

GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON BIENNIAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR 2021-2022

This report covers Management Measure Items 11 through 21 from the Action Item Checklist ([Agenda Item H.8., Attachment 1](#)). Item 3 (Agenda Item H.8, GMT Report 1) and Items 1, 2, and 4 through 10 (Agenda Item H.8, GMT Report 2) will be in separate reports.

2021-2022 Season Structures

Action Item # 11: Accountability Measure Guidelines When an Annual Catch Limit is Approached or Exceeded

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) has been informed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) that they will provide a white paper on this topic in the March 2020 advanced briefing book. The GMT expects to work with NMFS overwinter to develop a Range of Alternatives for the preliminary preferred alternative (PPA) in March 2020.

Action Item # 12: Shortbelly Rockfish Trawl ACT

See Agenda Item H.8.a, Supplemental GMT Report 2, Action Item #4 for our discussion of this item. In summary, Oceana proposed a 500 mt annual catch target (ACT) set below the annual catch limit (ACL) that would be a trigger point for inseason mitigation measures. The GMT has not identified any mitigation measures that would effectively slow catch of this species (e.g., bycatch reduction area or seasonal closures) given that recent shortbelly rockfish bycatch varies widely in both space and time.

Action Item # 13: Open Access Retention of Thornyheads between 34° 27' to 40° 10' N lat.

Limited entry fixed gear (LEFG) and open access (OA) trip limits for most stocks are discussed under Action Item # 17 below, but thornyheads were given their own trip limit item to discuss allowing OA retention in this area after being closed for more than a decade. Retention of thornyheads are allowed for LEFG in this area, as well as for both LEFG and OA south of 34° 27' N. lat, and for LEFG and OA north of 40° 10' N. lat.

Retention of thornyheads was prohibited in all OA fisheries north of 34° 27' N. lat. prior to 2019, but the Council adopted a proposal that allowed OA retention north of 40° 10' N. lat. starting in 2019. The Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) identified late in the 2019-2020 biennial process that this would lead to OA retention only being prohibited between 34° 27' to 40° 10' N. lat. A proposal to remove the OA shortspine thornyhead and longspine thornyhead closure between 34° 27' to 40° 10' N. lat was therefore brought forward, but too late in the 2019-2020 process to be considered. This proposal will be considered overwinter as a potential way to increase utilization of thornyheads.

Open access trip limits currently exist for shortspine and longspine thornyhead north of 40° 10' N. lat. and south of 34° 27' N. lat. The current limit south of 34° 27' N. lat. is minimal (50 lbs daily limit and 1,000 lbs bimonthly limit), to allow for retention of incidental catch while preventing targeting. The creation of trip limits between 40° 10' N. lat. and 34° 27' N. lat., similar to south of

34° 27' N. lat., will provide statewide consistency in opportunity with the intent of improving fishery operations and economic possibilities, while reducing regulatory discards of thornyheads caught incidental to targeting other species.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action – Closure remains in place.

Option 1 – Implement species-specific trip limits similar to north of 40° 10' N. lat.

Option 2 – Implement a combined thornyhead limit similar to south of 34° 27' N. lat.

Action Item # 14: Salmon Troll Yellowtail Rockfish Trip Limits North of 40° 10' N lat.

Under No Action, salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lb of yellowtail rockfish for every 2 lbs of salmon landed, with a cumulative limit of 200 lbs per month, both within and outside of the Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA). This limit is within the 200 lbs per month combined limit for minor shelf rockfish, widow rockfish, and yellowtail rockfish, and not in addition to that limit.

Under Option 1, salmon trollers would be able to retain and land up to 10 lbs of yellowtail rockfish per 2 lbs of salmon landed, with a cumulative limit of 500 lbs per month, both within and outside the RCA. This 500 lbs monthly limit would be consistent with the OA monthly trip limit for yellowtail rockfish. The troll limit for yellowtail rockfish once was consistent with the OA shelf trip limit, which previously included yellowtail rockfish and is described under No Action. However, in 2017-2018, yellowtail rockfish were given their own 500 lbs monthly OA trip limit and the troll limits for yellowtail rockfish were not increased. GMT believes troll limits could be made consistent with OA through adoption of Option 1.

The GMT recommends that salmon troll trip limits for yellowtail rockfish north of 40° 10' N. lat. be analyzed overwinter. These higher limits could reduce regulatory discards and increase economic benefits for fishermen and processors. NMFS advised the Council that this proposal could be considered in the 2021-2022 biennial harvest specifications and management measures, because it pertains to increasing a limit for a stock already allowed to be retained.

There was also a proposal to allow yellowtail rockfish retention in the non-trawl RCA south of 40° 10' N. lat. as part of the 2021-2022 biennial harvest specifications and management measures. NMFS advised the Council that this proposal would likely require more analysis than can efficiently occur through the harvest specification process, due to allowing retention of stocks in an area closed for a long time. Instead, this proposal would be better addressed in the Non-Trawl RCA package. This proposal is similar to the Salmon Advisory Subpanel's (SAS) proposal to allow retention of other healthy mid-water rockfishes in the non-trawl RCA throughout the entire coast, but with a focus on south of 40° 10' N. lat. During workload planning in September, the Council requested that the SAS proposal be analyzed as part of the stand-alone agenda item (tentatively slated for March 2020) to consider re-opening portions of the Non-Trawl RCA and cowcod conservation area (CCA), since the two proposals are closely related. For that reason, **the GMT recommends that the proposal to allow salmon troll retention of yellowtail rockfish in the Non-Trawl RCA south of 40° 10' N. lat. be considered in the stand-alone Non-Trawl RCA item.**

Action Item # 15: Treaty Fisheries

The GMT suggests removing this item from the action item checklist, as the tribes self-manage trip limits, size limits, and other rules to stay within their set-asides. The set-asides requested by the tribes for 2021-2022 are included in GMT Report 1 under this agenda item.

Action Item #16: Shorebased Individual Fishing Quota

Individual Fishing Quota Big Skate Trip Limits

As discussed in Agenda Item H.8. Supplemental GMT Report 2, Action Item #5, individual fishing quota (IFQ) trip limits for big skate were used to manage mortality in both the 2017-2018 and 2019-2020 harvest specifications, due to concerns that additional targeting could risk exceeding the constant 494 mt annual catch limit (ACL). However, the 2021-2022 ACLs are increasing nearly threefold to 1,477 mt and 1,389 mt, respectively, based on the results from the 2019 full assessment, so the GMT suggests that an unlimited IFQ trip limit is now appropriate. These ACLs are three to eight times higher than historical big skate mortality for both before and after the trip limits were adopted. Furthermore, the GAP suggested that big skate mortality will be lower in the future, because some of the few participants that targeted big skate have retired ([Agenda Item I.7.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, June 2019](#)). This appears to be reflected in recent trawl mortality estimates, which decreased from a high of 431.8 mt in 2014 to only 148.5 mt in 2018. **The GMT recommends that an unlimited IFQ big skate trip limit be further evaluated for 2021-2022.** An unlimited trip limit could allow greater landings and economic benefits for the remainder of IFQ participants whom target big skate. Additionally, big skate does not require lease fees, so could increase profit margins for new entrants who have low quota shares for other stocks.

IFQ Blackgill Trip Limits

As discussed in Agenda Item H.8. Supplemental GMT Report 2, Action Item # 5, in order to meet the conservation objectives for blackgill rockfish (i.e., to manage to the component ACLs and prevent the stock returning to the precautionary zone), the GMT proposes inseason monitoring of blackgill rockfish catch and inseason implementation of an IFQ trip limit of 100 lbs bi-monthly, if necessary. Agenda Item H.8, GMT Report 2 provides a holistic discussion of implementing IFQ blackgill rockfish trip limits.

Incidental Pacific Whiting Trip Limit Prior to May 15

This item would clarify rules for incidental retention of Pacific whiting for vessels using midwater trawl gear to target species other than Pacific whiting prior to the start of the primary Pacific whiting season.

Action Item # 17: LEFG and OA Fixed Gear Fisheries

The number of requested trip limit changes received by the GMT at the September 2019 Council meeting were greater than the GMT has the capacity to analyze for this biennium. The GMT discussed the requested changes at this meeting with the GAP, which are discussed below in separate sections for trip limits north and south of 40°10' N. lat.

LEFG and OA trip limits north of 40° 10' N. lat.

OA sablefish daily trip limit

The GMT is proposing that OA be managed inseason with a 300 lbs daily limit; a 1,200 lbs weekly limit; and a 2,400 lbs bimonthly limit. The GMT and GAP discussed that the daily trip limit can reduce profit margins, since it requires many trips to catch the full bimonthly limit. Removing the daily limit could improve profitability, as fewer trips would be needed.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: Keep a daily limit.

Option 1: Remove the daily limit (weekly and bimonthly limits would remain).

LEFG slope and darkblotched rockfish

The current trip limit of 4,000 lbs bimonthly was designed to allow retention of incidental catches by sablefish-targeting tier fishermen. However, a sablefish tier fisherman indicated that this limit still resulted in discarding of incidental catches and requested an increased limit.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: 4,000 lbs bimonthly.

Option 1: Up to 8,000 lbs bimonthly.

LEFG and OA yellowtail rockfish

A request was made by a nearshore fisherman to triple the OA limit of 500 lbs monthly. To ensure the limited entry (LE) limit remains greater than the OA limit, the GMT also proposes to triple the LE limit of 1,000 lbs monthly. Although yellowtail rockfish is one of the most productive and high value stocks, attainment has remained low due to their primary habitat occurring in the Non-Trawl RCA.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: 1,000 lbs monthly LE and 500 lbs monthly OA.

Option 1: Up to 3,000 lbs monthly LE and 500 lbs monthly OA.

LEFG and OA lingcod North of 42° N. lat

The GMT receives several requests each year to increase lingcod trip limits. Due to concerns about associated yelloweye rockfish bycatch, the Council has taken a precautionary approach and chosen to gradually raise the trip limits each year since 2016. Several nearshore and non-nearshore fishermen requested lingcod trip limits that are approximately double the 2019 limits. The GMT can analyze these higher trip limits as a bookend, as well as intermediate alternatives to address any concerns in regards to doubling trip limits.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: 2,000 lbs bimonthly LE and 900 lbs monthly OA.

Option 1: Up to 4,000 lbs bimonthly LE and 2,000 lbs monthly OA.

LEFG and OA canary rockfish

A request was made by a group of nearshore fishermen to increase the LE and OA trip limits of canary rockfish. Similar to yellowtail rockfish, canary rockfish are highly valued but have low attainments, due to the stock mainly occurring in the Non-Trawl RCA. Unless the Non-Trawl RCA configuration changes, the GMT does not expect attainments to increase greatly, despite the much higher trip limit proposals.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: 300 lbs bimonthly for LE and OA.

Option 1: Up to 3,000 lbs bimonthly for LE and 1,000 lbs bimonthly OA.

OA shortspine thornyhead

The GMT received a request from a non-nearshore fisherman to raise the limit from 50 lbs monthly for each to 1,000 lbs monthly (Option 1). This increase could make trips economically viable when catering to the live fish markets, where shortspine thornyhead can fetch premium prices. Longspine thornyheads are less desirable due to their smaller size. Shortspine thornyhead is a low-attainment stock. The GMT does not expect that landings would greatly increase, due to high trip expenditures associated with traveling offshore to thornyhead-abundant areas. Option 2 would alter the limit to 50 lbs daily, as is currently the case south of 34°27' N. lat.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: 50 lbs monthly.

Option 1: Up to 1,000 lbs monthly.

Option 2: 50 lbs daily.

LEFG Pacific ocean perch

The GMT received a request to double the current 1,800 bimonthly limit for Pacific ocean perch (POP) by a non-nearshore fisherman. Higher limits could increase the incentive to target this species and thus increase attainment. POP is a low attainment stock that could support these higher harvests.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: 1,800 lbs bimonthly.

Option 1: Up to 3,600 lbs bimonthly.

LEFG and OA widow rockfish

The GMT received a request from a group of fishermen to separate widow rockfish from the combined minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, and widow rockfish trip limits. They requested that the new standalone widow rockfish trip limit be 2,000 lbs monthly for OA and 4,000 lbs bimonthly for LE. The GMT is supportive of the proposal, because widow rockfish is one of the most prolific stocks that are underutilized by Non-Trawl. Managing them with their own trip limit could be advantageous because they are managed with stock-specific harvest specifications (i.e., a widow rockfish ACL) and not as part of a complex. As with yellowtail rockfish and canary rockfish, the GMT does not expect that attainments would greatly increase, because widow rockfish mainly occur in the non-trawl RCA, albeit in deeper waters.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: No separate widow rockfish limit - managed in a grouping with shelf rockfish and shortbelly rockfish.

Option 1: Separate widow rockfish limit - up to 4,000 lbs bimonthly limit LE and 2,000 lbs monthly limit OA.

Public trip limit proposals

There was a public proposal to have a 300 lbs LE bimonthly limit of yelloweye rockfish to allow for the collection of age structures. The GAP and GMT agreed that an EFP would be a better route for this proposal. The GMT does not recommend that this proposal be analyzed.

There was also a public proposal to move silvergray rockfish trip limit contributions from the minor shelf rockfish trip limits to the slope rockfish trip limits". The GMT both felt this request was a low priority, because as numerous shelf and slope stocks fit this criteria and re-classifying them would provide little benefit. The GMT does not recommend that this proposal be analyzed.

LEFG and OA trip limits south of 40°10' N. lat.

Vermilion Rockfish Trip Limit to Implement 2021-2022 Harvest Specifications

This would create species-specific trip limits for LE and OA vermilion rockfish, south of 40° 10' N. lat., which may be necessary to reduce catch in the 2021-2022 biennium.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: The trip limit for minor shelf rockfish includes vermilion rockfish.

Option 1: Creation of new vermilion rockfish sub-trip limits within the minor shelf rockfish trip limits.

Blackgill Rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.

During the April 2019 meeting, Council rescinded the motion for their FPA from the Amendment 26 (A-26) rulemaking and decided to keep blackgill rockfish in the minor slope rockfish complex, south of 40° 10' N. lat. This choice was made to increase flexibility, reduce potential constraints to the IFQ fleet, and provide greater harvest amounts for the commercial non-trawl sectors that target blackgill rockfish. At that same meeting through inseason action, the Council adopted increases to the LEFG and OA trip limits, which were implemented in June 2019 to increase periods 3-6 from 1,375 lbs bimonthly to 4,000 lbs bimonthly for LE and from 475 lbs bimonthly to 800 lbs bimonthly for OA. The GAP requested the GMT analyze trip limits for 2021-2022 to increase periods 1 and 2 to match periods 3-6 for LE and up to 1,200 lbs bimonthly for OA.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: LE: 1,375 lb bimonthly for periods 1 - 2; 4,000 lbs bimonthly for periods 3 - 6.
OA: 475 lbs bimonthly for periods 1 - 2; 800 lbs bimonthly for periods 3 - 6.

Option 1: Increase periods 1-2 to match periods 3-6 for both LE and OA.

Option 2: Increase periods 1-2 to match periods 3-6 for LE and increasing up to 1,200 lbs bimonthly for OA.

March/April (Period 2) closures south of 40° 10' N. lat.

March/April closures were implemented in 2003 to minimize take of overfished species south of 40° 10' N. lat. (e.g., bocaccio rockfish, canary rockfish, and lingcod). Removal of the March/April closures for the following species and sectors can be considered, now that most overfished species are rebuilt or approaching rebuilt status. Removal of the March/April closure is not expected to reduce existing trip limits in other fishing periods. Period 2 fishery impacts will be estimated from the participation and effort from periods 1 and 3. Below we describe our rationale for potential management changes related to March/April closures.

1. *Limited entry minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, widow rockfish south of 34° 27' N. lat.*

In 2018, minor shelf rockfish complex estimated fishing mortality in the non-trawl sector south of 40° 10' N. lat. was 522.5 mt, which represents 38 percent of the 1,384.4 mt minor shelf rockfish non-trawl allocation. The estimated coastwide mortality from the non-trawl sector for widow rockfish was 33.1 mt, or approximately three percent, of the 1,119 mt allocation. South of 34° 27' N. lat., the LEFG fishery landed approximately 25 mt using the minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, and widow rockfish bimonthly trip limit. Approximately 24.5 mt consisted of species from the minor shelf rockfish complex, and less than 0.5 mt were widow rockfish. Given the current low attainment, removal of the March/April closure should not impact other periods and should help increase attainment of these species.

2. *Open access minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, widow rockfish, and chilipepper south of 40° 10' N. lat.*

Within the non-trawl sector, the estimated mortality was 522.5 mt of minor shelf rockfish complex and 4.8 mt of chilipepper rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat. (less than 1 percent of the non-trawl allocation of 615 mt), and 33.1 mt of widow rockfish coastwide in 2018. The OA fleet between 40° 10' and 34° 27' N. lat. landed about 24.4 mt of species in the minor shelf rockfish complex, approximately 0.8 mt of widow rockfish, and less than 0.2 mt of chilipepper rockfish under the 400 lbs bimonthly trip limits. The OA fleet south 34° 27' N. lat. landed about 23.5 mt of species in the minor shelf rockfish complex, less than 0.1 mt of widow rockfish, and about 0.3 mt of chilipepper rockfish under the 1,500 lbs bimonthly trip limits. As a result of the low attainment, 2021-2022 minor shelf rockfish complex, widow rockfish, and chilipepper rockfish harvest specifications should allow for removal of the March/April closure without impacting limits in other periods and may help improve attainment of this species.

3. *Limited entry canary rockfish south of 34° 27' N. lat.*

Estimated 2018 non-trawl fishing mortality for canary rockfish coastwide was 117.9 mt, which is 29 percent of the 406.5 mt non-trawl allocation. South of 34° 27' N. lat., the LEFG fishery landed less than 0.3 mt of canary rockfish under the 300 lbs bimonthly trip limit. The 2021-2022 harvest specifications should allow for removal of the March/April closure without impacting existing trip limits in other fishing periods and may help improve attainment of this species.

4. *Open access canary rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.*
Of the 117.9 mt estimated coastwide non-trawl fishing mortality for canary rockfish, the OA fishery south of 40° 10' N. lat. landed 3.9 mt using the 300 lbs bimonthly trip limit. The 2021-2022 harvest specifications should allow for removal of the March/April closure without impacting existing trip limits in other periods and could help improve attainment of this species.
5. *Limited entry bocaccio rockfish south of 34° 27' N. lat.*
In 2018, the estimated non-trawl fishing mortality for bocaccio rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat. was 128.5 mt, or 29 percent of the 442.3 mt allocation. The LEFG fleet south of 34° 27' N. lat. landed 2.7 mt using the 1,500 lbs bimonthly trip limit. The 2021-2022 harvest specifications should allow for removal of the March/April closure without impacting existing trip limits in other periods and may help improve attainment of this species.
6. *Open access bocaccio rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.*
Of the 128.5 mt estimated non-trawl fishing mortality for bocaccio south of 40° 10' N. lat., the OA fishery landed 6.5 mt in 2018 under the 500 lbs bimonthly trip limit. The 2021-2022 harvest specifications should allow for removal of the March/April closure without impacting existing trip limits in other periods and may help improve attainment of this species.
7. *Limited entry and open access shallow nearshore rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.*
Estimated 2018 non-trawl fishing mortality for minor nearshore rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat. was 728 mt, or 61.9 percent of the 1,175 mt minor nearshore rockfish fishery harvest guideline (HG). There are no sector-specific allocations. The estimated commercial non-trawl mortality for shallow nearshore rockfish (i.e., black and yellow, China, kelp, gopher, and grass rockfish) was 61.4 mt using the 1,200 lbs bimonthly trip limit. Analyses should be completed to determine if 2021-2022 harvest specifications will allow for the March/April closure to be replaced with one of the options described below.
8. *Limited entry and open access deeper nearshore rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.*
Of the estimated mortality of 728 mt in 2018, the estimated commercial non-trawl mortality for deeper nearshore rockfish (i.e., black, blue, brown, calico, copper, olive, quillback, and treefish rockfish) was 95.8 mt using the 1,000 lbs bimonthly trip limit. Analyses should be completed to determine if 2021-2022 harvest specifications will allow for the March/April closure to be replaced with one of the options described below.
9. *Limited entry and open access California scorpionfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.*
Estimated 2018 non-trawl fishing mortality was 0 metric tons north of 34° 27' N. lat. and 102.1 mt south of 34° 27' N. lat. of the 111 mt HG, and there are no sector specific allocations. Mortality south of 34° 27' N. lat. was 69 percent of the 2018 fishery harvest guideline of 148 mt, but the commercial fishery only contributed 1.4 mt. The 2021-2022 harvest specifications should allow for removal of the March/April closure without impacting limits in other periods and could help improve attainment of this species.

10. *Limited entry and open access lingcod south of 40° 10' N. lat.*

Estimated 2018 non-trawl fishing mortality for lingcod south of 40° 10' N. lat. was 399.8 mt, which is 87.5 percent of the 2018 non-trawl allocation of 456.7 mt. The estimated mortality from the commercial non-trawl sector was 53.7 mt, with LEFG mortality contributing approximately 6 mt and OA comprising approximately 48 mt. Analyses should be completed to determine if 2021-2022 harvest specifications will allow for the March/April closure to be replaced with one of the options described below.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: Closure remains in place.

Option 1: Replace closure with a trip limit that is the same as periods 1 and 3 limits.

Option 2: Replace closure with a trip limit that is less than the existing periods 1 and 3-6 limits.

Separate species with individual ACLs from the minor shelf rockfish trip limit and create individual trip limits or a midwater rockfish trip limit

Several shelf species with individual stock assessments (e.g., widow and chilipepper rockfish) and component contributions to the complex ACL are included in minor shelf rockfish trip limits. The GMT can consider the removal of shelf species that have individual ACLs from the following shelf complex trip limits:

1. Limited entry minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, and widow rockfish north of 40° 10' N. lat.
2. Open access minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, and widow rockfish north of 40° 10' N. lat.
3. Limited entry minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, and widow rockfish (including chilipepper between 40° 10' - 34° 27' N. lat.) south of 40° 10' N. lat.

Options to be analyzed include:

No action: Maintain current trip limits.

Option 1: Implement a new trip limit that is consistent in all periods for each species that has an individual ACL while adjusting the minor shelf rockfish trip limit to account for the removed species.

Option 2: Create a midwater rockfish trip limit that is consistent in all periods for the species that have individual ACLs, while adjusting the minor shelf rockfish trip limit to account for removed species.

Remove sablefish daily (OA) and weekly (LEFG and OA) trip limits south of 36° N. lat.

The GMT will consider removing daily (OA) and weekly (LEFG and OA) sablefish trip limits south of 36° N. lat. This change would reduce regulatory complexity and would give vessels more flexibility, which could increase attainment of this currently under-attained stock.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: Maintain current trip limits.

Option 1: Remove only the daily open access limit.

Option 2: Remove the daily open access, weekly open access, and limited entry limits.

Remove 34° 27' N. lat. management line for shelf rockfish complex

Removal of the 34° 27' N. lat. management line for the species/complexes listed below can be considered now that the overfished species are rebuilt or close to being rebuilt. Removal of this management line will reduce regulatory complexity and will give more consistent opportunity to participants north and south of the 34° 27' N. lat. management line, which may improve the attainment of the following species and/or complexes:

1. Limited entry shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, widow rockfish (including chilipepper rockfish between 40° 10' - 34° 27' N. lat.)
2. Limited entry chilipepper rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.
 1. Remove text: "This opportunity only available seaward of the Non-Trawl RCA."
3. Open access minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly rockfish, widow rockfish and chilipepper rockfish.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: Maintain current trip limits and management line.

Option 1: Remove the management line and create new trip limits to increase attainment of harvest goals.

Remove "other flatfish" gear restriction language

Regulatory language within the trip limit tables states: "South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for 'other flatfish', vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than 'Number 2' hooks, which measure 0.44 (11 mm) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs" CFR§660.11). 'Other flatfish' include butter sole, curlfin sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole (This management measure was put in place in 2003 to protect bocaccio rockfish, which is now rebuilt, while allowing the small artisanal Pacific sanddab fishery in southern California to continue operation. During the 2009-2010 management cycle, flatfish gear restrictions for the recreational fishery were removed, due to the inefficacy of the restrictions in preventing bycatch of overfished species. Further, bycatch rates when targeting 'other flatfish' are very low irrespective of the gear employed. Gear restrictions are not needed to limit bycatch, so removal of this language would simplify regulations and allow the fixed gear fleet to more effectively target and attain trip limits of species in the 'other flatfish' complex.

Options to be analyzed include:

No Action: Maintain the current gear restriction.

Option 1: Remove the gear restriction.

Option 2: Consider this item as part of the Non-Trawl Area Management agenda item currently scheduled for March 2020..

Action Item # 18: Washington Recreational

Washington will be considering routine changes to recreational fisheries. Significant changes were implemented for 2017 and 2018 that addressed a lower black rockfish harvest guideline. In 2019 and 2020, management measure changes reflected new information on the improved status of yelloweye rockfish, which allowed for relaxed depth restrictions and more access to healthy lingcod and mid-water rockfish species. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will review the most recent catch and effort data (through October 2019), along with ACLs and harvest guidelines approved at this meeting, to develop a range of management measure options that will ensure catch remains within state-specific allocations or harvest guidelines in 2021 and 2022. Specific measures may consider revisions to bag limits, depth restrictions, and potentially removing yelloweye rockfish conservation areas off the south coast sub-area.

Action Item # 19: Oregon Recreational

Oregon will be considering season structures, depth restrictions, and bag limits to ensure impacts remains within appropriate harvest guidelines. Since 2004, yelloweye rockfish has been the most constraining species to the Oregon recreational fishery. However, lower ACLs for black rockfish and nearshore rockfish complex species, as well as increased groundfish effort, have resulted in black, China, copper, and quillback rockfish becoming the primary drivers of recreational fisheries regulations. While depth restrictions are the main tools used to control yelloweye rockfish impacts, limiting fishing to shallower waters has the opposite effect on black rockfish and the nearshore complex and increases catch of these species. Bag limit adjustments are used to manipulate impacts to black rockfish, which constitute 75 to 85 percent of the total number of groundfish landed by the Oregon recreational fishery. Oregon will also explore allowing longleader gear and all-depth halibut fishing to occur on the same trip. Once sector-specific allocations for black rockfish, nearshore rockfish, and cabezon are identified through the Council and state processes, combinations of depth restrictions and bag limits will be analyzed.

Action Item # 20: California Recreational

California will be considering changes to recreational fisheries, such as season dates, depth restrictions, bag limits, and sub-bag limits. A review of the most recent catch and effort data, along with ACLs and harvest guidelines approved at this meeting, will be used to develop a range of catch control measures intended to ensure impacts remain within state-specific allocations or harvest guidelines in 2021 and 2022. Specific measures identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for further evaluation include removing the sub-bag limit for cabezon, creating a sub-bag limit for vermilion rockfish, and modifying and/or removing the existing sub-bag limit for black rockfish and canary rockfish.

Public Comment Requests

The GMT discussed these requests and felt that the public comment requests for commercial LE OA sectors are already contained within the current range of proposed trip limits or would be considered as standard review of existing trip limit analyses.

Recommendation Summaries for H.8. Supplemental GMT Report 3 in the Action Item Checklist

Catch Control Measures 2021-2022.				Report #
#	Category	Sector(s)	Management Measure	Report #
All Sectors				
11		All	Develop accountability measure guidelines for all groundfish stocks in the regulations that clearly define what the National Marine Fisheries Service reaction/requirements should be when catch approaches an annual catch limit (ACL) inseason or exceeds an ACL.	Rpt 3
Trawl				
12		Trawl	<i>Only needed if ACT implemented for shortbelly rockfish, and management action is required for shortbelly rockfish.</i>	Rpt 2
Non-Trawl				
13		OA (South of 40° 10 N. lat.)	<p>Opening retention from 34° 27' N. lat. to 40° 10' N. lat.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shortspine thornyhead ● Longspine thornyhead <p><i>No GMT recommendation. Council to select an option to be analyzed.</i></p> <p><u>No Action</u>: Closure remains in place.</p> <p><u>Option 1</u>: Implement species-specific trip limits similar to north of 40° 10' N. lat.</p> <p><u>Option 2</u>: Implement a combined thornyhead limit similar to south of 34° 27' N. lat.</p>	Rpt 3

14		Troll (North of 40° 10' N. lat.)	<p>Trip Limit Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yellowtail rockfish (north of 40°10' N. lat.) – Analyze salmon troll trip limits for yellowtail rockfish north of 40° 10' N. lat. overwinter. Consider the proposal to allow salmon troll retention of yellowtail rockfish in the non-trawl RCA <u>south of 40° 10' N. lat</u> be included in the overwinter analysis. 	Rpt 3
2021-2022 Season Structure				
15		Treaty Fisheries	The tribes self-manage trip limits, size limits, etc. to stay within their set-asides.	Rpt 3
16		Shorebased IFQ	<p>IFQ based on allocations, trip limits for non-IFQ species, trawl RCA configuration, non-trawl RCA, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>IFQ Big Skate Trip Limits</u> - The GMT recommends that an unlimited IFQ big skate trip limit be further evaluated for 2021-2022. <u>IFQ Blackgill Trip Limits</u> - The GMT proposes inseason monitoring of blackgill rockfish catch, and inseason implementation of an IFQ trip limit of 100 pounds bi-monthly if necessary. 	Rpt 3
17		Non-nearshore and Nearshore	<p>Routine adjustments to the Non-Trawl RCA configuration, trip limits, size limits, etc. <i>No GMT recommendation. Council to select an option to be analyzed.</i> North of 40° 10' N. lat.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OA sablefish daily trip limit <u>No Action:</u> Maintain daily limit. <u>Option 1:</u> Remove the daily limit (weekly and bimonthly limits would remain). LEFG slope and darkblotched rockfish <u>No Action:</u> 4,000 lbs bimonthly. <u>Option 1:</u> Up to 8,000 lbs bimonthly. LEFG and OA yellowtail rockfish 	Rpt 3

			<p><u>No Action</u>: 1,000 lbs monthly LE and 500 lbs monthly OA. <u>Option 1</u>: Up to 3,000 lbs monthly LE and 500 lbs monthly OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFG and OA lingcod North of 42° N. lat. <p><u>No Action</u>: 2,000 lbs bimonthly LE and 900 lbs monthly OA. <u>Option 1</u>: Up to 4,000 lbs bimonthly LE and 2,000 lbs monthly OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFG and OA canary rockfish <p><u>No Action</u>: 300 lbs bimonthly for LE and OA. <u>Option 1</u>: Up to 3,000 lbs bimonthly for LE and 1,000 lbs bimonthly OA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OA shortspine thornyhead <p><u>No Action</u>: 50 lbs monthly <u>Option 1</u>: Up to 1,000 lbs monthly. <u>Option 2</u>: 50 lbs daily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFG Pacific ocean perch <p><u>No Action</u>: 1,800 lbs bimonthly. <u>Option 1</u>: Up to 3,600 lbs bimonthly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LEFG and OA widow rockfish <p><u>No Action</u>: No separate widow rockfish limit - managed in a grouping with shelf rockfish and shortbelly rockfish. <u>Option 1</u>: Separate widow rockfish limit - up to 4,000 lbs bimonthly limit LE and 2,000 lbs monthly limit OA.</p> <p>South of 40°10' N. lat.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vermilion Rockfish <p><u>No Action</u>: The trip limit for minor shelf rockfish includes vermilion rockfish. <u>Option 1</u>: Creation of new vermilion rockfish sub-trip limits within the minor shelf rockfish trip limits.</p>	
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blackgill Rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat. <u>No Action:</u> LE: 1,375 lb bimonthly for periods 1 - 2; 4,000 lb bimonthly for periods 3 - 6. OA: 475 lb bimonthly for periods 1 - 2; 800 lb bimonthly for periods 3 - 6. <u>Option 1:</u> Increase Period 1-2 to match periods 3-6 for both LE and OA <u>Option 2:</u> Increase Periods 1-2 to match periods 3-6 for LE and increasing up to 1,200 lbs bimonthly for OA. • Removal of March/April (Period 2) closures south of 40° 10' N. lat. <u>No Action:</u> Closure remains in place. <u>Option 1:</u> Replace closure with a trip limit that is the same as period 1 and 3 limits. <u>Option 2:</u> Replace closure with a trip limit that is less than the existing period 1 and 3-6 limits. • Separate species with individual ACLs from the minor shelf rockfish trip limit and create individual trip limits or a midwater rockfish trip limit <u>No Action:</u> Maintain current trip limits. <u>Option 1:</u> Implement a new trip limit that is consistent in all periods for each species that has an individual ACL, while adjusting the minor shelf trip limit to account for the species that were removed. <u>Option 2:</u> Create a midwater rockfish trip limit that is consistent in all periods for the species that have individual ACLs, while adjusting the minor shelf trip limit to account for the species that were removed. • Remove Sablefish daily (OA) and weekly (LEFG and OA) trip limits south of 36° N. lat. <u>No Action:</u> Maintain current trip limits. <u>Option 1:</u> Remove only the daily OA limit. <u>Option 2:</u> Remove the daily OA, weekly OA, and LE limits. • Remove 34° 27' N. lat. management line for shelf rockfish complex 	
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			<p><u>No Action</u>: Maintain current trip limits and management line. <u>Option 1</u>: Remove the management line and create new trip limits to increase attainment of harvest goals.</p> <p>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove “other flatfish” gear restriction language <p><u>No Action</u>: Maintain the current gear restriction. <u>Option 1</u>: Remove the gear restriction. <u>Option 2</u>: Move to Non-Trawl Area agenda item scheduled for March 2020 for consideration.</p>	
18		WA Recreational	Bag limits, season structure, length limits, etc.	Rpt 3
19		OR Recreational	Bag limits, season structure, length limits, etc.	Rpt 3
20		CA Recreational	Bag limits, season structure, length limits, etc.	Rpt 3
Informational Item — No Action Required				
		All	Allocation of hard-wired calculations for sablefish IFQ, tribal, and landing targets for daily trip limit fisheries under both harvest specifications alternatives (Amendment 6).	Rpt 2

APPENDIX

AND TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY FIXED GEAR NORTH OF 40°10' N LAT.

Table 2 (North) to Part 660, Subpart E -- Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas and Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear North of 40°10' N. lat.

Other limits and requirements apply -- Read §§660.10 through 660.399 before using this table		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
10/14/2019							
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{1/}:							
1	North of 46° 16' N. lat.	shoreline - 100 fm line ^{1/}					
2	46° 16' N. lat. - 42° 00' N. lat.	30 fm line ^{1/} - 100 fm line ^{1/}					
3	42° 00' N. lat. - 40° 10' N. lat.	30 fm line ^{1/} - 100 fm line ^{1/}					
See §§660.60 and 660.230 for additional gear, trip limit and conservation area requirements and restrictions. See §§660.70-660.74 and §§660.76-660.79 for conservation area descriptions and coordinates (including RCAs, YRCAs, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).							
State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than Federal trip limits or seasons, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
4	Minor Slope Rockfish ^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish	4,000 lb/ 2 month					
5	Pacific ocean perch	1,800 lb/ 2 months					
6	Sablefish	1,700 lb/week, not to exceed 5,100 lb/ 2 months					
7	Longspine thornyhead	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
8	Shortspine thornyhead	2,000 lb/ 2 months			2,500 lb/ 2 months		
9		5,000 lb/ month					
10	Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, English sole, starry flounder, Other Flatfish ^{3/}	South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 0.44 in (11 mm) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line, are not subject to the RCAs.					
11							
12							
13							
14							
15	Whiting	10,000 lb/ trip					
16	Minor Shelf Rockfish ^{2/} , Shortbelly, & Widow rockfish	200 lb/ month					
17	Yellowtail rockfish	1,000 lb/ month					
18	Canary rockfish	300 lb/ 2 months					
19	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
20	Minor Nearshore Rockfish, Washington Black rockfish & Oregon Black/blue/deacon rockfish						
21	North of 42° 00' N. lat.	5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish or blue/deacon rockfish ^{4/}					
22	42° 00' N. lat. - 40° 10' N. lat.	8,500 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish			7,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,500 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish		
23	Lingcod ^{5/}						
24	North of 42° 00' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months					
25	42° 00' N. lat. - 40° 10' N. lat.	1,400 lb/2 months					
26	Pacific cod	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
27	Spiny dogfish	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months		100,000 lb/ 2 months	
28	Longnose skate	Unlimited					
29	Other Fish ^{6/} & Cabezon in California	Unlimited					
30	Oregon Cabezon/Kelp Greenling	Unlimited					
31	Big skate	Unlimited					

TABLE 2 (North)

1/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.71-660.74. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.

2/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod are included in the trip limits for Minor Shelf Rockfish and splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for Minor Slope Rockfish.

3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.11 and include butter sole, curfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.

4/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lb or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.

5/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 22 inches (56 cm) total length North of 42° N. lat. and 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.

6/ "Other Fish" are defined at § 660.11 and include kelp greenling off California and leopard shark.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

AND TRIP LIMITS FOR LIMITED ENTRY FIXED GEAR SOUTH OF 40°10' N LAT.

Table 2 (South) to Part 660, Subpart E -- Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas and Trip Limits for Limited Entry Fixed Gear South of 40°10' N. lat.

Other limits and requirements apply -- Read §§660.10 through 660.399 before using this table 10/14/2019

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{1/}:							
1	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	40 fm line ^{1/} - 125 fm line ^{1/}					
2	South of 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm line ^{1/} - 150 fm line ^{1/} (also applies around islands)					
See §§660.60 and 660.230 for additional gear, trip limit and conservation area requirements and restrictions. See §§660.70-660.74 and §§660.76-660.79 for conservation area descriptions and coordinates (including RCAs, YRCAs, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).							
State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than Federal trip limits or seasons, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.							
3	Minor Slope rockfish^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish	40,000 lb/ 2 months, of which no more than 1,375 lb may be blackgill rockfish		40,000 lb/ 2 months, of which no more than 4,000 lb may be blackgill rockfish			
4	Splitnose rockfish	40,000 lb/ 2 months					
5	Sablefish						
6	40°10' N. lat. - 36°00' N. lat.	1,700 lb/week, not to exceed 5,100 lb/ 2 months					
7	South of 36°00' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ week					
8	Longspine thornyhead	10,000 lb/ 2 months					
9	Shortspine thornyhead						
10	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months			2,500 lb/ 2 months		
11	South of 34°27' N. lat.	3,000 lb/ 2 months					
12		5,000 lb/ month					
13	Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, English sole, starry flounder, Other Flatfish^{3/}	South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 0.44 in (11 mm) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line, are not subject to the RCAs.					
17	Whiting	10,000 lb/ trip					
19	Minor Shelf Rockfish^{2/}, Shortbelly rockfish, Widow rockfish (including Chilipepper between 40°10' - 34°27' N. lat.)						
20	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	Minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow rockfish, & chilipepper: 2,500 lb/ 2 months, of which no more than 500 lb may be any species other than chilipepper.					
21	South of 34°27' N. lat.	4,000 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	4,000 lb/ 2 months			
22	Chilipepper						
23	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	Chilipepper included under minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly and widow rockfish limits -- See above					
24	South of 34°27' N. lat.	2,000 lb/ 2 months, this opportunity only available seaward of the non-trawl RCA					
25	Canary rockfish						
26	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months					
27	South of 34°27' N. lat.	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months			
28	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED					
29	Cowcod	CLOSED					
30	Bronzespotted rockfish	CLOSED					
31	Bocaccio						
32	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	1,000 lb/ 2 months			1,500 lb/ 2 months		
33	South of 34°27' N. lat.	1,500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,500 lb/ 2 months			
34	Minor Nearshore Rockfish, California Black rockfish, & Oregon Black/Blue/Deacon rockfish						
35	Shallow nearshore ^{4/}	1,200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,200 lb/ 2 months			
36	Deeper nearshore ^{5/}	1,000 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,200 lb/ 2 months			
37	California Scorpionfish	1,500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,500 lb/ 2 months			
38	Lingcod^{6/}	200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,200 lb/ 2 months			
39	Pacific cod	1,000 lb/ 2 months					
40	Spiny dogfish	200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months			
41	Longnose skate	Unlimited					
42	Other Fish^{7/} & Cabezon in California	Unlimited					
43	Big Skate	Unlimited					

TABLE 2 (South)

1/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.71-660.74. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.

2/ POP is included in the trip limits for Minor Slope Rockfish. Blackgill rockfish have a species specific trip sub-limit within the Minor Slope Rockfish cumulative limit. Yellowtail rockfish are included in the trip limits for Minor Shelf Rockfish. Bronzespotted rockfish have a species specific trip limit.

3/ "Other Flatfish" are defined at § 660.11 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.

4/ "Shallow Nearshore" are defined at § 660.11 under "Groundfish" (7)(i)(B)(1).

5/ "Deeper Nearshore" are defined at § 660.11 under "Groundfish" (7)(i)(B)(2).

6/ The commercial minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.

7/ "Other Fish" are defined at § 660.11 and include kelp greenling off California and leopard shark.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

AREAS AND TRIP LIMITS FOR OPEN ACCESS GEARS NORTH OF 40°10' N LAT.

Table 3 (North) to Part 660, Subpart F -- Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas and Trip Limits for Open Access Gears North of 40° 10' N. lat.

Other limits and requirements apply -- Read §§660.10 through 660.399 before using this table

10/14/2019

	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{1/}:						
1	North of 46° 16' N. lat.		shoreline - 100 fm line ^{1/}			
2	46° 16' N. lat. - 42° 00' N. lat.		30 fm line ^{1/} - 100 fm line ^{1/}			
3	42° 00' N. lat. - 40° 10' N. lat.		30 fm line ^{1/} - 100 fm line ^{1/}			
See §§660.60, 660.330 and 660.333 for additional gear, trip limit and conservation area requirements and restrictions. See §§660.70-660.74 and §§660.76-660.79 for conservation area descriptions and coordinates (including RCAs, YRCAs, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Bank, and EFHCAs).						
State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than Federal trip limits or seasons, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.						
4	Minor Slope Rockfish^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish		500 pounds/month			
5	Pacific ocean perch		100 lb/ month			
6	Sablefish		300 lb/ day; or one landing per week up to 1,200 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ day; or one landing per week up to 1,400 lb, not to exceed 2,800 lb/ 2 months	300 lb/ day; or one landing per week up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 3,000 lb/ 2 months	
7	Shortpine thornyheads		50 lb/ month			
8	Longspine thornyheads		50 lb/ month			
9	Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, English sole, starry flounder, Other Flatfish^{3/}		3,000 lb/ month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs.			
10			South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "Other Flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 0.44 in (11 mm) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.			
11						
12						
13	Whiting		300 lb/ month			
14	Minor Shelf Rockfish^{2/}, Shortbelly rockfish, & Widow rockfish		200 lb/ month			
15	Yellowtail rockfish		500 lb/ month			
16	Canary rockfish		300 lb/ 2 months			
17	Yelloweye rockfish		CLOSED			
18	Minor Nearshore Rockfish, Washington Black rockfish, & Oregon Black/Blue/Deacon rockfish					
19	North of 42° 00' N. lat.		5,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish or blue/deacon rockfish ^{4/}			
20	42° 00' N. lat. - 40° 10' N. lat.		8,500 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,200 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish	7,000 lb/ 2 months, no more than 1,500 lb of which may be species other than black rockfish		
21	Lingcod^{6/}					
22	North of 42° 00' N. lat.		900 lb/ month			
23	42° 00' N. lat. - 40° 10' N. lat.		600 lb/ month			
24	Pacific cod		1,000 lb/ 2 months			
25	Spiny dogfish		200,000 lb/ 2 months	150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months	
26	Longnose skate		Unlimited			
27	Big skate		Unlimited			
28	Other Fish^{5/} & Cabezon in California		Unlimited			
29	Oregon Cabezon/Kelp Greenling		Unlimited			

TABLE 3 (North)

32	SALMON TROLL (subject to RCAs when retaining all species of groundfish, except for yellowtail rockfish and lingcod, as described below)		TABLE 3 (North) cont'd
33	North	Salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lb of yellowtail rockfish for every 2 lbs of salmon landed, with a cumulative limit of 200 lb/month, both within and outside of the RCA. This limit is within the 200 lb per month combined limit for minor shelf rockfish, widow rockfish and yellowtail rockfish, and not in addition to that limit. Salmon trollers may retain and land up to 1 lingcod per 5 Chinook per trip, plus 1 lingcod per trip, up to a trip limit of 10 lingcod, on a trip where any fishing occurs within the RCA. This limit only applies during times when lingcod retention is allowed, and is not "CLOSED." This limit is within the per month limit for lingcod described in the table above, and not in addition to that limit. All groundfish species are subject to the open access limits, seasons, size limits and RCA restrictions listed in the table above, unless otherwise stated here.	
34	PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL (not subject to RCAs)		
35	North	Effective April 1 - October 31: Groundfish: 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/month; canary, thomyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of these species count toward the per day and per trip groundfish limits and do not have species-specific limits. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.	

1/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.71-660.74. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.

2/ Bocaccio, chilipepper and cowcod rockfishes are included in the trip limits for Minor Shelf Rockfish. Splitnose rockfish is included in the trip limits for Minor Slope Rockfish.

3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.11 and include butter sole, curlfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.

4/ For black rockfish north of Cape Alava (48°09.50' N. lat.), and between Destruction Is. (47°40' N. lat.) and Leadbetter Pnt. (46°38.17' N. lat.), there is an additional limit of 100 lbs or 30 percent by weight of all fish on board, whichever is greater, per vessel, per fishing trip.

5/ The minimum size limit for lingcod is 22 inches (56 cm) total length North of 42° N. lat. and 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.

6/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.11 and include kelp greenling off California and leopard shark.

To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.

TRIP LIMITS FOR OPEN ACCESS GEARS SOUTH OF 40°10' N. LAT.

Table 3 (South) to Part 660, Subpart F -- Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Areas and Trip Limits for Open Access Gears South of 40°10' N. lat.

Other limits and requirements apply -- Read §§660.10 through 660.399 before using this table 10/14/2019

	JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA)^{1/}:						
1 40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	40 fm line ^{1/} - 125 fm line ^{1/}					
2 South of 34°27' N. lat.	75 fm line ^{1/} - 150 fm line ^{1/} (also applies around islands)					

See §§660.60 and 660.230 for additional gear, trip limit and conservation area requirements and restrictions. See §§660.70-660.74 and §§660.76-660.79 for conservation area descriptions and coordinates (including RCAs, YRCAs, CCAs, Farallon Islands, Cordell Banks, and EFHCAs).

State trip limits and seasons may be more restrictive than Federal trip limits or seasons, particularly in waters off Oregon and California.

3	Minor Slope Rockfish^{2/} & Darkblotched rockfish	10,000 lb/ 2 months, of which no more than 475 lb may be blackgill rockfish		10,000 lb/ 2 months, of which no more than 800 lb may be blackgill rockfish		
4	Splitnose rockfish	200 lb/ month				
5	Sablefish					
6	40°10' N. lat. - 36°00' N. lat.	300 lb/ day; or one landing per week up to 1,200 lb, not to exceed 2,400 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ day; or one landing per week up to 1,400 lb, not to exceed 2,800 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ day; or one landing per week up to 1,500 lb, not to exceed 3,000 lb/ 2 months
7	South of 36°00' N. lat.	300 lb/ day, or one landing per week of up to 1,600 lb, not to exceed 3,200 lb/ 2 months		300 lb/ day, or one landing per week of up to 1,600 lb, not to exceed 4,800 lb/ 2 months		
8	Shortpine thornyheads and longspine thornyheads					
9	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	CLOSED				
10	South of 34°27' N. lat.	50 lb/ day, no more than 1,000 lb/ 2 months				
11	Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, English sole, starry flounder, Other Flatfish^{3/}	3,000 lb/ month, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs.				
12		South of 42° N. lat., when fishing for "other flatfish," vessels using hook-and-line gear with no more than 12 hooks per line, using hooks no larger than "Number 2" hooks, which measure 0.44 in (11 mm) point to shank, and up to two 1 lb (0.45 kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.				
14						
15						
16	17	Whiting	300 lb/ month			
18	Minor Shelf Rockfish^{2/}, Shortbelly, Widow rockfish and Chilipepper					
19	40°10' N. lat. - 34°27' N. lat.	400 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	400 lb/ 2 months		
20	South of 34°27' N. lat.	1,500 lb/ 2 months		1,500 lb/ 2 months		
21	Canary rockfish	300 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	300 lb/ 2 months		
22	Yelloweye rockfish	CLOSED				
23	Cowcod	CLOSED				
24	Bronzespotted rockfish	CLOSED				
25	Bocaccio	500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	500 lb/ 2 months		
26	Minor Nearshore Rockfish, California Black rockfish, & Oregon Black/Blue/Deacon rockfish					
27	Shallow nearshore ^{4/}	1,200 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,200 lb/ 2 months		
28	Deeper nearshore ^{5/}	1,000 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,200 lb/ 2 months		
29	California scorpionfish	1,500 lb/ 2 months	CLOSED	1,500 lb/ 2 months		
30	Lingcod^{6/}	300 lb/ month	CLOSED	500 lb/ month		
31	Pacific cod	1,000 lb/ 2 months				
32	Spiny dogfish	200,000 lb/ 2 months		150,000 lb/ 2 months	100,000 lb/ 2 months	
33	Longnose skate	Unlimited				
34	Big skate	Unlimited				
35	Other Fish^{7/} & Cabezon in California	Unlimited				

TABLE 3 (South)

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC	
36	RIDGEBACK PRAWN AND, SOUTH OF 38°57.50' N. LAT., CA HALIBUT AND SEA CUCUMBER NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL							
37	NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) for CA Halibut, Sea Cucumber & Ridgeback Prawn:							
38	40° 10' N. lat. - 38° 00' N. lat.	100 fm line ^{1/} - 200 fm line ^{1/}		100 fm line ^{1/} - 150 fm line ^{1/}		100 fm line ^{1/} - 200 fm line ^{1/}		
39	38° 00' N. lat. - 34° 27' N. lat.			100 fm line ^{1/} - 150 fm line ^{1/}				
40	South of 34° 27' N. lat.	100 fm line ^{1/} - 150 fm line ^{1/} along the mainland coast; shoreline - 150 fm line ^{1/} around islands						
41		Groundfish: 300 lb/trip. Species-specific limits described in the table above also apply and are counted toward the 300 lb groundfish per trip limit. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of the target species landed, except that the amount of spiny dogfish landed may exceed the amount of target species landed. Spiny dogfish are limited by the 300 lb/trip overall groundfish limit. The daily trip limits for sablefish coastwide and thornyheads south of Pt. Conception and the overall groundfish "per trip" limit may not be multiplied by the number of days of the trip. Vessels participating in the California halibut fishery south of 38°57.50' N. lat. are allowed to (1) land up to 100 lb/day of groundfish without the ratio requirement, provided that at least one California halibut is landed and (2) land up to 3,000 lb/month of flatfish, no more than 300 lb of which may be species other than Pacific sanddabs, sand sole, stary flounder, rock sole, curfin sole, or California scorpionfish (California scorpionfish is also subject to the trip limits and closures in line 29).						
42	PINK SHRIMP NON-GROUNDFISH TRAWL GEAR (not subject to RCAs)							
43	South	Effective April 1 - October 31: Groundfish: 500 lb/day, multiplied by the number of days of the trip, not to exceed 1,500 lb/trip. The following sublimits also apply and are counted toward the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits: lingcod 300 lb/ month (minimum 24 inch size limit); sablefish 2,000 lb/ month; canary rockfish, thomyheads and yelloweye rockfish are PROHIBITED. All other groundfish species taken are managed under the overall 500 lb/day and 1,500 lb/trip groundfish limits. Landings of all groundfish species count toward the per day, per trip or other species-specific sublimits described here and the species-specific limits described in the table above do not apply. The amount of groundfish landed may not exceed the amount of pink shrimp landed.						

TABLE 3 (South) cont'd

- 1/ The Rockfish Conservation Area is an area closed to fishing by particular gear types, bounded by lines specifically defined by latitude and longitude coordinates set out at §§ 660.71-660.74. This RCA is not defined by depth contours (with the exception of the 20-fm depth contour boundary south of 42° N. lat.), and the boundary lines that define the RCA may close areas that are deeper or shallower than the depth contour. Vessels that are subject to RCA restrictions may not fish in the RCA, or operate in the RCA for any purpose other than transiting.
- 2/ POP is included in the trip limits for minor slope rockfish. Blackgill rockfish have a species specific trip sub-limit within the minor slope rockfish cumulative limits. Yellowtail rockfish is included in the trip limits for minor shelf rockfish. Bronzespotted rockfish have a species specific trip limit.
- 3/ "Other flatfish" are defined at § 660.11 and include butter sole, curfin sole, flathead sole, Pacific sanddab, rex sole, rock sole, and sand sole.
- 4/ "Shallow Nearshore" are defined at § 660.11 under "Groundfish" (7)(i)(B)(1).
- 5/ "Deeper Nearshore" are defined at § 660.11 under "Groundfish" (7)(i)(B)(2).
- 6/ The commercial minimum size limit for lingcod is 24 inches (61 cm) total length South of 42° N. lat.
- 7/ "Other fish" are defined at § 660.11 and includes kelp greenling off California and leopard shark.
- To convert pounds to kilograms, divide by 2.20462, the number of pounds in one kilogram.**