THE GROUNDFISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered the most recent information on the status of ongoing fisheries, requests from industry, and scientific research, and provides the following comments and recommendations for 2015 inseason adjustments. The GMT anticipates that any recommended changes will be implemented as soon as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) West Coast Region (WCR) is able to complete the inseason regulations, likely mid-July for the increases and Period 5 (September 1) for decreases.

Action Items/Industry Requests

- Increases to Limited entry (LE) and Open access (OA) sablefish daily trip limits (DTL) north of 36° N. latitude.
- Four fixed gear trip limit changes, that apply to California
    - Increase the open access minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow, and chilipepper rockfish trip limit between 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.
    - Increase the LE and OA blackgill rockfish sub-limits south of 40°10' N latitude
    - Increase the LE and OA California scorpionfish bi-monthly trip limits
    - Decrease the LE and OA black rockfish bi-monthly trip limits between 42° and 40°10' N latitude.

Informational items

- Revised estimated big skate mortality
- Nearshore fishery model update
- Research
- Scorecard update

Action Items

Sablefish DTL fishery north of 36° N latitude

Industry requested a trip limit increase for both the limited entry (LE) and open access (OA) sectors for the sablefish daily trip limit (DTL) fishery north of 36° N latitude. For the LE sector, the trip limit request was for an increase in periods 4 through 6 from 1,025 lbs/week and 3,075 lbs/2 months to 1,125 lbs/week and 3,375 lbs/ 2 months. For the OA sector, the trip limit request was for an increase for periods 4 through 6 from 300 lbs/day, 900 lbs/wk and 1,800 lbs/2 months to 350 lbs/day, 1,600 lbs/wk and 3,200 lbs/2 months. Table 1 shows the no action and Alternative 1 trip limits by sector and period.

Table 1 : Bi-monthly (B), Weekly (W), and Daily (D) Sablefish DTL fishery trip limit alternatives

	Period	No Action			Alternative 1		
		B	W	D	B	W	D
LE	1	2,850	950	-	2,850	950	-
	2-3	3,075	1,025		3,075	1,025	
	4-6	3,075	1,025	-	3,375	1,125	-
OA	1	1,600	800	300	1,600	800	300
	2-3	1,800	900	300	1,800	900	300
	4-6	1,800	900	300	3,200	1,600	350

For each of the alternatives, the GMT projected attainment using the DTL model. Projection models have been updated with a year of new data (2014), re-specified accordingly, and new catch information about progress through April of 2015 is available from the Quota Species Monitoring (QSM) Best Estimate Report (BER), from the Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN). Table 2 shows the projected attainment under each alternative including a range of price assumptions for the LE N.

Table 2. Projected sablefish landings (mt) in the LE and OA fisheries north of 36º N latitude under No Action and Alternative 1.

	LE N, by price assumption			OA N
2015 No Action	**Low $**	**Mid $$**	**High $$$**	
Projected landings	185.3	196.4	207.4	242.1
Landing target	236.0	236.0	236.0	388
Difference	50.7	39.6	28.6	145.9
Percent attainment	78.5%	83.2%	87.9%	62.4%
2015 Alternative 1				
Projected landings	199.9	211.8	223.7	322.9
Landing target	236.0	236.0	236.0	388
Difference	36.1	24.2	12.3	65.1
Percent attainment	84.7%	89.7%	94.8%	83.2%

LE North

Under No Action, the LE N is projected to attain between 78.5 percent and 87.9 percent of the landing target of 236 mt, depending on price assumption; and 84.7 percent to 94.8 percent under Alternative 1.

OA North

Under No Action, the OA N is projected to attain 62 percent, but under Alternative 1, the fishery is projected to attain 83 percent.

Since the GMT projection models assume that the whole allocation of sablefish is harvested when projecting impacts to overfished species, those impacts are expected to remain unchanged. Therefore, **the GMT recommends that the Council adopt the increased trip limits under Alternative 1 for the LE N to 1,125 lbs/week and 3,375 lbs/ 2 months, and OA N to 350/day, 1,600 lb/week, and 3,200 lb/ 2 months for periods 4, 5, and 6.**

Minor Shelf Rockfish, Shortbelly, Widow, and Chilipepper rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.

Industry requested a trip limit increase for the shelf rockfish complex, shortbelly, widow, and chilipepper rockfish between 42°10' N latitude and 34°27' N latitude for the OA sector from the status quo amount of 200 lb/2 months in period 4 to 400 lb/2 months, and from 300 lb/2 months to 400 lb/2 months for periods 5 and 6 (Table 3).

The shelf rockfish complex south does not have a formal intersector allocation, and as a result the non-trawl allocation is shared between the non-trawl commercial and recreational sectors. For this biennium, the Council reduced the buffer between the shelf rockfish complex south overfishing limit (OFL) and annual catch limit (ACL) when they shifted from a constant catch ACL to applying the P* sigma approach. This resulted in a higher ACL in this biennium, and a 2015 non-trawl allocation of 1,383 mt. The Council also increased the trip limits for both the LE and OA sectors south of 34°27' N. latitude and extended the California recreational season in multiple management areas. As a result, this analysis also projects mortality south of 34°27' N. lat. for the commercial non-trawl sectors and mortality from the recreational sector. The analysis brackets the proposed trip limit amount (the medium amount) by using the No Action Alternative as the low amount alternative and a high amount alternative of 500 pounds. The GMT points out that, regardless of the alternative, all alternatives analyzed are projected to remain within the non-trawl allocation (Table 4).

Table 3. 2015 OA fixed-gear shelf rockfish complex, shortbelly, widow, and Chilipepper rockfish trip limits in pounds per two months (current and proposed) for the area between 40°10' and 34°27' N. lat.

Open access	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6
Current trip limit	200	300	300
Analyzed trip limits	400 and 500	400 and 500	400 and 500

Table 4. No Action and proposed trip limits (pounds) for the shelf rockfish complex, estimated mortalities (mt) between 40°10' and 34°27' N. lat., projected mortality south of 34°27' N. lat. by commercial sector, projected recreational take, total estimated mortality, and non-trawl allocation.

Alternatives	Open Access		Projected mortality south of 34°27'	Rec.	LEFG	Est. mortality	Non- trawl alloc.	Percent of non-trawl allocation
	No Action and proposed trip limits	Est. mortality between 40°10' and 34°27'						
No Action	200/300	13.9	22.3	349.0	2.24	387.44	1,382.3	28.0%
Alternative 1	400	19.1				392.64		28.4%
Alternative 2	500	22.7				396.24		28.7%

Because the OA shelf rockfish trip limit also includes shortbelly, widow and chilipepper rockfish, we also considered projected impacts to those species, which are well below allowable limits. It is likely that the trip limit increase will result in some increased impacts to canary rockfish; however, in the absence of a formal non-sablefish non-nearshore bycatch projection model, these impacts cannot be projected. The GMT did examine recent (2011-2013) West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) data and those data indicate that the bycatch of overfished species (OFS) in this fishery sector is extremely small. Thus, the GMT concluded that there is a low risk of exceeding any harvest specifications for co-occurring OFS as a result of a trip limit increase.

Therefore, the GMT recommends the Council increase the OA trip limits for the shelf rockfish complex, shortbelly, widow, and chilipepper rockfish limits between 40°10' and 34°27' N latitude from the existing amounts to 500 lbs/ 2 months for periods 4 through 6.

Blackgill rockfish south of 40°10' N latitude

The blackgill assessment in 2011[1] estimated the stock was at 30 percent of its unexploited level, which is above the overfished level of $SB_{25\%}$ but below the management target of $SB_{40\%}$ and, therefore, is in the precautionary zone. Beginning in 2013, blackgill rockfish is managed with a species specific harvest guideline (HG). In 2015, the HG is 114 mt, which is allocated between the trawl (63 percent) and non-trawl (37 percent) sectors. The non-trawl allocation is further apportioned 60 percent to LE (25.3 mt) and 40 percent to OA (16.9 mt); this apportionment is a 'soft allocation' meaning these amounts are not specified in regulation, and one sector can exceed its apportionment provided the combined mortality of the LE and OA sectors does not exceed the non-trawl allocation. A concern has been identified that due to latent capacity in the fishery, if trip limits are increased too much, the HG may be exceeded.

There is no formal bycatch model to project overfished species impacts resulting from directed targeting of blackgill rockfish. Discard mortality was derived from the 2013 West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) Groundfish Mortality Report, and is included in the mortality estimates. However, the GMT looked at the observed overfished species impacts by

[1] http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/Blackgill_2011_Assessment.pdf

WCGOP from 2011-2013 on trips with some blackgill rockfish landings as well as the overall coastwide mortalities for this sector, and believe that there is a negligible risk of increased encounters due to increased trip limits.

In both the limited entry fixed gear fishery and the open access fishery, blackgill rockfish have a sub-limit within the "Minor Slope Rockfish & Darkblotched rockfish" overall trip limits. This inseason discussion only considers changes to the blackgill rockfish sub-limits in the LE and OA sectors, with no changes to how the sub-limits are structured, nor does it consider changes to the overall cumulative limits of 40,000 lb/2 months and 10,000 lb/2 months, respectively.

The status quo LE blackgill sub-limit is 1,375 lbs/2 months (Table 5). Industry requested an increase of this sub-limit of 150 lbs per 2 months, to 1,525 lbs/2 months. To simplify the analysis, the GMT analyzed a sub-limit of 1,550 lbs/2 months. The analysis brackets the proposed amount (the medium amount) by using the No Action sub-limit as the low amount and 1,600 pounds as the high amount.

The status quo OA sub-limit is 475 lbs/2 months (Table 5). Industry requested an increase to 550 pounds. This analysis brackets the proposed trip limit amount (the medium amount) by using the No Action Alternative as the low amount alternative and a high amount alternative of 600 pounds.

Projections indicate that the combined total mortality in the LE and OA sectors is within the non-trawl allocation under all alternatives analyzed (Table 5). Furthermore, based on an examination of set level data, we estimate a negligible of catch of overfished species, and note that the coastwide observed mortality for the non-nearshore sector are low.

Blackgill rockfish are not caught in the recreational fishery due to the current depth restrictions and deep depth distribution of this slope rockfish. As a result, no recreational mortality values are included in Table 5.

Table 5. Proposed 2015 blackgill rockfish bi-monthly trip limits (pounds) for south of 40°10' N latitude, estimated blackgill rockfish mortality (mt) in the LE and OA sectors, combined mortality, non-trawl allocation, and percent of the non-trawl allocation. All trip limit amounts are given in pounds and apply to periods 4 through 6 with the total estimated mortality (mt) including that from the first three periods of the year.

Alternatives	Limited Entry		Open Access		Combined estimated mortality (mt)	Non-trawl alloc. (mt)[1/]	Percent of non-trawl allocation
	No Action and proposed trip limits (lbs)	Total estimated mortality (mt)	Proposed trip limit (lbs)	Total estimated mortality (mt)			
No Action	1,375	16.5	475	3.8	20.3	42.2	48%
Alternative 1	1,550	19.4	550	4.1	23.6		56%
Alternative 2	1,600	19.8	600	4.4	24.2		57%

1/ The LE HG is 25.3 mt and the OA HG is 16.9 mt

Therefore, the GMT recommends the Council adopt trip limits for periods 4 through 6 which

increase LE sub-limits from 1,375 lbs/ 2 mo to 1,600 lbs/ 2 mo and OA sub-limits from 475 lbs/ 2 mo to 550 lbs/ 2 mo.

California Scorpionfish in LE and OA

Industry requested a 300 pound increase to the California scorpionfish bi-monthly trip limit from 1,200 lbs. to 1,500 lbs. for the remainder of the year; the results of that analysis are presented in Table 6. Due to the Federal trip limit structure for this fishery sector, and state permitting requirements, the LE and OA sector trip limits are identical; as a result the projections are combined for both sectors.

Table 6. No Action Alternative and proposed Alternative 1 bi-monthly trip limit, estimated mortalities, harvest guideline residual, and percent of fishery harvest guideline for the 2015 California scorpionfish fishery.

Alternative	Combined LE and OA		Recreational mortality	Estimated total mortality	Fishery HG	Residual	Percent of HG
	Current (No Action) and Proposed trip limits	Estimated mortality					
No Action	1,200	3.3	94.4	97.7	112	14.3	87%
Alternative 1	1,500	3.9		98.3		13.7	88%

Coastwide OFL 119 mt, ABC/ACL 114 mt

While it appears this trip limit request may be accommodated, there is significant uncertainty due to recreational impacts (Table 6). For example, in 2014, a total of 123.8 mt was taken by both sectors combined, with the vast majority (122.6 mt) taken in the recreational sector. This total amount exceeded the ACL (117 mt; Agenda Item E.8.a Supplemental CDFW Report, April 2015) and the 122 mt OFL. As a result, the recreational fishing season was reduced from year round to Jan 1 - Aug 31 in 2015 to prevent future overages. There has been considerable variation in the recreational estimates of take during the summer months in recent years, and often these estimates are not available on a near real time basis (Table 7). Through March of 2015, 12.9 mt of California scorpionfish mortality has accrued in the California recreational fishery. An additional 81.5mt is projected to accrue through the end of August when the recreational fishing season is scheduled to end for a total of 94.4 mt in 2015. This leaves a residual of 17.6 mt out of the 112 mt HG for both sectors available to the commercial fishery to accommodate the 3.9 mt of mortality projected under Alternative 1.

Considering the above, the GMT recognizes that a trip limit increase will likely result in commercial mortality well within the residual amount. Some on the GMT expressed concern that variability in the recreational catch would justify waiting to take action to change the trip limit until the September Council meeting, after more data is available from the recreational fishery. Given the low proportion of total mortality originating from the commercial fishery, and the small number of participants capped by the requirement to hold a nearshore fishery permit, others believe that increasing the commercial trip limit will not pose a significant risk of exceeding the harvest guideline.

Table 7. Recreational take (mt) of California scorpionfish in 2012 through 2014, by month. Shaded cells indicate when the fishery was closed (Nov 15- Dec 31, 2014). Blacked out cells reflect closed months in 2015. Dashes indicate months for which mortality estimates are not yet available.

Month	2012	2013	2014	2015
January	7.9	3.2	8.0	2.9
February	9.3	9.0	5.1	1.7
March	3.7	3.2	2.3	4.0
April	6.7	5.9	5.2	4.3
May	12.2	17.1	19.3	-
June	16.7	22.3	37.4	-
July	7.7	27.4	19.9	-
August	29.7	8.9	10.9	-
September	9.7	3.3	7.4	
October	6.8	3.5	6.1	
November	2.9	5.1	0.9	
December	3.0	3.3	0.1	
Total	116.3	112.0	122.6	12.9

Therefore, the Council could consider increasing the LE and OA sector trip limits for California scorpionfish from 1,200 to 1,500 lbs/ 2 month for periods 4, 5, and 6.

Black Rockfish Commercial Landings in Northern California

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has been closely monitoring the commercial black rockfish fishery in northern California (between 42° N latitude and 40°10' N latitude), and notes that the mortality has already exceeded the total amount taken last year. The estimate from the June 12, 2015 total fleet QSM BER indicates that 58 mt have been taken, whereas the total for 2014 was 34 mt. Per industry request, the GMT examined the possibility of using more restrictive trip limits for the limited entry and open access fishery sectors to constrain this fishery and to decrease the mortality of OFS impacts associated with the nearshore fishery. The current trip limit for black rockfish between 42° and 40° 10' N. latitude is 8,500 lb/2 month period. **The GMT recommends a reduction in the black rockfish trip limit from 8,500 lb/2 month period to 6,000 lbs/2 months for the limited entry and open access sectors effective as soon as possible.** The 6,000 limit was chosen because this is the amount that was in effect when the northern California non-trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA) shoreward boundary was 30 fathoms, as it is now. Table 8 shows the proposed bi-monthly trip limits and the projected species impacts to black rockfish (CA only and OR/CA combined), yelloweye rockfish, and canary rockfish.

Table 8. Proposed 2015 black rockfish trip limits for Periods 4 through 6 between 40º 10' and 42º N. latitude with associated projected species impacts (mt) from updated nearshore model.

Alternative	Bi-monthly Trip Limit (lbs)	Projected Species Impacts (mt)		
		Black Rockfish (CA)	Yelloweye Rockfish	Canary Rockfish
Status Quo	8,500	104	1.8	7.6
Alternative 1	6,000	89	1.7	7.4

GMT Recommended Alternatives

- **Sablefish north of 36° N latitude: increase the DTL LE N trip limit to 1,125 lbs/wk and 3,375 lbs/2 mo and DTL OA N to 350 lbs/day, 1,600 lbs/wk, and 3,200 lbs/2 months for periods 4 through 6, beginning as quickly as possible in period 4**
- **Minor Shelf Rockfish complex, shortbelly, widow, and chilipepper between 40°10' and 34°27' N latitude: Increase the OA trip limit to 500 pounds/ 2 months for period 4 through 6.**
- **Blackgill rockfish south of 40°10' N latitude: increase the LE sub-limit to 1,600 pounds/ 2 mo and increase the OA sub-limit to 550 pounds/2 months for periods 4 through 6, beginning as quickly as possible in period 4.**
- **California scorpionfish: increase the trip limit to 1,500 lbs/2 months for both the LE and OA sectors for periods 4 through 6, beginning as quickly as possible in period 4.**
- **Black rockfish between 40º 10' and 42º N latitude: decrease the trip limit from 8,500 lbs/ 2 months to 6,000 lbs/ 2 months beginning at the start of the next bi-monthly period (either July 1 or September 1).**

Informational Items

Big Skate Trip Limit Update

In April 2015, the Council recommended that trip limits for big skate be implemented for the Shore-based Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) fishery at 15,000 lbs for the month of June and 20,000 lbs/2 months for periods 4 through 6. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) implemented the rule on June 1, 2015. At the time of the April meeting, the GMT was able to run analysis on the impacts of the potential trip limits, but it was limited in scope due to time constraints. This section details further analysis of the impacts to big skate with updated data, new discard mortality rate as approved by the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), and a look at the risk of exceeding trip limits.

In GMT Supplement Report 6 (April 2015), the GMT analyzed trip limits with several assumptions in place due to time constraints. Under these assumptions, the Council motion resulted in an expected total mortality of 441 mt of big skate with a 100 percent discard mortality rate applied, or 402 mt with a 50 percent discard mortality rate applied.

Since the April 2015 meeting, the GMT has revised the analysis with the following updated assumptions:

1. Since the shore-based IFQ submits electronic fish tickets within 24 hours of landing, the GMT pulled the fish ticket landings from PacFIN for the sector on June 1, 2015 for the months of January through May for use in the analysis. For June through December, 2014 data were used as a proxy for the landings of big skate that would occur in 2015 (i.e. fishing behavior was assumed to be the same before the implementation of trip limits).
2. For the tribal and non-IFQ sectors that landed big skate, 2014 data from PacFIN were used to approximate the landings that would occur in 2015 since no trip limits
3. While the 2013 WCGOP estimates of discard of big skate are applied using the SSC recommended discard mortality of 50 percent to all trawl sectors (as of the review of the GMT literature review in the June Briefing Book) as well as potential discards due to trip limits, it was discovered that the nearshore commercial sector has only a 7 percent discard mortality rate applied and a 100 percent rate is still applied to all non-nearshore and IFQ fixed gear discards.

The GMT would like to note that the January through May landings used in the April analysis from 2014 are different from those used from 2015 in this analysis as seen below in Figure 1. This resulted in a difference of 50,476 lbs between 2014 and 2015, which impacts the overall total mortality reported here.

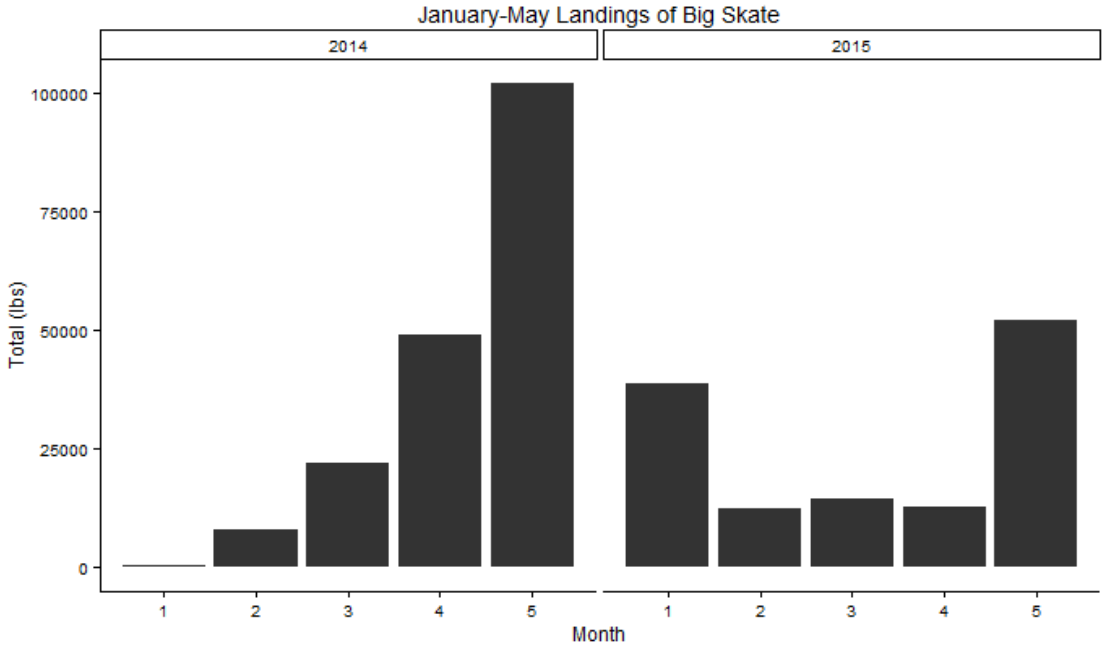

Figure 1. Comparison of the January through May landings in 2014 (left) and 2015 (right).

Furthermore, it was initially assumed in GMT Supplemental Report 6 (April 2015) that once a trip limit was reached that encounters would cease for that period and no additional landings or discards would occur. The GMT recognized that this is unrealistic, and therefore expanded on the potential discard (and additional mortality) that could occur with encounters of big skate once a trip limit was reached. Table 9 below shows the range of potential encounters of big skate over the recommended trip limits, and the corresponding total mortality. Total mortality includes the shore-based IFQ landings and potential discards, tribal, and non-IFQ landings of big skate, and

assumed incidental discard from all fisheries from WCGOP. As big skate is currently an Ecosystem Component species, there are no harvest specifications for 2015. Therefore, the 2014 component acceptable biological catch (ABC) of 317.9 mt and the 2014 component OFL of 458 mt are used as proxies to attempt to provide some information on possible impacts to the stock.

Table 9. The range of potential encounters of big skate over the recommended trip limits and the corresponding total mortality.

Encounters	SS IFQ Landings (mt)	Total Mortality (mt)	Over 2014 component ABC?	Over 2014 component OFL?
25%	288	388	yes	no
50%	294	393	yes	no
75%	300	399	yes	no
100%	306	405	yes	no

The Council has added the reconsideration of big skate (and potentially all skates) as ecosystem component species within the 2017-2018 biennial specifications process. However, until that time, the GMT asks that the Council provide guidance in November for potential trip limits for 2016, as the current trip limits would only impact June through December of next year (i.e. leave January through May as unlimited). Furthermore, in November, there may be preliminary data on the sorting of big skate in IFQ landings to determine more accurate accounting of big skate landings. Finally, the GMT does request that as soon as more data becomes available, that the SSC consider reviewing the 100 percent discard mortality rate for big skate caught by fixed gear.

Nearshore Fishery Model Update (Oregon and California)

In April 2015, the GMT informed the Council in REVISED GMT Supplemental Report 5 that it was unable to adequately assess recent changes to the nearshore projection model due to identified issues. Since that time, the GMT has been able to resolve those issues and has updated the model with WCGOP data through 2013 and commercial nearshore landings data through 2014. For comparison purposes, Table 10 shows current nearshore commercial catch share for each species in the first column and the results of the nearshore bycatch model run used in the 2015-2016 Biennial Harvest Specifications and Management Measures Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) in the second column. The third column shows a comparison set of the results where the data used in the 2015-2016 FEIS model run (first column) was inserted into the newest updated model. The last column reflects what is shown as the status quo impacts in Table 10 under the updated nearshore model with projected black rockfish landings.

Table 10. Catch share and projected impacts (mt) from the commercial nearshore fishery for Oregon and California combined, based on possible management actions.

Species	Nearshore Commercial Catch Share	Modeled projections from 2015-2016 EIS [a/]	Updated model [b/] with same landing inputs as 2015-2016 EIS	Updated model [b/] with maximum expected black rockfish landings
Canary RF	6.7	7.2	6.6	7.6
Yelloweye RF	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8

a/ Uses nearshore model with WCGOP data through 2012
b/ Model updated with WCGOP data through 2013

Research

The scorecard currently has 4.5 mt of canary rockfish set-aside for research. Recall that for most research set-asides, the amount has been set at the highest mortality from WCGOP groundfish mortality reports. Canary rockfish is one of the two exceptions. For canary rockfish, the Council policy was not based on the maximum historical catch. Instead, the Council considered the canary rockfish catch of 7.2 mt in 2006 from the NMFS trawl survey, a large amount since surveys in later years encountered substantially less canary rockfish. Therefore, the Council adopted a 4.5 mt canary rockfish set-aside, which is higher than the average research catch from 2005 to 2012. Under Agenda Item D.1. NMFS Report, Dr. John Stein presented an overview of Science Center activities (Agenda Item D.1.b., Supplemental NWFSC PowerPoint). Slide 7 showed that 2.99 mt of canary rockfish have been taken on the bottom trawl survey to date. Since that presentation, the GMT has contacted the NMFS Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) to gather additional information on trawl survey. We were informed that the bottom trawl survey normally encounters high levels of canary rockfish at two stations, on each of the two passes. The canary rockfish encountered so far have come from the first pass on one of those two stations. The other main source of research catch is the International Pacific Halibut Commission survey, which is just beginning, but has averaged less than 0.1 mt annually during the last three years. Therefore, the GMT has put the high of 7.2 mt of research bycatch seen in 2006 as a placeholder in the scorecard (Attachment 1), anticipating additional updates in September. With this increase, there is still a residual in the projected impacts for canary rockfish in the scorecard.

Scorecard Update

The scorecard (Attachment 1) has been updated to reflect updates for the nearshore fixed gear sector, and reflects the changes shown in Table 10 under the third column labeled-"Updated model with black rockfish landings constrained with trip limits". From the April 2015 scorecard, the projected OFS mortality increased from 1.4 mt to 1.8 mt for yelloweye rockfish and increased from 7.4 to 7.6 mt for canary rockfish. The allocation is 1.7 mt for yelloweye rockfish and 6.7 mt for canary rockfish. Note that if action is taken to reduce landings of black rockfish in northern California using more restrictive trip limits (see the fourth column in Table 10), then projected mortalities for canary and yelloweye rockfish would be reduced to 7.4 mt and 1.7 mt, respectively. Even with the higher values, there are residuals for both species in the projected impacts columns of the scorecard.

Attachment 1. Scorecard for 2015. Allocations[a] and projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2015, prior to any inseason action on California commercial black rockfish trip limits.

Fishery	Bocaccio b/		Canary		Cowcod b/		Dkbl		Petrale		POP		Yelloweye	
Date: 13 June 2015	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/ g/	Projected Impacts g/	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts
Off the Top Deductions	8.3	8.3	15.2	**17.9**	2.0	2.0	20.8	20.8	236.6	236.6	15.0	15.0	5.8	5.8
EFPc/	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Research d/	4.6	4.6	4.5	**7.2**	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	14.2	14.2	5.2	5.2	3.3	3.3
Incidental OA e/	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	--	--	18.4	18.4	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2
Tribal f/			7.7	7.7			0.2	0.2	220.0	220.0	9.2	9.2	2.3	2.3
Bottom Trawl			0.8	0.8			0.2	0.2	45.4	70.0	3.7	3.7		0.0
Troll			0.5	0.5			0.0							0.0
Fixed gear			0.3	0.3			0.0						2.3	2.3
mid-water			3.6	3.6			0.0							0.0
whiting			4.3	4.9				0.3			7.2	11.1		
Trawl Allocations	81.9	81.9	56.9	56.9	1.4	1.4	301.3	301.3	2,544.4	2,544.4	135.9	135.9	1.0	1.0
-SB Trawl	81.9	81.9	43.3	43.3	1.4	1.4	285.6	285.6	2,539.4	2,539.4	118.5	118.5	1.0	1.0
-At-Sea Trawl			13.7	13.7			15.7	15.7	5.0	5.0	17.4	17.4	0.0	--
a) At-sea whiting MS			**5.7**	5.7			6.5	6.5			7.2	7.2		
b) At-sea whiting CP			8.0	8.0			9.2	9.2			10.2	10.2		
Non-Trawl Allocation	258.8	117.6	49.9	**32.0**	2.6	1.2	15.9	5.7	35.0		7.2	0.3	11.2	**10.3**
Non-Nearshore	79.1		3.8					5.5				0.3	0.6	0.6
LE FG				0.9						0.3				
OA FG				0.2						0.1		0.0		
Directed OA: Nearshore	1.0	0.4	6.7	**7.6**				0.2		0.0			1.7	**1.8**
Recreational Groundfish														
WA			3.4	0.8				--		--		--	2.9	2.8
OR			11.7	9.1				--		--		--	2.6	2.2
CA	178.8	117.2	24.3	13.4		1.2		--		--		--	3.4	2.9
TOTAL	349.0	**207.8**	122.0	**106.8**	4.0	2.6	338.0	327.8	2,816.0	2,781.0	158.1	151.2	18.0	**17.1**
2015 Harvest Specification	**349**	**337**	**122**	**119**	**4.0**	**4.0**	**338**	**330**	**2,816**	**2,816**	**158**	**158**	**18**	**18**
Difference	0.0	129.2	0.0	12.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	35.0	-0.1	6.8	0.0	0.9
Percent of ACL	100.0%	61.7%	100.0%	89.7%	100.0%	65.0%	100.0%	99.3%	100.0%	98.8%	100.1%	95.7%	100.0%	95.1%
Key			= not applicable											
	--		= trace, less than 0.1 mt											
			= Fixed Values											
			= off the top deductions											

a/ Formal allocations are represented in the black shaded cells and are specified in regulation in Tables 1b and 1e. The other values in the allocation columns are 1) off the top deductions, 2) set asides from the trawl allocation (at-sea petrale only) 3) ad-hoc allocations recommended in the 2013-14 EIS process, 4) HG for the recreational fisheries for canary and YE.

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ EFPs are amounts deducted from the ACL to accommodate anticipated applications. Values in this table represent the estimates from the 15-16 biennial cycle, which are currently specified in regulation.

d/ Includes NMFS trawl shelf-slope surveys, the IPHC halibut survey, and expected impacts from SRPs and LOAs.

e/ The GMT's best estimate of impacts as analyzed in the 2015-2016 Environmental Impact Statement (Appendix B), which are currently specified in regulation.

f/ Tribal values in the allocation column represent the the values in regulation. Projected impacts are the tribes best estimate of catch.

g/ the cowcod harvest specifation is a 4.0 mt Annual Catch Target (ACT). The off the top deductions are subtracted from the 10 mt ACL