

**THE GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON  
CONSIDERATION OF INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS**

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  - (GMT recommended)
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  - (GMT recommended)
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The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered the most recent information on the status of ongoing fisheries, research, and requests from industry and provides the following recommendations for 2012 inseason adjustments.

The GMT also received guidance from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northwest Region (NWR) regarding timing of implementation of inseason recommendations from this meeting. NMFS anticipates implementing routine inseason adjustments to fishery management measures by September 1, 2012.

1. ACTION ITEMS

1.1. Commercial Fisheries

1.1.1. Limited Entry and Open Access Nearshore Rockfish Trip Limits Between 40°10' N. latitude and 34°27' N. latitude

The GMT received a request in March 2012 (Agenda Item F.6.c Public Comment) to increase the trip limits for the shallow and deeper nearshore rockfish complexes for the area between 40°10' N. latitude and 34°27' N. latitude. The industry requested trip limits would vary by period and are outlined in Table 1. State fish ticket data (Jun 19, 2012) indicate that landings have been lower than normal compared to previous years.

**Table 1. Limited entry and open access shallow and deeper nearshore rockfish complex trip limits (current and proposed, in pounds) for the area between 40°10' N. latitude and 34°27' N. latitude.**

		Jul/Aug	Sep/Oct	Nov/Dec
Shallow Nearshore Rockfish	Current	900	800	1,000
	Proposed	1,200	1,600	
Deeper Nearshore Rockfish	Current	900		
	Proposed	1,200	1,600	

The proposed trip limits are expected to keep target species well within harvest specifications. However, these trip limits would increase catch of bocaccio and canary rockfish estimated in the nearshore bycatch model (Table 2).

**Table 2. Scorecard changes as a result of implementing the proposed nearshore rockfish trip limits (in mt).**

Species	Nearshore Scorecard Allocation	Model Estimates with Updated Observer Data	Industry Proposal Estimates
Bocaccio	0.7	0.4	<b>0.5</b>
Canary	4.0	4.8	<b>6.0</b>

The GMT understands that approximately 5 percent of the nearshore permittees between 40°10' N. latitude and 34°27' N. latitude took greater than 75 percent of the maximum allowable landings during 2009 and 2011, and occurred in central California based on state fish ticket data. The proposed trip limit options (and catch estimates) assume similar fleet behavior under the higher trip limits. If fleet behavior changes such that the landings of shallow and deeper

nearshore rockfish exceed those currently accounted for within the nearshore model, as a result of this proposed change, there could be an increase in overfished species impacts.

- **Consider the request to increase the shallow and deeper nearshore trip limits between 40°10' N. latitude and 34°27' N. latitude, taking into account the estimated change overfished species catches. If adopted, regulations should go into effect as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**

1.1.2. Limited Entry Fixed Gear Shelf Rockfish Trip Limits South of 34°27' N latitude

The GMT received a request to increase the limited entry fixed gear trip limits for the shelf rockfish complex south of 34°27' N. latitude from “3,000 lb./2 mo” to “4,000 lb./2 mo” through the end of the year, intended to reduce discarding of speckled rockfish while targeting other shelf rockfish, and to turn discards into landed catch.

The shelf rockfish complex south of 40°10' N. latitude has been under-harvested in recent years (Table 3). Starting in 2011 under Amendment 21 (intersector allocation), the minor shelf rockfish complex annual catch limit (ACL) of 701 mt is divided between the non-trawl (87.8 percent; 615 mt) and trawl (12.2 percent; 86 mt) sectors. If the newly implemented trawl/non-trawl allocation had been in place from 2006-2010, only 29-52 percent of the non-trawl allocation would have been taken (Table 4). On average, recreational catches comprise 94 percent of estimated mortality of shelf rockfish complex species from the non-trawl fishery

**Table 3. Estimates of total mortality (TM) in the open access (OA) fishery south of 40° 10' N. latitude from West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) reports compared to Optimum Yield/Annual Catch Limits (OY/ACL) (2006-2010).**

	<b>TM (mt)</b>	<b>OY/ACL (mt)</b>	<b>% OY/ACL</b>
<b>2006</b>	334	714	46.8 %
<b>2007</b>	365	714	51.1 %
<b>2008</b>	212	714	29.7 %
<b>2009</b>	273	714	38.2 %
<b>2010</b>	251	714	35.2 %

**Table 4. Estimated mortality by sector (2006-2010) compared to 2012 non-trawl allocation south of 40° 10' N. latitude**

	<b>Trawl (mt)</b>	<b>Non-trawl (mt)</b>	<b>Non-trawl Allocation (mt)</b>	<b>% Non-trawl Allocation</b>
<b>2006</b>	22	310	615	50.4 %
<b>2007</b>	3	319	615	51.8 %
<b>2008</b>	24	180	615	29.2 %
<b>2009</b>	15	254	615	41.3 %
<b>2010</b>	21	226	615	36.8 %

Although there is no formal bycatch projection model for the non-nearshore fishery south of 34°27' N. latitude, WGCOP data indicate very few encounters with overfished species (see 2011-12 FEIS). Although the current trip limit for shelf rockfish is “3,000 lb./2 months,” state fish ticket data indicate that very few vessels actually attained the full trip limit between 2008 and 2010, with average fleet landings of approximately 720 lb./ 2 months.

Based on these data, the GMT estimates landings would increase by approximately 0.2 mt, to a total of 2.2 mt. This does not anticipate any increased catches of overfished species as a result of this industry request. Additionally, the GMT does not anticipate that this modest increase in trip limits will result in an overharvest of any species’ contribution to the complex as a result of this request.

- **Therefore the GMT recommends increasing the limited entry shelf rockfish trip limit south of 34° 27' N. latitude from “3,000 lb./2 months” to “4,000 lb./2 months” as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**

1.1.3. Limited Entry Fixed Gear Bocaccio Trip Limits South of 34°27' N. latitude

The GMT received a request to increase the limited entry fixed gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N latitude from “300 lb./2 mo” to “500 lb./2 mo” intended to reduce discarding as a result of increased encounters from a year-class recruiting into the fishery.

Similar to the shelf rockfish industry request above, had the newly implemented trawl/non-trawl allocation been in place from 2006-2010, only 19-32 percent of the non-trawl allocation would have been taken (Table 5). On average, recreational catches comprise 95 percent of estimated mortality of shelf rockfish complex species from the non-trawl fishery.

The estimated 2012 take would increase to 0.7 mt from the annual average of 0.4 mt, which is well within the non-trawl bocaccio allocation south of 40°10' N. latitude.

**Table 5. Estimated total mortality of bocaccio in the non-trawl sector (2006-2010) compared to 2012 non-trawl allocation south of 40° 10' N. latitude.**

Year	Non-trawl (mt)	Non-trawl Allocation (mt)	% Non-trawl Allocation
2006	42	189.6	22.1
2007	60	189.6	31.6
2008	36	189.6	19.0
2009	49	189.6	25.8
2010	58.7	189.6	31.0

This request is expected to only result in small increase in catches, which can be easily accommodated within the current non-trawl allocation.

- **Therefore, the GMT recommends increasing the limited entry fixed gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N. latitude from “300 lb./2 mo” to “500 lb./2 mo” as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**

*1.1.3. Fixed Gear Sablefish Daily-Trip-Limit (DTL) fisheries*

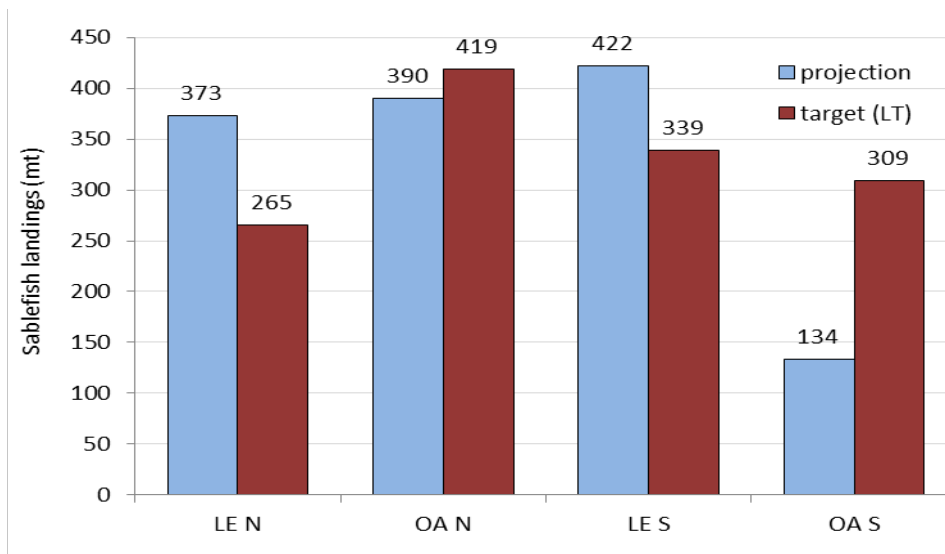
This section discusses 2012 inseason considerations for the four fixed gear daily trip limit (DTL) fisheries, including both limited entry (LE) and open access (OA), north and south of 36° N. latitude for 2012. Hereafter, they will be referred to as follows: LE North, LE South, OA North, and OA South.

1.1.3.1. Current status

Current projections under No Action, for the sablefish DTL fisheries are shown in Table 6 and Figure 1. The GMT is recommending action only for the LE North fishery.

**Table 6. Current projections of landings, corresponding attainment, targets and trip limits for the fixed gear, DTL fisheries under No Action, in 2012.**

	LE N	OA N	LE S	OA S	South sum
<b>Projection (mt)</b>	373	390	422	134	556
<b>Target (LT)</b>	265	419	339	309	648
<b>Difference</b>	108	-29	71	-175	-92
<b>Projected attainment</b>	141%	93%	124%	43%	86%
<b>Bimonthly TL</b>	4000	1800	-	-	-
<b>Weekly TL</b>	1000	900	1800	1350	-
<b>Daily TL</b>	-	-	-	300	-



**Figure 1. Current landings projections and targets for the fixed gear, DTL fisheries under No Action, in 2012.**

The current projection for the OA North is 93 percent of the landing target (390 mt vs. 419 mt target, Table 3), and the sum of the projections for the LE South and OA South is 87 percent of the sum of those two landing targets (566 mt sum of predictions vs. 648 mt sum of targets). Although the LE South is projected to take 124 percent of its landing target (422 mt vs. 339 mt), and the OA South is currently predicted to take 43 percent of its landing target (134 mt vs. 309 mt). The Council has recently managed the two southern DTL fisheries under a sharing that was weighted to the LE, and the magnitude of predicted overage of the LE South is largely the result of a correction factor based on 2012 QSM catch estimates. The GMT believes there is time left this year to monitor catch and revisit it in September.

The current 2012 projection for the LE North fishery, assuming 2011 price structure, is for 141 percent (373 mt, vs. 265 mt target, Table 6) of the landing target (landing target = harvest guideline reduced for discard mortality).

#### 1.1.3.2. Background and rationale

The GMT has been working to bring catch of the LE DTL North fishery to within its harvest guideline (which is estimated to have exceeded by a wide margin the last two years), since the correction of the PacFIN DTL landings estimation software last June presented us with accurate landings data for this fishery for the first time since 2004. Recent increases in effort, high sablefish prices, and lack of a daily limit have all likely contributed to recent high landings in this fishery and discrepancies with predictions, as current status of these factors is outside of the range of the historical data which inform predictions. As an example, the year 2011 saw 14 additional vessels in the fishery since 2010 (103 vs. 89 respectively); this is the highest ever, from 2004 to present. Prices in 2011 were also the highest ever for this fishery.

Current estimates of 2012 effort, landings and price indicate continued high catch in the LE North fishery this year. Effort in Period 1 of 2012 was the highest ever, compared with 2004 to present (e.g. 153 vessel days in Period 1 of 2012 versus 133 in 2011, and 89 in 2010). Landings so far in 2012, as reported in the Quota Species Monitoring, Best Estimate Report (QSM), match closely under the current model specification (QSM is 6 percent higher than projections for periods 1 and 2 of 2012 under the current specification, versus 57 percent higher than projections under the previous specification of the model).

At the April meeting, the GMT discussed that price would likely be added to the projection model for this fishery, in an effort to improve accuracy, given significant under-prediction for 2011. Sablefish ex-vessel price has been used in other DTL models in the past, was found to be a strong predictor of landings by period in the LE North fishery ( $R^2$  as high as 0.95), and including it substantially improved overall model fit, especially during June-December of 2011.

The GMT assumed 2011 prices in the current projection for the LE North. Assuming a price schedule of \$0.50 higher would result in a prediction of 406 mt or 153 percent of the landing target, while assuming prices of \$0.50 lower would result in a prediction of 357 mt, or 135 percent of the landing target. The currently available data indicate that average ex-vessel price per pound in this fishery was higher in Period 1 of 2012 than 2011 (\$3.05 vs. \$2.54), but then decreased in Period 2 of 2012, to a similar level as 2011 (\$2.94 vs. \$2.91, respectively).

#### 1.1.4. Alternative management measures for the LE North fishery

According to the best available information, trip limits would need to be reduced to 800 pounds per week, and 1,600 pounds per bimonthly period, with fishery closure on November 1 (Table 7), to result in 99.4 percent attainment of the landing target (263.5 mt vs. 265 mt). However, the Council could make the recommended reduction in Alternative 1 for Period 5, then revisit the issue in September, when more landings and effort data are available for this fishery, rather than decide on a Period 6 closure now. In a meeting with the GMT, the GAP indicated that Alternative 1 was preferable over setting trip limits to approximately half these levels for periods 5 and 6, thus providing a more viable fishery during the typical peak fishing months, rather than extremely small trip limits for a longer period of time. Action recommended in the September meeting could be implemented into regulation by November 1, 2012.

**Table 7. Alternative management measures for Council consideration regarding the LE North sablefish DTL fishery in 2012.**

Area	Fishery	Alternative	Jan-Feb	Mar-Apr	May-June	July-Aug	Sept-Oct	Nov-Dec
North of 36° N. lat. (U.S./Canada Border to 36° N. lat.)	LE North	No Action	1,300 lb. per week, not to exceed 5,000 lb. per 2 mo.	1,000 lb. per week, not to exceed 4,000 lb. per 2 mo.				
		Alt. 1	1,300 lb. per week, not to exceed 5,000 lb. per 2 mo.	1,000 lb. per week, not to exceed 4,000 lb. per 2 mo.	<b>800 lb. per week, not to exceed 1,600 lb. per 2 mo.</b>			

- **The GMT recommends reducing trip limits in the LE sablefish DTL fishery, north of 36° N. latitude from 1,000 pounds per week, not to exceed 4,000 pounds per two months, to 800 pounds per week, not to exceed 1,600 pounds per two months, beginning September 1, 2012, according to Alternative 1, in Table 2, though the end of the year.**

## 2. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

### 2.1. 2011 update

The GMT received some update information on fisheries and impacts for 2011. This information is normally examined in March, however due to other workload items it was delayed. For petrale sole, Tribal impacts increased from the set-aside of 45.4 mt to 127 mt, however research, shorebased trawl, and at sea trawl sectors were below their allocations by 5.4, 59.2, and 1.1 mt, respectively. With these changes, the total projected impacts are still below (21.6 mt) the ACL. For bocaccio and cowcod, the California recreational impacts were higher than projected, however still within the allocation. The projected impacts for canary rockfish from the California recreational fishery exceeded the allocation by 1.3 mt, however the total impacts from all sectors are still projected to be 22.9 mt below the ACL. For yelloweye rockfish, the recreational fisheries in all three states had lower projected impacts than estimated in November. The impacts to yelloweye rockfish from all sectors are projected to be 3.8 mt below the ACL. While there were updates to some projected impacts in the overfished species scorecard, it appears that no ACLs were exceeded. Final information will be available via the WCGOP Groundfish Mortality Report this fall.



## 2.2. *Scorecard Update*

The scorecard has been updated to reflect changes to the WCGOP program bycatch rates (2003-2010) used in the nearshore model, updated research information, an update from the Makah tribe on their Petrale sole catch, and an update to the Oregon recreational canary rockfish impacts. Changes to the scorecard are indicated in **bold**.

## 2.3. *Research*

The GMT has received updates on research ongoing research projects, however no estimates of final projected impacts in research activities are available at this time, no changes to the overfished species research set-aside are being proposed at this time.

The GMT received an update from NMFS on several projects being conducted in 2012 by the Northwest Fisheries Science Center that had previously not been accounted for. For most species the additional projected impacts are within the current set-asides. Pacific Ocean perch (POP) is the only overfished species for which the projected impacts are greater than the current set-aside (1.8 mt vs. 5.2 mt). With the increase, the total POP impacts are still projected to be within the annual catch target (ACT; Attachment 1)

## 2.4. *New Makah tribal set-aside attainment projection*

The GMT has received an update from the Makah Tribe that they are experiencing higher than anticipated catches of petrale sole in 2011 and 2012. The GMT and Council updated their projections of petrale interactions in the tribal fishery for 2012 in April ([Agenda Item I.3.b, Supplemental Tribal Report, April 2012](#)); however, we have recently been made aware that the Makah bottom trawl fishery is encountering more petrale than previously projected. This increased encounter rate coupled with reduced midwater yellowtail opportunities, have resulted in higher than previously anticipated petrale sole catches. The scorecard has been updated with the new projection of 80 mt (Attachment 1). The GMT understands that, while the petrale catch within the Makah usual and accustomed (U&A) fishing grounds is higher than previously projected, the fleet is on a per-vessel limit for the remainder of the year. Catches in excess of the vessel limits will be confiscated by the Tribe and will count against the projected impact in the scorecard.

## 2.5. *At-sea whiting set-asides*

Unlike set-asides that are taken as off-the-top deductions after setting the ACL, set-asides for some species are taken from the trawl allocation to accommodate bycatch in the at-sea whiting fisheries (catcher-processor and mothership). Like other set-asides, these catches are not typically managed inseason. Therefore the Council has generally established set-aside amounts high enough to accommodate the historical maximum or any increased catch that is anticipated. Inseason action may be taken if there is a risk of a harvest specification being exceeded, unforeseen impact on another fisheries, or conservation concerns.<sup>1</sup> Potential inseason action for

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<sup>1</sup> See 660.150(c)(2)(i)(B)(2)

the at-sea sectors include implementing bycatch reduction areas (BRA) which would prohibit vessels from fishing shoreward of a boundary line approximating the 75-fm, 100-fm or 150-fm depth contours and would be expected to reduce catches of some species.

At this meeting, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) submitted a letter detailing the catch estimates from the 2011 at-sea fishery (Agenda Item D.5.b, NMFS Letter). Catches in 2011 of arrowtooth flounder, minor slope rockfish north of 40°10 N. latitude, and Other Fish were higher than the 2012 set-aside (Table 8).

The GMT reviewed available data and has not identified concern for exceeding the harvest specifications for these species in 2011 or in 2012, should similar impacts occur again. The GMT will continue to track catches of these species and report back in September.

**Table 8. Catches of Other Fish, arrowtooth flounder, and minor slope rockfish north from the at-sea sector in 2011, compared to the 2012 set-asides currently established in regulation (mt).**

Species	2012 Set-Aside (mt)	2011 Total (mt)	Difference (mt)	2011 MS (mt)	2011 CP (mt)
Other Fish a/	520	725.8	205.8	85.13	640.71
Arrowtooth Flounder	10	45.2	35.2	7.23	37.98
Minor Slope Rockfish	55	78.8	23.8	4.08	74.73

a/ predominantly dogfish

#### 2.6. California Recreational

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) reported a slight harvest guideline (HG) overage for canary rockfish in 2011. The GMT understands that CDFG is not proposing inseason action at this time for 2012. The management areas north of Point Conception, where canary rockfish are more prevalent, just recently opened. It is also possible that a strong salmon season may reduce effort in the groundfish fishery.

The GMT received a briefing from Russell Porter from Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission indicating that CDFG data for 2012 is not yet in RecFIN. The GMT understands that estimates should be forthcoming prior to September as CDFG continues to work with RecFIN to resolve data format issues.

## 2.7. *Oregon Recreational*

Based on final data through the end of April, the Oregon recreational fishery end of the year projected impacts to canary rockfish for 2012 have increased (Attachment 1), however it is still within the sector specific allocation. Therefore no inseason adjustments to fishery management measures are recommended at this time. The scorecard has been updated with the most current projected impacts.

## 2.8. *Washington Recreational*

Washington has examined recreational catch estimates through April 2012 and reports that catch is tracking according to projections and no updates to the overfished species scorecard are proposed for Washington recreational fisheries.

## 2.9. *IFQ carryover inseason considerations*

The IFQ carryover provision and the decisions that NMFS has made on it this year involve a mix of legal (authoritative), policy (discretionary), and analytical questions:

1. Are projected overages of an ACL consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act? (legal question)
2. Does the annual issuance of surplus carryover, along with projections from other fisheries, create a risk of exceeding an ACL? (analytical)
3. Are the certainty, magnitude, and probability of exceeding the ACL an acceptable risk? (policy choice made within legal parameters based on analytical projections of catch)
4. If an ACL is exceeded, what is the probability that overfishing of the stock would occur? (analytical)
5. Does exceeding an ACL cause a concern from a biological perspective? (analytical)

As a technical advisory body, we are focused on analytical questions. Sometimes, however, it is difficult to focus our analysis when policy objectives and legal parameters are unclear.

The GMT reviewed the analysis conducted on NMFS' decision to issue surplus carryover quota pounds and offers the following comments ([Agenda Item D.8.b, NMFS Report](#)).

NMFS decided not to issue carryover for sablefish and whiting. The GMT is concerned that disallowing carryover, while allowing participants to borrow against the following year's quota, could increase the risk of exceeding the ACL.

To elaborate on the increased risk of exceeding the ACL from disallowing the carryover, many fishermen in 2011 assumed that up to 10 percent of their QP could be carried over into 2012. It is therefore likely that some may have adopted fishing strategies that were aimed at attaining 100 percent of their allocation while being less concerned if they did not. That is, they may have been comfortable attaining between 90-100 percent of their allocation under their assumption that

carryover pounds would be issued for what they were unable to catch. If so, fishing strategies in 2012 may change because carryover pounds in 2012 will not be issued for these species.

To explain, fishermen may reverse their thinking in some regard and plan to catch *at least* 100 percent of their allocation. They might do so because there is no incentive to catch less than this amount in the absence of the carryover allowance. At the same time, the program would allow them to catch up to 110 percent of their 2012 allocation with any catch over 100 percent of their 2012 allocation deducted from their 2013 allocation (participants can draw from the following year's quota if they go into deficit). It is not clear to us if the analysis NMFS used in deciding to not issue carryover took this factor into account.

If the risk of exceeding an ACL for each species must be taken into account each year before issuing carryover, the GMT recommends that the Council consider the current state of the fishery.

We would note that the uncertainty relative to the annual issuance of carryover might reduce the benefit that the carryover was meant to serve (i.e. uncertainty as to whether annual carryover will be issued). Fishery participants may therefore discount the carryover due to this uncertainty (i.e., the outcome of the review), and if so, will aim to use their full quota each year, as described above.

The GMT reminds the Council that the risk of exceeding an ACL in any year due to issuing carryover would not necessarily constitute overfishing. The overfishing level (OFL) is reduced due to scientific uncertainty to set the acceptable biological catch (ABC) and further reduced based on management uncertainty to set the ACL. This is the “. . . mechanism for specifying annual catch limits in the plan (including a multiyear plan), implementing regulations, or annual specifications, at a level such that overfishing does not occur in the fishery. . .” required under the Magnuson Stevens Act (§303 (15)). We hope to expand on this point somewhat under Agenda Item G.3.

Further, the GMT notes that the SSC has weighed the biological impacts related to the surplus carryover program. Below is an excerpt from the SSC statement ([Agenda Item I.3.b, Supplemental SSC Report](#)):

In the event annual catch limits are inadvertently exceeded, the SSC does not view relatively modest interannual departures from annual ACLs as cause for concern from a biological perspective. Once the trawl rationalization system stabilizes, rollovers to the following year may act to balance rollovers from the previous year. Ensuring that OFLs are not exceeded is an adequate additional constraint to ensure that the annual departures from ACL do not have biological impacts.

2.10. *IFQ fishery catch update*

The following is a “snapshot” of catch, effort, and retention in the shorebased IFQ fishery for the months of January through May of 2011 and 2012. IFQ catch data are available from <https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/ifq/> . Total catch and attainment by species category through May 31 of 2011 and 2012 are shown in Table 10. Total catch and attainment are up for most species, compared with the same time in 2011, most notably for petrale sole, whose catch through May increased by 417,936 pounds from 554, 358 pounds in 2011 to 972,294 pounds in 2012, with attainment up 13 percent, from 29 percent in 2011 to 42 percent in 2012. Attainment of Pacific cod and darkblotched rockfish are also slightly higher than the same time last year (up by seven and six percent, respectively). Attainment of longspine thornyheads, north of 40°10’ N. latitude and yelloweye rockfish are down slightly.

Total effort, as vessel-days, is up by approximately nine percent overall compared to the same time last year (Table 9), influenced by a 49 percent increase in California. Effort in Washington and Oregon is down slightly, by eight and five percent, respectively.

Retention rates are up for many species categories, including minor shelf rockfish south of 40°10’ N. latitude (up 49 percent, from 3 to 52 percent), minor shelf rockfish north of 40°10’ N. latitude (up by 37 percent, from 46 to 83 percent), splitnose rockfish, (up 10 percent, from 32 to 42 percent), and ten others by smaller amounts. Five species show decreases in retention, including lingcod (down five percent), minor slope rockfish, north of 40°10’ N. latitude (down two percent), longspine thornyheads, north of 34°27’ N. latitude, and Pacific ocean perch (both down by one percent), and Pacific whiting (down by 11 percent for this time of year), although that number is not very meaningful, on the cusp of the shoreside whiting season, as the rates cited here are for total IFQ).

**Table 9. Shorebased IFQ groundfish effort as vessel days, as of June 1, for 2011 and 2012.**

	CA	OR	WA	Total
2011	106	267	55	428
2012	158	262	47	467
Difference	52	-5	-8	39
Percent	149%	98%	85%	109%

**Recommendations:**

- **Consider increasing the shallow and deeper nearshore trip limits between 40°10' N. latitude and 34°27' N latitude, taking into account the potential increases in overfished species catches. If adopted, regulations should go into effect as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**

- **The GMT recommends increasing the limited entry shelf rockfish trip limit south of 34° 27' N. latitude from “3,000 lb./2 months” to “4,000 lb./2 months” as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**
- **The GMT recommends increasing the limited entry fixed gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N latitude from “300 lb./2 mo” to “500 lb./2 mo” as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**
- **The GMT recommends reducing trip limits in the LE sablefish DTL fishery, north of 36° N. latitude from 1,000 pounds per week, not to exceed 4,000 pounds per two months, to 800 pounds per week, not to exceed 1,600 pounds per two months, beginning September 1, 2012, according to Alternative 1, in Table 2, through the end of the year.**

PFMC  
06/25/12

**Table 10. Shorebased IFQ groundfish total catch (lbs.) and attainment (%) by species category, as of June 1, for 2011 and 2012. Catch by the shorebased non-whiting fleet is designated as “NW”, and by the whiting fleet as “W”.**

Species Category	2011 NW	2011 W	2011 Total	2011 Allocation	2011 Attain	2012 NW	2012 W	2012 Total	2012 Allocation	2012 Attain	Annual dif.	Attain dif.
Arrowtooth flounder	2,527,990		2,527,990	27,406,105	9%	2,816,716		2,816,716	20,861,131	14%	288,726	4%
Bocaccio rockfish South of 40°10' N.				132,277	0%	4,341		4,341	132,277	3%	4,341	3%
Canary rockfish	244		244	57,100	0%	1,245	4	1,249	57,761	2%	1,005	2%
Chilipepper rockfish South of 40°10' N.	2,122		2,122	3,252,370	0%	131,373		131,373	2,934,904	4%	129,251	4%
Cowcod South of 40°10' N.	8		8	3,968	0%	8		8	3,968	0%	0	0%
Darkblotched rockfish	57,807		57,807	552,997	10%	92,259		92,259	548,808	17%	34,452	6%
Dover sole	7,768,094		7,768,094	49,018,682	16%	7,953,207		7,953,207	49,018,682	16%	185,113	0%
English sole	50,834		50,834	41,166,808	0%	56,195		56,195	21,037,611	0%	5,361	0%
Lingcod	192,815		192,815	4,107,873	5%	220,450	11	220,461	3,991,800	6%	27,646	1%
Longspine thornyheads North of 34°27' N.	868,198		868,198	4,334,839	20%	667,855		667,855	4,219,648	16%	-200,343	-4%
Minor shelf rockfish North of 40°10' N.	4,123		4,123	1,150,813	0%	13,553	19	13,572	1,150,813	1%	9,449	1%
Minor shelf rockfish South of 40°10' N.	410		410	189,598	0%	1,578		1,578	189,598	1%	1,168	1%
Minor slope rockfish North of 40°10' N.	108,130		108,130	1,828,779	6%	147,071		147,071	1,828,779	8%	38,941	2%
Minor slope rockfish South of 40°10' N.	5,605		5,605	831,958	1%	42,770		42,770	831,958	5%	37,165	4%
Other flatfish	317,683		317,683	9,253,683	3%	335,305		335,305	9,253,683	4%	17,622	0%
Pacific cod	84,714		84,714	2,502,247	3%	251,898		251,898	2,502,247	10%	167,184	7%
Pacific halibut (IBQ) North of 40°10' N.	26,125		26,125	257,524	10%	33,902		33,902	232,856	15%	7,777	4%
Pacific ocean perch North of 40°10' N.	29,118		29,118	263,148	11%	47,250		47,250	263,441	18%	18,132	7%
Pacific whiting	107,417		107,417	204,628,442	0%	155,648	137,584	293,232	125,447,480	0%	185,815	0%
Petrable sole	554,358		554,358	1,920,226	29%	972,294		972,294	2,324,995	42%	417,936	13%
Sablefish North of 36° N.	1,497,684		1,497,684	5,613,719	27%	1,442,968		1,442,968	5,438,797	27%	-54,716	0%
Sablefish South of 36° N.	13,555		13,555	1,170,390	1%	33,225		33,225	1,133,352	3%	19,670	2%
Shortspine thornyheads North of 34°27' N.	607,956		607,956	3,156,138	19%	664,363		664,363	3,120,533	21%	56,407	2%
Shortspine thornyheads South of 34°27' N.				110,231	0%				110,231	0%	0	0%
Splitnose rockfish South of 40°10' N.	6,006		6,006	3,045,245	0%	25,932		25,932	3,206,513	1%	19,926	1%
Starry flounder	5,463		5,463	1,471,586	0%	6,460		6,460	1,480,404	0%	997	0%
Widow rockfish	1,747		1,747	755,348	0%	14,896	100	14,996	755,352	2%	13,249	2%
Yelloweye rockfish	42		42	1,323	3%	7		7	1,323	1%	-35	-3%
Yellowtail rockfish North of 40°10' N.	36,595		36,595	6,821,455	1%	346,967	2,065	349,032	6,850,556	5%	312,437	5%
Grand Total	14,874,843	0	14,874,843	375,004,872	4%	16,479,736	139,783	16,619,519	268,929,501	6%	1,744,676	2%

**Table 11. Total, landed, and discarded catch, with retention rates, for non-whiting trips, in the shorebased IFQ fishery, through June 1 of 2011 and of 2012.**

Species category	2011 Total catch	2011 Landed	2011 Discarded	2011 Retention	2012 Total catch	2012 Landed	2012 Discarded	2012 Retention	Retention dif.
Arrowtooth flounder	2,527,990	2,366,271	161,719	94%	2,816,716	2,701,829	114,887	96%	2%
Bocaccio rockfish South of 40°10' N.	0	0	0	NA	4,341	4,341	0	NA	NA
Canary rockfish	244	240	4	98%	1,245	1,239	6	100%	1%
Chilipepper rockfish South of 40°10' N.	2,122	2,037	85	96%	131,373	127,901	3,472	97%	1%
Cowcod South of 40°10' N.	8	8	0	100%	8	8	0	100%	0%
Darkblotched rockfish	57,807	57,043	764	99%	92,259	91,546	713	99%	1%
Dover sole	7,768,094	7,663,019	105,075	99%	7,953,207	7,929,076	24,131	100%	1%
English sole	50,834	44,009	6,825	87%	56,195	51,690	4,505	92%	5%
Lingcod	192,815	190,407	2,408	99%	220,450	206,082	14,368	93%	-5%
Longspine thornyheads North of 34°27' N.	868,198	823,570	44,628	95%	667,855	629,166	38,689	94%	-1%
Minor shelf rockfish North of 40°10' N.	4,123	1,889	2,234	46%	13,553	11,269	2,284	83%	37%
Minor shelf rockfish South of 40°10' N.	410	13	397	3%	1,578	827	751	52%	49%
Minor slope rockfish North of 40°10' N.	108,130	103,190	4,940	95%	147,071	137,281	9,790	93%	-2%
Minor slope rockfish South of 40°10' N.	5,605	5,478	127	98%	42,770	41,917	853	98%	0%
Other flatfish	317,683	292,072	25,611	92%	335,305	327,451	7,854	98%	6%
Pacific cod	84,714	84,698	16	100%	251,898	251,898	0	100%	0%
Pacific halibut (IBQ) North of 40°10' N.	26,125	30	26,095	0%	33,902	120	33,782	0%	0%
Pacific ocean perch North of 40°10' N.	29,118	29,033	85	100%	47,250	46,542	708	99%	-1%
Pacific whiting	107,417	21,455	85,962	20%	155,648	14,037	141,611	9%	-11%
Petrale sole	554,358	552,285	2,073	100%	972,294	971,008	1,286	100%	0%
Sablefish North of 36° N.	1,497,684	1,488,602	9,082	99%	1,442,968	1,434,718	8,250	99%	0%
Sablefish South of 36° N.	13,555	13,208	347	97%	33,225	33,067	158	100%	2%
Shortspine thornyheads North of 34°27' N.	607,956	602,546	5,410	99%	664,363	659,241	5,122	99%	0%
Splitnose rockfish South of 40°10' N.	6,006	1,935	4,071	32%	25,932	10,941	14,991	42%	10%
Starry flounder	5,463	5,175	288	95%	6,460	6,396	64	99%	4%
Widow rockfish	1,747	1,712	35	98%	14,896	14,881	15	100%	2%
Yelloweye rockfish	42	42	0	100%	7	7	0	100%	0%
Yellowtail rockfish North of 40°10' N.	36,595	36,595	0	100%	346,967	346,967	0	100%	0%
Grand Total	14,874,843	14,386,562	488,281	97%	16,479,736	16,051,446	428,290	97%	1%



Attachment 1. Scorecard for June of 2012. Allocations<sup>a</sup> and projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2012.

Fishery	Bocaccio b/		Canary		Cow cod b/		Dkbl		Petrale		POP		Widow		Yelloweye	
	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts
<b>Date: 24 June 2012</b>																
<b>Off the Top Deductions</b>	13.4	2.4	20.0	18.7	0.3	0.1	18.7	17.2	65.4	97.1	12.8	12.8	61.0	64.9	5.9	5.8
EFPc/	11.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Research d/	1.7	1.7	7.2	7.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	17.0	17.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.3	3.3
Incidental OA e/	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	--	--	15.0	15.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.2	0.2
Tribal f/			9.5	9.5			0.1	0.1	45.4	80.0	10.9	10.9	45.0	60.0	2.3	2.3
<b>Trawl Allocations</b>	60.0	60.0	34.8	34.8	1.8	1.8	263.0	263.0	1,060.0	1,060.0	137.0	137.0	491.0	491.0	0.6	0.6
--SB Trawl	60.0	60.0	26.2	26.2	1.8	1.8	248.9	248.9	1,054.6	1,054.6	119.6	119.6	342.1	342.1	0.6	0.6
--At-Sea Trawl			8.6	8.6			14.5	14.5	5.0	5.0	17.4	17.4	147.9	147.9		
a) At-sea whiting MS			3.6	3.4			6.0	6.0			7.2	7.2	61.2	61.2		
b) At-sea whiting CP			5.0	4.8			8.5	8.5			10.2	10.2	86.7	86.7		
<b>Non-Trawl Allocation</b>	189.6	55.8	29.8	21.4	0.9	0.2	14.0	4.3	35.0	0.0	7.0	0.3	49.0	10.0	10.5	9.6
Non-Nearshore	57.9		2.3												1.3	
LE FG				1.5				3.6				0.3		0.1		0.6
OA FG				0.2				0.5				0.0		0.0		0.1
Directed OA: Nearshore	0.7	0.4	4.0	4.8		0.0		0.2						0.2	1.1	1.0
Recreational Groundfish																
WA			2.0	1.0				--		--		--		--	2.6	2.5
OR			7.0	4.6				--		--		--		1.0	2.4	2.3
CA	131.0	55.4	14.5	9.3		0.2		--		--		--		8.7	3.1	3.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	263.0	118.2	84.6	74.9	3.0	2.1	295.7	284.5	1,160.4	1,157.1	156.8	150.1	601.0	565.9	17.0	16.0
2012 Harvest Specification g/	274	274	107	107	3.0	3.0	296	296	1,160	1,160	157	157	600	600	17	17
<b>Difference</b>	11.0	155.8	22.4	32.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	11.5	-0.4	2.9	0.2	6.9	-1.0	34.1	0.0	1.0
<b>Percent of OY</b>	96.0%	43.1%	79.1%	70.0%	100.0%	70.0%	99.9%	96.1%	100.0%	99.8%	99.9%	95.6%	100.2%	94.3%	100.0%	94.1%
Key			= not applicable													
		--	= trace, less than 0.1 mt													
			= Fixed Values													
			= off the top deductions													

a/ Formal allocations are represented in the black shaded cells and are specified in regulation in Tables 1b and 1e. The other values in the allocation columns are 1) off the top deductions, 2) set asides from the trawl allocation (at-sea petrale only) 3) ad-hoc allocations recommended in the 2011-12 EIS process, 4) HG for the recreational fisheries for canary and YE.

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ EFPs are amounts set aside to accommodate anticipated applications. Values in this table represent the estimates from the 11-12 biennial cycle, which are currently specified in regulation.

d/ Includes NMFS trawl shelf-slope surveys, the IPHC halibut survey, and expected impacts from SRPs and LOAs.

e/ The GMT's best estimate of impacts as analyzed in the 2011-2012 Environmental Impact Statement (Appendix B), which are currently specified in regulation.

f/ Tribal values in the allocation column represent the values in regulation. Projected impacts are the tribes best estimate of catch.

g/ The POP ACL is 183 mt, while the HG is 157 mt