

GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON PRELIMINARY PREFERRED  
MANAGEMENT MEASURE ALTERNATIVES FOR 2021-2022 FISHERIES

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The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) has reviewed the documents under this agenda item and received an overview from Mr. John DeVore and Mr. Todd Phillips of Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) staff. We have organized and numbered our comments in the order that is presented in the Action Item Checklist ([Agenda Item G.6, Attachment 1](#)). This report covers items 11 through 17, which deals with season structures and management measures such as depth restrictions, bag limits, and trip limits.

As in Supplemental Report 1, the GMT’s main focus was to make it easier for the Council to make their motions. The “Enhanced Action Item Checklist” contains all the different options along with the bolded GMT recommendations. For the preliminary preferred alternative (PPA), the Council can then elect to “*select all the GMT recommended options as described in the Enhanced Action Item Checklist in Supplemental GMT Report 2 [with the following exceptions if desired]*”.

## **11. Accountability Measures for Shortbelly Rockfish**

In March 2020, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) provided a briefing to the Council in regards to requirements for accountability measures for groundfish stocks when catch approaches an annual catch limit (ACL) inseason ([Agenda Item H.4.a, Supplemental NMFS Presentation 1, March 2020](#)). It can be unclear what, if any, action is required when an ACL is estimated to be exceeded, which was the case for shortbelly rockfish in 2019.

At the end of the March briefing, NMFS made several general recommendations for the Council to consider moving forward and one recommendation specific to the 2021-2022 biennial cycle. For the 2021-2022 harvest specifications, NMFS recommended the Council evaluate the availability of accountability measures (AMs) for shortbelly rockfish due to catch exceeding the ACL, and consider developing automatic AMs in the second year of the cycle (2022) to address any overages of the ACL that may occur in the first year of the cycle (2021). In the case of shortbelly, the ACL was originally set lower than the stock’s conservation reference points (overfishing limit [OFL] and acceptable biological catch [ABC]) in past biennial cycles to dissuade targeting without constraining fisheries. The 500 mt ACL established through the 2015-2016 harvest specifications cycle provided enough fish in subsequent years to meet these needs until the ACL was exceeded in 2018. It is believed that the ACL was exceeded in both 2018 and 2019 because the shortbelly rockfish stock expanded their range northward from Central California as far north as Canada, which caused high and unprecedented bycatch in the Pacific whiting fisheries and was not anticipated in the impacts analysis during the 2015-2016 biennium. To address these overages, the Council requested the GMT explore inseason management tools, including area closures. However, after extensive analysis, the GMT found that the ubiquitous nature of the spatial distribution of shortbelly rockfish renders any inseason area closure unlikely to reduce interactions ([Agenda Item H.6.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, September 2019](#)). Instead the Council took action in September 2019 by recommending that NMFS raise the 2020 ACL to avoid premature closure of groundfish fisheries that incidentally take shortbelly rockfish.

For the 2021-2022 harvest specifications cycle, the Council selected an ACL of 2,000 mt under an amended Alternative 1. The 2021 and 2022 OFLs and ABCs are the same each year and would be 6,950 mt and 4,184 mt respectively. Therefore, increasing the ACL to 2,000 mt still provides a buffer of 2,184 mt before reaching the ABC. Although the bootstrap analysis provided by the GMT in September 2019 suggests that an ACL of 2,000 mt is more than enough to cover any potential mortality from the groundfish fisheries, the unprecedented bycatch of shortbelly rockfish in recent years suggests it may be necessary for the Council to consider developing inseason AMs for this species as none are available at present. The GMT is recommending the Council consider an ACT for shortbelly in the second year of the cycle. The ACT would be set equal to the 2022 ACL minus any overages in 2021 and a small amount to account for catch under the off the top deductions and non-trawl fisheries. If the ACT is reached, the entire trawl fishery, or a sub-sector of the trawl fishery, would be required to close for the remainder of the year. Table 1 provides a hypothetical example.

**Table 1. Illustration of the potential to use an ACT as an accountability measure for shortbelly rockfish. All weight units are in mt.**

Year	ABC	ACL	Off the Top Deductions	ACT	Total Catch	Overage
2021	4,184	2,000	30	-----	2,283	283
2022	4,184	2,000	30	1,687		

Table 1 shows that if an overage occurs in 2021, the amount of that overage would then be deducted from the 2022 ACL, after off-the-top deductions, to determine the 2022 ACT. The ACT in 2022 would include a closure mechanism for the trawl fishery, or a sub-sector of the trawl fishery (mothership [MS], catcher processor [CP], or individual fishing quota [IFQ]). If the ACT

is reached, the predetermined sector or sub-sector would be closed automatically for the remainder of the year. The non-trawl fisheries, and possibly other sub-sectors of the trawl fishery, research, exempted fishing permits, tribal fisheries, and non-groundfish fisheries that catch shortbelly rockfish would stay open. The Council could then choose to close the remainder of the groundfish fisheries if the 2022 ACL is reached.

**The GMT recommends the Council add a shortbelly rockfish ACT with a closure mechanism to the range of alternatives for the 2021-2022 harvest specifications, to be further analyzed prior to selection of their FPA at the June 2020 Council meeting.**

## **12. Open Access Thornyhead Trip Limits, North of Pt. Conception**

The trip limit options for open access (OA) shortspine and longspine thornyheads north of Pt. Conception (34° 27' N. lat.) are shown in Appendix Table 1-A. **The GMT recommends the Council select OA trip limits of 50 lbs. monthly for each stock separately for this entire area, which is Option 1 (SQ) for north of 40°10' N. lat. and Option 2 from 34° 27' N. lat. to 40° 10' N. lat.**

As the GMT discussed in March 2020, retention of thornyheads by the OA fishery became permitted coastwide in 2019-2020 in all areas except, inadvertently, off of Central California. This recommendation will rectify the oversight and create more equitable opportunities for targeting these species coastwide. Increased trip limits for these species were also proposed; however, these cannot be considered at this time, as the non-trawl allocation is nearly fully utilized. For future biennium, the analysts described numerous approaches that could be used to sustainably increase non-trawl allocations and trip limits (see Section 2.5.2.3 of [G.6, Attachment 2, April 2020](#)).

## **13. Shorebased IFQ Trip Limits**

**The GMT recommends Option 2 that would create unlimited IFQ trip limits for big skate and blackgill rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat.**

An unlimited big skate trip limit will provide trawlers more opportunities to specialize, when markets are available. There would not be any risks to the ACL, because attainments were low in 2019, and are expected to be low in 2020. Future attainment is expected to be even lower given that the 2021-2022 ACLs are set to increase by nearly threefold over 2019-2020 ACLs, per the results of the 2019 full assessment. The GMT will continue to monitor big skate catch inseason and can recommend the Council reduce trip limits inseason if catch is unexpectedly high.

An IFQ trip limit for blackgill rockfish was proposed by the GMT as a means to limit the IFQ sector to their proposed share of blackgill rockfish within the southern slope rockfish complex (Action Item #8). The trip limit would initially be unlimited, and could be lowered (e.g., 100 lbs. bimonthly) via the inseason process, if IFQ blackgill rockfish mortality approaches the IFQ share. The analysts determined that an IFQ trip limit could be highly effective for reducing total mortality

of blackgill rockfish (90+ percent reductions), since the majority has been attributed to landings from just a few vessels that appear to target blackgill rockfish. NOAA's General Counsel provided tentative guidance in November 2019 that it could be permissible to establish an IFQ blackgill rockfish trip limit while continuing to manage the stock with southern slope quota pounds (QP), if desired by the Council. The GMT noted that there is precedence for IFQ stocks that are also managed with trip limits, such as the management of Pacific whiting with a trip limit outside of the primary whiting season.

## 14. Limited Entry Fixed Gear Open Access Trip Limits

There are separate trip limit summary tables for Limited Entry Fixed Gear (LEFG) and OA:

- (1) Sablefish daily trip limit (DTL; Table A-2)
- (2) LEFG and OA north of 40°10' N. lat. (Table A-3)
- (3) LEFG and OA south of 40°10' N. lat. (Table A-4)

These proposals are designed to modernize trip limits, many of which are decades old and do not reflect stocks rebuilding and management changes (e.g., stock complex reorganizations). These proposals better align the trip limits with the harvest specifications, which will improve management capabilities. They will also increase opportunity to target healthy and underutilized stocks, while staying within bycatch allocations of the constraints of yelloweye rockfish. That being said, the projected increases in landings for many of these proposals are relatively low, given that closed areas such as the non-trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA) and the Western Cowcod Conservation Area (CCA) limit access.

### **Sablefish daily trip limits (Table A-2)**

For the north of 36° N. lat. sablefish DTL fisheries, the GMT is recommending that the Council select the trip limits (Table A-2) that correspond with Alternative 1 Method 2 (P\* of 0.45; 5-year average) for sablefish (Agenda Item G.4). The trip limits depend on which of the four ACL options is selected and are designed to obtain, but not exceed, the associated landings targets.

**For the south of 36° N. lat. sablefish DTL fisheries, the GMT recommends Option 2 that would remove the daily trip limit for the OA fishery.** The analysis determined that Option 2 could result in more efficient use of the resource (i.e., fewer trips to catch weekly and bimonthly trip limits), could potentially increase landings by up to 60 mt, and would not risk exceeding the landings target or ACL for this low attainment (i.e., < 10 percent typically) sector.

The same weekly and bimonthly trip limits for the southern DTL fisheries were analyzed for each option (Table A-2). In March 2020, the Council requested analysis of higher trip limits to better utilize allocations of the low attainment LEFG and OA sectors, but the analysts determined that neither the weekly nor bimonthly trip limits are constraining. The analysis supported providing the Council with the ability to consider higher trip limits than proposed in Table A-2, but they would have to specify their own custom limits based on their risk tolerance. In other words, the Council could consider “starting high and going low” via inseason as a new potential approach for trying to stimulate activity in this area. The use of mandatory e-tickets with 24 hour reporting requirements will better facilitate this approach.

**The GMT is, however, not recommending higher (than those shown in Table A-2) weekly or bimonthly trip limits for the southern DTL fisheries at this time,** mainly due to public comment (Agenda Item G.6.b [Owen Hackelman](#) and [William Diller](#)) that higher trip limits could disrupt fragile domestic markets with an influx of product that would lower prices or could not be sold.

**LEFG OA North of 40° 10' N. lat. (Table A-3)**

**The GMT recommends that the Council select Option 2 for all the trip limit proposals in the LEFG OA fishery north of 40° 10' N. lat.** The Council could also recommend lower trip limits within the ranges previously analyzed if they have any concerns with the proposals.

While many of the trip limit increases are relatively large on paper (e.g., double or triple the current trip limits), the projected increases to landings are generally low given that few participants are currently constrained by the lower Option 1 (status quo) trip limits. The primary constraint is not low trip limits, but rather the non-trawl RCA. That being said, industry has requested these higher trip limits in order to increase profitability for those select fishermen who target and specialize in these low attainment stocks. None of these proposals are expected to cause risks to ACLs or to bycatch limits, such as the yelloweye rockfish shares of ACTs or the non-whiting salmon guidelines.

**LEFG OA South of 40°10' N. lat. (Table A-4)**

Similar to the trip limit proposals north of 40° 10' N. lat., **the GMT recommends the Council select Option 2 for the proposed trip limits south of 40° 10' N. lat.** The proposed trip limits were designed to support rebuilding markets based on feedback from stakeholders by providing year-round fisheries with higher limits that reflect the higher ACLs for rebuilt stocks and needs of the various coastal communities south of 40°10' N. lat. In addition to the increased trip limits, **the GMT recommends the Council consider the minor non-trawl RCA adjustments to the shoreward boundary lines south of 40° 10' N. lat. as a management measure used to help better achieve harvest limits of deeper shelf stocks.**

**Other Flatfish gear restriction within the non-trawl RCA south of 42° N. lat:**

The other flatfish gear restriction within the non-trawl RCA south of 42° N. lat. was implemented in 2003 to protect bocaccio rockfish—now rebuilt—yet still provide opportunity to an artisanal sanddab fishery off California. In the following years, the gear restriction was thought to also provide protections to other overfished groundfish stocks (e.g. petrale sole). There have been previous proposals to remove the gear restriction, as was removed for the recreational fishery in 2009, as it was found to be ineffective; however, the restriction remained in place for the commercial fishery due to the concerns over the previously overfished species. Currently, yelloweye rockfish is the only species remaining on the rebuilding list and is schedule to be rebuilt in 2029. Given the habitat preferences for yelloweye rockfish (hard substrate, pinnacles) and other flatfish species (sandy, soft bottom) are vastly different, encounters with yelloweye rockfish bycatch while targeting other flatfish are unlikely. **Therefore, the GMT recommends the Council remove the other flatfish gear restriction within the non-trawl RCA south of 42° N. lat.** because the concerns of encounters with previously overfished species have been eliminated, additionally removing the gear restriction will allow access to the underutilized other flatfish complex species, resulting in beneficial impacts to local economies.

## 15. Washington Recreational

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) report ([Agenda Item G.6.a, Supplemental WDFW Report 1, April 2020](#)) describes WDFW's recommended season structure. Yelloweye rockfish, typically the most constraining species for the recreational fishery, are scheduled to be rebuilt by 2029, so more offshore opportunities are being proposed. These proposals include shorter duration depth restrictions, additional species retention during halibut trips and removal of two small Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Areas (YRCAs). Access to deeper depths will increase availability of healthy stocks of lingcod and midwater rockfish species, such as yellowtail rockfish, widow rockfish and canary rockfish. Additionally, with black rockfish harvest guidelines (HGs) nearing attainment in recent years, nearshore pressure is anticipated to remain the same, if not decrease, in response to these new opportunities.

All proposed measures are projected to stay within preliminary harvest limits. All management measures, including bag limit revisions, depth restrictions, and closure dates, remain available to address concerns inseason.

Given the information above, **the GMT recommends the Council adopt the PPA season structure for the Washington recreational groundfish fishery for the 2021 and 2022 seasons, as described in [Agenda Item G.6.a, Supplemental WDFW Report 1, April 2020](#).**

## 16. Oregon Recreational

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) report ([Agenda Item G.6.a., ODFW Report 1](#)) describes ODFW's recommended season structure (Figure 1). The season structure and bag limits proposed are designed to balance impacts to nearshore stocks, such as black rockfish and nearshore rockfish complex species, and yelloweye rockfish. Modeling to the PPA Oregon recreational share of the yelloweye rockfish ACT shows that the fishery would be able to be open to all depths year round. However, ODFW noted that the summer months have not been open to all depths since 2004, which makes the modeling very uncertain. It is the GMT's understanding that ODFW will likely put more restrictive regulations in place via state regulations to be precautionary. Under Alternative 1 for Oregon black rockfish, the Oregon recreational state harvest guideline will increase by approximately 20 mt. That is not enough to allow for any additional liberalizations, but will reduce the probability of having to take inseason action to further restrict or close fisheries.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bottomfish Season	Open all depths											
Marine Bag Limit <sup>a/</sup>	Ten (10)											
Lingcod Bag Limit	Three (3)											
Flatfish Bag Limit <sup>b/</sup>	Twenty Five (25)											

a/ Marine bag limit is 10 fish per day and includes all species other than lingcod, salmon, steelhead, Pacific halibut, flatfish, surfperch, sturgeon, striped bass, pelagic tuna and mackerel species, and bait fish such as herring, anchovy, sardine, and smelt; of which no more than one may be cabezon.

b/ Flounders, soles, sanddabs, turbot and halibuts except Pacific halibut.

**Figure 1. ODFW-recommended Oregon recreational groundfish season structure and bag limits for 2021 and 2022.**

There was a proposal to allow longleader gear (Holloway Gear) fishing and all-depth Pacific halibut fishing on the same trip. Allowing both of these activities to occur on the same trip is not expected to increase effort, and it will not entice a wave of new participants into either fishery (NMFS 2017; [Public Comment November 2019](#)). Instead it will allow anglers already participating in one or the other to have additional opportunities while offshore. The analysis on the longleader gear (NMFS 2017) estimated that the potential number of combined longleader gear and all-depth Pacific halibut trips could be up to 16,465, which is within approximately 2,000 trips of the 10- year average number of all-depth Pacific halibut trips. Using data on catches and bycatch from the first two years that the longleader gear fishery has been in place in Oregon (2018 and 2019), it is estimated that this action would result in an additional 0.2 mt of yelloweye rockfish mortality, 0.6 Chinook salmon encounters (not mortality), and 6 coho salmon encounters annually. All three of those, when combined with the “regular” Oregon recreational fishery impacts, are well within the Oregon recreational yelloweye rockfish HG and non-trawl share of salmon bycatch impacts.

Based on the above, **the GMT recommends the Council adopt for PPA the season structure for the Oregon recreational groundfish fishery as outlined in the [Agenda Item G.6.a, ODFW Report 1](#) and shown in Figure 1 with the addition of allowing longleader gear and all-depth Pacific halibut on the same trip.**

## 17. California Recreational

There are three potential options for management measures proposed for the California recreational fishery. The options correspond to a proposed season structure(s), changes to sub-bag limits, and minor adjustments to RCA boundaries. These options are intended to be flexible and are not mutually exclusive to one another.

Season structure options, and the associated projected impacts, were modeled ranging from the current season structure to open year-round in all management areas. Under Option 1, the current season structure and depth limits, would remain in place for each of the management areas and would allow for the following modification to sub-bag limits:

- Black rockfish from 4 up to 10 fish;

- Canary rockfish from 3 up to 10 fish;
- Cabezon from 3 fish up to 10 fish; and
- Vermilion rockfish from 10 fish to as few as 2 fish.

Option 2 maintains the same current season structure, includes the modifications to the sub-bag limits, and includes the following minor modification to RCA boundaries:

- Mendocino Management Area from 20 fathoms to 30 fathoms;
- Southern Management Area from 75 fathoms to 100 fathoms; and
- San Francisco Management Area from 40 fathoms to 50 fathoms.

In general, the GMT is supportive of the range proposed in the analytical document and would note that projected impacts for these measures are all below specified harvest limits for target species (with the exception of canary rockfish at a 10 fish limit) and rebuilding yelloweye rockfish.

Given the information above, **the GMT recommends the Council adopt the PPA season structure, sub-bag limits and depth changes for the California recreational groundfish fishery for the 2021 and 2022 seasons, as described in Agenda Item G.6.a Supplemental CDFW Report 1, March 2020.**

## **References**

NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service). 2017. Authorization of an Oregon Recreational Fishery for Midwater Groundfish Species. Environmental Assessment.



## Summary of GMT Recommendations

Table 2. Enhanced Action Item Checklist showing options for 2021-2022, with GMT recommendations bolded.

Item #	Category	Sector	Measure
<b>Management Measures</b>			
<b>All Sectors</b>			
11		Trawl	Shortbelly Rockfish Accountability Measures <b>The GMT recommends the Council add a shortbelly rockfish ACT with a closure mechanism to the range of alternatives for the 2021-2022 harvest specifications, to be further analyzed prior to selection of their FPA at the June 2020 Council meeting.</b>
<b>Trip Limits, Bag Limits, and Season Structures</b>			
12		Open Access <i>Thornyheads North of Pt. Conception</i>	<b>Adopt the GMT bolded recommendations from Table A-1.</b>
13		Shorebased IFQ Trip Limits	<u>Big Skate</u> Option 1: 2020 trip limits (vary by period) <b>Option 2: Unlimited</b>  <u>Blackgill rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.</u> Option 1: No trip limit (only managed with southern slope QP) <b>Option 2: Unlimited trip limit (and also southern slope QP)</b>
14		LEFG OA Trip Limits	<b>Adopt the GMT bolded recommendations from the following tables:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Table A-2 for sablefish DTL</li> <li>• Table A-3 for N. of 40°10' N. lat.</li> <li>• Table A-4 for S. of 40°10' N. lat.</li> </ul>

		(and Gear Restrictions)	<p><u>Flatfish gear restrictions within the non-trawl RCA south of 42° N. lat:</u></p> <p>Option 1: Retain the gear restriction (below)</p> <p><b>Option 2: Remove the gear restriction</b></p> <p><i>“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. (0.45kg) weights per line are not subject to the RCAs.”</i></p>
15		WA Recreational	<p><b>Adopt the same management measures in 2019, with the following exceptions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Reduce the time period that depth restrictions are in place</b></li> <li>● <b>Allow retention of yellowtail and widow rockfish seaward of the 20 fathoms in the north coast area in July and August</b></li> <li>● <b>Removal of 2 small YRCAs</b></li> <li>● <b>Additional species retention on halibut trips</b></li> <li>● <b>Increase flatfish bag limit from 3 to 5</b></li> </ul>
16		OR Recreational	<p><b>Adopt the management measures as described in the ODFW report which are the same as 2019, with the following exceptions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>All-depth year round</b></li> <li>● <b>Longleader gear and all-depth halibut allowed on the same trip</b></li> </ul>
17		CA Recreational	<p><b>Adopt the season structure as described in the CDFW report which are the same as 2019, with the following exceptions;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Sub-bag limit changes within the RCG bag limit of 10-fish</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Cabazon 10 fish</b></li> <li>○ <b>Black rockfish 10 fish</b></li> <li>○ <b>Canary rockfish from 10 fish</b></li> <li>○ <b>Vermilion rockfish 5 fish</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Rockfish Conservation Area Boundary Modifications</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>Mendocino Management Area from 20 fm to 30 fm</b></li> <li>○ <b>San Francisco Management Area from 40 fm to 50 fm</b></li> <li>○ <b>Southern Management Area from 75 fm to 100 fm</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**APPENDIX 1: LEFG OA TRIP LIMIT OPTIONS AND BOLDED GMT RECOMMENDATIONS**

**Table A- 1. Shortspine and longspine open access trip limit options for north of Point Conception and the bolded GMT recommendations.**

Area	Option	Trip limit
North of 40°10' N. lat.	<b>1 (SQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>50 lb./ month shortspine</b></li> <li>• <b>50 lb./ month longspine</b></li> </ul>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1,000 lb./ month shortspine</li> <li>• 50 lb./ month longspine</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 lb. / day combined</li> <li>• 1,000 lb./ 2 months combined</li> </ul> <i>(same as Open Access south of 34°27' N. lat.)</i>
Central Cal. (34° 27' - 40°10' N. Lat.)	1 (SQ)	• Both prohibited
	<b>2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>50 lb./ month shortspine</b></li> <li>• <b>50 lb./ month longspine</b></li> </ul> <i>(same as SQ for north of 40°10' N. lat.)</i>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 lb./day combined</li> <li>• 1,000 lb./2 months combined</li> </ul> <i>(same as Open Access south of 34°27' N. lat.)</i>

**Table A- 2. Sablefish Daily Trip Limits\* (round weight lbs.) for all four sablefish ACL options for 2021-22 and the bolded GMT recommendations, which depend on the Council's FPA on sablefish harvest specifications.**

	Four different sablefish ACL & apportionment options for 2021-22			
Sector	No Action Method 1	No Action Method 2	Alt 1 Method 1	Alt 1 Method 2
LEN weekly	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,700</b>
LEN bi-monthly	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>5,100</b>
OAN daily	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>
OAN weekly	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>1,400</b>
OAN bi-monthly	<b>2,400</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,800</b>
LES weekly	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>
OAS daily	300 = Option 1; No daily limit = Option 2			
OAS weekly	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>1,600</b>
OAS bi-monthly	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,800</b>

\*LEN = limited entry north of 36° N. lat.; OAN = open access north of 36° N. lat.; LES = limited entry south of 36° N. lat.; OAS = south of 36° N. lat.

**Table A- 3. North of 40° 10' N. lat. LEFG OA trip limit options and bolded GMT recommendations, which are Option 2 for everything.**

<b>Stock</b>	<b>Option 1 (SQ)</b>	<b>Option 2 a/</b>
Widow rockfish	<u>Combined limit:</u> LE OA: 200 lbs./ month widow, shelf, shortbelly combined	<b>Separate widow limit:</b> <b>LE: 4,000 lbs./ 2 months</b> <b>OA: 2,000 lbs./ 2 months</b>
Shelf rockfish		<b>Separate shelf limit:</b> <b>LE: 800 lbs./ month</b> <b>OA: 800 lbs./ month</b>
Shortbelly rockfish		<b>Separate shortbelly limit:</b> <b>Option 2 = 200 lbs./ mo LE OA</b> Option 3 = unlimited
Canary rockfish	LE: 300 lbs./ 2 months OA: 300 lbs./ 2 months	<b>LE: 3,000 lbs./ 2 months</b> <b>OA: 1,000 lbs./ 2 month</b>
Pacific ocean perch	LE: 1,800 lbs./ 2 months	<b>LE: 3,600 lbs./ 2 month</b>
Yellowtail rockfish	LE: 1,000 lbs./ month OA: 500 lbs./ month	<b>LE: 3,000 lbs./ month</b> <b>OA: 1,500 lbs./ month</b>
Slope rockfish and Darkblotched rockfish	LE: 4,000 lbs./ 2 months combined OA: 500 lbs./ month combined	<b>LE: 8,000 lbs./ 2 months combined</b> <b>OA: 2,000 lbs./ month combined</b>
Lingcod North of 42° N. lat.	LE: 2,000 lbs./ 2 months OA: 900 lbs./ month	<b>LE: 4,000 lbs./ 2 months</b> <b>OA: 2,000 lbs./ month</b>
Lingcod 40°10'-42° N. lat.	LE: 1,400 lbs./ 2 months OA: 600 lbs./ month	<b>LE: 2,000 lbs./ month</b> <b>OA: 1,000 lbs./ month</b>
Nearshore rockfish and Black rockfish 40°10'-42° N. lat.	8,500 lbs./2 month and no more than 1,500 lbs. of which may be species other than black RF (P1); 7,000 lbs./2 month and no more than 1,500 lbs. of which may be species other than black RF (P2 -P6)	<b>7,000 lbs./ 2 months, no more than</b> <b>2,000 lbs. of which may be species</b> <b>other than black RF</b>
Flatfish b/	LE: 5,000lbs./ month OA: 3,000lbs./ month; no more than 300 lbs. other than sanddabs	<b>LE: 10,000 lbs./month</b> <b>OA: 5,000 lbs./month</b>

*a/ There is also an Option 3 for shortbelly rockfish shown in the Option 2 column*

*b/Trip limit category for Dover sole, arrowtooth flounder, petrale sole, English sole, starry flounder, and the other flatfish stock complexes north and south of 40°10' N. lat.*

**Table A- 4a. South of 40° 10' N. lat. LEFG OA trip limit options and bolded GMT recommendations, which are Option 2 for everything.**

Stock	Option 1 (SQ)	Option 2 a/	Option 3
Slope RF and darkblotched RF	LE: 40,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 1,375 lb. may be blackgill rockfish (P1 and P2); 40,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 4,000 lb. may be blackgill rockfish (P3 - P6)  OA: 10,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 475 lb. may be blackgill rockfish (P1 and P2); 10,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 800 lb may be blackgill rockfish	<b>LE: 40,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 6,000 lb. may be blackgill rockfish</b>  <b>OA: 10,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 2,500 lb. may be blackgill rockfish</b>	LE: 40,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 10,000 lb. may be blackgill rockfish  OA: 10,000 lb./ 2 months, of which no more than 4,000 lb. may be blackgill rockfish
Canary RF	LE: 300 lbs/ 2 months, closed Period 2 OA: 300 lbs/ 2 months, closed Period 2	<b>LE: 3,500 lbs/ 2 months</b> <b>OA: 1,500 lbs / 2 months</b>	
Bocaccio	40° 10' to 34° 27' N. lat. 1,500 lbs / 2 months LE: South of 34° 27' N. lat. 1,500 lbs / 2 months, closed Period 2 <hr/> South of 40° 10' N. lat. OA: 40° 10' 500 lbs / 2 months, closed Period 2	<b>LE South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 6,000 lbs / 2 months</b>  <b>OA South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 4,000 lbs / 2 months</b>	LE South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 14,000 lbs / 2 months  OA South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 10,000 lbs / 2 months
Lingcod South of 40°10'	LE: 1,200 lbs/ 2 months, closed Period 2 OA: 500 lbs/ month, closed Period 2	<b>LE: 1,200 lbs/ 2 months</b>  <b>OA: 500 lbs/ month</b>	
Nearshore RF South of 40°10'	Shallow: 1,200 lbs / 2months, closed Period 2 Deeper: 1,200 lbs / 2months, closed Period 2	<b>Shallow: 2,000 lbs / 2months</b>  <b>Deeper: 2,000 lbs / 2months</b>	

**Table A- 4b. South of 40° 10' N. lat. LEFG OA trip limit options and bolded GMT recommendations, which are Option 2 for everything.**

Stock	Option 1 (SQ)	Option 2 a/	Option 3
Widow RF	Minor shelf rockfish, shortbelly, widow rockfish, and chilipepper	<b>LE:</b> <b>40° 10' to 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>10,000 lbs / 2 months</b> <b>South of 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>8,000 lbs / 2 months</b>	LE South of 40° 10' N. lat.:10,000 lbs / 2 months
		<b>OA:</b> <b>40° 10' to 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>6,000 lbs / 2 months</b> <b>South of 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>4,000 lbs / 2 months</b>	OA South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 6,000 lbs / 2 months
Shelf RF	<b>LE:</b> 40° 10' to 2,500 lb./ 2months, of 34° 27' N. which no more than 500 lat.      lbs. /2 month may be any species other than chilipepper	<b>LE:</b> <b>40° 10' to 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>8,000 lbs. / 2 months, of</b> <b>which no more than 500</b> <b>lbs. may be vermilion</b>	LE South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 4,000 lbs. / 2 months, of which no more than 400 lbs. may be vermilion
	South of 4,000 lbs / 2 months, 34° 27' N. closed Period 2 lat.		
	<b>OA:</b> 40° 10' to 400 lbs / 2 months, closed 34° 27' N. Period 2 lat.	<b>OA:</b> <b>40° 10' to 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>4,000 lbs. / 2 months, of</b> <b>which no more than 400</b> <b>lbs. may be vermilion</b>  <b>South of 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>3,000 lbs. / 2 months, of</b> <b>which no more than 1,200</b> <b>lbs. may be vermilion</b>	OA South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 3,000 lbs. / 2 months, of which no more than 300 lbs. may be vermilion
	South of 1,500 lbs / 2 months, 34° 27' N. closed Period 2 lat.		
Chilipepper RF		<b>LE:</b> <b>40° 10' to 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>10,000 lbs / 2 months</b> <b>South of 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>8,000 lbs / 2 months</b>	LE South of 40° 10' N. lat.: 10,000 lbs / 2 months
		<b>OA:</b> <b>40° 10' to 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>6,000 lbs / 2 months</b> <b>South of 34°</b> <b>27' N. lat.</b> <b>4,000 lbs / 2 months</b>	