

Agenda Item D.2.b
Supplemental Public PPT I
(MTC)
September 2020



Agenda Item D.2.

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MOTHERSHIP UTILIZATION

HISTORY / TIMELINE OF ISSUE

- Summer 2016: Five-year Review public hearings CV's explain concerns about MS sector
- 2016-2017: CAB meetings
- September 2018 public comment at Council: Council directs industry to meet outside Council process and come up with consensus on what the problem is and how to solve it
- October 2018: MS industry meetings where industry came to consensus on issues
- November 2018: MS industry reports to Council
- March & June 2019: GAP & Council continue to prioritize MS issue, but don't schedule
- March 2020: Council directs GAP to scope issue
- April 2020: Council scopes issue and shares with Council in June 2020 Informational Reports

MOTHERSHIP SECTOR ATTAINMENT

Year	MS Sector Allocation	MS Sector Attainment
2020	83,752 mt	39%*
2019	96,644 mt	54%
2018	96,644 mt	69%
2017	96,884 mt	69%
2016	80,575 mt	80%
2015	71,204 mt	39%
2014	73,049 mt	85%
2013	56,170 mt	93%
2012	39,235 mt	98%
2011	53,039 mt	94%



PROCESSORS / CATCHER VESSELS

There are six mothership processing permits:

- Arctic Storm Management Group owns 2 permits (generally used by Arctic Storm and Arctic Fjord)
- Ocean Phoenix / Excellence owns 2 permits generally used by Excellence and Ocean Phoenix)
- Golden Alaska owns 1 permit
- American Seafoods owns 1 permit (generally used by the Rover or Katie Ann)

There are 37 CV's that received an initial allocation of mothership whiting history

- On average, between 18-20 CV's actually harvest fish in the mothership sector each year

SPRING FISHERY MAY 15-JUNE 30

Processor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arctic Fjord						X			X	X
Arctic Storm	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Excellence	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Golden Alaska	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Ocean Rover		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Phoenix/Ocean Phoenix									X	X
Katie Ann			X							

SUMMER FISHERY JULY 1 - AUGUST 30

Processor	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Arctic Fjord										
Arctic Storm							X			X
Excellence		X		X		X				
Golden Alaska										
Ocean Rover										
Phoenix/Ocean Phoenix										
Katie Ann		X	X			X				

PROCESSORS ON THE GROUNDS # OF PROCESSING VESSELS (# OF HAULS)

Year	% MSA Attained	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Hauls
2019	54%	6 (534)	6 (546)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (82)	4 (70)	0 (0)	1,232
2018	69%	5 (327)	5 (474)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (195)	4 (411)	3 (121)	0 (0)	1,528
2017	69%	3 (232)	3 (307)	1 (12)	0 (0)	3 (178)	3 (528)	2 (52)	0 (0)	1,309
2016	80%	5 (331)	5 (339)	1 (146)	2 (167)	3 (313)	3 (269)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1,565
2015	39%	3 (293)	2 (217)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (88)	2 (42)	0 (0)	0 (0)	640
2014	85%	4 (343)	2 (139)	0 (0)	1 (3)	4 (227)	4 (396)	3 (200)	0 (0)	1,308
2013	93%	3 (178)	2 (198)	1 (82)	1 (49)	2 (209)	4 (439)	1 (101)	0 (0)	1,256
2012	98%	3 (147)	1 (53)	1 (37)	2 (67)	2 (160)	4 (457)	1 (28)	0 (0)	949
2011	94%	3 (264)	3 (228)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (155)	3 (340)	4 (231)	1 (30)	1,248

PROCESSORS ON THE GROUNDS

OF PROCESSING VESSELS (# OF HAULS)

Two Months when there were six platforms on the grounds

Year	% MSA Attained	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Hauls
2019	54%	6 (534)	6 (546)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (82)	4 (70)	0 (0)	1,232
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2011	94%	3 (264)	3 (228)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (155)	3 (340)	4 (231)	1 (30)	1,248

Two years when all six permits were utilized

PROCESSORS ON THE GROUNDS

Year	% MSA Attained	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Hauls
2019	54%	6 (534)	6 (546)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (82)	4 (70)	0 (0)	1,232
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TRAWL RATIONALIZATION PROGRAM GOALS IS MS SECTOR MEETING THESE GOALS?

- Create and implement a capacity rationalization plan that:
 - increases net economic benefits, ✗
 - creates individual economic stability, ✗
 - provides for full utilization of the trawl sector allocation ✗
 - considers environmental impacts, and ✓
 - achieves individual accountability of catch and bycatch. ✓




PROPOSED SOLUTIONS

1. Change season start date to something earlier than May 15th
2. Allow mothership processors to follow their CV's South of 42 degrees
3. Raise the processing cap to something higher than 45% (but do not eliminate the cap all together)
4. Allow processing platforms to be both a MS and a CP in the same calendar year (must still be in possession of a MS processing permit)
5. Change the date CV's must commit to mothership platforms to something later and closer to season start date



MOVE
SEASON
START DATE
TO EARLIER
IN THE YEAR

- Starting the season earlier will allow additional time for the spring fishery – CV's are back from North Pacific cod fisheries in late March / early April
- Depending on how much earlier the season begins, the mothership platforms may be able to get in at a minimum a whole extra trip (mothership trips are approximately two weeks long)
- An early whiting fishery occurred off the state of California prior to implementation of Amendment 20 so there is data to support the analysis in terms of catch effort and species interactions
- It is possible that an earlier season will result in less bycatch, as bycatch generally increases the later in the season the fishery is prosecuted



ALLOW MS
PROCESSORS TO
FOLLOW THEIR
CATCHER
VESSELS SOUTH
OF CA/OR
BORDER

- Whiting MS CV's can currently fish off the coast of California, but their processors cannot follow the CV's and they must remain on the Oregon side of the border
- Allowing the processors to follow the CV's south will make the fishery more efficient, reduce the carbon footprint of the fishery, spread the fishery out (instead of having it concentrated only within 20 miles of the border), and allow more room to find clean schools of hake
- Data from the implementation of the trawl ITQ program (last ten years) can inform species interactions
- During the last six years more than 28 million pounds of MS hake has been harvested in northern California – and only 362 Chinook have been encountered in those six years

INCREASE THE
MOTHERSHIP
PROCESSING
CAP TO
SOMETHING
HIGHER THAN
45%

- In years when only a few processors are on the grounds (for whatever reason) it makes sense to consider increasing the processing cap to something higher than 45% - this would allow CV's to deliver fish to a processor (if they can take it) when they might not otherwise be able to get their fish out of the water



ALLOW A
PROCESSING
PLATFORM TO
BE A MS AND
CP IN THE
SAME YEAR

- Currently processing platforms can be a mothership or a catcher/processor in a calendar year, but not both
- Allowing a processor to be both and not choose one sector over the other could increase the amount of processing capacity on the grounds and allow for a more flexible and responsive fishery

CHANGE THE DATE A CV MUST COMMIT TO A PROCESSOR

- Changing the date a CV commits to a processor to something closer to the season start date makes sense
- Currently CVs are required to commit to a processor in November of the previous year, sometimes while they are still fishing for the processor
- Processors do not have to commit to CV's and there are no repercussions if a processor decides not to take a CV's fish after the CV has committed

STAY FOCUSED ON MS SECTOR

- The mothership sector operates very differently from both the shoreside and catcher processor whiting sectors
- Within the mothership sector there is a closed class of processors
- Within the mothership sector there is vertical integration
 - Some vessels have ownership in a processing platform
 - Some processors are completely dependent on independent CVs
- The mothership sector faces unique constraints and challenges and those constraints have resulted in some CVs leaving their entire allocation in the water in some years – the proposed solutions were reached by consensus

IN SUMMARY

- Between 2015-2019 the mothership sector has attained 62% of their allocation on average
- Over 358 million pounds of mothership hake has been stranded in the water during that five-year period
- At \$0.07 per pound (which is conservative), that stranded fish would have been worth over \$28 million to mothership catcher vessels and the communities that they operate out of and call home



QUESTIONS?

