GROUNDFISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON FINAL ACTION TO ADOPT MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR 2019-2020 FISHERIES

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) offers the following recommendations on routine and new management measures for Council consideration of its Final Preferred Alternatives (FPAs; Items 9 through 20 in the Action Item Checklist). **If an item is not specifically discussed, the GMT is recommending the Preliminary Preferred Alternative (PPA) from April,** shown in the Action Item Checklist with the PPAs (Appendix 2). As in previous GMT reports for biennial management measures, items in this report are labeled the same way, and in the same order, as in Agenda Item E.4, Supplemental REVISED Attachment 1.

Allocations and Harvest Guidelines (Items 1-8)

Action Item 2. Off-the-Top Deductions

As a reminder, off the top deductions are deducted from the annual catch limit (ACL), resulting in the fishery harvest guideline (HG), which is then established for the fishery sectors. Based on the Council's action under Agenda Item E.2., Appendix 1 and 2 to this document show the final proposed off-the-top deductions for Tribal, incidental open access, non-groundfish fisheries, exempted fishing permits, and research for 2019 and 2020 respectively. **The GMT recommends the Council adopt the values in Appendix 1 and 2 for 2019-2020.**

Action Item 7. At-Sea Set-Asides

When the Council adopted a 50 mt set aside for sablefish as PPA in April 2018, the GMT noted that the Council could consider bycatch information to date in deciding the FPA set-aside value. As a reminder, in 2017, the sablefish N of 36° N. lat. annual catch limit (ACL) was exceeded by an estimated 130.5 mt, or three percent. However, without shorebased individual fishing quota (IFQ) carryover included in the total mortality, the estimated attainment was 99.9 percent (5244.5 mt). The at-sea sector took over 100 mt above their set-aside amount of 50 mt for 2017.

Although the at-sea sector's sablefish bycatch is tracking high through 2018 (i.e., 26.9 mt of sablefish with 28 percent whiting attainment), we do not expect the at-sea whiting sectors to exceed their set-asides this year, or in the near future, for several reasons. First, a bulk of the high bycatches in both 2017 and 2018 have been attributed to age-0 year classes that are expected to settle out and thus be less accessible to the at-sea fleet (Figure 1). Second, high recruitment events of sablefish such as the one in 2017-18 are rare and appear to not be correlated between years, so the high 2017-18 recruitment will likely have no bearing on 2019-20 values (see the sablefish stock assessment). Third, a majority of sablefish bycatch in both 2017 and 2018 was taken within a small area off Washington at depths of around 120-160 fathoms (Figure 2), and the co-ops have mentioned they will now actively avoid this region. The co-ops have stated that because bycatch was historically very low, and they were more focused on rockfish and salmon, they were unaccustomed to avoiding sablefish prior to 2017. Finally, we note that between 2002 and 2016 at-sea bycatch has only twice exceeded half the 50 mt limit and only by a small amount (i.e., 28.8 mt in 2004 and 27.7 mt in 2016), and average historic catches were only 12 mt per year (Table 1). The GMT believes that the high sablefish bycatch in 2017-18 was the result of extraordinarily

high and unprecedented abundances of young sablefish that the fishery is unlikely to encounter again in the near future.

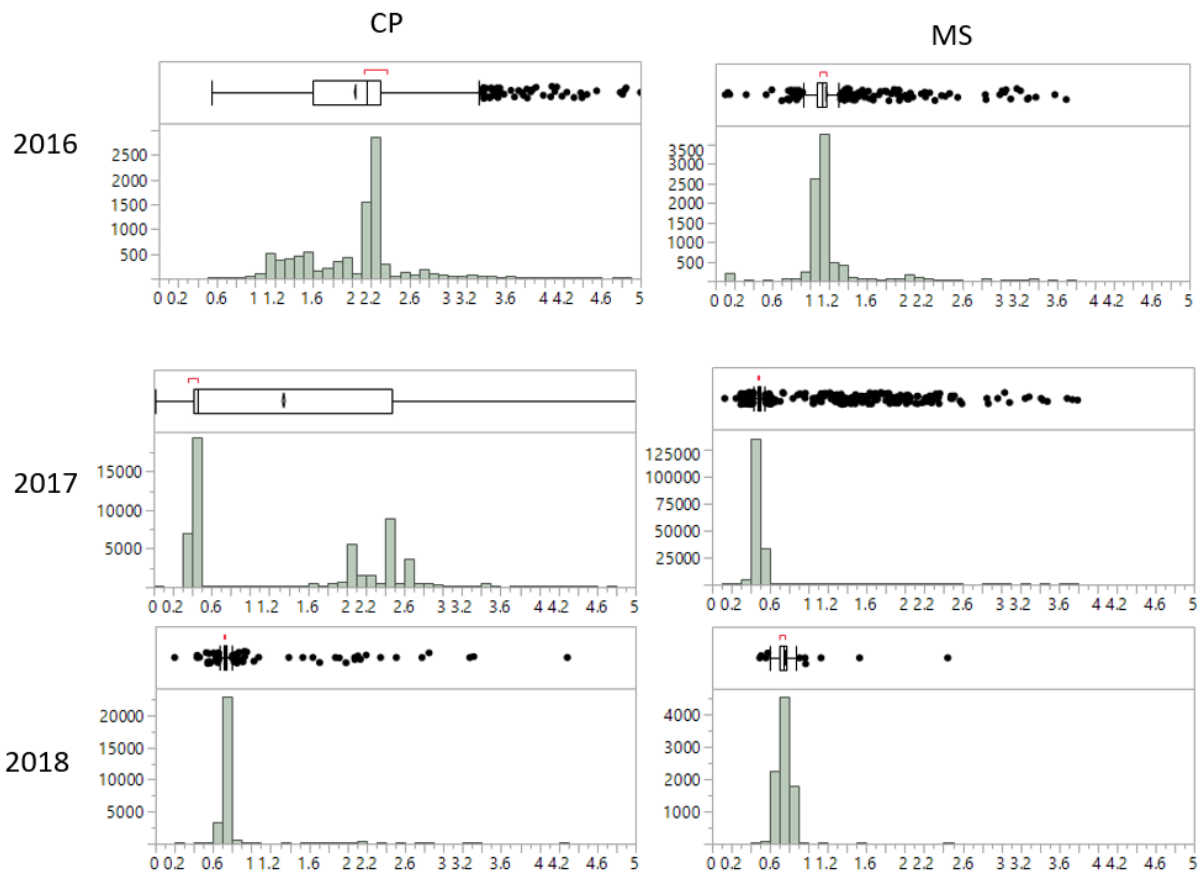

Figure 1. Weight frequency distribution of sablefish bycatch for the at-sea Catcher Processor (CP) and Mothership (MS) whiting sectors. The x axis is fish weight (kg) and the y axis is number of fish caught. Note that y-axis scale varies among panels.

The GMT concludes that maintaining a 50 mt set aside would also provide the best means for maintaining high levels of co-op individual accountability without reducing the IFQ allocation. Although the at-sea co-ops can exceed their set-aside, they could face possible closure if their overages caused a risk to the ACL.

Therefore, the GMT recommends the Council confirm the 50 mt set-aside for sablefish in addition to the values for other species shown in Table 2 of Agenda Item F.5.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, April 2018. The GMT notes that there may be alternative approaches that could be developed to account for higher at-sea bycatches of sablefish without detriment to the shorebased IFQ or others that could be further developed by the Sablefish Management and Trawl Allocation Committee.

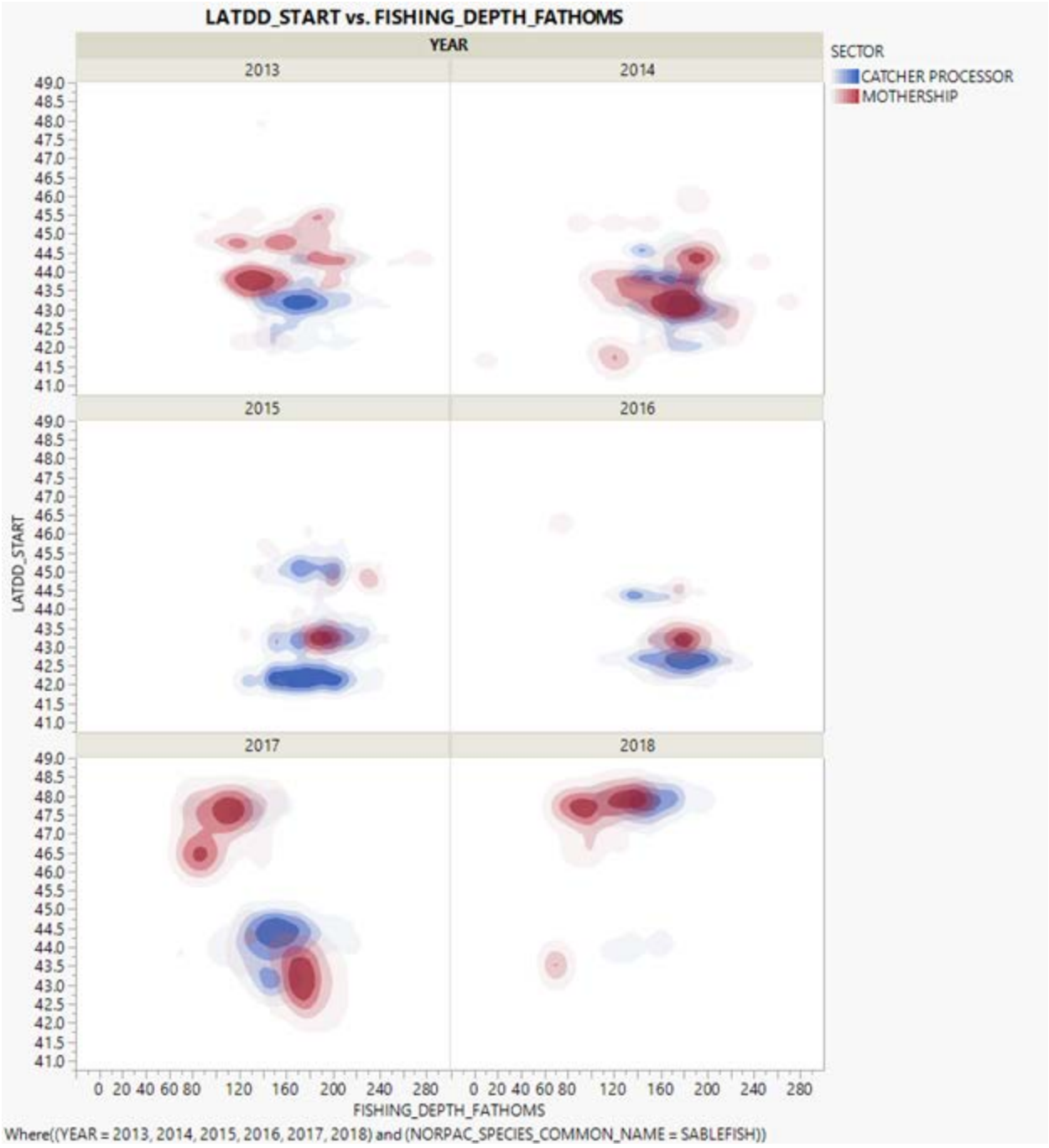

Figure 2. Heat map of annual sablefish catch as a function of latitude and depth. The vast majority of the catches were confined to a narrow depth band (approximately 120-160 fathoms) in all years, and concentrated off WA in 2018 and to a lesser extent in 2017.

Table 1. Yearly and average sablefish bycatch between 2002 and 2016 in mt.

Year	Mt
2002	21.1
2003	17.1
2004	28.8
2005	15.2
2006	2.4
2007	3.2
2008	1.6
2009	0.2
2010	12.4
2011	5.0
2012	5.1
2013	12.7
2014	16.2
2015	11.6
2016	27.7
Average	12.0

Routine (Items 9-13)

Action Item 9. Limited entry fixed gear and open access trip limits

Sablefish north of 36° N. lat.

Table 2 below shows the Council's PPA for trip limits and resulting projected attainments of the 2019 landed share, based on model updates since November 2017. Price assumptions for the limited entry (LE) sector are based on 2016 and 2017 landings. **Based on the projections below, the GMT recommends the Council confirm its PPA as its FPA for the LE north and adopt Alternative 1 as its FPA for open access (OA) north.**

Table 2. Sablefish trip limits north of 36° N. lat. for limited entry and open access fixed gears, with landed share and projected attainment for 2019.

Sector	Alt	Jan-Feb	Mar-Apr	May-Jun	Jul-Aug	Sept-Oct	Nov-Dec	Proj. Landings (mt)	Landed Share (mt)	Projected Attain. (%)
Limited Entry	PPA	1,200 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,600 bi-monthly						211.4-294.2	273	77.5-107.8
Open Access	PPA	300 lbs. daily, or one landing per week up to 1,100 lbs., not to exceed 2,200 lbs. bi-monthly						453.3-472.2	449	101-105.2
	Alt 1	300 lbs. daily, or one landing per week up to 1,000 lbs., not to exceed 2,000 lbs. bi-monthly						381.6-397.5		85-88.5

Sablefish south of 36° N. lat.

Table 3 shows the PPA trip limits and resulting projected attainments of the 2019 landed share, based on model updates since November 2017. Price assumptions for the LE sector are based on 2016 and 2017 landings. **Based on the projections below, the GMT recommends the Council confirm the PPA as FPA for both LES and OAS.**

Table 3. Sablefish trip limits south of 36° N. lat. for limited entry and open access fixed gears, with landed share and projected attainment for 2019.

Sector	Alt.	Jan-Feb	Mar-Apr	May-Jun	Jul-Aug	Sept-Oct	Nov-Dec	Proj. Landings (mt)	Landed Share (mt)	Projected Attain. (%)
Limited Entry	PPA	2,000 lbs./week						274.9-425.3	788	34.9-54
Open Access	PPA	300 lbs. daily, or one landing per week up to 1,600 lbs., not to exceed 3,200 lbs. bi-monthly						34.2	338	10.1

Lingcod N of 40° 10' N. lat.

OA northern lingcod trip limits under the Council's PPA are higher than LE, which the Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) has proposed rectifying as shown below. These are within the range previously analyzed in Appendix A (see Tables A-63 through A-67), and are more conservative than the highest option (option 3), which was projected to result in only a 16.9 percent attainment of the non-trawl northern lingcod allocation. The same is true for yelloweye rockfish: the projected CA nearshore mortality is 0.5 mt of the 1.3 mt PPA share, the Oregon nearshore mortality is 1.2 mt of the 3.4 PPA share, and the non-nearshore mortality is only 0.8 mt of the PPA 1.6 mt HG.

The GMT recommends the Council revise its PPA for northern lingcod trip limits for the LEFG and OA sectors to the limits proposed for the Council's FPA by the GAP and shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Proposed northern lingcod trip limits for LEFG and OA by area.

42° - 40° 10' N. lat	Jan- Feb	Mar- Apr	May- Jun	Jul- Aug	Sept- Oct	Nov- Dec
Limited Entry	1,400 lbs./bi-monthly					
Open Access	600lbs/month					

North of 42°N lat.	Jan- Feb	Mar- Apr	May- Jun	Jul- Aug	Sept- Oct	Nov- Dec
Limited Entry	2,000 lbs./bi-monthly					
Open Access	900lbs/month					

Public Comment

The GMT received a public request to increase the OA trip limits between 40° 10′ N. lat. and 34° 10' N. lat. for minor shelf and canary rockfish, cabezon and kelp greenling; increase the OA trip limits from 42° N and lat 40° 10′ N. lat for canary rockfish, Minor Nearshore Rockfish, and black rockfish, as well as for trip limit increases for the 2021-2022 management cycle.

As noted in the April GMT report for this topic, t**he GMT does not recommend increasing shelf and canary rockfish trip limits south of 40° 10' N. lat., nor the canary rockfish trip limits north of 40° 10′ N. lat. at this time,** as the groundfish mortality estimates for 2017 are not yet available from the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program to fully analyze whether additional opportunity can be accommodated. Regarding the trip limits for cabezon and kelp greenling, the GMT notes that they are not limited in the federal regulations; however, there are more restrictive state measures currently in place. Therefore, requests for those two species should be directed to CDFW. As for the Minor Nearshore Rockfish and Black rockfish, **the GMT does not recommend an increase in the trip limits at this time as noted in Appendix A due to the Nearshore Permit transfers in California.** Lastly, the trip limit request for 2021-2022 falls outside the scope of the current specification process and requests can be submitted as soon as the September 2019 Council meeting for the next regulatory cycle.

Action Item 12. Oregon Recreational Fishery

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW; Agenda Item E.4.a, Supplemental ODFW Report 1) is recommending an FPA for the Oregon recreational season structure that is different than what was identified as the Council's PPA in April. The difference is one additional month (May) open to all-depths. This is within the range of what was analyzed in Appendix A. **The GMT recommends approving the new season structure, depending on which yelloweye rockfish ACL alternative is chosen, as outlined in the ODFW report**.

Action Item 13. California Recreational Fishery

CDFW (Agenda Item E.4.a, Supplemental CDFW Report 1) is recommending an FPA for the California recreational fishery season structure and bag limit that differs from what was identified as the PPA in April. The differences include no longer removing the sub-bag limit on cabezon (i.e. maintaining the status quo of a 3 fish sub-bag limit), and providing fourteen additional days of season time for the San Francisco Management Area with a start date on April 1. **The GMT recommends approving the new season structure and maintaining the cabezon sub-bag limit as outlined in the CDFW report.**

New Management Measures (Items 14-20)

Action Item 15. Salmon Mitigation Measures

As a reminder to the Council, the GMT is providing a short summary table (Table 5) regarding the salmon mitigation measures currently available or under development as part of the 2019-20 harvest specification and management measures, identified by gear and fishery type.

Table 5. Measures currently available to mitigate salmon bycatch, under development through the 2019-20 Harvest Specification and Management Measures, and available through upcoming actions by fishery and gear type.

Fishery and gear type	Mitigation
Pacific whiting, midwater trawl	Currently available: Ocean salmon conservation zone 2019-20: Bycatch reduction area available at 200 fathoms to be used as a routine inseason mitigation measure, can be implemented for a specific sector (Catcher/Processors, Motherships, or Shoreside)
Non-whiting, midwater trawl	Currently available: none 2019-20: Bycatch reduction area available at 200 fathoms for all non-whiting midwater trawl gears as a routine inseason management measure
Non-whiting, bottom trawl	Currently available: Trawl RCA 2019-20: None EFH/RCA Action: Trawl RCA (WA), Block area closures (OR, CA)
Non-whiting, fixed gear	Currently available: Non-trawl RCA 2019-2020: None

In April 2018, the Council selected the following as the PPA for salmon mitigation measures to be analyzed in the 2019–20 harvest specifications and management measures for use in the 2019–20 biennium:

1. Evaluate Bycatch Reduction Areas (BRAs)[1] - Add the 200 fathom depth contour for use as a salmon mitigation tool as a BRA for vessels using midwater trawl gear (whiting and mid-water non-whiting). This management tool would be available to implement through routine inseason action. This BRA would be available as a sector specific salmon mitigation measure (i.e., could be used to close the CP or MS or Shoreside sectors).
2. Eliminate the Ocean Salmon Conservation Zone (OSCZ) from regulation.
3. Prohibit all midwater trawling within the Klamath River Salmon Conservation Zone (KRCZ) and Columbia River Salmon Conservation Zone (CRSZ) year-round; and prohibit the use of all bottom trawl gear except selective flatfish trawl (SFFT) inside the KRCZ and CRSZ.
4. Create two automatic authorities in regulations that would allow NMFS to
    a. Close either sector (all whiting or all non-whiting) upon that sector having exceeded or being projected to exceed its Chinook salmon bycatch threshold and the reserve amount of 3,500; and

[1] The GMT statements in March and April stated that under the No Action alternative, the Council has the ability to implement BRAs through routine inseason action for midwater gears at 75, 100, and 150 fathoms depth contours as a mitigation tool for salmon. However, between the April and June Council meeting, it was discovered that the previous analyses did not cover the necessary analyses. Unfortunately, the GMT were not notified of this lapse in information to complete the necessary analyses for the Council's final action at this meeting. The GMT has been notified that the 75, 100, 150 fathom BRAs could be discussed along with the other potential salmon mitigation measures under the slated November Agenda item with the potential for use during the 2019 fishing season.

b. Close a sector (all whiting or all non-whiting) when one sector has been closed after exceeding or projected to exceed its Chinook salmon bycatch threshold and the reserve amount of 3,500, and the second sector exceeds or is projected to exceed its salmon bycatch threshold.

Upon reviewing the language of the alternatives, the GMT noted that the automatic authority provisions closing the fishery should have not included the words "or projected to" as the closure would not occur unless the threshold (or threshold and reserve) was actually exceeded.

Based on the analysis presented in the GMT's March and April Reports, and Appendix C, the GMT recommends the Council adopt the PPA above as FPA with the following modification to number 4 above:

4. Create two automatic authorities in regulations that would allow NMFS to
    1. Close either sector[2] (all whiting or all non-whiting) upon that sector having reached or exceeded ~~or being projected to exceed~~ its Chinook salmon bycatch threshold and the reserve amount of 3,500; and
    2. Close a sector (all whiting or all non-whiting) when one sector has been closed after attaining or exceeding ~~or projected to exceed~~ its Chinook salmon bycatch threshold and the reserve amount of 3,500, and the second sector attains or exceeds ~~or is projected to exceed~~ its salmon bycatch threshold.

Action Item 20. Incidental Lingcod Retention in the Salmon Troll Fishery

In April 2018, the Council proposed changing the incidental lingcod retention ratio from one lingcod per 15 Chinook salmon to one lingcod per five Chinook salmon in the salmon troll fishery north of 40° 10' N. lat. The GMT reviewed the analysis in Agenda Item E.4., Supplemental REVISED Attachment 6, June 2018 and Agenda Item E.4.a, Supplemental WDFW Report 1, June 2018 and offers the following thoughts.

In general, changes to trip limits are considered routine inseason actions; however, the previous analysis from 2009 did not include the PPA in the range of impacts and needs to be updated with more recent data. Changes to the lingcod landing ratio would provide some additional opportunity for salmon trollers to retain lingcod that would otherwise be discarded, but could increase yelloweye rockfish impacts. Lingcod are a healthy, underutilized stock north of 42° N. lat. In addition, the recent yelloweye rockfish stock assessment shows the stock is projected to rebuild within the next ten years. With coastwide salmon stocks in decline, and fisheries operating at lower levels than in the past, increased lingcod retention could provide some relief to coastal salmon fishermen, and coastal communities.

The impacts of this measure are different for anglers that fish off Washington, where the non-trawl RCA extends from the shore to 100 fathoms, covering the majority, if not all of the salmon troll grounds. In Oregon and northern California, there are nearshore areas not closed by the RCA where trollers can fish for groundfish. Per federal regulation, salmon trollers must use vessel

[2] "Sector" in this context refers to those sectors described as "whiting" and "non-whiting" in the 2017 Endangered Species Act Consultation on the impacts to salmon caused by the continued operation of the groundfish fishery. In this context, "whiting" includes commercial whiting targeting by the at-sea cooperatives, tribal fisheries, and shoreside whiting. "Non-whiting" includes commercial groundfish bottom trawl and non-whiting midwater trawl, fixed gear fisheries, and recreational fisheries outside of the salmon season.

monitoring systems if they retain groundfish and fish in federal waters or transit through federal waters with groundfish on board.

The analysis within Agenda Item E.4.a, Supplemental WDFW Report 1, June 2018, recognizing there is limited data, indicates that the current incidental limit may not be adequate to allow trollers to keep the lingcod encountered given the recent salmon opportunities. In other words, under the current limit, you would need 135 Chinook salmon to keep the trip limit of 10 lingcod; under the PPA, you would only need 45 Chinook salmon.

The GMT focused on the primary question of whether decreasing the lingcod-to-Chinook ratio will increase encounters with yelloweye rockfish, which could occur if lower ratios resulted in increased targeting of lingcod. Participation in the salmon troll fishery is highly variable, and the number of participants who land lingcod is less than half the fleet in Washington and less than a fourth of the fleet in Oregon. There have only been three vessels with three total trips landing lingcod north of 40° 10' N lat. in California since 2009. This suggests that lingcod targeting is likely not occurring by the salmon trollers. Even if the fishery were to see an increase in incidental retention of lingcod limits, vessels would still be held to 10 fish per trip cap, and the open access monthly limit. Lingcod appears to have a minor contribution to salmon troll operations, and therefore this management measure is not likely to incentivize targeting.

The analysis didn't include projected impacts for yelloweye rockfish; however, subsequent analysis using proxy data from the WCGOP observations of dinglebar gear estimated that yelloweye impacts could vary based on salmon troll seasons. Yelloweye rockfish impacts are projected to have ranged from 0.09 mt to 0.37 mt from 2009 to 2017. While there is an off-the-top deduction for incidental open access fisheries for yelloweye rockfish, salmon troll impacts have not been able to be explicitly quantified due to lack of observers and discard data. The GMT recommends that the proxy estimate of 0.23 mt estimated for the salmon troll fishery be included in the off-the-top deductions for the Incidental Open Access (IOA) fisheries. This update has been made to Appendix 1 and 2 and will be the same regardless of the Council's decision on this management measure.

Lingcod taken in the salmon troll fishery are accounted for in the off-the-top deductions taken from the ACL. The GMT considered whether the current off-the-top deduction, which is the maximum amount taken in IOA fisheries from 2007-2017 (9.8 mt north of 40° 10' N. lat. and 8.1 mt south of 40° 10' N. lat. respectively), should be adjusted if the Council chooses to adopt Alternative 1. The more recent average lingcod catch in IOA fisheries (2012-2017) is 5.4 mt north of 40° 10' N. lat. and 2.9 mt south of 40° 10' N. lat. which would reflect salmon seasons that might be more similar to what we would expect in 2019-20. As such, the GMT does not recommend adjusting the lingcod off-the-top deduction at this time.

Based on the analysis presented in the WDFW Report, the GMT recommends the Council confirm the PPA lingcod trip limit for the salmon troll fishery north of 40° 10' N. lat. of "1 lingcod per 5 Chinook salmon, plus one additional lingcod, up to 10 lingcod per trip" as the FPA.

Appendix 1. 2019 off the top deductions from the ACLs.

Stock/Complex	Area	ACL	Tribal	EFP	Research	OA	Set-aside Total	Fishery HG
Arrowtooth flounder	Coastwide	15,574	2,041	0.1	13	40.8	2,094.9	13,479
Big skate	Coastwide	494	15	0.1	5.5	21.3	41.9	452
Black (WA)	Washington	298	18	-	0.1	-	18.1	280
Black (OR)	Oregon	516		1.5	0	0.6	2.1	514
Black (CA)	California	329		-	0		0.0	329
BOCACCIO	S of 40º10' N. lat.	2,097		40	5.6	0.5	46.1	2,051
Cabezon (OR)	46º16' to 42º N. lat.	47		0.1	0	0	0.1	47
Cabezon (CA)	S of 42º N. lat.	147		-	0	0.3	0.3	147
California scorpionfish	S of 34°27' N. lat.	313		-	0.2	2.2	2.4	311
Canary rockfish	Coastwide	1,450	50	8	7.8	1.3	67.1	1,383
Chilipepper	S of 40º10' N. lat.	2,536		60	13.4	11.5	84.9	2,451
COWCOD	S of 40º10' N. lat.	10		0.03	2	0	2.0	8
DARKBLOTCHED ROCKFISH	Coastwide	765	0.2	0.6	8.5	7	16.3	749
Dover sole	Coastwide	50,000	1,497.0	0.1	49.2	49.3	1,595.6	48,404
English sole	Coastwide	10,090	200	0.1	8	8.1	216.2	9,874
Lingcod	N of 40'10º N. lat.	4,871	250	1.6	16.6	9.8	278.0	4,593
Lingcod	S of 40'10º N. lat.	1,039		-	3.2	8.1	11.3	1,028
Longnose skate	Coastwide	2,000	130	0.1	12.5	5.7	148.3	1,852
Longspine thornyhead	N of 34º27' N. lat.	2,603	30	-	14.2	6.2	50.4	2,553
Longspine thornyhead	S of 34º27' N. lat.	822		-	1.4	0	1.4	821
Nearshore rockfish north	N of 40º10' N. lat.	183	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	3.2	180
Nearshore rockfish south	S of 40º10' N. lat.	1,142		0	2.7	1.4	4.1	1,138
Shelf rockfish north	N of 40º10' N. lat.	2,054	30	4.5	24.7	17.7	76.9	1,977
Shelf rockfish south	S of 40º10' N. lat.	1,625		60.08	14.5	4.6	79.2	1,546
Slope rockfish north	N of 40º10' N. lat.	1,746	36	1.5	21.6	21.7	80.8	1,665
Slope rockfish south	S of 40º10' N. lat.	744		1	2.3	16.9	20.2	724
Other Fish	Coastwide	420		0.1	0.1	8.75	9.0	411
Other flatfish	Coastwide	6,498	60	0.1	27.8	161.6	249.5	6,249
Pacific cod	Coastwide	1,600	500	0.1	5.5	0.59	506.2	1,094

Pacific whiting	Coastwide	441,433	77,251	1.1		1,500.00	78,752.1	362,681
Petrale Sole	Coastwide	2,908	290	0.1	24.1	6.4	320.6	2,587
POP	N of 40º10' N. lat.	4,340	9.2	0.1	3.1	10	22.4	4,318
Sablefish	N of 36º N. lat.	5,606	See Sablefish Tab					5,605
Sablefish	S of 36º N. lat.	1,990		-	2.4	1.8	4.2	1,986
Shortbelly	Coastwide	500		0.1	8.2	8.9	17.2	483
Shortspine thornyhead	N of 34º27' N. lat.	1,683	50	0.1	10.5	4.7	65.3	1,618
Shortspine thornyhead	S of 34º27' N. lat.	890		-	0.7	0.5	1.2	889
Spiny Dogfish	Coastwide	2,071	275	1.1	34.3	22.6	333.0	1,738
Splitnose	S of 40º10' N. lat.	1,750		1.5	9.3	5.8	16.6	1,733
Starry flounder	Coastwide	452	2	0.1	0.6	16.1	18.8	433
Widow	Coastwide	11,831	200	28	17.3	3.1	248.4	11,583
YELLOWEYE ROCKFISH	Coastwide	39 a/	2.3	0.24	2.92	0.62 b/	6.1	33
Yellowtail	N of 40º10' N. lat.	5,997	1,000	20	20.6	4.5	1,045.1	4,952

a/ Based on the PPA ACL alternative identified by the Council in April 2018.
b/ Includes the previous IOA set-aside plus an proxy estimate for lingcod retention in the salmon troll fishery.

Appendix 2. 2020 off the top deductions from the ACLs.

Species	Area	ACL	Tribal	EFP	Research	OA	Set-aside Total	Fishery HG
Arrowtooth flounder	Coastwide	12,750	2,041	0.1	13	40.8	2,094.9	10,655
Big skate	Coastwide	494	15	0.1	5.5	21.3	41.9	452
Black (WA)	Washington	297	18	-	0.1	-	18.1	279
Black (OR)	Oregon	512		1.5	0	0.6	2.1	510
Black (CA)	California	326		-	0		0.0	326
BOCACCIO	S of 40º10' N. lat.	2,011		40	5.6	0.5	46.1	1,965
Cabezon (OR)	46º16' to 42º N. lat.	47		0.1	0	0	0.1	47
Cabezon (CA)	S of 42º N. lat.	146		-	0	0.3	0.3	146
California scorpionfish	S of 34°27' N. lat.	307		-	0.2	2.2	2.4	305
Canary rockfish	Coastwide	1,368	50	8	7.8	1.3	67.1	1,301
Chilipepper	S of 40º10' N. lat.	2,410		60	13.4	11.5	84.9	2,325
COWCOD	S of 40º10' N. lat.	10		0.03	2	0	2.0	8
DARKBLOTCHED ROCKFISH	Coastwide	815	0.2	0.6	8.5	24.5	33.8	781
Dover sole	Coastwide	50,000	1,497.0	0.1	49.2	49.3	1,595.6	48,404
English sole	Coastwide	10,135	200	0.1	8	8.1	216.2	9,919
Lingcod	N of 40'10º N. lat.	4,541	250	1.6	16.6	9.8	278.0	4,263
Lingcod	S of 40'10º N. lat.	869		-	3.2	8.1	11.3	858
Longnose skate	Coastwide	2,000	130	0.1	12.5	5.7	148.3	1,852
Longspine thornyhead	N of 34º27' N. lat.	2,470	30	-	14.2	6.2	50.4	2,420
Longspine thornyhead	S of 34º27' N. lat.	780		-	1.4	0	1.4	779
Nearshore rockfish north	N of 40º10' N. lat.	180	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	3.2	177
Nearshore rockfish south	S of 40º10' N. lat.	1,163		0	2.7	1.4	4.1	1,159
Shelf rockfish north	N of 40º10' N. lat.	2,048	30	4.5	24.7	17.7	76.9	1,971
Shelf rockfish south	S of 40º10' N. lat.	1,625		60	14.5	4.6	79.1	1,546
Slope rockfish north	N of 40º10' N. lat.	1,732	36	1.5	21.6	21.7	80.8	1,651
Slope rockfish south	S of 40º10' N. lat.	743		1	2.3	16.9	20.2	723
Other Fish	Coastwide	406		0.1	0.1	8.75	9.0	397
Other flatfish	Coastwide	6,041	60	0.1	27.8	161.6	249.5	5,792

Pacific cod	Coastwide	1,600	500	0.1	5.5	0.6	506.2	1,094
Pacific whiting	Coastwide	441,433	77,251	1.1		1,500.00	78,752.1	362,681
Petrale Sole	Coastwide	2,845	290	0.1	24.1	6.4	320.6	2,524
POP	N of 40º10' N. lat.	4,229	9.2	0.1	3.1	10	22.4	4,207
Sablefish	N of 36º N. lat.	5,723	See Sablefish Tab					5,723
Sablefish	S of 36º N. lat.	2,032		-	2.4	1.8	4.2	2,028
Shortbelly	Coastwide	500		0.1	8.2	8.9	17.2	483
Shortspine thornyhead	N of 34º27' N. lat.	1,669	50	0.1	10.5	4.7	65.3	1,604
Shortspine thornyhead	S of 34º27' N. lat.	883		-	0.7	0.5	1.2	882
Spiny Dogfish	Coastwide	2,059	275	1.1	34.3	22.6	333.0	1,726
Splitnose	S of 40º10' N. lat.	1,731		1.5	9.3	5.8	16.6	1,714
Starry flounder	Coastwide	452	2	0.1	0.6	16.1	18.8	433
Widow	Coastwide	11,199	200	28	17.3	3.1	248.4	10,951
YELLOWEYE ROCKFISH	Coastwide	40	2.3	0.24	2.92	0.62	6.1	34
Yellowtail	N of 40º10' N. lat.	5,716	1,000	20	20.6	4.5	1,045.1	4,671

a/ Based on the PPA ACL alternative identified by the Council in April 2018.

b/ Includes the previous IOA set-aside plus an proxy estimate for lingcod retention in the salmon troll fishery.

Appendix 3. Action Item Checklist with GMT recommendations

2019-2020 Allocations and Harvest Guidelines (HG)					
#	**Category**	**Sector**	**Measure**	**PPA April 2018**	**GMT Recommendation**
1	Revisions	All	Updates to selected rockfish conservation area coordinates in California (Section C.5.1 in Appendix C)	• Modify the RCA coordinates as proposed in Section C.2.1 in Appendix C (Agenda Item F.5, Attachment 2, April 2018)	PPA
2	Off-the-top deductions		Confirm or modify amounts for groundfish mortality in Tribal, exempted fishing permit (EFP), non-groundfish fisheries, and research activities	• Table A-40 and Table A-41 of Agenda Item F.2., Attachment 3, April 2018	Adopt the values listed in Appendix 1 and 2
3	ACT		Adopt ACTs for stocks as deemed appropriate (Table A-41)	• Cowcod ACT of 6 mt	Confirm the PPA as the FPA
4	HG		Adopt HGs for species managed within a complex for • Blackgill rockfish within the Slope Rockfish complex south of 40°10´ N. lat. (159 mt; Section A.2.3.1 in Appendix A)	• 159 mt fishery HG for blackgill rockfish within the slope rockfish complex south of 40° 10' N. lat. for 2019-2020, until Amendment 26 rulemaking is completed.	Confirm the PPA as the FPA

5	Allocations	Trawl, Non-Trawl	Adopt 2-year trawl and non-trawl allocations; analyses in Appendix A assumed the following allocations:
			• Rebuilding species:
			  • Cowcod: trawl (40%) and non-trawl (60%)
			  • Yelloweye: trawl (8%) and non-trawl (92%)
			• Bocaccio: trawl (39%) and non-trawl (61%)
			• Canary: trawl (72%) and non-trawl (28%)
			• Big skate: trawl (95%) and non-trawl (5%)
			• Longnose skate: trawl (90%) and non-trawl (10%)
			• Shelf Rockfish north 40°10´ N. lat.: trawl (60.2%) and non-trawl (39.8%)
			• Shelf Rockfish south 40°10´ N. lat.: trawl (12.2%) and non-trawl (87.8%)
				• Adopt status quo proportions for all stocks	Confirm the PPA as the FPA

6	Allocations	Within Trawl	Adopt canary allocations for the shorebased IFQ, CP, and MS sectors (Tables A-47 and A-49 in Appendix A)	• 16 mt for CP, 30 mt for MS, and 946.9 mt (2019)/887.8 mt (2020) for Shorebased IFQ	Confirm the PPA as the FPA
7	Set-Aside	Within Trawl, At-Sea	Adopt final set-asides for Pacific whiting at-sea sectors (Table A-49)	• Values in Table 2 of Agenda Item F.5.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, April 2018	Confirm the PPA as the FPA
8	HG or Shares		Adopt final 2-year within non-trawl HGs or shares for:	• Adopt status quo proportions for all species	Confirm the PPA as the FPA

		Within Non-Trawl	• Rebuilding species: cowcod and yelloweye • Bocaccio south of 40°10' N lat. • Canary rockfish • Sablefish south of 36º N lat.: 70% limited entry and 30% open access fixed gears • Nearshore Rockfish North of 40°10´ N. latitude - consider state-specific HGs (Table A-46)		

2019-2020 Season Structures					
#	**Category**	**Sector**	**Measure**	**PPA April 2018**	**GMT Recommendation**
9		Commercial Non- Trawl	Same as 2017, except proposed routine trip limit changes for: • Sablefish N LE and OA (Table A-58) • Sablefish S LE and OA (Table A-59) • Canary LE and OA (Table A-60) • Darkblotched rockfish and Slope Rockfish North (Table A-61) • Thornyheads North OA (Table A-62) • Lingcod North LE and OA (Table A-63)	• Sablefish N o LE=1,200 lbs/wk, not to exceed 3,600 lbs bimonthly o OA=300 lbs/day, or 1 landing per week up to 1,100 lbs, not to exceed 2,200 lbs bimonthly • Sablefish S- Same as 2017 • Canary S of 40 10 N. lat. o LE- Same as 2017 with P2 closed o OA- Same as 2017, with P2 closed	• Sablefish N o LE=PPA o OA=300 lbs/day, or 1 landing per week up to 1,000 lbs, not to exceed 2,000 lbs bimonthly • Sablefish S- PPA • Canary S of 40 10 N. lat. o LE- PPA o OA- PPA • OA Darkblotched and slope rockfish N- PPA • Thornyheads N OA= PPA • Lingcod N

			• Lingcod South LE (Table A-68) and OA (Table A-69) • Public Comment	• OA Darkblotched and slope rockfish N- 500 lbs monthly • Thornyheads N OA= 50 lbs monthly • Lingcod N o LE- P1-2: 600lbs/2mo, P3-P5: 1,400 lbs/2 mo, Nov=700 lbs/mo, Dec=300 lbs/mo o OA N of 42: 900 lbs/mo o OA 40 10-42: 600 lbs/mo • Lingcod S o LE- Same as 2017 o OA-300 lbs/mo, except closed for P2	o LE N of 42: 2,000 lbs/2 mo o LE 40 10-42: 1,400 lbs/2 mo o OA N of 42: PPA o OA 40 10-42: PPA • Lingcod S o LE- PPA o OA-PPA • Public Comment o Do not recommend
10		Treaty Fisheries	Same as 2018, except petrale sole set-aside increases from 220 mt to 290 mt	• Adopt tribal recommendation	PPA

2019-2020 Season Structures					
#	**Category**	**Sector**	**Measure**	**PPA April 2018**	**GMT Recommendation**
11		WA Rec	Adopt seasons, bag limits, and depth restrictions as necessary	WDFW presented their PPA in April Agenda Item, F.5.a, Supplemental WDFW Report 1, April 2018 .	The GMT recommends the Council confirm the WDFW PPA as the FPA.

12		OR Rec	Adopt seasons, bag limits, and depth restrictions as necessary	PPA was May-Aug depth restrictions ODFW is recommending Jun-Aug with depth restrictions	ODFW FPA (seasonal 40-fathom depth restriction Jun - Aug)

13		CA Rec	Adopt seasons, bag limits, and depth restrictions as necessary	Same as 2018, except
				• Year round fishing for CA scorpionfish in the Southern Management Area
				• Option to fish no deeper than 75 fm in Southern Management Area
				• Sub-bag limit options:
				  • Lingcod South of 40°10: decrease to 1
				  • Cabezon: removal of sub-bag limit; up to 10
				  • Canary: increase to 2
					The GMT recommends the Council confirm the CDFW Agenda Item E.4.a Supplemental Report 1 2018.
					• Extend season in San Francisco Management Area to open on April 1
					• Cabezon: No longer removing the sub-bag limit

New Management Measures for Implementation in 2019-2020 Analysis of items referenced below can be found in Appendix B (Agenda Item E.4, Attachment 5) and Appendix C (Agenda Item E.4, Attachment 6)					
#	**Category**	**Sector**	**Measure**	**PPA April 2018**	**GMT Recommendation**

14		All	• Changes to the Yelloweye Rebuilding Plan (Appendix B), including:
			  • Determine a target rebuilding year and
			  • Determine a harvest control rule
				• Alternative 1, SPR of 70 percent	Supplemental GMT Report 1

15		All	• Salmon Incidental Take (Section C.1) • Stock complex restructuring (Section C.6.1)	• Salmon Incidental Take o In addition to the current BRAs, add the 200 fathom depth contour for use as a BRA for vessels using midwater trawl gear (whiting and mid-water non-whiting) through routine inseason action. o Eliminate the Ocean Salmon Conservation Zone (OSCZ) from regulation. o Prohibit all midwater trawling within the Klamath River Salmon Conservation Zone (KRCZ) and Columbia River Salmon Conservation Zone (CRSZ) year-round; and prohibit the use of all bottom trawl gear except selective flatfish trawl (SFFT) inside the KRCZ and CRCZ. o Create two automatic authorities in regulations that would allow NMFS to ▪ Close either sector (whiting or non-whiting[1]) upon that sector having exceeded or being projected to exceed its Chinook salmon bycatch threshold and the reserve amount of 3,500; and ▪ Close a sector (whiting or non-whiting) when one sector has been closed after exceeding or projected to exceed its Chinook salmon bycatch threshold and the reserve amount of 3,500, and the second sector exceeds or is projected to	• Salmon Incidental Take: Adopt PPA except for proposed language changes in GMT Report 2 for automatic authorities • Stock Complex: Confirm the PPA as the FPA

				exceed its salmon bycatch threshold. • Stock Complex o Remove OR kelp greenling from Other Fish Complex and pair with OR cabezon to form OR kelp greenling/cabezon complex o Remove OR blue/deacon rockfish from Nearshore rockfish complex N of 40 10 and pair with OR black rockfish to form OR black/BDR complex o Remove WA kelp greenling and cabezon from Other Fish complex to form WA kelp greenling/cabezon complex	
16		Trawl, Shorebased IFQ	• Eliminate daily vessel limits for rebuilt or all species (Section C.6.7) • Implement survival credits for discarded lingcod and sablefish (Section C.6.3) • Continue the Adaptive Management Program pass-through	• Remove daily vessel limits for all species • Implement survival credits for lingcod and sablefish as shown in Table 1 of Agenda Item F.5.a, Supplemental GMT Report 4, April 2018 • Continue AMP pass-through until alternative use is implemented.	Confirm the PPA as the FPA
17		Trawl, At-Sea	• Removal of automatic authority established in conjunction with Amendment 21-3 for darkblotched rockfish and POP (Section C.6.2)	• Remove automatic authority provision from regulation	Confirm the PPA as the FPA

18		Commercial Non- Trawl	• Modify commercial fixed gear depths inside the Western Cowcod Conservation Area (Section C.6.5)	• Increase to 40 fathoms with proposed waypoint adjustments	Confirm the PPA as the FPA
19		CA Rec	• Modify recreational fixed gear depths inside the Western Cowcod Conservation Area (Section C.6.6)	• Increase to 40 fathoms with proposed waypoint adjustments	Confirm the PPA as the FPA
20		Salmon Troll	• Incidental lingcod retention ratio in the salmon troll fishery (Section C.6.8)	• 1 lingcod per every 5 Chinook, plus 1, up to 10 per trip (Agenda Item F.5.a, Supplemental WDFW Report 2, April 2018)	Confirm the PPA as the FPA

PFMC
06/12/18