

# Monterey Bay Regional Exempted Fishing Permit

## Targeting Chilipepper Rockfish

**Date of Application:** October 25, 2021

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**Applicant:**

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Fishery  
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**Changes from previous (2021-2022) EFP:** Removal of optional electronic monitoring in precautionary measures.

### **Purpose, Goals & Justification**

Chilipepper rockfish (*Sebastes goodei*) have historically been one of the most important species for commercial and recreational fishing in central California. Chilipepper stocks are considered healthy, however commercial landings have been low since the late 1990s due to management actions to reduce mortality on co-occurring rockfish species such as bocaccio and canary rockfish. Now that bocaccio and canary have been declared rebuilt, our goal is to demonstrate the ability to catch commercially viable amounts of healthy stocks, while avoiding overfished species.

By testing this gear, which was used successfully by commercial rockfish fishermen for many years before the collapse of the fishery, we hope to create an economic opportunity for young fishermen in our region, while providing healthy, sustainable seafood to our community in the Monterey Bay and beyond. This is increasingly important as the overall economic health of our

working waterfront communities continue to diminish. In addition, we see the opportunity to gradually increase availability and demand for local rockfish in our markets as a way to build a critical bridge for recovering the West Coast groundfish industry as a whole. In a time when California's salmon, crab and sardine fisheries are in a compromised state, the need for additional access to our abundant fisheries resource cannot be overstated.

This Exempted Fishing Permit (EFP) is designed to assess the feasibility of a trolled hook and line gear type that is readily accessible to existing commercial fishermen with a low barrier to entry cost, while testing electronic monitoring (EM) tools that reduce costs and provide sufficient monitoring data to meet regulatory requirements. Several EFPs along similar lines have been approved by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC); one from the late Steve Fosmark in 2009, and another from Platt in 2015. Both were designed to establish the performance characteristics of their respective gear types while identifying areas where target species are abundant and bycatch species are not, following commercial fishing conditions. The main difference in this EFP is the gear configuration being tested (trolled rather than drift) and the monitoring tools being deployed (electronic monitoring, in addition to observer coverage).

The objectives of this EFP would be: 1) to test fishing strategy with salmon gurdies, drop lines and reels, and artificial flies, 2) determine areas that are abundant with chilipepper rockfish, and that correspond to low densities of overfished species, and 3) to test new cost effective electronic monitoring (EM) and vessel monitoring system (VMS) solutions that provide oversight and data comparable to observer coverage. The EFP that we are requesting would allow up to ten (10) vessels to fish inside the current non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) using otherwise legal open access fixed gear. Full retention applies to rockfish species (as defined in 50 CFR Part 660), and retention of non-rockfish species will be governed by applicable open access limits.

## **EFP Description**

This EFP proposal is for a total of 2 years (2023-2024) following the groundfish biennial management cycle and execution of the EFP by NMFS. Fishing activity would be conducted off central California (36 to 37.5 deg. N latitude), in areas with canyon edges and walls that have historically produced good volumes of chilipepper catch, smooth hard bottom, with no rocks (example: canyon south of Año Nuevo). The target depth range (40-150 fm) is currently within the non-trawl RCA established to protect overfished rockfish species that mostly live on or near the bottom.

This EFP will be prosecuted by not more than 10 fishing vessels that are home-ported in the harbors of the Monterey Bay (Monterey, Moss Landing, Santa Cruz). We have begun testing electronic monitoring and aim to provide an analysis in future years comparing EM with observer coverage for at-sea discards. In the future we hope to demonstrate the use of electronic monitoring in lieu of full observer coverage.

A descending device will be present on every boat in the instances when fish need to be released and safely lowered back to depth.

## **Species Allocation**

Although chilipepper rockfish is the primary target species, they are often found among bocaccio. We will also target yellowtail, as these are all healthy/recovering species and of high market value. For catch of additional groundfish species not listed here, will work with NMFS on terms for those limits. Based on a minimum of five vessels averaging 10 trips/year and around 1000lbs/trip (mixed composition based on proportion of quota), we are requesting the following set-aside amounts:

- Chilipepper rockfish 40 mt
- Yellowtail: 20 mt
- Bocaccio: 30 mt
- Widow rockfish: 9 mt
- Canary: 1 mt
- Yelloweye: 0.06 mt
- Darkblotched: 0.4 mt
- Cowcod: 0.5 mt

We do not anticipate having salmon bycatch due to the following considerations: 1) gear would be towed at slower rate than that used for salmon, 2) other EFPs north of our area have not encountered salmon in mid-water (jig gear type), and the artificial shrimp flies used have historically not attracted salmon (Mike Ricketts, personal communication, May 10, 2018). However, we are aware of the critical status of many salmon species in our area and are willing to work with CDFW and NMFS on compliance with a bycatch rate cap, safe handling/release techniques, and/or biological sampling. Current catch limit of Chinook salmon is set at 50 Fish.

## **Fishing gear description**

The gear will consist of the following: Hydraulic or electric powered salmon gurdies or line reels, fly-hooks, line, wire, snaps, swivels, small buoys, fish finder, fathometer or sonar. The gear deployed for this EFP operates in the mid-water column. Fishing depth is determined by acoustic sonar. A test drop will be made to ensure the presence of target species, more on that below. Once a test set establishes the presence of target species, the gear will be deployed. Fishing will occur no less than 50 ft off the bottom. A combination of weights, buoys, weight breakaways, and floats are used to ensure the mainline doesn't encounter the bottom, see diagrams below.

The main line can be deployed by two methods. 1) With salmon gurdies on one side of the vessel lowered according to fishing depth. Attached to the wire at the fishing depth will be fly line with a maximum of 500 hooks per set; or 2) a fly-line reel, mechanically or manually powered, that deploys and retrieves the gear over the rail of the vessel (Diagrams below). Testing will start with 50 hooks per set and increase based on experience, bycatch, ease of line management. This gear will be fished at

a slow speed through the fishing grounds. Gear will be lowered no closer than 50 ft off the bottom, based on soundings, to minimize the chance of encountering overfished rockfish species, while maximizing catch of target species. Ideally, three or four sets will be used per trip, occurring in the morning and afternoon, to maximize cost per unit of effort (CPUE).

Allowable hook types are J, circle and semi-circle. Sizes will be between 2/0 and 6/0. Main line floats are made of hard plastic around 5" in diameter and will be spaced on the main line to reduce line sag and interaction with the bottom.

### Vertical Test Line

Prior to setting the longline gear, a test set will be made with vertical line to ensure that the target species is present and minimize the chance of encountering any unwanted or overfished species. Using acoustic soundings will ensure that no hooks will get within 50 ft of the bottom. Similar to the fishing gear itself, the weight and leader will not extend less than 50 ft to keep hooks off the bottom. No more than 30 hooks will be used on the test drop. The weight may hit the bottom initially, then immediately be pulled up to avoid sagging of the hooks. A break away for the weight will also keep the hooks from falling below the fishing depth in the situation where the weight is snagged on the bottom.

The fishing vessel, in gear or drifting, moves slowly ahead as the main line gear is deployed to ensure tension on the line and minimize tangles. The main line is released by spool or bucket over the rail. Fishing gear is attached to the vessel at all times. The main line consists of shrimp "flies" attached to gangions with swivels attached to 200-800lb test monofilament. Hooks are spaced approximately 18-30" apart on 12" – 20" monofilament gangions (approximately 25 lb test). Floats are spaced out on the main line to reduce any chance of sagging below the 50 ft limit.

### **Suggested Retrieval**

Gear will be retrieved while the vessel is in gear to keep the lines taught and from tangling. Wire gurdies are raised to bring up the mainline which is retrieved by hand or reel. Innovative retrieval tools and techniques may be devised to increase safety, reduce tangling, and increase ease and speed for subsequent deployments.

### **Fisherman Participant Selection**

Fishermen selected for participating in this EFP will be chosen based on their ability and willingness to fish, and to take an observer and install EM devices. In addition, they must be willing to communicate intent to fish, and report back a detailed catch log with required data. Lastly, selection will be based on their willingness to fish during months when target species are available to this fishery. Preference will be given to fishermen demonstrating the greatest willingness to test this gear type.

### **Research Design**

The applicant, contracted video analysts, and the advising scientist will be responsible for data

analysis. Data analysis will consist of statistical analysis of catch and bycatch of all species by fisherman, set, trip, and month. Catch rates will be expressed as catch per hook, per set, per day, and per trip. Value and volume of the catch will be recorded following sale. The final report will provide an estimate of fishing effort and total catch; absolute and relative species composition summarized by set, trip, and month; size composition of catch and bycatch, and additional species as requested by the PFMC.

## Data Sources

Data will be collected by the fisherman, observers and potentially through EM video analysts under this EFP. Attachment of depth sensors may be used, as available. If desired, incidental catch of certain species (e.g., canary and yelloweye) that cannot be released alive could be retained by the observer and provided to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), or other researchers for biological sampling.

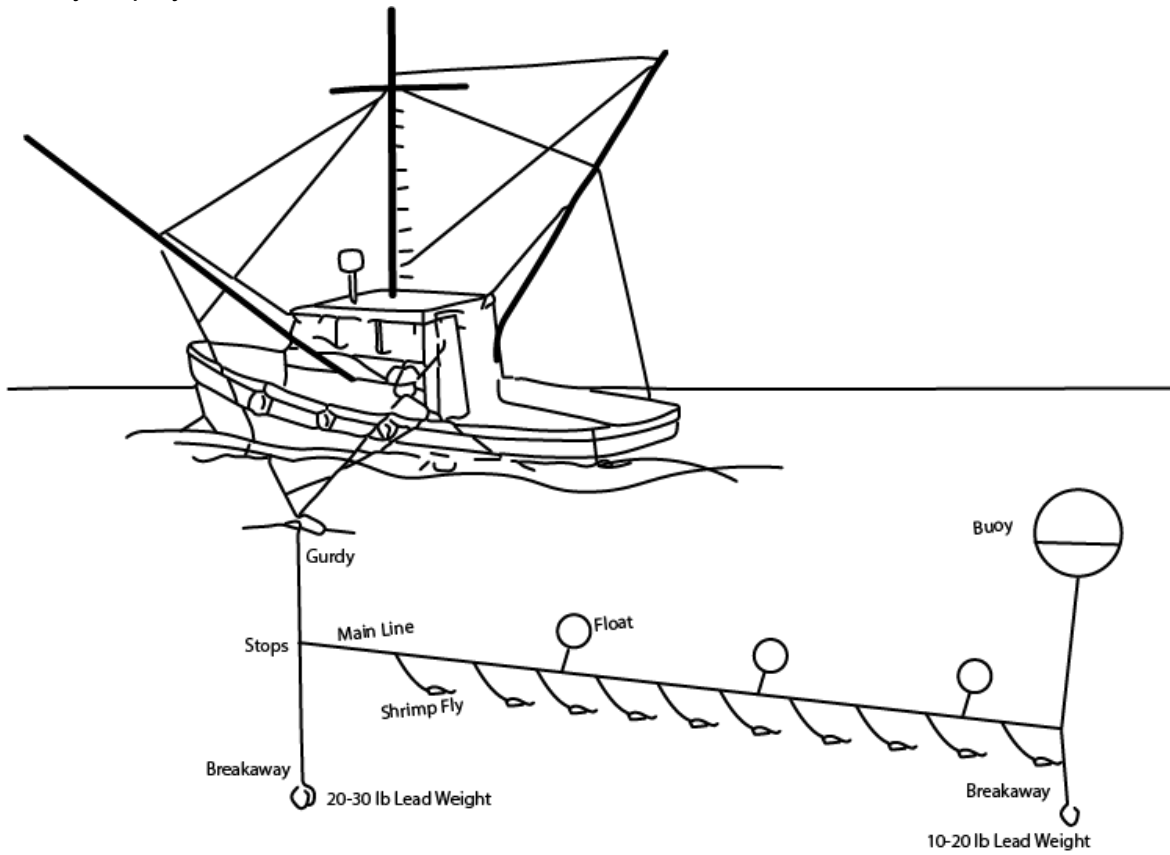
## Precautionary Measures

Given the potential to catch overfished species and when fishing in the non-trawl RCA, utmost caution will be taken with this experiment. The following measures are proposed and applicants are willing to work with the PFMC, NMFS, and CDFW to implement others deemed necessary.

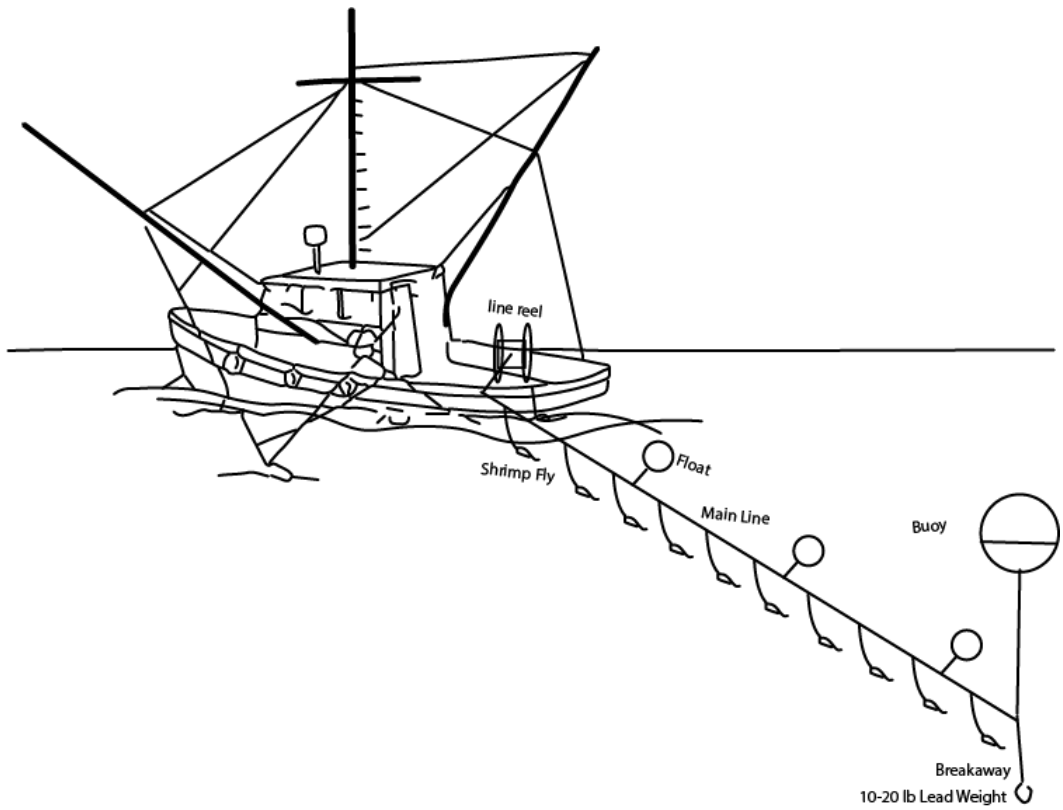
1. **At-sea Observers** – 100% coverage in the first year. Leveraging the NMFS Observer program all vessels when fishing for this EFP will have an observer on board. Contracted observers will be used when Federal observers are not available. We request a lower level of monitoring in the second year, with EM, once fishing activity is verified.
2. **Caps** – Based on input from the PFMC and NMFS, each boat will have either a daily or trip limit/cap of canary and yelloweye. If this cap is reached, based on catch accounting reports verified by the observer, fishing will cease for that day or trip.
3. **Trip reports and catch accounting** – On a timeline agreeable to NMFS and CDFG, trip and cumulative catch reports will be provided after each trip (e.g., within 48 hours).
4. **Prospective Fishing Plan** – A fishing plan will be developed that describes in detail the areas to avoid, how to allocate quota and how it redistributes based on who is fishing and who is not, data collection, sharing of information, precautionary fishing measures, etc
5. **Status and evaluation call before each trip** – Before each vessel departs on a trip, a cumulative catch accounting report (i.e., running total for the season) and evaluation of the trips taken thus far will be reviewed to determine if another trip can be made and to discuss lessons learned (e.g., float sizes, bait, etc.). If it is likely that the allocated harvest cap would be exceeded in the upcoming trip, then all fishing under the EFP will cease for the season. Participants on each call would include the EFP participants and could include NMFS (SF & OLE), CDFG (Marine Region & Enforcement) and National Marine Sanctuaries Service.
6. **VMS and vessel marking** – Vessel are currently exempted from having VMS. Vessels participating in this EFP will also display a banner with “Research” written in 2 foot high letters.

## Diagrams

### Gurdy Deployment and Retrieval



Fly-line Reel Deployment and Retrieval



**Applicant Signature**

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