

GROUND FISH ADVISORY SUBPANEL REPORT ON HARVEST SPECIFICATIONS AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR 2025-2026 – PART II

The Groundfish Advisory Subpanel (GAP) included a description of our recommendations below, followed by a summary table at the end of this statement. Our numbering corresponds with the Action Item Checklist ([Agenda Item E.7, Supplemental Revised Attachment 1, November 2023](#)).

Item 1 - Harvest Specifications

As described in [Agenda Item E.5.a, Supplemental GAP Report 1, November 2023](#), the GAP recommended default harvest control rules for most species with exception of a few, for which we provided further discussion. We did not make any recommendations for quillback in that statement.

Although the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) did not adopt the draft 2023 Rebuilding Analysis for Quillback Rockfish under Agenda Item E.2 ([Attachment 1](#)), the Groundfish Management Team (GMT) is proposing a range of specifications based on that analysis (F=0 and Acceptable Biological Catch [ABC] control rule rebuilding strategies, 0 - 1.3/1.5 mt annual catch limits [ACLs] for 2025/26, [Agenda Item E.7.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2023](#)). The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) recommended utilizing the 50 percent spawning potential ratio (SPR) harvest rate maximum sustainable yield (MSY) proxy from the 2021 assessment of quillback rockfish, resulting in an overfishing limit (OFL) specification of 8.41 mt with a category 3 buffer (3.89 - 6.55 mt ACLs for 2025/26, [Agenda Item E.2.a, Supplemental CDFW Report 2, November 2023](#)).

The GAP supports analyzing the full range up to the CDFW-recommended amounts. Even at the highest end of this range, the reduction in quillback will be severely restrictive to the fisheries and communities who rely on them. As the GAP and Council have heard in public testimony, canceled fishing trips result in direct losses not only to our fishermen and their families, but to the businesses and local economies that rely on the tourism generated by fishing in these communities - such as hotels, RV parks, restaurants, and local attractions. The fishing industry is the cornerstone of local revenue generation in many of the ports that will be affected by the harvest specifications selected for quillback rockfish.

If the Council does not analyze a range beyond the ABC control rule, it will be nearly impossible to stay below even the highest resulting ACL of 1.3/1.5 mt without stopping or drastically reducing fishing for the entire 2025/26 period, especially given that current proposed inseason measures are projected to generate 6.32 mt of quillback mortality in 2024.

The GAP does not want to push a full assessment sooner than there is data to support it, but we should not adopt a rebuilding plan until one has occurred. Until the full assessment is completed, which we anticipate will be in 2025, there are many precautionary measures in place. In 2023, the recreational sectors already have regulatory constraints (e.g., fishing outside of 50 fm), the commercial non-trawl sector has all but closed, period 6 shifted to only the use of 12e gear (non-bottom contact gear), and limited entry was forced to fish open access trip limits. For 2024, we expect similar measures to be in place.

Item 2 - Groundfish Conservation Areas Coordinate Updates

The GAP supports the CDFW proposal as outlined in [G.6.a, Supplemental CDFW Report 1, September 2023](#), which would modify 3-4 waypoints to the 50 fm rockfish conservation area (RCA) boundary line between Pt. Arena and Bodega Bay used for both recreational and commercial fisheries. This would result in better alignment to the 50 fm depth contour.

The GAP no longer supports changing the 50 fm RCA line in the vicinity of Rittenburg Bank. After further discussion and consideration, we note that the existing 50 fm line has been in regulation for many years and fishermen are familiar with these lines. Changing them could create the potential for misunderstanding by fishermen that have become accustomed to their locations. Additionally, while there was a previous concern due to yelloweye bycatch, the fleet has taken voluntary measures to avoid incidental bycatch by avoiding areas where yelloweye rockfish are caught.

Item 3 - Off-the-Top Deductions

The GAP generally supports the GMT recommendation to use the 10-year rolling maximum or average (instead of long-term historical maximum) as the starting point when calculating research and incidental open access (IOA) off-the-top deductions, noting there may be constraining or other species we will want to review on a case-by-case basis.

With respect to canary rockfish, which will be hugely constraining for all groundfish sectors in the 2025/26 biennium, we worked with the GMT to learn whether there might be any flexibility within the research and IOA amounts. The GMT-recommended 10.08 mt for research and 2.83 mt for IOA represent the maximum mortality amounts for both activities, with the exception of 2022 for research and miscoded tickets for IOA ([Agenda Item E.7.a, Supplemental GMT Report 2, November 2023](#)). While GAP members want to ensure that enough canary rockfish is reserved for research and IOA, it is difficult to provide the maximum mortality amounts for these activities while the fishery allocations are expected to take such a deep cut, especially because - as has been noted in the past - our experience with recent canary interactions on the grounds is not matching with the results of the stock assessment. On the one hand the science is telling us that the biomass of canary is down, on the other we are reserving maximum amounts for research and IOA mortality. Under the current stock assessment, the severe constraints likely to be imposed on canary are such that even one half of a metric ton would make a difference to our fisheries, yet we support using the GMT-recommended research and IOA amounts in order to minimize risk to the ACL. We think there's more out there and we expect the trawl surveys to encounter them, so we want to set the research set-asides to provide for those impacts.

We understand from the tribal representatives on the GAP and GMT that the tribes will discuss their projected canary needs over winter, since they put in their request prior to the stock assessment results being finalized.

The GAP recommends inclusion of the GMT's recreational sablefish set-aside amounts for analysis, which would increase the sablefish north amount from 6 to 30 mt, and the sablefish south amount from 0 to 10 mt.

Item 4 - Annual Catch Targets (ACT) / Harvest Guidelines

For yelloweye rockfish, the GAP recommends having the GMT analyze whether an ACT is still necessary for management, given the circumstances that will likely prevent the ACL from being exceeded.

For quillback rockfish, the GAP recommends having the GMT revisit and analyze options for quillback ACTs once the GMT has an OFL/ACL range, dependent on Council feedback under Item 1 (harvest specifications) of this agenda item.

For canary rockfish, the GAP recommends having the GMT analyze a commercial non-trawl ACT, to determine whether this may be helpful for management given the significant delay in recreational data.

For sablefish N of 36° N. lat., the GAP recommends having the GMT analyze an ACT or harvest guideline (HG) of 20,000 mt under the non-tribal commercial HG (i.e., ACL minus the tribal allocations and off-the-top deductions). Some GAP members felt that with the new assessment supporting an ACL in the next biennium that is more than triple the ACL in 2024, creating an ACT or HG of 20,000 mt could extend future opportunity with fewer discards and more young fish growing to optimal size. Other members felt that the creation of an ACT or HG for sablefish north of 36° N. lat. would decrease the individual benefits felt by the likely ACL increase. However, all GAP members supported including this idea for analysis and further discussion.

Item 5 - Two Year Trawl/Non-Trawl Allocations

The GAP reviewed the trawl/non-trawl allocations and mortality tables provided by the GMT, and at this time we do not recommend any changes for analysis, with the exception of widow rockfish.

In line with the GMT, the GAP recommends including an option for analysis that would allocate 200 mt of widow rockfish to the non-trawl sector, and the remainder to the trawl sector for the 2025-2026 two-year allocation. This would move 200 mt of the 400 mt non-trawl allocation to the trawl sector, which has very high attainment of widow rockfish.

The GAP had a lengthy discussion of the two-year trawl/non-trawl allocations for canary rockfish. At this time, we agree that the survey and stock assessment is not aligned with the increased encounters we are seeing on the grounds, and that the ACLs we are likely to end up with during the 2025/26 biennium will be severely constraining compared to the maximum mortality seen in recent years in both the trawl and non-trawl fisheries. In the canary table under Action Item #5 in Agenda Item E.7.a, Supplemental GMT Report 3, November 2023, the trawl allocation is expected to fall from 887 mt in 2024 to 368 mt in the 2025/26 period, but maximum trawl mortality from 2017-2022 was 498 mt (130 mt higher than the expected 2025/26 trawl allocation). The non-trawl allocation is expected to fall from 340 mt in 2024 to 141 mt in the 2025/26 period, but maximum non-trawl mortality from 2017-2022 was 186 mt (45 mt higher than the expected 2025/26 non-trawl allocation). Both the trawl and non-trawl sectors will be greatly constrained under these new allocations, and the GAP preliminarily agreed to not pursue a change to the trawl/non-trawl allocations at this time. However, we understand that the GMT will be holistically analyzing allocation and management schemes for canary rockfish in their over winter analysis, and we can revisit this topic in March and April as needed.

For petrale sole, the GAP does not recommend analyzing changes to the trawl/non-trawl allocations at this time.

Item 6 - Rebuilding/ Overfished Species Allocations

The GAP supports the GMT recommendation to adopt the status quo trawl/non-trawl allocations for yelloweye rockfish (8 percent trawl, 92 percent non-trawl).

Item 7 - Amendment 21 Allocations

The GAP supports the GMT recommendation to wait to consider any Amendment 21 allocation changes through the intersector review.

Item 8 - HGs/State Shares for Stocks in a Complex

For blackgill rockfish, the GAP supports the GMT recommendation to continue using the management approach used since the 2021/22 biennium, which seems to meet the needs of the trawl and non-trawl sectors.

For the Oregon black/blue/deacon rockfish complex, the GAP supports the GMT recommendation to continue management without species-specific harvest guidelines within the complex.

For the cabezon/kelp greenling complexes in Washington and Oregon, the GAP supports the GMT recommendation to continue management without species-specific harvest guidelines within either State's complex.

Item 9- At-Sea Whiting Set Asides

The GAP recommends analyzing the range of options shown in Table 1 for 2025-26 at-sea set-asides (see "2025-2026 GAP Recommendations" columns).

In general, Council feedback on at-sea set-asides at the June and September Council meetings seemed to indicate that the at-sea sectors should continue to do their best to stay within the set-aside amounts, understanding that there may be years or circumstances where certain set-asides may be exceeded for various reasons. Representatives from the at-sea whiting sectors met prior to this November Council meeting to review recent catch amounts and develop a requested range of options for the 2025/26 at-sea set-asides and presented those requests to the GAP. They expressed a desire to include some higher set-aside amounts for analysis that would be more reasonable to try to stay within, given the unpredictable changing ocean conditions, harvest and bycatch patterns, timing, and locations, and the need when requesting set-asides to try to anticipate these conditions years in advance. Any flexibility in at-sea set-aside amounts improves efficiency of whiting operations by reducing costly fleet movements and provides flexibility to move to reduce salmon bycatch.

The GAP discussed each set-aside species and made modifications to the at-sea whiting industry proposal in order to arrive at the GAP-recommended range of options presented here. In some cases, the changes from the industry proposal were to reduce GMT analysis and workload, and in

other cases they were to ensure there is robust analysis for trawl-wide impacts under decreasing ACLs. Further detail is provided for each species below.

For the following species, the GAP recommends moving forward the 2023/24 set-aside values, and does not recommend any alternatives for analysis at this time: dover sole, lingcod north of 40°10' N. lat., longnose skate, minor shelf rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat., minor slope rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat., Pacific halibut, Pacific ocean perch, petrale sole, and widow rockfish.

For arrowtooth flounder, the GAP agreed that replacing the 70 mt 2023/24 set-aside value with 100 mt was appropriate for the 2025/26 period such that the recent maximum catch of 71.33 mt in 2022 would fall below the set-aside amount. No additional options are requested for analysis.

For canary rockfish, the GAP recommends that the GMT analyze at-sea set-asides at 20 mt, 30 mt, and at the 2023/24 set-aside value of 36 mt. During GAP discussion, at-sea members noted that during a prior negotiation the at-sea sectors agreed to reduce their set-aside from 46 mt to 36 mt in order to provide more canary for the individual fishing quote (IFQ) sector, so have already given up 10 mt. However, with the decline in the ACLs and canary likely to be a constraint for all sectors, the lower values are provided for analysis.

For darkblotched rockfish, the GAP recommends that the GMT analyze set-asides at 100 mt (the recent maximum catch level) and 150 mt. The at-sea members noted that including the 150 mt option would make it more likely that catch would be able to stay within the set-aside amount, and provide flexibility under likely canary constraints. Darkblotched also provides flexibility to reduce Chinook bycatch.

For other flatfish, the GAP agreed that replacing the 35 mt 2023/24 set-aside value with 100 mt was appropriate for the 2025/26 period to provide greater flexibility and make it more likely that the set-aside will accommodate potential catch. With the ACL likely to double, which is presumably driven by greater abundance (in line with what we're seeing), an alternative that at least doubles the status quo would provide the at-sea sectors the opportunity to benefit from ACL increases in line with other sectors. No additional options are requested for analysis.

For sablefish north of 36° N. lat., at-sea representatives noted that the prior maximum catch of 305 mt in 2022 took significant effort to achieve. For example, as reported by the Whiting Mothership Cooperative manager, Ms. Kristin McQuaw, in [Agenda Item G.8.b, Supplemental Public Presentation 1](#) at the September 2023 Council meeting, the mothership fleets encountered a sablefish lighting strike of 119 mt in a single day on May 24, 2022, and through the rest of the year moved 75 times due to sablefish encounters in order to keep additional bycatch to 74 mt. The at-sea representatives described their effort to avoid sablefish at great cost while encountering an unprecedented sablefish year class, and described sablefish access as critical for harvesting their whiting allocations and/or avoiding other high priority bycatch species. They requested that in addition to the 100 mt status quo, the Council include for analysis a 429 mt option, which they calculated by multiplying the 2023 catch to date (158.3 mt) multiplied by an ACL increase of 271 percent. The GAP removed the 100 mt status quo option and replaced it with 300 mt.

For shortspine thornyhead north of 34°27' N. lat., the at-sea sectors had a maximum catch of 245 mt in 2022, but requested analysis of a 100 mt option instead of max catch to acknowledge the expected ACL decrease. The GAP also added a 50 mt option for analysis.

For yellowtail rockfish, the GMT proposed an alternative of 360 mt, which at-sea sector representatives supported to provide flexibility in the upcoming cycle. The GAP removed the 2023/24 set-aside values of 320 mt to reduce the amount of options that need to be analyzed.

Table 1. At-Sea Whiting 2025-2026 Set-Asides Range of Alternatives - GAP Recommendation

GAP recommendations for 2025-2026 at-sea set-asides are shown in the far right gray-shaded columns, under Options 1, 2, and 3. For ease of review, we have also provided 2017-2023 max and average catch, with values highlighted red where it exceeded the 2023-2024 set-aside amount. In the 2023-2024 status-quo set-aside column, we have struck out values in cases where we do not recommend to analyze the 2023-2024 value as part of the 2025-2026 set-aside analysis.

		Catch		Set-Asides			
		2017-2023*		2023-2024	2025-2026 GAP Recommendations		
Stock or Complex	Area	Max (mt)	Ave (mt)	Status Quo	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Arrowtooth flounder	Coastwide	71.33	37.43	70.00	100.00	-	-
Canary rockfish	Coastwide	20.13	7.12	36.00	20.00	30.00	36.00
Darkblotched rockfish	Coastwide	99.98	61.70	76.40	100.00	150.00	-
Dover sole	Coastwide	6.27	2.25	10.00	10.00	-	-
Lingcod	N of 40°10' N lat	3.37	1.58	15.00	15.00	-	-
Longnose skate	Coastwide	3.06	1.45	5.00	5.00	-	-
Minor shelf rockfish	N of 40°10' N lat	15.53	10.16	35.00	35.00	-	-
Minor slope rockfish	N of 40°10' N lat	143.69	98.20	300.00	300.00	-	-
Other flatfish	Coastwide	47.48	22.82	35.00	100.00	-	-
Pacific halibut	Coastwide	1.75	0.88	10.00	10.00	-	-
Pacific ocean perch	N of 40°10' N lat	141.93	55.29	300.00	300.00	-	-
Petrale sole	Coastwide	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	-	-
Sablefish	N of 36° N lat	304.59	125.27	400.00	300.00	429.00	-
Shortspine thornyhead	N of 34°27' N lat	244.53	82.86	70.00	50.00	70.00	100.00
Widow rockfish	Coastwide	475.23	211.16	476.00	476.00	-	-
Yellowtail rockfish	N of 40°10' N lat	317.59	195.16	320.00	360.00	-	-

*Data pulled from PacFin Whiting Report on 10/31/2023. The 2023 at-sea whiting fishery is ongoing.

Item 10 - Within non-trawl HGs, ACTs, or Shares

The GAP recommends keeping status quo within non-trawl HGs, ACTs and shares for yelloweye rockfish, cowcod rockfish, bocaccio rockfish south of 40° 10' N. lat., sablefish south of 36° N. lat., and nearshore rockfish north of 40° 10' N. lat. as recommended by the GMT.

For canary rockfish, the GAP understands the GMT is proposing looking at shifting allocation from the commercial HG to the recreational sectors. The GAP discussed how the non-trawl sector is going to primarily be using non-bottom contact gear (12e gear) off of California and likely to have increased catches of canary rockfish with the shift onto the shelf (even with the proposed decreased trip limits in 2024 and expected decreases in 2025/2026). While a decrease in the commercial HG may constrain the commercial sector, the recreational sector has been catching amounts in excess of their proposed HGs under the status quo sharing percentages. The GAP therefore can support the GMT's recommendation to look at potential changes to the within non-trawl shares and can provide comment at a later time.

Item 11- IFQ

The GAP recommends maintaining the current IFQ trip limits and RCA structures as in place for 2023-2024.

Item 12 and 13: OA North and South

The GAP thanks the GMT for investigating the possibility of changing commercial trip limit tables to be either monthly or bi-monthly so there is consistency between all trip limit tables. The GAP thinks this would minimize regulatory complexity.

Outside of the species the GMT is proposing looking at in Agenda Item E.7.a, Supplemental GMT Report 4, the GAP requests that the GMT analyze if bocaccio can be broken out of the shelf rockfish north of 40° 10' N. lat. trip limits - similar to the south. While we recognize bocaccio is managed as a part of the shelf rockfish north complex, there might be high amounts of regulatory discards of bocaccio in taking the shelf rockfish north limit, given their average size. By providing a separate limit for bocaccio north of 40° 10' N. lat., it would reduce those discards from occurring.

The GAP recommends carrying forward the RCA changes in Cowcod Conservation Area (CCA) that are described under [Agenda Item E.9.a, Supplemental GAP Report 1, November 2023](#).

Item 14 and 15- Limited Entry Fixed Gear (LEFG) North and South

Similar to OA, we appreciate the GMT looking at making the trip limits all bimonthly or monthly. We agree with the GMT's list of proposed species for trip limit changes for LEFG north and south. As with our request for OA north, we recommend that the GMT look at a separate limit for bocaccio north of 40° 10' N. lat.

The GAP recommends carrying forward the RCA changes in the CCA that are described under Agenda Item E.9.a, Supplemental GAP Report 1, November 2023.

Item 16 - Washington Recreational

Regarding Washington recreational fisheries and the management measures included in [Supplemental Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife \(WDFW\) Report 1](#), the GAP understands the WDFW's interest in a thorough review of canary rockfish allocations as the harvest specifications process moves forward, to ensure sufficient canary rockfish exists to allow Washington sport fisheries to be prosecuted. We also understand WDFW will bring potential recreational management measures forward as the process moves forward and we will prepare to comment on those in the future.

Item 17 - Oregon Recreational

At this time, the GAP supports the analysis as outlined in Supplemental GMT Report 4 under this agenda item, including analysis of potential bag limit changes to accommodate an Oregon recreational fishery for sablefish.

Item 18 - California Recreational

The GAP supports implementing the use of the 36° N. latitude line near Pt. Lopez, California within the Central Groundfish Management Area, used in sablefish management, for use with respect to quillback rockfish management for the recreational fisheries. Similar to Oregon, we anticipate additional information or season structure proposals may come forward in the future. At this time, the GAP supports the proposed analyses as outlined in Supplemental GMT Report 4 under this agenda item.

Item 19 - New Management Measures

The GAP supports moving forward with analysis of the management measures included in the [Action Item Checklist](#) and Supplemental GMT Report 4. We also add rationale to some of the items for clarity.

Commercial

- Create Open Access Permit/Registration: The GAP supports inclusion of this action, as the Council and advisory bodies have discussed in the past and identified in [Agenda Item E.7, NMFS Report 1](#). We understand there would be limited cost to the fishermen associated with this. The goal of a simple permit registration action would be to better account for the number of fishermen involved in the open access fishery and also for better communication to the fleet.
- Electronic monitoring (EM) discard list: The GAP requests the electronic monitoring discard species list be moved from regulations to the vessel monitoring plans. Under the current exempted fishing permit EM program, the discard species list is contained in the vessel monitoring plan (VMP). On January 1, 2024, vessels will be required to follow the discard species list in regulation, which is different than the list in the current VMP. An EFP to add species to the list is planned for 2024. Moving the discard species list from regulation to the VMPs in 2025, through the 2025-2026 biennial harvest specifications and management measures process, will add flexibility to make small changes without the process being hardwired and requiring a regulatory process.

Recreational

- Remove the Rittenburg Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area proposal from further analysis: As the GAP noted in Action Item 2, the GAP no longer supports this action.
- Longleader gear in California, with depth restrictions: The GAP supports GMT analysis of the use of this gear shoreward of the 50 fm line to minimize impacts to nearshore species (quillback, specifically) while targeting abundant species. However, the GAP understands California will need evaluate and consider adjusting state regulations (for state waters) prior to making it required gear for quillback avoidance in Federal waters. The GAP anticipates commenting on this in the future.
- Update surface release discard mortality rates (DMRs) as appropriate for use in management: The GAP reviewed the GMT's alternative pathway for updating surface DMRs and supports their recommendation. The GAP strongly encourages this item be done as expeditiously as possible for any savings that might result from this update will be significant to commercial fisheries in light of the upcoming restrictions, particularly off California.

Table 2: 2025-2026 Harvest Specifications and Management Measures - Summary Table

Item	Category	Sector	Description	GMT	GAP
Harvest Specifications					
1		All	Harvest Specifications - Agenda Item E.5	Agenda Item E.5.a Supplemental GMT Report 1 (Shortspine), Report 2 (Harvest Specs), Report 3 (Quillback), and Presentation 1 Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 1	Agenda Item E.5.a, Supplemental GAP Report 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quillback Rockfish - analyze ACL range up to CDFW-recommended amounts
Groundfish Conservation Area Coordinate Updates					
2	Area Management	All	Revise, correct depth boundary waypoints, as appropriate	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Support CDFW proposal to modify modify 3-4 waypoints to the 50 fm RCA boundary line between Pt. Arena and Bodega Bay ● Do not support change to 50 fm RCA line in vicinity of Rittenburg Bank
Off-the-Top Deductions					

3	Off-the-Top Deductions	Treaty Fisheries, Research, EFPs, and IOA	<p>Recommend ACL deductions to account for groundfish mortality to determine harvest guidelines (HG)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Treaty fisheries ● Research activities ● Incidental open access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluate sablefish recreational fishery impact estimates north and south of 36° N. lat ○ Consider specifying set-asides for the Pacific halibut fishery from IOA ● Exempted fishing permits 	<p>Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use 10-year rolling max as starting point for research and IOA set-asides, but consider some on case-by-case basis ● Include for analysis recreational sablefish set-aside amounts of 30 mt north of 36° N. lat. and 10 mt south of 36° N. lat.
Allocations and Harvest Guidelines (HG)					
4	ACT	All	<p>Recommend annual catch targets (ACT), set below the fishery HG, for analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yelloweye rockfish: non-trawl ACT (2023 = 30.0 mt, 2024 = 30.7 mt) ● Quillback rockfish off California: Statewide ACT is equal to the statewide ACL ● Copper rockfish off California: ACT equal to the ACL contributions for each management area 	<p>Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Yelloweye - analyze whether an ACT is needed ● Quillback (CA) - revisit after OFL/ACL range ● Canary - analyze commercial non-trawl ACT ● Sablefish N of 36° N. lat. - analyze comm. non-tribal ACT/HG of 20,000 mt

5	Two Year Allocations	Trawl/ Non-Trawl	<p>2-year trawl/non-trawl allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Big skate: – 95 percent trawl, 5 percent non-trawl ● Bocaccio south of 40°10' N. lat. – 39 percent trawl, 61 percent non-trawl ● Canary rockfish: 72.3 percent trawl, 27.7 percent non-trawl ● Cowcod south of 40°10' N. lat. 36 percent trawl, 64 percent non-trawl ● Lingcod south of 40°10' N. lat. – 40 percent trawl; 60 percent non-trawl ● Longnose skate – 90 percent trawl, 10 percent non-trawl ● Petrale sole – 30 mt non-trawl, remainder trawl ● Shelf Rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat. – 60.2 percent trawl, 39.8 percent non-trawl ● Shelf Rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat. – 12.2 percent trawl, 87.8 percent non-trawl ● Slope Rockfish Complex south of 40° 10' N lat. including blackgill rockfish ● Widow rockfish – 400 mt non-trawl, remainder trawl ● Yelloweye rockfish – 8 percent trawl, 92 percent non-trawl 	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Canary - No change ● Petrale - No change ● Widow - Analyze 200 mt allocation to the non-trawl sector, remainder to the trawl sector
6	Rebuilding/ Overfished Species Allocations	All	Yelloweye rockfish	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Status quo
7	A.21 Allocation Changes	Trawl/ Non-Trawl	Modifications to Amendment 21 species allocations, as appropriate (FMP amendment)	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Save for A21 review
8	HGs/State Shares for Stocks in a Complex	All	<p>Set preliminary HGs = component ACLs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Blackgill rockfish (within the Slope Rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat. complex) ● Oregon Black/Blue/Deacon Rockfish Complex ● OR and WA cabezon/kelp greenling complexes ● Nearshore Rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat. complex, by state 	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Status quo

Whiting Set-Asides, Within Trawl HGs, ACTs, and Shares

9	Within Trawl Set-Aside	At-Sea Whiting	2025-2026 at-sea whiting 2025-2026 set-asides	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze GAP recommendations in Table 1. At-Sea Whiting 2025-2026 Set-Asides Range of Alternatives
10	Within Nonrawl HGs, ACTs, or Shares	LEFG/OA/Recreational	<p>Preliminary 2-year within non-trawl HGs or shares for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blackgill south of 40°10' N. lat. Canary rockfish Cowcod south of 40°10' N. lat. Bocaccio south of 40°10' N. lat. Sablefish south of 36° N. lat. <p>o Evaluate sablefish recreational fishery impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearshore Rockfish Complex north of 40°10' N. lat. <p>o Consider Federal HG for the area 42° to 40°10' N. lat.</p> <p>o Consider state-specified HG for Washington and Oregon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearshore Rockfish Complex south of 40°10' N. lat. Yelloweye rockfish 	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo, except for canary rockfish
Trip Limits, Bag Limits, and Season Structures					
11	IFQ	Shorebased IFQ	IFQ based on allocations, trip limits for non-IFQ species	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Status quo
12	Open Access (OA)	OA (north of 40°10' N. lat.)	Routine adjustments to the non-trawl RCA configuration, trip limits, size limits	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate changing commercial trip limit tables to be aligned as either monthly or bi-monthly Analyze if bocaccio can be broken out of

13		OA (south of 40°10' N. lat.)	Routine adjustments to the non-trawl RCA configuration, trip limits, size limits		shelf rockfish north of 40° 10' N. lat. limits - similar to south ● Carry forward RCA changes in CCA from Agenda Item E.9
14	Limited Entry Fixed Gear (LEFG)	LEFG (north of 40°10' N. lat.)	Routine adjustments to the non-trawl RCA configuration, trip limits, size limits	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	● Same as OA (Item 12/13)
15		LEFG (south of 40°10' N. lat.)	Routine adjustments to the non-trawl RCA configuration, trip limits, size limits	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	
16	Recreational	WA Recreational	Routine adjustments to bag limits, season structure, size limits, etc.	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	● Supports WDFW
17		OR Recreational	Routine adjustments to bag limits, season structure, size limits, etc.	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	● Supports GMT
18		CA Recreational	Routine adjustments to bag limits, season structure, size limits, etc.	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	● Supports CDFW and GMT
New Management Measures					
19	New Management Measures	Commercial and Recreational	Commercial: ● Create Open Access Permit/Registration ● EM Discard List	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	● Create Open Access Permit/Registration ● Electronic monitoring discard species list be moved from regulations to the vessel monitoring plans

			<p>Recreational:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Require California recreational anglers to possess a descending device aboard while fishing in Federal waters ● Longleader gear in California 	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove the Rittenburg Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area proposal ● Longleader gear in California, with depth restrictions ● Update surface release discard mortality rates (DMRs) as appropriate for use in management
			<p>Both:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Update discard mortality rates as appropriate for use in management ● Adjust the waypoints around the Rittenburg Bank 	Agenda Item E.7.a Supplemental GMT Report 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove the Rittenburg Bank Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area proposal ● Update surface release discard mortality rates (DMRs) as appropriate for use in management
Quillback Rockfish Rebuilding Plan					
20	Rebuilding Plan	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Range of Alternatives for Rebuilding Plan ● Remove quillback rockfish from the nearshore rockfish complexes 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wait on this