

GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON BIENNIAL MANAGEMENT  
 MEASURES FOR 2023-24

This report provides additional details and where possible Groundfish Management Team (GMT) recommendations for Management Measure Items 1, 2, and 4 through 11 from the Action Item Checklist ([Agenda Item E.5., Attachment 1](#)). Items 3 (Supplemental GMT Report 1) and 12 through 18 (Supplemental GMT Report 3) will be in separate reports.

Action Item #1: Any Outstanding Specifications	2
Action Item #2: Updates to Selected Rockfish Conservation Area Coordinates	2
Action Item #3: Off-the-Top Deductions	2
Action Item #4: Treaty Fisheries Management	2
Action Item #5: Annual Catch Targets	3
Cowcod South of 40° 10' N lat.	3
Action Item #6: Two-Year Trawl/Non-Trawl Allocations	3
Rebuilding Species	3
Yelloweye Rockfish	3
Non-Overfished Species	5
Bocaccio South of 40° 10' N. lat.	5
Canary Rockfish	5
Cowcod South of 40° 10' N. lat.	7
Big Skate	8
Longnose Skate	9
Minor Shelf Rockfish Complex North of 40° 10' N. lat.	10
Minor Shelf Rockfish Complex South of 40° 10' N. lat.	11
If Species Removed from Complex	12
Action Item #7: Amendment 21 Trawl/Non-Trawl Allocations	12
Lingcod South of 40° 10' N lat.	12
Action Item #8: Recommend Harvest Guidelines for Species Managed within a Complex	13
Blackgill rockfish (within the Slope Rockfish South of 40°10' N. lat. complex)	13
Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex	14
Cabezon/kelp greenling complexes in WA and OR	15
Nearshore Rockfish North of 40°10' N. lat. complex-by state	16
Action Item #9: Within-Trawl Allocations	16
Action Item #10: At-Sea Set Asides	17

Action Item #11: Within Non-Trawl HGs/Shares	19
Rebuilding Species	19
Yelloweye Rockfish	19
Non-Overfished Species	20
Cowcod South of 40° 10' N. lat.	20
Bocaccio South of 40° 10' N. lat.	20
Sablefish South of 36° N. lat.	21
Nearshore Rockfish Complex North of 40° 10' N. lat.	22
Recommendation Summaries for E.5.a, Supplemental GMT Report 2 in the Action Item Checklist	24

## Action Item #1: Any Outstanding Specifications

The GMT did not identify any outstanding items from Agenda Item E.3, at this time.

## Action Item #2: Updates to Selected Rockfish Conservation Area Coordinates

The Council received a request from California Department of Fish and Wildlife ([Agenda Item C.8.a Supplemental CDFW Report 1, September 2021](#)) to make adjustments to Non-trawl Rockfish Conservation Area waypoints in multiple areas off of California. These modifications reflect both industry and CDFW enforcement requests. Correcting these issues would better align existing Non-Trawl Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) depth contours in regulation with actual California coastal bathymetry lines and correct depth contour crossovers. The GMT notes that any requests or proposals which would open parts of the Non-Trawl RCA are not being considered in this biennium but in a separate, stand-alone package that is currently for the November 2021 meeting. Therefore, **the GMT recommends making the minor adjustments to RCA coordinates to better align with the bathymetry.**

## Action Item #3: Off-the-Top Deductions

See Report 1 (Agenda Item E.5.a., Supplemental GMT Report 1)

## Action Item #4: Treaty Fisheries Management

**The GMT again recommends removing this item from the action item checklist, and future action item checklists,** 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 2023-24, and any GMT considerations of those requests, are included under Action Item #3 and in GMT Report 1 under this agenda item.

## Action Item #5: Annual Catch Targets

Annual catch targets (ACTs) are a management target set below annual catch limits (ACLs). An ACT may be used along with accountability measures to ensure an ACL is not exceeded, in cases where there is increased uncertainty in inseason catch monitoring.

### **Cowcod South of 40° 10' N lat.**

The 2019 cowcod stock assessment indicated that cowcod south of 40° 10' N. lat. was successfully rebuilt (cowcod between 34° 27' -40° 10' N. lat. is evaluated using Depletion-Based Stock Reduction Analysis (DB-SRA) and does not estimate a stock status). However, the estimates of current stock size and status are highly uncertain, due to the lack of available biological and fishery-dependent data. The ACL for 2023-2024 is 80 and 79 mt, respectively.

In response to the high degree of uncertainty in the assessment results, the GMT suggests the Council remain precautionary in managing cowcod south of 40° 10' N. lat. by continuing to use an ACT until more data are collected to better inform the next stock assessment. Since cowcod is managed south of 40° 10' N. lat., **the GMT recommends analyzing a single ACT for cowcod of 50 mt for south of 40° 10' N. lat.** Separating the ACT into two management areas is not possible, because it would require splitting previously allocated trawl quota shares into two management area allocations. Trawl individual fishing quota (IFQ) and inseason management in the non-trawl sector will be used to manage to the ACT.

## Action Item #6: Two-Year Trawl/Non-Trawl Allocations

In addition to the overfished species allocations (i.e., yelloweye rockfish), there are some species for which trawl and non-trawl allocations are specified every two years. For the species below, data were queried from the Fisheries Observation Science (FOS) program's groundfish expanded multi-year mortality (GEMM) product for 2002-2020 (Somers et al. 2021) and state recreational estimates, except where noted. Each table below shows the ACLs, HGs, total groundfish mortality (through 2020), trawl/non-trawl allocations and mortality, and sector attainment as a percentage from 2011-2020. The GMT notes that all recommendations will be used in the analysis and can be further refined in April 2022.

### **Rebuilding Species**

#### *Yelloweye Rockfish*

Yelloweye rockfish has been one of the most constraining stocks for both the individual fishing quota (IFQ) and non-trawl fisheries since it was declared overfished in 2004. In recent years, the stock has been allocated as 8 percent of the fishery harvest guideline (HG) to the trawl fishery and 92 percent of the fishery HG to the non-trawl fisheries which is managed to a lower ACT. Table 1 shows the recent years' allocations (mt) and mortality (mt) and the sector's percentage of the total directed groundfish mortality.

**Table 1. Yelloweye rockfish annual catch limits (ACL), harvest guidelines (HG) and directed mortality for the trawl and non-trawl sectors for 2011-2024. The fishery HG (and resulting calculations) may be updated once off-the-top deductions are adopted.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed Groundfish Mortality (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort. (mt)	Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort. (mt)
2011	17	11.1	8.56	0.6	0.06	10%	1%	10.5	8.50	81%	99%
2012	17	11.1	9.85	0.6	0.03	5%	0%	10.5	9.81	93%	100%
2013	18	12.2	8.91	1.0	0.06	6%	1%	11.2	8.85	79%	99%
2014	18	12.2	7.54	1.0	0.1	10%	1%	11.2	7.44	66%	99%
2015	18	12.2	10.02	1.0	0.04	4%	0%	11.2	9.99	89%	100%
2016	19	13.2	8.36	1.1	0.05	5%	1%	12.1	8.32	69%	100%
2017	20	14.6	16.95	1.1	0.17	15%	1%	13.1	16.79	128%	99%
2018	20	14	16.09	1.1	0.12	11%	1%	12.9	15.97	124%	99%
2019	48	41.9	19.93	3.4	0.71	21%	4%	38.6	19.21	50%	96%
2020	49	42.9	15.31	3.4	0.41	12%	3%	39.5	14.90	38%	97%
2021	50	41.2		3.3				37.9			
2022	51	42.2		3.4				38.8			
2023	66	55.4		4.4				50.8			
2024	66	55.4		4.4				50.8			

\*note the trawl and non-trawl allocations do not always sum to the fishery HG in cases where the Council included a management buffer.

Although the non-trawl sector accounts for 96-100 percent of the directed groundfish mortality in each year, shifting the allocation formula to decrease the trawl allocation would adversely impact that fishery (Table 4). As is, the IFQ sector has such a low allocation for yelloweye rockfish, that most recipients receive only a few pounds. Although the trawl allocations are projected to increase to 4.4 mt in 2023 and 2024, trawl mortality has also increased by an average of 82 percent per year since 2011 and could continue to increase as the yelloweye rockfish stock rebuilds. Non-trawl mortality has been increasing by an average of 11 percent per year since 2011. Historical mortality in the trawl sector is 0.03-0.71 mt, which amounts to <1-16 percent of the 2023-24 trawl allocations of 4.4 mt each year. Non-trawl mortality has ranged from 7.44-19.21 mt, which amounts to 15-38 percent of the projected 50.8 mt annual ACT allocations for 2023-2024. The ACL has not been exceeded in any year.

**The GMT recommends adopting No Action (status quo) proportions for trawl/non-trawl allocations (8 percent and 92 percent, respectively) for yelloweye rockfish. The current**

trawl/non-trawl split provides a small buffer for both sectors to account for any unanticipated catch events.

### Non-Overfished Species

#### *Bocaccio South of 40° 10' N. lat.*

Bocaccio south of 40° 10' N. lat. is allocated 39 percent to trawl and 61 percent to non-trawl. Table 2 provides the status quo harvest control rules, set-asides, and allocations (in mt) from 2011-2024. The ACLs substantially increased during the 2019-2020 biennium as a result of the stock being rebuilt but are projected to be reduced in the 2023-24 biennium. Because of the expected decreases to ACLs due to time varying sigmas, fishery dynamic changes related to removal of the trawl RCA, fishing across IFQ management lines, and non-trawl spatial management and mitigation measures, the GMT suggests waiting until the effects of these many changes are known before deviating from the status quo. **The GMT recommends the No Action proportion of 39 percent trawl and 61 percent non-trawl for bocaccio south of 40° 10' N. lat. be used for 2023-2024 analysis.**

**Table 2. Bocaccio south of 40° 10' N. lat. annual catch limits (ACL), harvest guidelines (HG) and directed mortality for the trawl and non-trawl sectors for 2011-2024.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed Groundfish Mortality (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.	Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.
2011	263	249.6	111.13	60.0	5.3	9%	5%	189.6	105.82	56%	95%
2012	263	249.6	137.53	60.0	8.8	15%	6%	189.6	128.68	68%	94%
2013	320	311.6	148.02	74.9	13.0	17%	9%	236.7	135.05	57%	91%
2014	337	328.6	102.05	79.0	19.8	25%	19%	249.6	82.28	33%	81%
2015	349	341.0	137.48	81.9	39.7	48%	29%	258.8	97.79	38%	71%
2016	362	354.0	119.44	85.0	42.9	50%	36%	269.0	76.57	28%	64%
2017	790	774.6	263.25	302.4	132.4	44%	50%	472.2	130.85	28%	50%
2018	741	725.6	305.07	283.3	176.6	62%	58%	442.3	128.51	29%	42%
2019	2,097	2,050.9	465.4	800.7	301.2	38%	65%	1,250.2	164.23	13%	35%
2020	2,011	1,964.9	327.2	767.1	247.6	32%	76%	1,197.8	79.59	7%	24%
2021	1,748	1,701.9		663.7				1,038.2			
2022	1,742	1,695.9		661.4				1,034.5			
2023	1,842	1,794.2		699.7				1,094.5			
2024	1,828	1,780.2		694.3				1,085.9			

#### *Canary Rockfish*

Canary rockfish are an important species to every groundfish sector and have been subject to contentious two-year allocation debates. A holistic overview is provided since the canary rockfish

two-year allocations span many action item check-list items at once (i.e., within non-trawl HGs, at-sea set-asides, and trawl/non-trawl allocations).

For the non-trawl sector, canary rockfish are an important target stock of which both the fixed gear and recreational fisheries are trying to gain more access. For at-sea whiting, canary rockfish bycatch is relatively low (< 7 mt per year), but they were a stock of concern in past cycles since they were managed with sector-specific hard-cap allocations. At-sea bycatch constraints were greatly reduced in 2021-22 when management of canary rockfish switched to soft-cap set-asides.

The fishery HGs for canary rockfish are projected to decrease in 2023-24 compared to 2021-22 due to lower ACLs and slightly higher off-the-top deductions. This will result in a reduction to the trawl and non-trawl allocations by 2 percent in 2023 and 4 percent in 2024 compared to the 2022 values. This amounts to reductions of 27 and 44 mt, respectively, for the trawl sector and 8 and 12 mt for the non-trawl sector. In the 2021-22 management measures process, the Council chose to continue with the No Action proportions of 72.3 and 27.2 percent to the trawl and non-trawl sectors, respectively. Those are the proportions associated with the 2017-18 fixed amounts that had been previously used but that the Council opted to depart from in an effort to equitably impact all sectors (except at-sea) in years when the ACL decreases.

During the 2021-22 cycle, concerns were raised that the proportion method would result in non-trawl allocations that are lower than the fixed amounts used in 2017-18, so the Council weighed three options: SQ) continue using the no action proportions (72.3 and 27.2 percent); Alternative 1) use the 2017-18 approach in which the non-trawl sector gets a fixed amount, at-sea gets a fixed set-aside, and the remainder goes to IFQ; and Alternative 2) reduce the at-sea set-aside to 10 mt to increase the amount that flows to the IFQ sector. However, along with many other at-sea set-asides, the canary rockfish set-aside was given thorough consideration of the needs from both the at-sea and IFQ sectors during the 2021-22 harvest specifications cycle and was ultimately reduced to 36 mt, a 10-mt reduction. The GMT does not anticipate re-adjusting any of the at-sea set asides during this biennium given the thorough consideration given last cycle. Therefore, although the non-trawl allocation in 2023 (336.4 mt) is projected to be lower than the 2017-18 fixed amount (406.5 mt), **the GMT does not recommend giving consideration to Alternatives 1 or 2 that were proposed last cycle and instead recommends utilizing the No Action proportions of 72.3 and 27.7 percent to trawl and non-trawl allocations, respectively.** Given the projected reduction in the fishery HG for 2023-24, option 2 would not meet the Council's objective of equitably impacting all sectors with reduced canary rockfish ACLs. The GMT also notes that the 2023-24 HGs do not appear to be constraining based on 2019-2020 mortality, and there is no risk to the ACL.

**Table 3. Canary rockfish allocation (mt) for 2023-2024, compared to the 2021-2022 allocations, under the status quo sharing percentages.**

Category	2021	2022	2023	2024
ACL	1,338	1,307	1,284.0	1,267.0
Off-the-top	66.4	66.4	65.91	65.91
Fishery HG	1,271.6	1,241.6	1,218.1	1,201.1
<b>Trawl Allocation</b>	<b>919.3</b>	<b>897.7</b>	<b>880.7</b>	<b>868.4</b>
<i>(trawl %)</i>	<i>72.3%</i>			
--IFQ	873.3	851.7	834.7	822.4
--CP	16	16	16	16
--MS	30	30	30	30
<b>Non-trawl</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>343.9</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>332.7</b>
<i>(non-trawl %)</i>	<i>27.7%</i>			
--Nearshore / Non-nearshore (36%)	126.8	123.8	38.5	37.9
			83.0	81.8
--WA Rec. (12.3%)	43.3	42.3	41.5	40.9
--OR Rec (18.5%)	65.2	63.6	62.4	61.5
--CA Rec. (33.2%)	116.9	114.2	112.0	110.5

*Cowcod South of 40° 10' N. lat.*

Cowcod south of 40° 10' N. lat. has been managed with a 36 percent trawl and 64 percent non-trawl allocation (Table 4). As mentioned above, the GMT supports the continued use of an ACT for cowcod south of 40° 10' N. lat, so the trawl/non-trawl allocations would be allocated from the ACT. Since cowcod was declared overfished in 2000 and retention has been prohibited since 2001, there has been limited fishery-dependent information to fully inform any proposed changes to the allocations. Moreover, the impending regulatory changes that are expected for both sectors (modifications of essential fish habitat/RCA and non-trawl RCA configurations) could change the dynamics of fishery operations and cowcod catch.

The GMT suggests waiting until data on these major management changes are available to inform allocation percentage changes and thus **recommends adopting the No Action proportions for trawl/non-trawl allocations for cowcod south of 40° 10' N. lat.** Final values will be calculated once the Council selects an ACT.

**Table 4. Summary of cowcod annual catch limits (ACLs), fishery harvest guidelines (HG), and directed mortality for the trawl and non-trawl sectors for 2011-2024.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed Groundfish Mortality (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.	Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.
2011	3	2.7	1.4	1.8	0.0	1%	1%	0.9	1.35	150%	99%
2012	3	2.7	0.8	1.8	0.1	5%	11%	0.9	0.73	81%	88%
2013	3	2.9	1.6	1.0	0.2	19%	12%	1.9	1.39	73%	87%
2014	3	2.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	19%	29%	1.9	0.46	24%	71%
2015	10	8.0	0.8	1.4	0.4	28%	47%	2.6	0.44	17%	53%
2016	10	8.0	0.9	1.4	0.3	20%	30%	2.6	0.66	25%	70%
2017	10	8.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	30%	35%	2.6	0.79	30%	65%
2018	10	8.0	2.5	1.4	0.4	30%	17%	2.6	2.05	79%	83%
2019*	10	8.0	4.9	2.2	0.8	35%	16%	3.8	4.1	108%	84%
2020**	10	8.0	5.8	2.2	0.8	36%	14%	3.8	5.0	131%	86%
2021	87	78.0		28.1				49.9			
2022	85	75.6		27.2				48.4			
2023	80	68.8		24.8				44.0			
2024	79	67.8		24.4				43.4			

\*6 mt ACT set under the HG starting in 2019

\*\* Off-the-top set asides were adjusted and the ACT removed for 2020

### *Big Skate*

In the 2017-2018 biennium, big skate was reclassified from an ecosystem component species to a single-species management stock. At that time, a 95 percent trawl / 5 percent non-trawl allocation ratio was set. Trip limits were then established for the shorebased IFQ fishery, due to concerns that historical mortality (i.e., 441.4 mt in 2014) could result in exceedance of the 494 mt constant ACLs in 2017 and beyond if additional markets developed. A sorting requirement for big skate was not established until June 1, 2015, so 2011-2014 mortality estimates were reconstructed based on species compositions as done in [Agenda Item I.8.a, Supplemental GMT Report, November 2015](#). We note that these estimates differ from the GEMM, which does not attempt this reconstruction.

The 2023-24 ACLs decline slightly from the 2021-22 values; however, they remain well above the recent total attainments (Table 5). Under status quo allocations, the maximum historical non-trawl mortality would translate to approximately 19 percent of the non-trawl allocation and maximum historical trawl mortality would be approximately 36 percent of the trawl allocation. Given these low attainments and lack of conservation concern, **the GMT recommends**



continuing with the no action (status quo) 95 percent trawl and 5 percent non-trawl allocations for big skate for further analysis.

**Table 5. Summary of big skate annual catch limits (ACL), harvest guidelines (HG) and directed mortality for the trawl and non-trawl sectors for 2011-2024.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed Groundfish Mortality (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.	Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.
2011			298.9*		289.3*		97%		9.6*		3%
2012			289.0*		278.9*		97%		10.1*		3%
2013			187.2*		175.2*		94%		12.0*		6%
2014			441.4*		431.8*		98%		9.6*		2%
2015			274.5		270.8		87%		3.7		1%
2016			368.6		362.6		98%		6.0		2%
2017	494	437	240.1	415.2	233.5	56%	97%	21.9	6.6	30%	3%
2018	494	437	157.4	415.2	148.6	36%	94%	21.9	8.9	41%	6%
2019	494	452	157.6	429.4	147.1	34%	93%	22.6	10.5	41%	7%
2020	494	452	104.9	429.4	102.5	24%	98%	22.6	2.3	41%	2%
2021	1,477	1,419.7		1,348.7				71.0			
2022	1,389	1,331.7		1,265.1				66.6			
2023	1,320	1,262.7		1,199.6				63.1			
2024	1,267	1,209.7		1,149.2				60.5			

\*2011-2014 mortality estimates were reconstructed by the GMT because shoreside sorting for big skate did not occur prior to 2015.

### *Longnose Skate*

From 2013-2020, longnose skate had been managed with a constant 2,000 mt ACL, allocated 90 percent to trawl and 10 percent to non-trawl, and had unlimited trip limits due to low attainment (Table 6). The approach for setting the allocations has been to first set the non-trawl percentage to cover their high historical mortality, plus a cushion, and then set the remainder to trawl. Although the 2023-24 ACLs continue to decrease from previous years, historical attainment under the status quo allocations remains well below the ACL and therefore does not appear to be a limitation for the fishery (Table 6). **Therefore, the GMT recommends continuing with the No Action allocation of 90 percent to trawl and 10 percent to non-trawl for 2023-2024 for analysis.**

**Table 6. Longnose skate annual catch limits (ACL), harvest guidelines, and mortality for trawl and non-trawl sectors for 2011 to 2024.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed Groundfish Mortality (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.	Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort.
2011	1,349	1,220	907.16	1,159	818.98	71%	90%	61.0	88.18	145%	10%
2012	1,349	1,220	988.12	1,159	921.67	80%	93%	61.0	66.44	109%	7%
2013	2,000	1,928	980.94	1,735	924.03	53%	94%	192.8	56.91	30%	6%
2014	2,000	1,928	902.27	1,735	850.56	49%	94%	192.8	51.70	27%	6%
2015	2,000	1,927	836.22	1,734	778.81	45%	93%	192.7	57.41	30%	7%
2016	2,000	1,927	903.75	1,734	824.01	48%	91%	192.7	79.73	41%	9%
2017	2,000	1,853	890.72	1,668	782.05	47%	88%	185.3	108.67	59%	12%
2018	2,000	1,853	759.98	1,668	677.61	41%	89%	185.3	82.36	44%	11%
2019	2,000	1,852	667.10	1,667	603.20	36%	90%	185.2	63.90	35%	10%
2020	2,000	1,852	548.30	1,667	511.10	31%	93%	185.2	37.20	20%	7%
2021	1,823	1,792		1,613				179.2			
2022	1,761	1,730		1,557				173.0			
2023	1,708	1,457		1,311				145.7			
2024	1,660	1,409		1,268				140.9			

*Minor Shelf Rockfish Complex North of 40° 10' N. lat.*

The minor shelf rockfish complex north of 40°10' N. lat. is currently managed with a 60.2 percent trawl and 39.8 percent non-trawl allocation. Both sectors have remained well below their allocations, with the trawl sector reaching higher allocation attainments beginning in 2017 compared to prior years (Table 7). This rise can largely be attributed to an increase in catch of chilipepper, bocaccio, and greenstriped rockfishes as a result of the re-emergence of the mid-water rockfish trawl fishery.

For 2023-2024, both sectors' mortality is expected to be well within the status quo allocations even with ACL and subsequent allocation reductions projected for 2023 and 2024. Potential re-openings of the non-trawl RCA, which are currently being considered by the Council, are not expected to result in large non-trawl sector catch increases, because the shelf rockfish complex contains trawl-dominant stocks as opposed to other shelf stocks that are desired by the non-trawl sectors (e.g., lingcod, yellowtail, canary, and widow rockfishes).

**The GMT recommends continuing to apply the No Action trawl (60.2 percent) and non-trawl (39.8 percent) allocation percentages for the shelf rockfish complex north of 40° 10' N. lat. for analysis.**

**Table 7. Minor shelf rockfish complex north of 40°10' N. lat. annual catch limits (ACLs), fishery harvest guidelines (HG), and directed mortality in the trawl and non-trawl sectors (through 2020) and allocations from 2011 to 2024.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed Groundfish Mort. (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort. (mt)	Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort. (mt)
2011	968	925	38.0	557	17.02	3%	45%	368	20.98	6%	55%
2012	968	925	67.6	557	41.18	7%	61%	368	26.4	7%	39%
2013	968	903	51.1	543	30.84	6%	60%	359	20.24	6%	40%
2014	968	903	51.7	543	34.83	6%	67%	359	16.84	5%	33%
2015	1,944	1,872	51.4	1,127.0	34.2	3%	66%	745	17.23	2%	34%
2016	1,952	1,880	55.4	1,132.0	38.6	3%	70%	748	16.77	2%	30%
2017	2,049	1,965	333.4	1,183.1	304.5	26%	91%	782.1	28.86	4%	9%
2018	2,047	1,963	323.5	1,181.8	293.7	25%	91%	784.1	29.80	4%	9%
2019	2,054	1,977	646.6	1,190.2	609.9	51%	94%	786.8	36.75	5%	6%
2020	2,048	1,971	597.6	1,186.5	569.5	48%	95%	784.5	28.02	4%	5%
2021	1,511	1,436		864.5				571.5			
2022	1,450	1,375.0		827.8				547.3			
2023	1,283	1,212.1		724.6				482.4			
2023	1,278	1,207.1		726.7				477.0			

*Minor Shelf Rockfish Complex South of 40° 10' N. lat.*

The minor shelf rockfish complex south of 40° 10' N. lat. has been managed to sector-specific allocations of 12.2 percent to trawl and 87.8 percent to non-trawl. Both sectors have remained significantly below their allocations since the ACL more than doubled in 2015. Table 8 shows status quo harvest control rules, set-asides, and allocations (mt) from 2011-2024. **The GMT recommends using No Action management methods for the shelf rockfish complex south of 40° 10' N. lat. for analysis.**

**Table 8. Minor shelf rockfish complex south of 40°10' N. lat. annual catch limits (ACLs), fishery harvest guidelines (HG), and directed mortality in the trawl and non-trawl sectors (through 2020) and allocations from 2011 to 2024.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed Groundfish Mortality (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector Attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort. (mt)	Sector Alloc (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	Sector attain. (%)	% of total directed GF mort. (mt)
2011	714	701	349.1	86	2.99	3%	1%	615	346.15	56%	99%
2012	714	701	394.3	86	13.55	16%	3%	615	380.71	62%	97%
2013	714	668	418.7	81	20.86	26%	5%	587	397.85	68%	95%
2014	714	668	327.0	81	10.03	12%	3%	587	316.95	54%	97%
2015	1,624	1,575	542.8	192.0	9.4	5%	2%	1,383	533.42	39%	98%
2016	1,625	1,576	426.5	192.0	4.6	2%	1%	1,384	421.85	30%	99%
2017	1,623	1,576	542.4	192.2	2.22	1%	0%	1,383.6	540.22	39%	100%
2018	1,624	1,577	529.1	192.4	5.5	3%	1%	1,384.4	523.56	38%	99%
2019	1,625	1,546	757.7	188.6	19.2	10%	3%	1,357.4	738.5	54%	97%
2020	1,625	1,546	383.1	188.6	21.8	12%	6%	1,357.4	361.3	27%	94%
2021	1,438	1,305.2		159.2				1,146.0			
2022	1,428	1,295		158.0				1,137.2			
2023	1,465	1,332.2		162.5				1,169.7			
2024	1,465	1,332.2		162.5				1,169.7			

*If Species Removed from Complex*

Under Agenda Item E.3 at this meeting, the Council only species the council removed from a complex was quillback rockfish from the Nearshore Rockfish Complex south of 40° 10' N lat. That complex does not have trawl/non-trawl allocation sharing. Therefore, nothing further is needed, at this time.

**Action Item #7: Amendment 21 Trawl/Non-Trawl Allocations**

The Council has the ability to amend the FMP to remove or adjust the hard-wired Amendment 21 (A-21) formulas used to set trawl and non-trawl allocations.

*Lingcod South of 40° 10' N lat.*

For the 2021-22 biennium, the Council modified allocation for lingcod south of 40° 10' N. lat. from the historical A-21 allocation of 45 percent trawl and 55 percent non-trawl to a sharing allocation of 40 percent trawl and 60 percent non-trawl, as a means to lessen the constraints on the non-trawl sector. The fishery statistics form 2011-2024 can be seen in Table 9.

While attainment in 2021 by the non-trawl sector has been much lower than the allocation, and attainment may be similar for 2022, attainment in the trawl sector has also been low in 2021. The

GMT also notes that the ACL for 2023 (726 mt), projected from the new 2021 stock assessment, will be much lower than the 2022 ACL (1,102 mt). Given the recent low attainment by both the non-trawl and trawl sectors, maintaining the 40 percent trawl and 60 percent non-trawl proportions from the reduced 2023-24 ACLs is not anticipated to negatively impact either sector. **Therefore, the GMT recommends continuing to apply the No Action trawl (40 percent) and non-trawl (60 percent) allocation percentages for lingcod south of 40° 10' N. lat. for analysis.**

**Table 9. Fishery statistics for lingcod south of 40° 10' N. lat. annual catch limits (ACLs), fishery harvest guidelines (HG), and directed mortality in the trawl and non-trawl sector from 2011-2024.**

Year	ACL (mt)	Fishery HG (mt)	Total Directed GF Mortality (mt)	Trawl				Non-Trawl			
				Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	% Attain.	% of total directed GF mort. (mt)	Sector Alloc. (mt)	Sector Mort. (mt)	% attain.	% of total directed GF mort.
2011	2102	2095	215.5	943.0	6.6	1%	3%	1,152.0	208.9	18%	97%
2012	2164	2157	276.3	971.0	13.9	1%	5%	1,186.0	262.4	22%	95%
2013	1111	1102	431.5	496.0	13.8	3%	3%	606.0	417.7	69%	97%
2014	1063	1054	501.5	474.0	16.2	3%	3%	580.0	485.2	84%	97%
2015	1004	995	709.3	448.0	29.1	6%	4%	547.0	680.2	124%	96%
2016	946	937	674.3	422.0	21.1	5%	3%	515.0	653.2	127%	97%
2017	1251	1242	541.1	558.9	22.6	4%	4%	683.1	518.5	76%	96%
2018	1144	1135	449.1	510.8	48.9	10%	11%	624.3	400.3	64%	89%
2019	1039	1028	390.71	462.5	80.2	17%	21%	565.2	310.6	55%	79%
2020	869	857.7	287.62	386.0	56.9	15%	20%	471.7	230.7	49%	80%
2021	1102	1089		435.6				653.4			
2022	1172	1159		463.6				695.4			
2023	739	726		290.4				435.6			
2024	740	727		290.8				436.2			

## Action Item #8: Recommend Harvest Guidelines for Species Managed within a Complex

### *Blackgill rockfish (within the Slope Rockfish South of 40°10' N. lat. complex)*

In the 2021-22 biennium, the Council chose to manage blackgill rockfish within the Slope Complex south of 40° 10' N lat. by setting HG for blackgill rockfish that was equal to the species-specific ACL contribution to the Slope Rockfish south of 40° 10' N lat. complex. The blackgill rockfish HG was then used to allocate 41 percent to the trawl sector and 59 percent to the non-trawl sector (Table 10); these percentages were selected as part of the original Amendment-26 final preferred alternative. Then, the Amendment-21 trawl (63 percent) / non-trawl (37 percent) allocations were applied to the remaining species in the complex (Table 11). Finally, the off-the-top set asides are then deducted to produce the final two-year allocations (Table 12). This

allocation scheme, although complex, seems to meet the needs of trawl and non-trawl sectors, **thus the GMT recommends continuing to use this approach for the 2023-24 biennium.**

**Table 10. Proposed 2023-24 HG (in mt) and trawl/non-trawl allocations (in mt) for blackgill rockfish in the Slope Rockfish south of 40° 10' N lat. complex.**

Sector	2023	2024
HG (ACL contribution)	172.4	169.9
Trawl share (41%)	70.7	69.7
Non-trawl (59%)	101.0	100.2

**Table 11. Proposed 2023-24 HG (in mt) and trawl/non-trawl allocations (in mt) for the remaining species in the Slope Rockfish south of 40° 10' N lat. complex.**

Sector	2023	2024
HG (ACL contribution)	524.6	531.1
Trawl share (63%)	330.5	334.6
Non-trawl (37%)	197.1	196.5

**REVISED Table 12. Proposed two-year allocations of the southern slope rockfish complex (mt) as a whole and as shares of blackgill rockfish and other slope species.**

Category	2023		2024	
	Trawl (mt)	Non-trawl (mt)	Trawl (mt)	Non-trawl (mt)
Blackgill rockfish share	70.7	101.7	69.7	100.2
Other rockfish slope share	330.5	194.1	334.6	196.5
Subtotal share	401.2	295.8	404.3	296.7
Total	697.0		701.0	
% of total share	57.56%	42.44%	57.67%	42.33%
Total combined off-top	39		39	
Apportioned off-top	22.4	16.6	22.5	16.5
Final two-year allocation	378.7	279.3	381.8	280.2

*Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex*

The Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex was created in 2019. At that time there were discussions about species-specific harvest guidelines within the complex. The goal was to prevent overfishing of the species-specific contribution to the complex. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) informed the Council that they would be managing the complex to stay within the species-specific contributions to the complex. During the two years for which total

mortality data are available, the mortality of both species has remained below the species-specific contributions to the OFL, ABC, and ACLs (Table 13).

**Table 13. The black rockfish and blue/deacon rockfish 2019 and 2020 species-specific OFL, ABC, and ACL contributions to the Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex, with annual mortality by species.**

Species	2019					2020				
	OFL cont. (mt)	ABC cont. (mt)	ACL cont. (mt)	Total Mort. (mt)	Over/Under OFL cont. (mt)	OFL cont. (mt)	ABC cont. (mt)	ACL cont. (mt)	Total Mort. (mt)	Over/Under OFL cont. (mt)
Black RF	565.0	515.8	515.8	440.1	-124.9	561.0	512.2	512.2	437.9	-123.1
Blue/deacon RF	112.3	101.5	101.5	26.9	-85.4	108.8	98.4	98.4	27.1	-81.7
<b>Complex Total</b>	<b>677.3</b>	<b>617.4</b>	<b>617.4</b>	<b>467.0</b>	<b>-210.3</b>	<b>669.8</b>	<b>610.5</b>	<b>610.5</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>-204.8</b>

Based on the above, the GMT does not see a need for harvest guidelines for either species within the Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex.

*Cabazon/kelp greenling complexes in WA and OR*

The cabazon/kelp greenling complex in both Washington and Oregon were created beginning in 2019. At that time there were discussions about species-specific harvest guidelines within the complex. As with the Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex discussed above, the goal was to prevent overfishing of the species-specific contribution to the complex. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and ODFW informed the Council that they would be managing the complex to stay within the species-specific contributions to the complex. During the two years for which total mortality data is available, the mortality of both species in the Oregon complex has remained below the species-specific contributions to the OFL, ABC, and ACLs (Table 14). In 2019, the OFL contribution of cabazon to the WA cabazon/kelp greenling complex was exceeded; however the following year mortality was below the OFL contribution, (Table 15). The WA cabazon OFL contribution increased from 2020 to 2021 and continues to be at a higher level than in the year where the exceedance occurred.

**Table 14. The cabezon and kelp greenling 2019 and 2020 species-specific OFL, ABC, and ACL contributions to the Oregon cabezon/kelp greenling complex, with annual mortality by species.**

Species	2019					2020				
	OFL cont. (mt)	ABC cont. (mt)	ACL cont. (mt)	Total Mort. (mt)	Over/Under OFL cont. (mt)	OFL cont. (mt)	ABC cont. (mt)	ACL cont. (mt)	Total Mort. (mt)	Over/Under OFL cont. (mt)
Cabezon	49.0	46.8	46.8	46.2	-2.8	49.0	46.8	46.8	35.4	-13.6
Kelp Greenling	180.9	171.1	171.1	16.8	-164.1	166.5	157.5	157.5	29.4	-137.1
<b>Complex Total</b>	<b>229.9</b>	<b>217.9</b>	<b>217.9</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>-166.9</b>	<b>215.5</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>204.4</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>-150.8</b>

**Table 15. The cabezon and kelp greenling 2019 and 2020 species-specific OFL, ABC, and ACL contributions to the Washington cabezon/kelp greenling complex, with annual mortality by species.**

Species	2019					2020				
	OFL cont. (mt)	ABC cont. (mt)	ACL cont. (mt)	Total Mort. (mt)	Over/Under OFL cont. (mt)	OFL cont. (mt)	ABC cont. (mt)	ACL cont. (mt)	Total Mort. (mt)	Over/Under OFL cont. (mt)
Cabezon	5.5	4.6	4.6	9.8	4.3	5.4	4.5	4.5	3.7	-1.7
Kelp Greenling	7.1	5.9	5.9	1.7	-5.4	7.1	5.9	5.9	1.0	-6.1
<b>Complex Total</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-7.9</b>

Similar to the Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex, **the GMT does not see a need for harvest guidelines for either species within the Oregon cabezon/kelp greenling complex or the Washington cabezon/kelp greenling complex.**

*Nearshore Rockfish North of 40°10' N. lat. complex-by state*

Harvest guidelines by state for the nearshore rockfish complex north of 40° 10' N lat. was included under this action item in the action item checklist. However, the GMT discusses it under Action Item #11 Within Non-Trawl HGs/Shares later in this document, as it seems more appropriate under that action item.

**Action Item #9: Within-Trawl Allocations**

The GMT notes that there are no longer any within-trawl allocations, as the former allocations were converted to set-asides through the Five-Year Review Follow-On Actions regulations as part of A-21-4 and therefore **recommends removing this action item from the checklist.**



## Action Item #10: At-Sea Set Asides

Prior to 2019, Pacific ocean perch, darkblotched rockfish, widow rockfish, and canary rockfish were managed in the at-sea sectors to hard-cap allocations. [Amendment 21-4](#) revised these hard allocations to soft-cap set-asides to which they are now managed. These set-asides, which do not close the fishery if exceeded, provided the fleet with more flexibility while continuing to monitor bycatch to a set amount. Additionally, in 2020, the Council chose to combine the CP and MS sector set-asides into a single at-sea set-aside amount ([Agenda Item G.6.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, April 2020](#)).

Unlike set-asides that are taken as off-the-top deductions after setting the ACL, set-asides for certain species are deducted from the trawl allocation to accommodate bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery, and the remainder is allocated to the IFQ fishery. Species with at-sea sector set-asides are managed on an annual basis unless there is risk of a harvest specification being exceeded, unforeseen impact on another fishery, or conservation concerns, in which case inseason action may be taken (§660.150 and §660.160).

Several changes to at-sea set-asides were made for the 2021-22 biennium. Five species were removed from regulation due to negligible mortality in the at-sea sectors: yelloweye rockfish, English sole, longspine thornyhead north of 34° 27' N. lat., Pacific cod, and starry flounder. Although the at-sea sectors also catch petrale sole at negligible amounts, the GMT recommended maintaining a 5 mt set-aside, because lowering or eliminating the set-aside would not benefit the IFQ sector and could pose risks to the ACL ([Agenda Item G.6.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, April 2020](#)). The Council also chose to deviate from the Amendment 21 status quo method for calculating set-asides for five stocks: canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, Pacific ocean perch north of 40° 10' N. lat., sablefish north of 36° N. lat., and widow rockfish. Some stocks' set-asides were set at the recent five-year maximum mortality while some were set using an industry-proposed custom amount. Adjusting these stocks was intended to accommodate anticipated catch in both the at-sea and IFQ sectors given that higher at-sea set-asides than necessary may negatively impact IFQ vessels and shoreside processors while set-asides that are lower than necessary could constrain at-sea vessels. For most stocks, attainment in the IFQ and non-trawl sectors is low enough to provide some level of buffer in the event that the at-sea sector exceeds a set-aside.

Table 16 shows the 2019-2020 and 2021-2022 at-sea set-asides for species that currently have set-asides in regulation, along with attainment against the 2020 ACL, the five-year average and high catch, and the 2021 catch as of November 16, 2021. Stocks for which 2021-2022 set-asides were modified from status quo are bolded, and for all of these stocks, 2021 catch to date is well within the modified set-asides. Industry has indicated that continuing with these set-aside amounts into the next biennium would be appropriate.

Given that many of the at-sea set-asides were adjusted as part of the 2021-22 biennium to accommodate mortality needs in both the at-sea and shorebased IFQ sectors and that the GMT has not identified any other necessary adjustments at this point in time, the team does not anticipate needing to modify any of the at-sea set-asides in the 2023-24 biennium.

**Table 16. At-sea Pacific whiting set-aside values in regulation for 2021-2022, the 2017-2020 4-Year Average Catch, 2017-2020 4-Year High Catch, and 2021 catch through 11/16/2021. Stocks for which 2021-2022 set-asides were modified from status quo (i.e. A-21 calculation) are bolded. Pacific whiting is italicized, because it is not managed as a set-aside.**

Species/Species Group	Area	2020 ACL Attainment (%; Proxy for future risk to the ACL)	4 Year Average Catch (mt)	4 Year High Catch (mt)	2019-2020 Set-Asides (mt)	2021-2022 Set-Asides (mt)	2021 Catch through 11/16 (mt)
<i>Pacific whiting a/</i>	<i>Coastwide</i>	65%	168,695	203,390	2019 = 233,556 2020 = 225,601	2021 = 176,323	123,914
Arrowtooth flounder	Coastwide	5%	28.4	55.4	70	70	21
<b>Canary rockfish</b>	<b>Coastwide</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Darkblotched rockfish</b>	<b>Coastwide</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>41</b>
Dover sole	Coastwide	9%	2.3	6.3	5	10	2
Lingcod	N. of 40°10' N. lat.	18%	1.6	3.4	15	15	1
Minor shelf rockfish	N. of 40°10' N. lat.	28%	10.9	15.5	35	35	8
Minor slope rockfish	N. of 40°10' N. lat.	18%	171.5	294.9	100	300	137
Pacific halibut b/	Coastwide	N/A	0.57	0.7	10	10	1
<b>Pacific ocean perch</b>	<b>N. of 40°10' N. lat.</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>404.5</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>52</b>
Petrable sole	Coastwide	73%	0.0	0.0	5	5	0
<b>Sablefish</b>	<b>N. of 36° N. lat.</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>153.2</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>58</b>
Shortspine thornyhead	N. of 34° 27' N. lat.	23%	48.1	76.1	30	70	76
<b>Widow rockfish</b>	<b>Coastwide</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>217.1</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>611.4</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>115</b>
Yellowtail rockfish	N. of 40°10' N. lat.	62%	214.5	317.6	300	320	80

a/ The fishery harvest guideline for Pacific whiting is allocated among the three whiting sectors as follows: 34 percent CP, 24 percent MS, and 42 percent shorebased IFQ.

b/ The 10 mt of Pacific halibut (legal and sublegal, round weight) set aside is intended to accommodate bycatch in the at-sea Pacific whiting fishery and in the shorebased trawl fishery south of 40° 10' N. lat.

## Action Item #11: Within Non-Trawl HGs/Shares Rebuilding Species

Under this action item, the Council will adopt the preliminary two-year within non-trawl allocations for yelloweye rockfish.

### *Yelloweye Rockfish*

The GMT notes that yelloweye rockfish is rebuilding ahead of schedule and that the Council took action to change the spawning potential ratio and the target year for rebuilding ( $T_{TARGET}$ ). This has resulted in additional allocations to each sector in recent years, with managers electing conservative measures to remain within the new allocations. The yelloweye rockfish ACL is projected to increase even further in the 2023-24 biennium. Managers are expected to continue to experiment with management measures to allow increased access to healthy stocks without exceeding the yelloweye catch targets.

Attainment of target stocks in the combined nearshore/non-nearshore sector, which is generally constrained by yelloweye rockfish bycatch (Table 17), are high for most species, except lingcod. However, during the overwinter analysis, the GMT may identify sectors that could benefit from adjustments to the allocation sharing. After discussing the recent fisheries history and 2023-2024 season structures, the GMT does not see a need to vary from the current allocation sharing (Table 18).

**Table 17. Recent non-trawl yelloweye rockfish mortality (mt) and percent of allocation attained, by sector.**

Sector	2019 Alloc.			2019 Mortality		2020 Alloc.			2020 Mortality	
	HG mt	ACT mt	%	mt	%	HG mt	ACT mt	%	mt	%
Non-Nearshore & Nearshore	8	6.3	20.8%	4.3	22%	8.1	6.4	20.8%	4.5	30.1%
WA Rec.	10	7.8	26.0%	3.8	19.7%	10.2	8.1	26.0%	1.8	12.4%
OR Rec.	8.9	7.0	23.1%	5.0	26.2%	9.1	7.2	23.1%	6.6	44.0%
CA Rec	11.6	9.1	30.1%	6.2	32.1%	11.9	9.4	30.1%	1.9	13.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>		<b>19.2</b>		<b>38.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>		<b>14.9</b>	

**Table 18. Status quo yelloweye rockfish within non-trawl sector shares, based on the draft fishery HG, and non-trawl allocation for 2023-2024. May be updated once off-the-top deductions are adopted.**

Sector	SQ %	2023 HG (mt)	2024 HG (mt)	Reduction factor from HG to ACT (mt) a/	2023 ACT (mt)	2024 ACT (mt)
Non-Nearshore & Nearshore	21%	10.6	10.6	0.784	8.4	8.4
WA Rec.	26%	13.2	13.2		10.3	10.3
OR Rec.	23%	11.7	11.7		9.2	9.2
CA Rec.	30%	15.2	15.2		11.9	11.9
<b>Total (non-trawl allocation)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>50.8</b>		<b>39.8</b>	<b>39.8</b>

a/ based on the proportional difference between the 2021-2022 HGs and ACTs applied to the 2023-2024 HG.

**At this time, the GMT recommends using No Action proportions for yelloweye rockfish from the 2021 annual catch target for the 2023-2024 within non-trawl HGs/Shares.**

### **Non-Overfished Species**

#### *Cowcod South of 40° 10' N. lat.*

In the 2021-2022 biennium, informal separate shares for recreational and commercial sectors provided an effective mechanism for allocating the cowcod 50 mt ACT. Additionally, this arrangement provided a back stop to avoid sectors directly impacting one another. As retaining cowcod has been prohibited in the non-trawl sector since 2002, a 50:50 split is a straightforward sharing approach which should continue until further fishery attainment data can inform whether changes to the split would be appropriate. **The GMT recommends the continuation of a 50:50 split of the 50 mt ACT in the recreational and commercial sectors for 2023-2024.**

#### *Bocaccio South of 40° 10' N. lat.*

Bocaccio south of 40° 10' N. lat. is currently managed with allocation sharing between the non-nearshore, nearshore, and recreational fisheries (Table 19). During the 2021-22 biennium, the Council opted to combine the nearshore and non-nearshore shares, which had previously been given 0.4 percent and 30.5 percent of the non-trawl allocation, respectively. **The GMT recommends continuing to use a combined commercial share and continuing to use the status quo share percentages for the non-trawl allocation** given low non-trawl attainment in recent years. The GMT anticipates that the 2023-24 shares will accommodate the sectors based on recent mortality.

**Table 19. Status quo (SQ) 2023 non-trawl sector shares for bocaccio south of 40° 10' N. lat.**

Sector	2023 Allocation (mt)	SQ%
Non-Trawl	1,094.5	100%
Fishery	2023 Shares (mt)	SQ%
Non-Nearshore & Nearshore	338.2	30.9%
CA Rec.	756.3	69.1%

*Sablefish South of 36° N. lat.*

The sablefish fishery south of 36° N. lat. currently uses a 70-30 percent sharing of the non-trawl allocation between the limited entry south (LES) and open access south (OAS) sectors. Prior to 2017-2018, there was a 55-45 split. The GMT uses these shares to monitor the fishery inseason. Table 20 below shows the non-trawl allocation (mt) from 2013 to 2024, the landed share (used for modeling, equal to the share minus assumed discard mortality), landings (through 2020), and the percent attainment for each sector.

**Table 20. Non-trawl allocations for sablefish south of 36° N lat. from 2013-2024 with the landed share for each sector, landings, and percent attainment.**

Year	Non-Trawl Allocation (mt)	LES			OAS		
		Share (mt)	Landings (mt)	% Attain.	Share (mt)	Landings (mt)	% Attain.
2013	832	443	461.5	104%	362	61.1	17%
2014	902	480	442.5	92%	393	35.4	9%
2015	994	529	407.7	77%	433	33.2	8%
2016	1,088	578	387.8	67%	473	24.5	5%
2017	1,078	728	324.4	45%	312	26.4	8%
2018	1,125	759	393.2	52%	325	23.3	7%
2019	1,151.8	806	346.3	43%	346	13.2	4%
2020	1,176	823	259.1	31%	353	4.4	1%
2021	1,086	760.2			325.8		
2022	1,033	723.1			309.9		
2023	1,340	938.0			402.0		
2024	1,227	858.9			368.1		

**Given the recent low attainment in both the LES and OAS sectors, The GMT recommends continuing with the No Action (Amendment 6) 70-30 percent sharing between LES and OAS for 2023-2024 for analysis.**

*Nearshore Rockfish Complex North of 40° 10' N. lat.*

**The GMT recommends that the Council consider using the status quo sharing arrangement to set state-specific HGs for the nearshore rockfish complex north of 40° 10' N. lat.** (Table 21; on the next page). This sharing arrangement is biologically-based, because states retain 100 percent of state-specific assessment ACL contributions. For stock assessments that overlap management areas, biologically-based methods were used to apportion ACL contributions. These state-specific HGs reflect the 3.3 mt off-the-top deduction (i.e., IOA, research, tribal, and Exempted Fishing Permit [EFP]) being apportioned to each state, pro rata to the sharing arrangement (e.g., Oregon's overall share is 28.8 percent, so 28.8 percent of the 3.3 mt is deducted from their HG).

## Public Comments

There are no public comments in the briefing book concerning agenda items covered in this report.

**Table 21. Proposed state HGs for the Nearshore Rockfish North Complex for 2023 based on the status quo sharing arrangement. “Contr.” is the ACL contribution for each stock, which is divided amongst states by the SQ sharing arrangement percentages (some values do not sum up due to rounding). 2024 would be calculated the same way.**

Stock	Sharing arrangement			2023				2024			
	WA%	OR%	CA%	ACL contr.	WA	OR	CA	ACL contr.	WA	OR	CA
Black and Yellow	12.9%	58.4%	28.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Blue/deacon (CA)	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	28.3	0.0	0.0	28.3	28.5	0.0	0.0	28.5
Blue/deacon (WA)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.8	5.8	0.0	0.0
Brown	0.0%	8.0%	92.0%	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.1	1.6
Calico	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0
China (WA)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
China (OR + CA)	0.0%	80.9%	19.1%	17.0	0.0	13.8	3.3	16.6	0.0	13.4	3.2
Copper (WA)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Copper (OR)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	15.7	0.0	15.7	0.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	0.0
Copper (4010-42)	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	3.1
Gopher	12.9%	58.4%	28.7%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Grass	12.9%	58.4%	28.7%	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Kelp	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Olive	12.9%	58.4%	28.7%	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Quillback (WA)	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Quillback (OR)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Quillback (4010-42)	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Treefish	12.9%	58.4%	28.7%	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
<b>Total</b>				<b>87.9</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>36.8</b>
off-the-top				3.3				3.3			
off-the-top %					23.4%	28.8%	47.8%		22.9%	28.7%	48.4%
<b>HG</b>					<b>17.7</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>34.9</b>		<b>17.2</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>35.2</b>

## Recommendation Summaries for E.5.a, Supplemental GMT Report 2 in the Action Item Checklist

GMT recommendations are in **bold**.

#	Category	Sector	Management Measures	GMT Rpt #
1	Specifications	All	Adopt final 2023-2024 overfishing limits, final P*/acceptable biological catches, preliminary preferred annual catch limits for stocks and stock complexes.	E.3, Rpt 1
<b>RCA Coordinate Updates</b>				
2	Area Management	All	Proposed RCA Coordinate Updates <b>The GMT recommends making the minor adjustments to RCA coordinates to better align with the bathymetry lines and depth contours</b> ●Crossovers <a href="#">C.8.a, CDFW Rpt 1, Sept 2021</a> and <a href="#">G.6.a CDFW Rpt 1, June 2021</a>	E.5, Rpt 2
<b>2023-2024 Allocations, and Harvest Guidelines (HG)</b>				
3	Off-the-top deductions	Research, EFPs, and IOA	Recommend deductions to account for groundfish mortality to derive HGs: Covered in Report 1	E.5, Rpt 1
<b>2023-2024 Allocations, and Harvest Guidelines (HG)</b>				
4	Treaty Off-the-Top Deductions	Treaty Fisheries	Recommended management measures for treaty fisheries <b>The GMT again recommends removing this item from the action item checklist, and future action item checklists</b>	E.5, Rpt 1
<b>2023-2024 Allocations, and Harvest Guidelines (HG)</b>				



#	Category	Sector	Management Measures	GMT Rpt #
5	ACT	All	<p>Recommend annual catch targets (ACT), set below the fishery harvest guideline (HG), as necessary for analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Cowcod = a single ACT of 50 mt for south of 40° 10' N. lat.</b></li> <li>• <b>Yelloweye rockfish non-trawl ACT of 39.8 mt in 2023-2024</b></li> </ul>	E.5, Rpt 2
6	Two Year Allocations	Trawl/ Non-Trawl	<p><b>Adopt preliminary 2-year trawl/non-trawl allocations (status quo):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Big skate: 95 percent trawl, 5 percent non-trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Bocaccio south of 40°10' N. lat.: 39 percent trawl, 61 percent non-trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Canary rockfish: No Action proportions from 2017-2018 and at-sea reduced but w/ a combined commercial non-trawl HG</b></li> <li>• <b>Cowcod south of 40°10' N. lat.: 36 percent trawl, 64 percent non-trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Lingcod south of 40°10' N. lat.: 40 percent trawl; 60 percent non-trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Longnose skate: 90 percent trawl, 10 percent non-trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Minor Shelf Rockfish complex north of 40°10' N. lat.: 60.2 percent trawl, 39.8 percent non-trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Minor Shelf Rockfish complex south of 40°10' N. lat.: 12.2 percent trawl, 87.8 percent non-trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Petrable sole: 30 mt non-trawl, remainder trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Slope Rockfish South of 40° 10' N lat. including Blackgill rockfish</b></li> <li>• <b>Widow rockfish – 400 mt non-trawl, remainder trawl</b></li> <li>• <b>Yelloweye rockfish: 8 percent trawl, 92 percent non-trawl</b></li> </ul>	E.5, Rpt 2
6b	Rebuilding Species Allocations	All	<p>Yelloweye rockfish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Covered under action item #11</b></li> </ul>	E.5, Rpt 2
7	Amendment 21 Allocation Changes	Trawl/ Non-Trawl	<p>Recommendations to adjust A-21 allocations, as appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maintain the 40/60 split for trawl and non-trawl percentages for lingcod south of 40° 10' N lat.</b></li> </ul>	E.5, Rpt 2
<b>2023-2024 Allocations, and Harvest Guidelines (HG)</b>				

#	Category	Sector	Management Measures	GMT Rpt #
8	HGs / State Shares for Stocks in a Complex	All	<p>Adopt preliminary HGs for species managed within a complex:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Blackgill rockfish (within the Slope Rockfish South of 40°10' N. lat. complex)</b></li> <li>● Oregon black/blue/deacon complex</li> <li>● Cabezon/kelp greenling complex</li> <li>● Nearshore Rockfish North of 40°10' N. lat. complex -by state: <b>the status quo sharing arrangement to set state-specific HGs</b></li> </ul>	
9	Within trawl Allocations	Trawl	<p>Recommendations to adjust trawl allocations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>GMT recommends removing this action item from the checklist</b></li> </ul>	E.5, Rpt 2
10	Within trawl Set-aside	At-sea whiting	<p>Recommendations for at-sea whiting 2023-2024 set-asides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>GMT does not see the need for any changes at this time</b></li> </ul>	E.5, Rpt 2
11	Within non-trawl HGs, ACTs, or Shares	LEFG/OA/Recreational	<p>Adopt preliminary <u>status quo</u> 2-year within non-trawl HGs or shares for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Blackgill rockfish South of 40°10' N. lat. for limited entry and open access trip limit modeling Bocaccio South of 40°10' N. lat -combined comm and rec shares</b></li> <li>● <b>Canary rockfish</b></li> <li>● <b>Cowcod South of 40°10' N. lat.</b></li> <li>● <b>Bocaccio South of 40°10' N. lat.</b></li> <li>● <b>Sablefish South of 36° N. lat. for limited entry and open access trip limit modeling</b></li> <li>● <b>Nearshore Rockfish complex North of 40°10' N. latitude</b></li> <li>● <b>Status quo state HGs</b></li> <li>● <b>Nearshore Rockfish complex South of 40°10' N. latitude</b></li> <li>● <b>Yelloweye rockfish</b></li> </ul>	E.5, Rpt 2