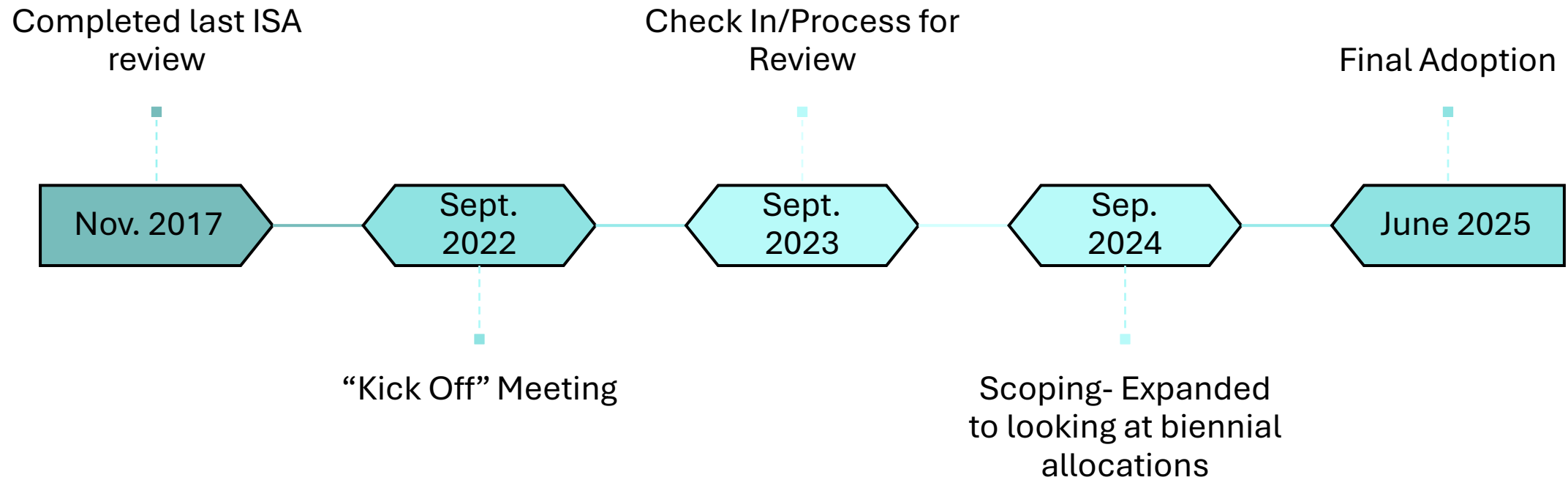


Agenda Item E5  
Staff Presentation  
June 2025

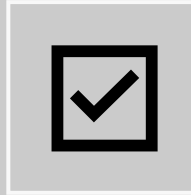
# Intersector Allocation Review- Final Action

Agenda Item E.5  
June 2025

# Timeline



# Council Action



Provide feedback on the intersector allocation review.



Adopt the allocation review document.

# Fishery Allocation Review Policy

- NMFS Policy directive 01-119
- Councils responsible for identifying review triggers for FMPs with allocations
- COP 27
  - A21, sablefish N, whiting, halibut IBQ- specified
  - Biennial stocks- as needed

# Considerations for Evaluating Intersector Allocations

- NMFS Policy directive 01-119-02
- 4 recommended practices
  - Evaluate and update FMP goals and objectives
  - Identify user needs
  - Minimize speculative behavior
  - Plan for future conditions
- Factors to consider
  - Ecological
  - Economic
  - Social
  - Indicators of performance and change

# Stocks Considered In this Review

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Amendment 21 Trawl-Non Trawl  
Allocations

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Biennial Trawl-Non Trawl Allocations

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Sablefish N of 36

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Pacific Whiting

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Pacific halibut individual bycatch quota

# Amendment 21 vs. Biennial Stocks

- 
- Am 21- contemplated long term allocations to provide stability and predictability
    - Need to implemented Am 20
  - Am 21 stocks are “trawl dominant”
  - Other stocks (“biennial”) were not formalized because considered non-trawl dominant, overfished, or caught by both sectors.

# Changes from A21 to Biennial Stocks

- 
- Changes from last review- 5 stocks/complexes changed from formal allocations to biennial allocations
    - Slope RF south (incl. blackgill)
    - Widow rockfish
    - Petrale sole
    - Lingcod South of 40 10
    - Shortspine thornyhead



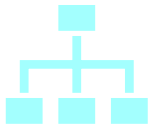
## Amendment 21

Arrowtooth flounder
Chilipepper south of 40 10 N. lat.
Darkblotched
Dover sole
English sole
Lingcod north of 40 10 N. lat.
Longspine thornyhead north of 34 27 N. lat.
Other flatfish complex
Pacific cod
POP
Sablefish south of 36 N. lat.
Slope Rockfish north of 40 10 N. lat.
Splitnose rockfish south of 40 10 N. lat.
Starry Flounder
Yellowtail rockfish north of 40 10 N. lat.

## Biennial

Big skate
Bocaccio south of 40 10 N. lat.
Canary rockfish
Cowcod south of 40 10 N. lat.
Lingcod south of 40 10 N. lat.
Longnose Skate
Petrable sole
Shelf rockfish north of 40 10 N. lat.
Shelf rockfish south of 40 10 N. lat.
Shortspine thornyhead
Slope rockfish south of 40 10 N. lat.
Widow rockfish
Yelloweye rockfish

# Trends since last review



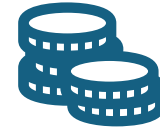
## **Allocations Increased**

56.3% increase for trawl  
47.5% increase for non-trawl  
Dover sole (2x inc),  
arrowtooth flounder (3x inc),  
canary rockfish (18x inc)



## **Overall Utilization Decline**

Trawl: 26.8% dec to 23.9%  
Non-trawl: 25.2% dec to 17.3%  
  
Limited stocks with 50%+ attainment routinely: widow, yellowtail, petrale (trawl) and yelloweye and shortspine N (non-trawl)



## **Revenue and Landings**

Trawl and Rec Landings Increasing  
Trawl Revenues Decreasing  
Non-Trawl Landings and Revenue Decreasing



## **Communities**

Newport: Largest increase in trawl landings/revenue  
OR and N CA: Inc in non-trawl landings/revenue  
Morro Bay: Decline in both trawl and non-trawl  
Westport, Newport: Inc. in retained catch  
Southern Mgmt Area (CA): Decline in retained catch

# Attainment Trends

Table 1 shows min, max, and number of years of 50% and 90% attainment

## Trawl Sector

- Petrale and widow only stocks with 90%+ attainment for trawl sector
- 50% attainment routinely-widow, petrale, and yellowtail

## Non-Trawl Sector

- 10 stocks with 90%+ attainment for non-trawl
- Years of 100%+ attainment-mostly early in program with low ACLs/allocations

# Landings vs. Discard

- 
- Figure 2 and 3 show the proportion of discards in the trawl/non-trawl sector by stock
  - Trawl sector: Increasing proportion of arrowtooth and English sole discarded
  - Non-Trawl sector: High discards likely due to regulatory restrictions (canary, yelloweye) or non-target species with low mortality (Dover, longnose, arrowtooth)

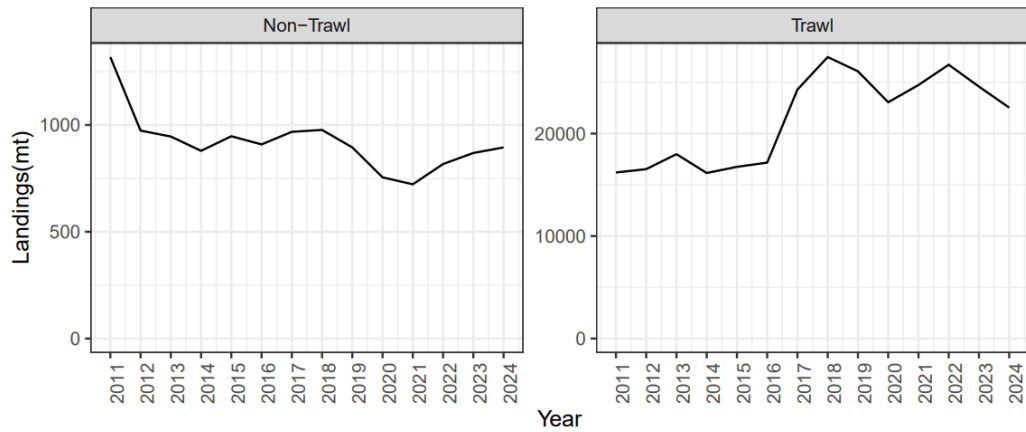


Figure 4: Commercial Landings by Sector, 2011-2024

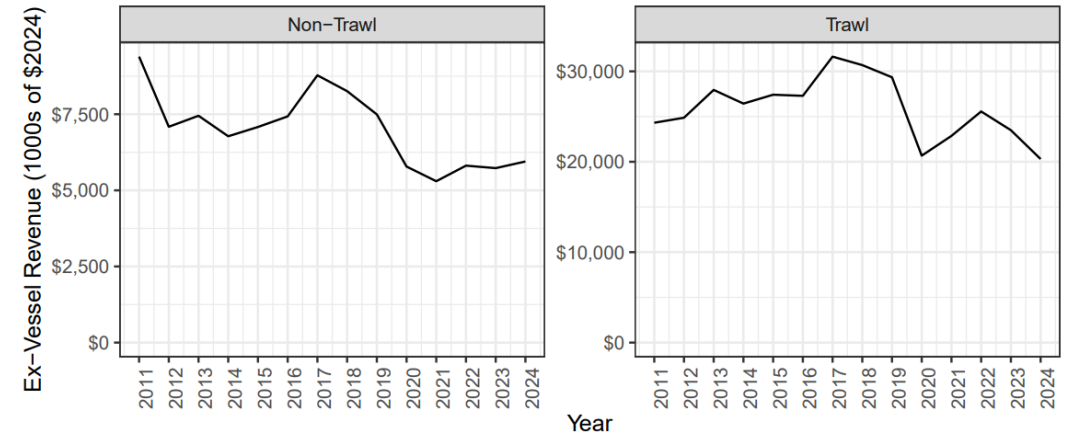


Figure 5: Commercial Revenues (1000s of 2024\$) by Sector, 2011-2024

# Commercial Sector

- Trawl Sector: Increase in landings since 2017 (+48.4%)
  - Declines in revenue
  - Declines in Dover and thorny landings and revenue
- Non-Trawl: General decline since 2011
  - -11.9% in revenue (2011-2016 compared to 2017-2024)
  - Increase in landings of lingcod N and shelf stocks

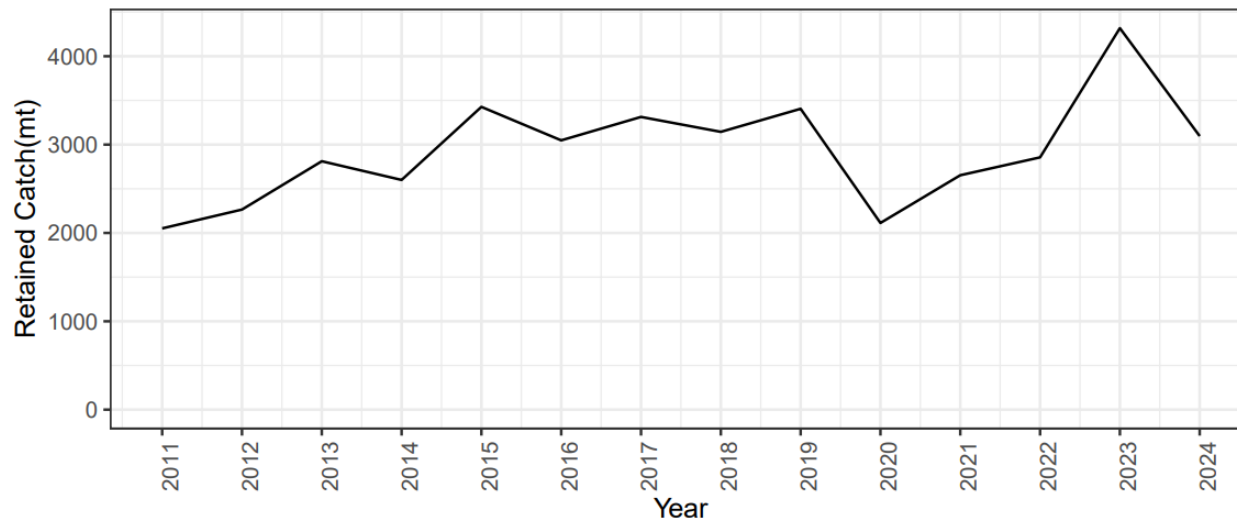


Figure 6: Recreational Total Retained Catch (mt), 2011-2024

# Recreational Sector

- Coastwide landings increasing
- WA/OR generally increasing
- CA variable
  - Drop in 2024 likely due to sub-bag for vermillion and quillback related restrictions

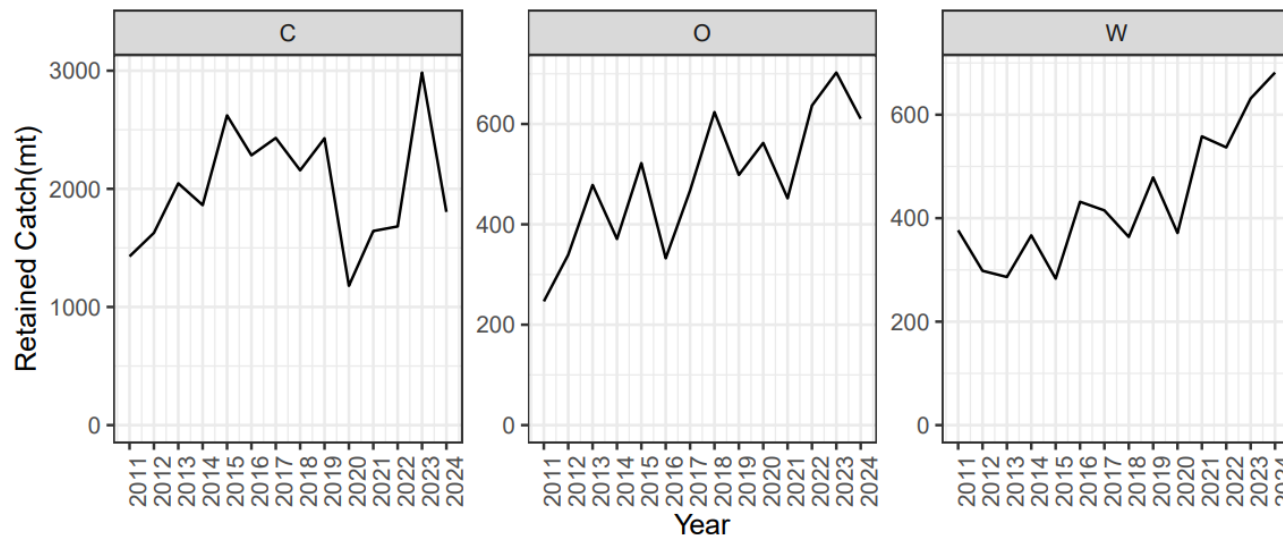


Figure 7: Recreational Total Retained Catch (mt) by State, 2011-2024

# Community Impacts

- 
- Commercial: Landings and revenue mapped to IOPAC port codes
  - Recreational: Retained catch and angler trips to RecFIN port district/codes (changed from original analysis)

# Port Involvement

*(measure of a port's contribution)*

## Trawl

- Astoria (45.9%)
- Newport (19.3%)
- Eureka (10%)

## Non-Trawl

- Santa Barbara (32.1%)
- Morro Bay (13%)
- San Diego (8.1%)

## Recreational

- CA: Southern District (56.5%)
- OR: Newport (23.4%)
- WA: Westport (54.6%)



# Port Dependence *(measure of reliance on groundfish)*

## Trawl

- Fort Bragg (32.2%)
- Astoria (20.8%)
- Eureka (20%)

## Non-Trawl

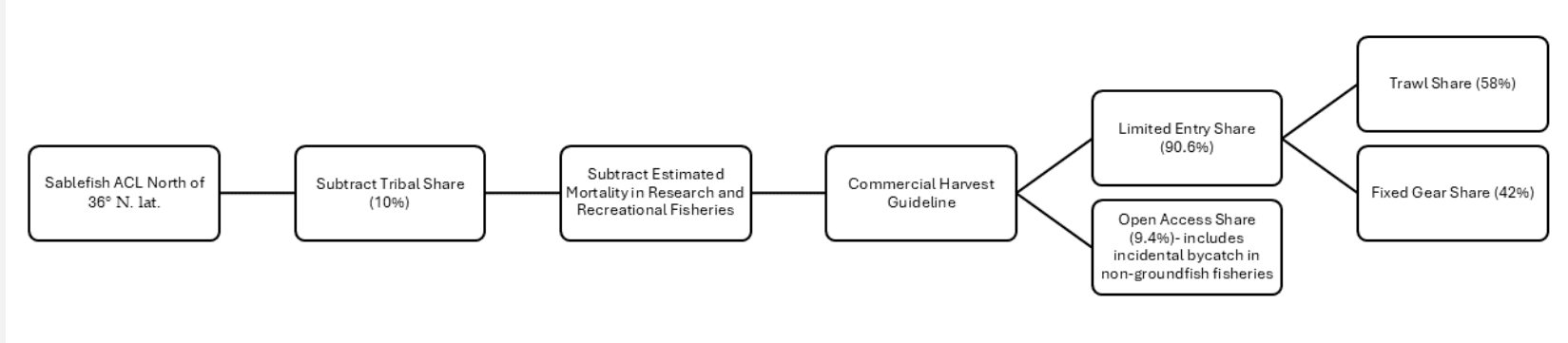
- Morro Bay (22.4%)
- San Diego (5.4%)
- Santa Barbara (4.5%)

## Recreational

- CA: Redwood District (85%)
- OR: Port Orford (100%)
- WA: La Push (50.1%)

# Sablefish North

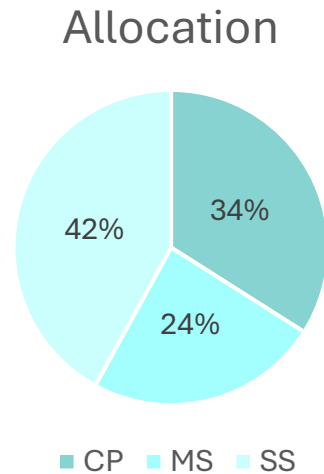
- Formally allocated in Am 6, but cemented through Am 21



- Since 2016,
  - LE (trawl and FG) sector: ~85% attainment
    - On decline since 2020 (~72% attainment, noting COVID and increased allocations)
    - Similar pattern seen in individual LE sectors
  - OA variable

# Within Trawl Sector Allocations

- Prior review covered Pacific whiting plus canary, darkblotched, POP and widow
  - With the change to set asides, whiting is the only within trawl allocation remaining and covered in the review



Sector	2011-2015	2016-2024
CP	92.2%	84.5%
SS	83.1%	72.9%
MS	81.8%	53.2%

# Amendment 21: Set Asides vs. Allocations

- 
- Set Asides: Mgmt measure developed under Am 21 to account for mortality of non-whiting GF
  - Canary, darkblotched, widow, and POP were established as allocations under A21- expectation that co-ops would manage within these values
    - If exceeded, sectors would automatically close
  - A21-3 and 21-4 moved stocks to set aside management (and removed formulas for values from FMP)

# Set Aside Management

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- Amounts determined during biennial spex process
- Inseason management only permitted if
  - Risk of harvest specification being exceeded
  - Unforeseen impact on another sector
  - Conservation concern
- Future actions could consider management changes
  - Account for mortality? Set Aside
  - Remain within the value? Other mgmt measure may be appropriate
  - May differ by species, could be single or combined value

# Set Aside Management

- 
- Table 17 shows the number of years where set-aside was exceeded
  - Shortspine and sablefish N had most number of exceedances
  - In general, set asides appear to capture potential bycatch and regulations on set-asides have never been utilized

# Pacific Halibut

- 
- Prohibited species
  - CS program designed to minimize bycatch
  - Managed under IBQ with a 10 mt set aside for trawl south of 40 10 and at-sea
  - Percent attainment increased from 30.8% (2011-2015) to 33% (2016-2024)

# Council Action

Adopt the Intersector Allocation Review