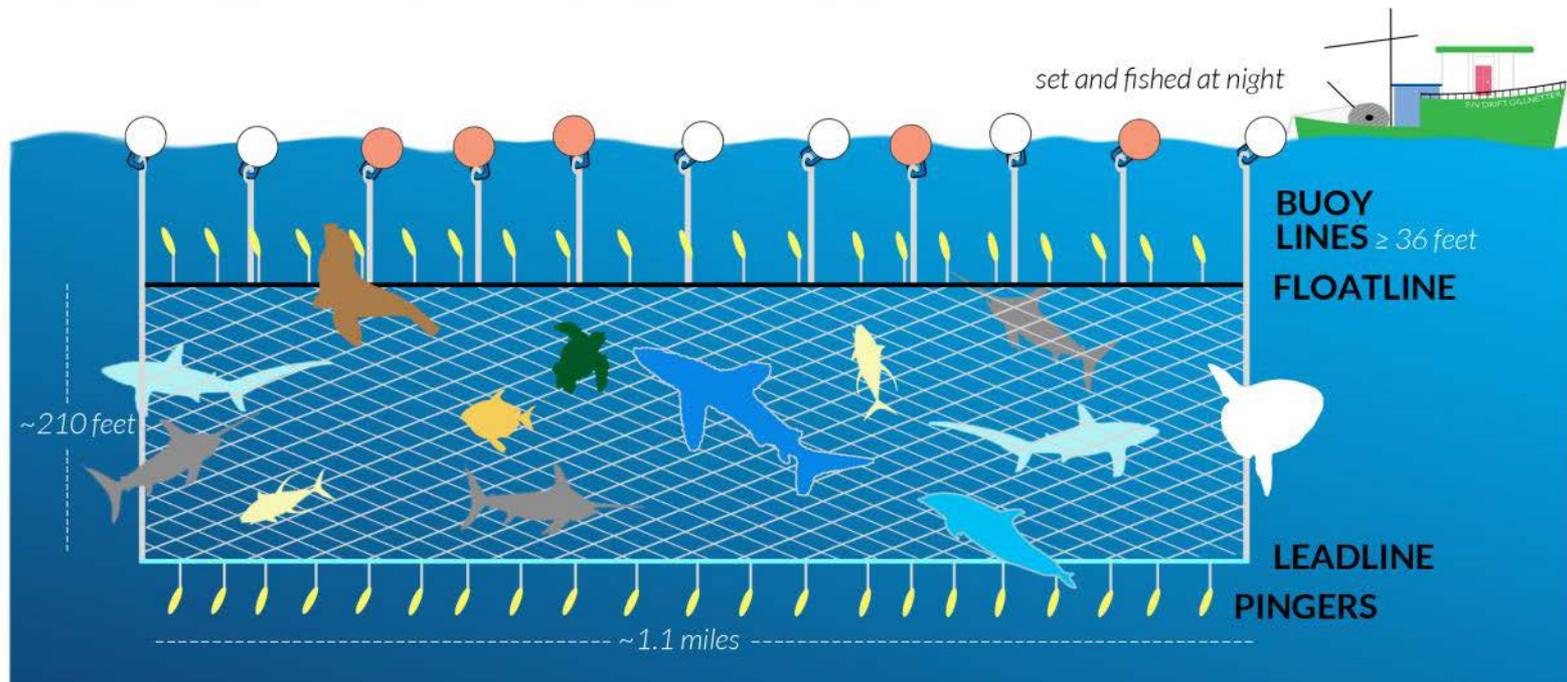


California Drift Gillnet Swordfish Fishery Management, Monitoring and Performance Objectives



June 12, 2017

Agenda Item H.1. NMFS HMS Report

Ben Enticknap, Oceana

Since the Council's September 2015 action to minimize and control bycatch

- 30% minimum observer target not achieved: 2015-16 (10.8%) and 2016-17 (22.4%)
- Council recommended federalization of CA DGN permits
- NMFS signaled it will not issue rulemaking for 100% monitoring
- NMFS withdrew rulemaking on Council recommended hard caps



Performance metric species: Northern right whale dolphin (NOAA, 2003)



Hard cap species: leatherback sea turtle (NOAA, 1997)



Hard cap species: sperm whale (NOAA, 2010)

Drift Gillnet Performance Metrics

Marine Mammal Species	Annual performance metrics based on total estimated M/SI extrapolated from observer data	2016-17 total estimated M/SI
Minke whale	5	0
Short beaked common dolphin	66	45
Long beaked common dolphin	24	4
Risso's dolphin	7	0
California sea lion	97	4
Northern elephant seal	6	0
Northern right whale dolphin	11	27
Gray whale	5	0
Pacific white-sided dolphin	22	0

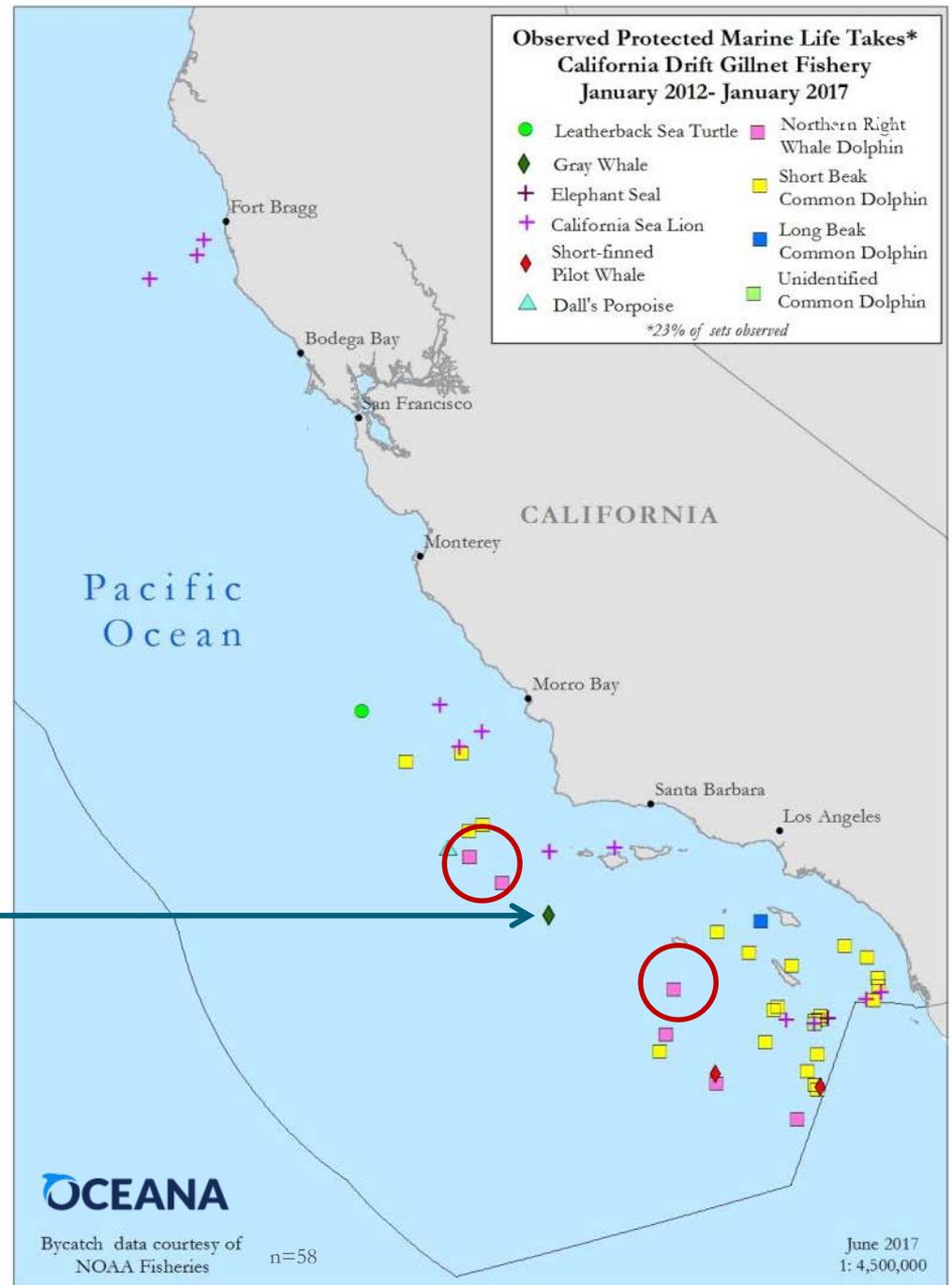
Finfish Species	Annual performance objectives based on average annual total estimated encounters	2016-17 total estimated catch
Billfish (other than swordfish)	26	18
Prohibited sharks (megamouth, basking, white)	2	0
Hammerhead sharks	4	0
Manta Ray	2	0

Observer coverage, 2016-17: 22.4%

Observed Protected Marine Life Takes 2012-2017 (77% of sets not observed)



Gray whale observed killed in drift gillnet, 2013



Request for Agency and Council Action

- Implement 100% observer coverage and/or monitoring by start of 2018 fishing year, remove unobservable vessel exemption
- Ensure minimum observer coverage target met for this fishing year (30%)
- Authorize a limited entry deep-set buoy gear swordfish fishery
- Phase-out, prohibit and transition from drift gillnets to deep-set buoy gear