.

POLICY PURPOSE

A national policy, which articulates a clear statement about core operating principles, could provide:

- A platform for a common understanding of agency perspectives.
- Guidance for agency activities, interactions, and management pertaining to our nation's saltwater recreational and non-commercial fisheries.

POLICY SCOPE

The term "recreational fishing" means different things to different people. These different definitions may encompass a range of activities and many segments of the fishing community such as:

- Shore and private/non-for-hire vessels.
- For-hire vessels (e.g., charter, headboats, guides, and lodges).
- Recreational fishing industries (e.g., bait and tackle manufacturers and distributors, tournaments).
- Non-commercial fishermen.
- Expense fishing.
- Subsistence fishing.

Discussion Questions:

1. How do you define recreational fisheries?
2. What activities do you think constitute recreational fisheries?
3. What might be the effect of defining recreational fisheries in this way in the national policy?

POSSIBLE POLICY GOALS - OVERVIEW

Below are four draft policy goals for consideration. They are informed by NOAA Fisheries' own practices and input from many in the recreational/non-commercial fishing communities. They are intended to limit neither discussion nor consideration of other potential policy goals. The four possible goals are:

1. Foster and enhance sustainable, diverse, and high quality recreational/non-commercial fisheries and public access to them.
2. Integrate saltwater recreational/non-commercial considerations throughout NOAA and the federal marine fisheries management system.
3. Encourage partnership, engagement, and innovation.
4. Enhance transparency, follow-through, and continuity of action.

Discussion Question:

1. Are these goals appropriate for a national policy?
2. Are there others which should be considered?

POSSIBLE POLICY GOALS - IN DETAIL

In creating the new policy, we want to both build on what has already been learned through our ongoing conversations with constituents and provide the opportunity for the exchange of new ideas. Each draft policy goal is presented below with some relevant questions to stimulate discussion.

DRAFT GOAL #1: Foster and enhance sustainable, healthy, and diverse recreational/non-commercial fisheries and public access to them.

Many factors influence the quantity and quality of fishing opportunities, including management decisions, resource health, available science, and social and economic considerations.

1.a. Management

While recreational fishery management tools (e.g., bag limits and seasons) often attract the most attention, the underlying management principles and approaches are worthy of consideration for how they affect the quality of a fishery.

Discussion Questions:

1. What would you like us to know about this topic?
2. How should we incorporate these considerations into the policy principles?

Some ideas suggested to NOAA Fisheries include:

- Ensure equitable distribution of fishing opportunities to and within the saltwater recreational/non-commercial fishing community, including periodic review of catch allocations.
- Better understand and manage for angler satisfaction.
- Consideration of socio-economic information *during formulation* of management strategies and actions.
- Support management and accountability compatible with saltwater recreational fisheries.
- Expand fishing opportunities based on conservation advances (e.g., reduced release mortality).

1.b. Resource Conservation and Enhancement

NOAA is the federal agency responsible for the stewardship of our nation's living marine resources. Both NOAA and the fishing public make important contributions to the conservation of these natural resources, resources which form the basis of sustainable, enjoyable recreational fisheries.

Discussion Questions:

1. What would you like us to know about this topic?
2. How should we incorporate these considerations into the policy principles?

Some suggestions shared with NOAA Fisheries include:

- Empower anglers as effective resource stewards and incentivize conservation (e.g., sharing of best practices to reduce release mortality).
- Support science-based conservation and restoration efforts that benefit recreational fish stocks and their habitats.
- Encourage aquaculture related projects (e.g., stock enhancement, culture of baitfish) to support conservation and management of recreational fisheries.
- Support habitat enhancement projects (e.g., artificial reefs) for conservation and management of recreational fisheries.

DRAFT GOAL # 2: Integrate saltwater recreational/non-commercial considerations throughout NOAA and the federal marine fisheries management system.

Process, planning, and policy are fundamental to the efficient operation of organizations like NOAA and complex systems such as the federal fisheries management system.

Discussion Questions:

1. What would you like us to know about this topic?
2. How should we incorporate these considerations into the policy principles?

Some suggestions shared with NOAA Fisheries include:

- Establish a full-time regional recreational coordinator in each NOAA Fisheries region and Atlantic HMS.
- Incorporate recreational fisheries considerations into the strategic plans of each region or office; or, develop recreational specific plans in each region or office.
- Support equitable representation on federal fishery management councils to ensure appropriate consideration of recreational fisheries issues.
- Support exploration of additional opportunities for co-management with states for recreational fisheries within both EEZ and state waters.

DRAFT GOAL # 3: Encourage Partnership, Engagement and Innovation

Wise stewardship of our living marine resources is a responsibility shared between our science and management partners (i.e., the states, commissions, and councils) and the fishing public. NOAA Fisheries understands that an engaged and informed public can improve science and decision-making.

Discussion Questions:

1. What would you like us to know about this topic?
2. How should we incorporate these considerations into the policy principles?

Some suggestions shared with NOAA Fisheries include:

- Cooperative scientific research and analysis in partnership with fishermen and management partners.
- Collection of social and economic data in partnership with fishermen and management partners.
- Partnership on conservation and enhancement projects (e.g., habitat restoration) to further fishery management goals.
- Consistent two-way communication.

DRAFT GOAL # 4: Enhance transparency, follow-through, and continuity of action.

Public confidence is strengthened when there is a clear understanding of how and why decisions are made and stated objectives are achieved. Predictability is enhanced by maintaining a steady organizational approach to governance.

Discussion Questions:

1. What would you like us to know about this topic?
2. How should we incorporate these considerations into the policy principles?

Some suggestions shared with NOAA Fisheries include:

- Regular communication on the status of rulemakings and science.
- Periodic updates on the status of agency commitments.
- Long-term funding of recreational programs.

What have we missed?

Are there any ideas you have for themes or policy issues that we have not included? If so, please let us know. You can also submit comments online at www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/management/recreational.