

THE GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON CONSIDERATION OF INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered the requests from industry representatives, the most recent information from Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN) and the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) and the status of ongoing fisheries and offers the following considerations and recommendations.

SUMMARY AND BRIEF NOTES

Inseason Changes Effective March 1, 2011

NMFS implemented the Council-recommended changes, from their November 2010 meeting, to the cumulative limits for sablefish in the limited entry fixed gear daily-trip-limit (DTL) fishery, and the sablefish DTL open access fishery, as well as two changes to the recreational fishing regulations off Washington, on March 1, 2011 (76 FR 11381).

Recreational

Recreational fisheries in Washington and Oregon are open; however effort and overfished species impacts in January and February are relatively low. The first California recreational fishery opened on March 1, in the southern management area. Areas north of Pt. Conception will not open until May 1, at the earliest. Therefore, there are currently no recreational updates to the overfished species scorecard.

IFQ fishery RCA request

Recommendations from industry came to the GMT for opening fishing grounds by modifying the trawl rockfish conservation area (RCA) boundaries, both shoreward and seaward, in order to provide more access to petrale sole and yellowtail rockfish. Analyses conducted in the 2011-2012 biennial cycle indicated the potential for increased overfished species impacts and no new information from the rationalized trawl fishery have become available to inform new analyses. The GMT recommends no changes to trawl RCA at this time.

IFQ yelloweye

Industry expressed concern that the interim yelloweye trawl allocation of 0.3 mt, which was recommended by the Council in November of 2010, as a result of the 14 mt specification carryover for yelloweye rockfish, may be too small for the IFQ fishery. This low allocation may cause barriers to forming risk pools or limit operations shoreward of the RCA. Further, the impacts to yelloweye rockfish as a result of gear switching provisions is unknown (e.g., using longline gear to harvest quota pounds). The GMT notes that both the NMFS alternative in the final SPEX EIS and the Council FPA specify a trawl allocation for yelloweye rockfish of 0.6 mt.

IFQ/rawl - darkblotched rockfish

Projected catch of overfished darkblotched rockfish in the limited entry non-tribal bottom trawl fishery was higher than anticipated in 2010 and changes to management measures were necessary at the end of 2010 to reduce impacts to darkblotched rockfish. Due to the dramatic change in management under a rationalized fishery in January 2011, where vessels will fish individual quotas, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) recommended no changes to fishery management measures for 2011 at their November 2010 meeting. New data from WCGOP indicates that although the retention rate of darkblotched rockfish was very low in January and February of 2010 (20.1%), it has risen dramatically to 99.6% in January and February of 2011, under the rationalized fishery. Uncertainty in discard projection was at the crux of the 2010 issue regarding darkblotched rockfish. As described in Agenda Item H.4.b, Supplemental GMT Report 1, 3.2 percent of the darkblotched rockfish shorebased trawl allocation has been landed (7.98 mt, or 17,587 lbs.) as of March 2, 2011. NMFS, the GMT and the Council will continue to monitor catches of darkblotched throughout 2011 and can consider adjustments to fishery management measures if they are warranted later in the year.

Fixed gear sablefish

Limited entry DTL sablefish north of 40°10' may require reductions to trip limits this year, due to a miscalculation in the PacFIN database which affect the QSM and inform GMT projection models. It is important to note that this error affects how sablefish catch is divided between primary and non-primary, within the LE fixed gear sector, and does not affect the sum of the two. The GMT puts forward several options for different trip limits, but makes no recommendation for a specific option, or time of implementation. Since it is early in the year, and PacFIN is expected to have a solution in place in time for better accurately informed in the June meeting, no action at this time is also an option. The GAP recommended moderate adjustment to trip limits.

Open access sablefish models for north and south of 36° N. Latitude. project landings within the sector allocations or shares, and the GMT does not recommend any inseason action at this time. We note that the southern OA model is new, and uncertainty in this model is high.

Longnose skate

Longnose skate exceeded the OY by 8 percent in 2009, the first year that individual mortality information was available for this species, raising attention to its management. The GMT will request refined discard data from the trawl fleet in 2009 from WCGOP. This information will inform derivation of potential management measures with the goal of limiting fishing mortality to within the ACL.

Nearshore and non-nearshore bycatch projections

The bycatch ratios in the nearshore model have been updated with the most recent West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) data. Results from the "Data Report and Summary Analyses of the US West Coast Nearshore Fixed Gear Groundfish Fishery" indicate that neither landings nor observer coverage increased significantly from 2008 to 2009. The bycatch ratio of yelloweye rockfish decreased for both states in 2009, indicating that the 20 fm depth restriction implemented between 40°10' N. lat. and 43° N. lat. has been successful. The bycatch ratios increased for canary rockfish in Oregon and for bocaccio in California. The bycatch ratios in the

non-nearshore model have also been updated with the most recent WCGOP. Projected impacts on yelloweye, the species of highest concern, were unchanged.

Scorecard

The primary scorecard that the Council should reference for inseason action under this agenda item is Attachment 1, which represents the current harvest specifications and shorebased trawl allocations in regulation (75 FR 82296), the anticipated harvest guidelines for 2011, and projected impacts for 2011 fisheries. Due to the delay in implementing the 2011-2012 regulations the only overfished species allocations currently specified in regulation are the shorebased trawl allocations. Projected impacts for the at-sea sectors are the expected allocations when the rule for final harvest specifications for 2011 is issued. For the non-trawl sectors, the values in the allocation column represent the Council's final preferred apportionment of the anticipated non-trawl allocation (i.e., the informal catch sharing within the Council's final preferred non-trawl allocation for 2011) and the Council's final preferred 2011 recreational harvest guidelines for canary and yelloweye rockfish.

For reference, the November 2010 scorecard for the 2011 fisheries (Attachment 2) and the scorecard under the Council's final preferred harvest specifications and management measures for 2011 fisheries (Attachment 3) are included.

The GMT updated the March 2011 scorecard to reflect the most recent projections of overfished species impacts. Specifically, the non-nearshore and nearshore models were updated with the latest WCGOP observer data. **The GMT proposes no changes to trip limits or depth restrictions at this time.**

COMMERCIAL

Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Fishery

Industry Request for Trawl RCA Boundary Modification

Industry requested that the GMT analyze opening fishing areas both seaward and shoreward of the rockfish conservation areas (RCA) north of 40°10' N. lat. The requests were for implementing a *modified* 200 fathom (fm) seaward line between 40°10' N. lat. and 48°10' N. lat. during Period 2 and a 100 fm shoreward line year round. The current schedule for RCAs can be found in Table 1. The GMT notes that the "modified" boundary lines have been traditionally used to allow access spawning aggregations of petrale sole during winter months. Part of the rationale for this industry request was to increase access to petrale sole on the seaward side of the RCA during Period 2, and to yellowtail rockfish on the shoreward side during other periods.

Table 1. Current schedule of trawl RCA boundaries for the area north of 40°10' N. lat.

		JAN-FEB	MAR-APR	MAY-JUN	JUL-AUG	SEP-OCT	NOV-DEC
Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA):							
1	North of 48°10' N. lat.	shore - modified 200 fm line	shore - 200 fm line	shore - 150 fm line		shore - 200 fm line	shore - modified 200 fm line
2	48°10' N. lat. - 45°46' N. lat.	75 fm line - modified 200 fm line	75 fm line - 200 fm line	75 fm line - 150 fm line	100 fm line - 150 fm line	75 fm line - 200 fm line	75 fm line - modified 200 fm line
3	45°46' N. lat. - 40°10' N. lat.			75 fm line - 200 fm line	100 fm line - 200 fm line		

The Council made a decision on the structure of the trawl RCA under IFQ in June 2010, which was re-iterated in November 2010, based on analysis of the best available, and most recent scientific information. Bycatch by depth information is presented in Appendix B, Detailed Management Measure Analysis to the 11-12 FEIS

(<http://www.pcouncil.org/2011/03/12814/amendment-16-5-final-environmental-impact-statement-feis-available/>, pages 48 and 49). Bycatch charts from the FEIS are reproduced below (Figures 1 and 2). At this time the GMT does not have any new depth-stratified bycatch information since the information that was presented to inform the decisions under the 11-12 harvest specifications and management measures. Therefore, there is no new information to inform the potential impacts of liberalizing the trawl RCA boundaries. We have only proceeded through 7 weeks of the new IFQ fishery under the new management regime. These requests would open areas to fishing where it was demonstrated in the SPEX analyses that there were high bycatch rates of overfished species, including darkblotched, canary and yelloweye (Figure 1 **Error! Reference source not found.**) and widow rockfish, as well as POP (Figure 2). There are very low allocations of canary and yelloweye in the IFQ fishery.

The GMT also notes that in September 2010, the Council did not recommend an EFP application to pursue a Pacific sanddab fishery inside the RCA in northern areas due to concerns about take of yelloweye and canary rockfish in these shallow areas.

Given the above-mentioned rationale, **the GMT does not recommend any changes to the trawl RCA boundaries at this time.**

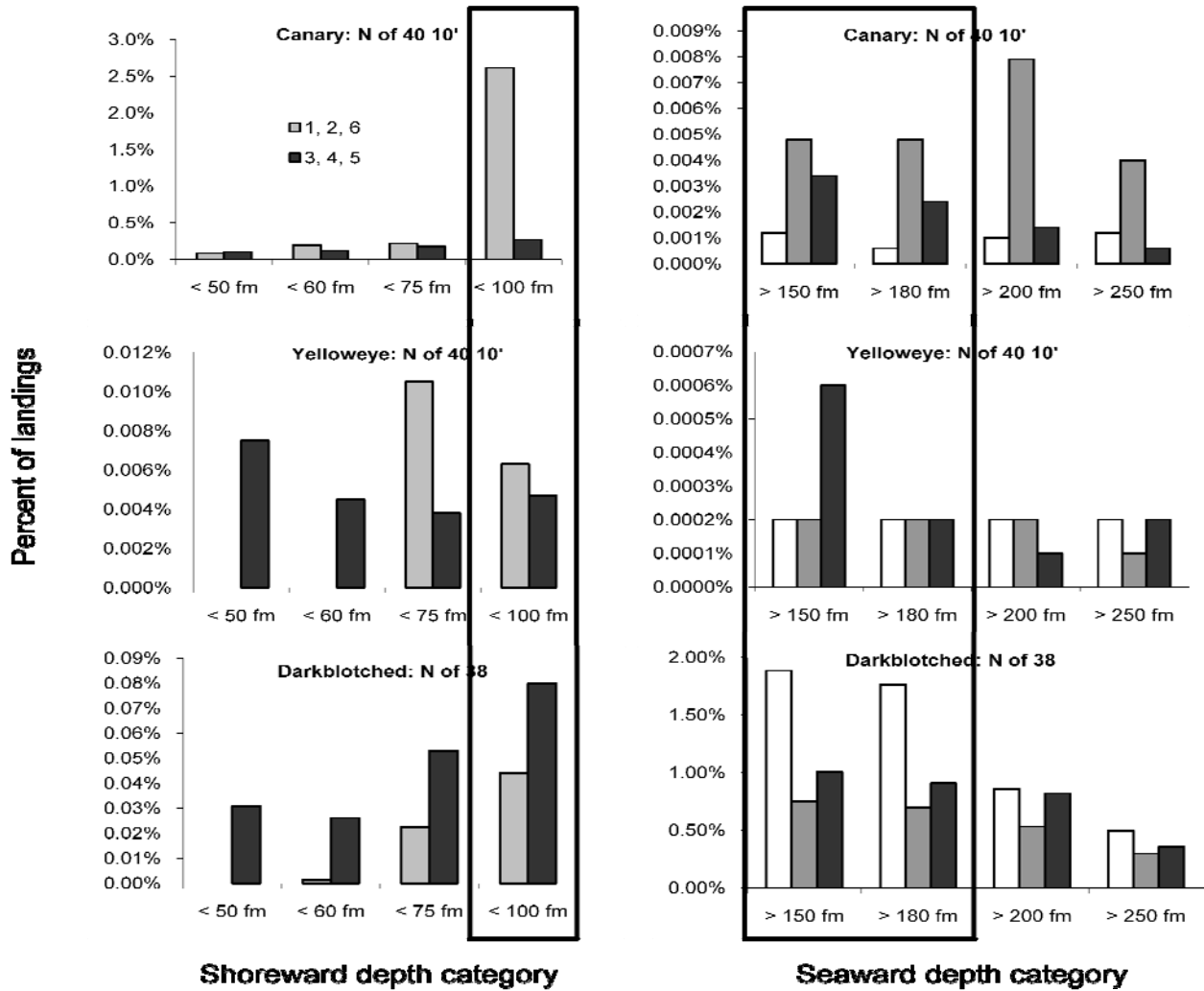


Figure 1. Bycatch rates for canary, yelloweye and darkblotched rockfish from the 2011-12 SPEX FEIS. Heavy outlined, boxed areas show the depth ranges in question for the IFQ trawl RCA.

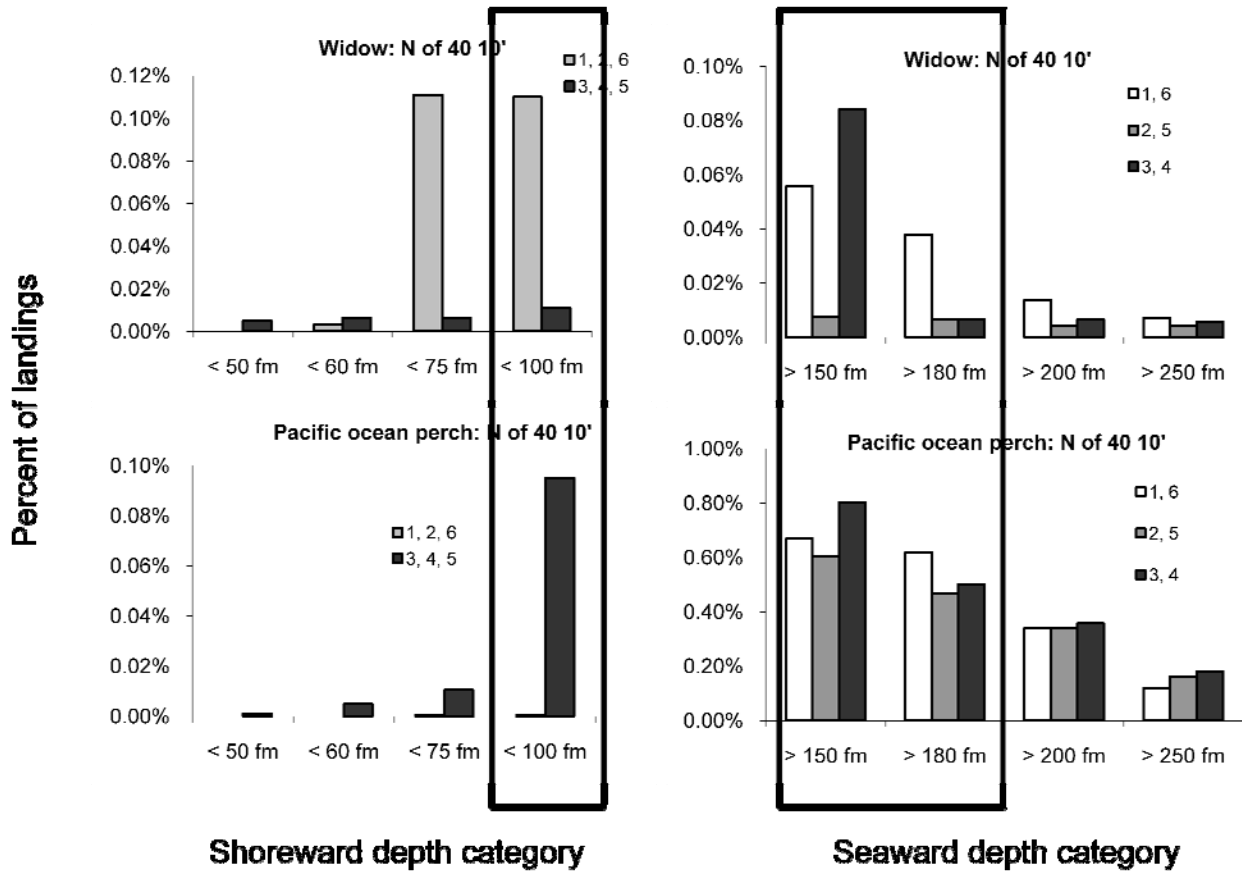


Figure 2. Bycatch rates for widow rockfish and Pacific Ocean perch, from the 2011-12 SPEX FEIS. Heavy outlined, boxed areas show the depth ranges in question for the IFQ trawl RCA.

Darkblotched rockfish

Projected catch of overfished darkblotched rockfish in the limited entry non-tribal bottom trawl fishery was higher than anticipated in 2010 and changes to management measures were necessary at the end of 2010 to reduce impacts to darkblotched rockfish. Due to the dramatic change in management with the start of a rationalized fishery in January 2011, where vessels will fish individual quotas, the Council recommended no changes to fishery management measures for 2011 at their November 2010 meeting. This is because, under a rationalized trawl fishery, vessels will be individually accountable for keeping their catch of darkblotched rockfish within their quota pounds. Individual accountability is anticipated to result in changes to the approach that vessel operators take to harvest their quota pounds. Therefore, the higher than expected projected catches during 2010 were not anticipated to continue into 2011 under a rationalized trawl fishery.

Newly available information from WCGOP indicates that although the retention rate of darkblotched rockfish was very low in January and February of 2010 (20.1 percent), it has risen dramatically to 99.6 percent in January and February of 2011, under the rationalized fishery. Retention rates of many other groundfish species have also risen substantially under IFQ, for

January and February of 2011, compared with the same months in 2010, or year averages from the 2009 Total Mortality Report (see below).

Species	2009 TM	Jan-Feb 2010	Jan-Feb 2011
Bocaccio rockfish	18.0%	NA	100.0%
Arrowtooth flounder	71.9%	80.2%	91.6%
Canary rockfish	33.7%	0.0%	100.0%
Cowcod	0.0%	NA	NA
Darkblotched rockfish	47.4%	20.1%	99.6%
Dover sole	93.9%	98.0%	97.0%
English sole	65.7%	90.1%	77.9%
Lingcod	48.6%	87.3%	99.9%
Other Flatfish	60.8%	83.8%	86.6%
Pacific hake	0.0%	10.2%	3.2%
Pacific Ocean perch	46.9%	92.9%	98.9%
Petrable sole	89.0%	81.7%	99.8%
Sablefish	90.4%	81.7%	99.5%
Starry flounder	88.9%	0.0%	96.7%
Widow rockfish	90.4%	0.0%	92.3%
Yelloweye rockfish	88.9%	NA	100.0%

In addition, under the rationalized fishery, discard data will be coming in near real-time, and discard poundage is debited against quotas immediately; total fishing mortality of the species is being measured daily in the IFQ fishery.

This is in stark contrast to, and a vast improvement over previous years, when models were informed using historical landings data, and averaged historical bycatch and discard rates, (which were highly variable over time, especially for darkblotched rockfish) in order to make a prediction of total mortality through the end of the year. Uncertainty in discard projection was at the crux of the 2010 issue regarding darkblotched rockfish.

As described in Agenda Item H.4.b, Supplemental GMT Report 1, 3.2 percent of the darkblotched rockfish shorebased trawl allocation has been landed (7.98 mt, or 17,587 lbs.) as of March 2, 2011. **NMFS, the GMT and the Council will continue to monitor catches of darkblotched throughout 2011 and can consider adjustments to fishery management measures if they are warranted later in the year.**

Fixed gear fisheries

The non-nearshore sector row in the scorecard has been updated with 2009 WCGOP bycatch rates. As mentioned yesterday in Agenda Item H.2, the projection of yelloweye bycatch did not change in this model despite the higher than expected 2009 catch in this sector.

The Council adjusts the seaward boundary of the non-trawl RCA to mitigate yelloweye rockfish bycatch in this sector, with the yelloweye bycatch rate decreasing as the boundary is pushed

deeper.¹ As a reminder, the non-nearshore bycatch projection model is designed around four management areas, all north of 40° 10' N. lat. Within those areas, bycatch ratios are stratified at 100 fm, 125 fm, and 150 fm. The four potential management areas are:

1	2	3	4
40°10' N. lat.- Col./Eur. line (43° N. lat.)	Col./Eur. line (43° N. lat.) - Cascade Head (45° N. lat.)	Cascade Head (45° N. lat.) Pt. Chehalis (46° 53.30' N. lat.)	North of Pt. Chehalis (46° 53.30' N. lat.)

With the 2011-12 biennial implementation situation, we are looking at a hybrid of the following two scenarios:

Scenario A: Area 2 at the 125 fm line, Areas 1, 3, and 4 at the 100 fm line.

Scenario B: Areas 1-4 at the 100 fm line.

The seaward boundary in “Area 2” was pushed to 125 fm beginning in 2009 and remains in place now because of the implementation delay for 2011-12. The Council’s final preferred alternative would move the line back to 100 fm. As we understand it, the RCA change will be part of the 2011-12 rule. We are recommending leaving the projected impact as is, although we would presume some precautionary buffer given that Area 2 will be at 125 fm until the rule goes into effect.

The 2009 Total Mortality Report show bycatch rates twice what we use in the model for the LE non-primary and Open Access sectors. Projected impacts did not change after the model was updated largely because of the way that bycatch ratios are pooled across years. This result led us to question the variability in the model’s bycatch ratios, and in turn, the accuracy of the advice we give to the Council. To explore this variability, we requested that WCGOP report estimates of variance together with the updated bycatch information, which we received roughly two weeks prior to this meeting. We then used this information to explore error around the bycatch ratios (2002-2008) using a Monte Carlo method. Table 2 identifies the confidence limits produced from this method, which at this point, we use just to illustrate the rough magnitude of variability that this preliminary look has produced. Under the 14 mt ACL scenario, the 0.9 mt “allocated” to this sector is enough to accommodate all areas at 100 fm, yet the upper confidence limits demonstrate there is some probability that catch could exceed. The Council’s final preferred alternative, with the 17 mt, has a HG of 1.3 mt (and and ACT buffer). Also precautionary, is that 125 fm line will stay in place until the proposed rule goes into effect.

¹ The model also covers the area between 36° - 40°10' N lat., yet yelloweye bycatch is negligible in this area and the seaward boundary has remained at 150 fm.

Table 2. Illustration of variation in non-nearshore bycatch (see text above)

	Point Estimate	Upper Confidence Limit (97.5%)	Lower Confidence Limit (2.5%)
Status quo	0.8	1.1	0.5
Council's FPA	0.9	1.2	0.6

Limited Entry Fixed Gear Sablefish DTL, North of 36° N. lat

The GMT utilizes PacFIN data to model and track landings for the Limited Entry (LE) sablefish DTL fishery. It recently came to our attention that landings shown in the PacFIN database for this fishery north of 36° N. lat. have been lower than actual catches reported by the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) because of differences in the algorithm designed to differentiate landings between the sablefish DTL and sablefish primary fisheries. For example, the GMT demonstrated that PacFIN-reported landings for the LE sablefish DTL fishery north of 36° N. lat. were 33 percent to 50 percent lower than catches shown by WCGOP total mortality reports during the period 2007 – 2009 (Agenda Item H.4.b, Supplemental GMT Report 1, March 2011). The GMT catch-projection model was developed using PacFIN data, therefore, actual landings for a given trip limit may be higher than estimated by the model.

PacFIN is aware of the programming issue and is in the process of correcting it. Unfortunately, the updated program and corrected data were not available prior to this meeting and may not be available until the June Council meeting. Hence, the GMT developed a set of alternative trip limits using various adjustments to explore the sensitivity of the original GMT projection model outputs to the PacFIN data issue.

Parameters for the GMT-projection model were updated using uncorrected PacFIN data through October 2010. Using the current trip limit tables (76 FR 11381), the GMT model projects that 259 mt of sablefish will be landed during 2011, or 92 percent of the 282 mt allocation (Table 3, Status Quo – Projection A). As described above, however, the GMT model may under project actual landings by 33 percent to 50 percent. Therefore, the GMT provides a range of three potential outcomes for each trip limit option presented in Table 1, which are projected catches for (A) no adjustment to model output (i.e., assuming no PacFIN error), (B) 33 percent adjustment to model output, and (C) 50 percent adjustment to model output.

It is important to note that of the options presented in Table 3, only Option 4 requires immediate Council Action because a reduction in current trip limits (7,000 lbs / 2 months) would be required on May 1, 2011. Immediate action may not be necessary if the Council selects Option 2 or Option 3, because implementation of associated trip limits would not be required until July 1, 2011 or November 1, 2011, respectively. Therefore, the Council may opt to wait until a later Council meeting before making any inseason adjustments for this fishery (e.g., June). There are benefits to making precautionary adjustments now and there are benefits to waiting until the June meeting before making adjustments to trip limits. A precautionary adjustment beginning May 1st (Option 4) may provide for a more stable fishery throughout the remainder of the year if this fishery harvests 33 percent to 50 percent more than base-model projections. A recommendation for Option 2 at this meeting, rather than waiting until the June meeting, would provide more time for NMFS to implement a regulation change by July 1, 2011. On the other hand, a much better informed model with corrected PacFIN data should be available to the Council at the June

meeting, when the level of uncertainty will be much lower. The following information should be considered before selecting an option from Table 3:

- Annual catch-projections made early in the year are less certain than those made later in the year. In-season catch data are incorporated into annual projections as data becomes available. Currently, very little 2011 landing information is available in the PacFIN data base. We anticipate that it may be June before enough data is in the PacFIN system to better inform our models and determine whether landings are tracking high or low relative to model predictions.
- It is challenging when bimonthly trip limit increases become effective within a 2-month period, because this fishery is modeled and managed primarily with bimonthly limits. The GMT also notes that bi-monthly trip limit reductions can only go into effect at the start of the two-month cumulative limit period (e.g. May 1st).
- The GMT model projects average landings. Actual landings may be higher or lower than the model projections. On an annual basis, the average percent absolute deviation of predicted from actual is 8 percent with a minimum of 1 percent and a maximum of 18 percent. This range of error in model projections should be considered when making trip-limit decisions.

The GMT does not provide a recommendation for a specific option. The GAP may have a preferred alternative, perhaps based on a preferred strategy for setting up the bi-monthly cumulative limits for the remainder of the year. The GMT points out that weekly limits are not provided in Table 3, the Council has chosen weekly trip limits equal to approximately 25 percent of the bimonthly limit. Based on this information, GMT recommends keeping the current weekly trip limit of 2,000 lbs / week through the rest of the year, which represents 25 percent to 33 percent of the bi-monthly trip limits shown in Table 3. **The GMT recommends the Council consider setting bi-monthly limits in response to the errors that have been discovered in PacFIN, so as to keep the impacts below the limited entry fixed gear allocation.**

Table 3. Projected sablefish landings (2011) for the limited entry sablefish DTL fishery north of 36° N. lat. Projected landings relative to the 282 mt allocation are shown in parentheses (= percent of allocation).

	Bimonthly Trip Limit Structure ^{/a}	Period	Projection A:	Projection B:	Projection C:
			Model-derived projected landings (mt) with no adjustments (= base model) ^{/b}	33% adjustment (mt) ^{/c}	50% adjustment (mt) ^{/d}
Option 1 (status quo) ^{/e}	7,000 lb / 2 mo	1 – 3	259 (92%)	345 (122%)	389 (138%)
	8,000 lb / 2 mo	4 – 6			
Option 2	7,000 lb / 2 mo	1 – 3	214 (76%)	285 (101%)	322 (114%)
	6,500 lb / 2 mo	4 – 6			
Option 3	7,000 / 2 mo	1 – 5	215 (76%)	286 (101%)	322 (114%)
	6,000 / 2 mo	6			
Option 4	7,000 lb / 2 mo	1 – 2	190 (67%)	253 (90%)	285 (101%)
	6,000 lb / 2 mo	3 – 6			

/a The GMT recommends weekly trip limits of 2,000 lb/week for the remainder of the year, for all options, which represents 25% to 33% of each bi-monthly limit.

/b Projections in (A) are shown assuming no adjustments to the model-derived output to correct for PacFIN data errors.

/c Projections in (B) adjusted the model output by increasing the projection by 33%.

/d Projections in (C) adjusted the model output by increasing the projection by 50%.

/e Model-derived projected landings (mt; base model) were based on trip limits currently in regulation (76 FR 11381; Option 1).

Open Access Sablefish DTL, North of 36° N. lat.

Parameters for the Open Access (OA) sablefish DTL model were updated using PacFIN data through October 2010. The updated model projects landings of 453 mt ±15 percent (average annual deviation) through the end of 2011, under the trip limits in regulation as of March 1, 2011 (76 FR 11381). This projection is 97.6 percent of the 2011 open access sablefish allocation (464 mt). The GMT notes that the open access sablefish DTL landings data are unaffected by the error in the PacFIN database described earlier in this statement. **The GMT is not recommending changes to trip limits in the open access sablefish DTL fishery north of 36° N. lat. at this time.**

Limited Entry and Open Access Sablefish DTL, South of 36° N. lat.

At the November 2010 meeting the Council recommended reductions to the limited entry and open access fisheries south of 36° N. lat., effective January 1, 2011, based on the higher than anticipated catch of sablefish during the 2010 fishery, and to stay within the 2011 harvest levels. The recommended trip limits became effective on March 1, 2011 (76 FR 11381).

Similar to discussions above for LEFG sablefish north of 36° N. lat., the limited entry trip limit model for south of 36° N. lat. was updated with the most recent PacFIN landings through Period

5 of 2010. Model-derived projections suggest that, on average, the 2011 landings will reach 86percent of the allowable landings even with the March 1 inseason action. The GMT notes that the limited entry sector in this area is unaffected by the error in the PacFIN database described earlier in this statement because the primary sablefish fishery does not operate south of 36° N. lat. **The GMT is not recommending changes to trip limits in the limited entry sablefish fishery south of 36° N. lat.**

A new open access trip limit model for the sablefish DTL fishery south of 36° N. lat. was adopted in June 2010, but has not yet been used to inform inseason management decisions due to high uncertainty in model projections. This high uncertainty is primarily due to poor prediction of participation, and the lack of variability in historical trip limits to inform the model. The GMT has updated the model with the most recent available data, including include trip limits, landings, ex-vessel prices, and fuel prices through Period 5 of 2010. The updated model-derived projections suggest that this fishery is also tracking within its allowable landings, at 267mt (± 64 percent average annual deviation), taking into account the March 1 inseason changes to trip limits. The GMT does note that this model is still highly uncertain and actual landings could be higher or lower than projections; it is not as accurate as the northern open access sablefish DTL model. **The GMT is not recommending changes to trip limits in the open access sablefish fishery south of 36° N. lat.**

Limited Entry Fixed Gear and Open Access Nearshore Fishery off Oregon and California

The bycatch ratios in the nearshore model have been updated with the most recent WCGOP data. Results from the “Data Report and Summary Analyses of the US West Coast Nearshore Fixed Gear Groundfish Fishery” indicate that neither landings nor observer coverage increased significantly from 2008 to 2009. The bycatch ratio of yelloweye rockfish decreased for both states in 2009, indicating that the 20 fm depth restriction implemented between 40°10’ N. lat. and 43° N. lat. has been successful. The bycatch ratios increased for canary rockfish in Oregon and for bocaccio in California.

The GMT updated the scorecard to reflect the most recent projection of overfished species impacts. Yelloweye rockfish impacts remained the same (1.1 mt). **No changes to trip limits or depth restrictions are proposed at this time.**

In Summary, the GMT recommends:

- 1. Continuing with the current trawl RCA structure north of 40° 10’ that is currently specified in regulation.**
- 2. Considering the information on the PacFIN errors for the LE sablefish DTL north of 36° N. lat. If the Council recommends changes to the limits based on the options presented in Table 3, the GMT recommends continuing the weekly limit of 2,000 lbs/week for the remainder of the year.**

REFERENCES

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2011. Agenda Item H.4.b, Supplemental GMT Report 1, March 2011.

PFMC (Pacific Fishery Management Council) and NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service). 2011. Proposed Harvest Specifications and Management Measures for the 2011-2012 Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery and Amendment 16-5 to the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan to Update Existing Rebuilding Plans and Adopt a Rebuilding Plan for Petrale Sole; Final Environmental Impact Statement. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, OR. February 2011.

United States Federal Register. 2010. Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Amendments 20 and 21; Trawl Rationalization Program; Allocations for the Start of the 2011 Fishery. Vol. 75, No. 250, Thursday, December 30, 2010. Pages 82296 - 82316.

United States Federal Register. 2011. Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan; Inseason Adjustments to Fishery Management Measures. Vol. 76, No. 41, Wednesday, March 2, 2011. Pages 11381 – 11393.

Attachment 1. March 2011 Scorecard. Allocations^a and projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2011. Bolded numbers represent updates to the non-nearshore and nearshore models with the 2009 West Coast Groundfish Observer Program.

Fishery	Bocaccio b/		Canary		Cowcod 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
Off the Top Deductions		13.4		20.0		0.3		18.7		65.4		12.9		60.9		3.9
EFPc/		11.0		1.3		0.2		1.5		2.0		0.1		11.0		0.1
Research d/		1.7		7.2		0.1		2.1		17.0		1.8		1.6		1.3
Incidental OA e/		0.7		2.0				15.0		1.0		0.1		3.3		0.2
Tribal f/		0.0		9.5		0.0		0.1		45.4		10.9		45.0		2.3
SB Trawl Allocations	60.0	60.0	25.9	25.9	1.4	1.4	250.8	250.8	860.1	860.1	119.4	119.4	282.6	282.6	0.3	0.3
At-Sea Trawl				8.2				14.5				17.4		147.9		
At-sea whiting MS				3.4				6.0				7.2		61.2		
At-sea whiting CP				4.8				8.5				10.2		86.7		
Non-Trawl		55.9		17.1		0.2		5.8		0.0		0.4		10.0		9.6
Non-Nearshore	57.9		2.3													
LE FG				1.4				4.8				0.3		0.1	0.8	0.8
OA FG				0.2				0.8				0.1		0.0	0.1	0.1
Directed OA: Nearshore	0.7	0.5	4.0	3.3		0.0		0.2						0.2	1.1	1.1
Recreational Groundfish																
WA			2.0	0.5				--		--		--		--	2.6	2.6
OR			7.0	2.4				--		--		--		1.0	2.3	2.3
CA	131.0	55.4	14.5	9.3		0.2		--		--		--		8.7	2.7	2.7
TOTAL	60.0	129.3	25.9	63.0	1.4	1.9	250.8	289.8	860.1	925.5	119.4	150.1	282.6	501.4	0.3	13.8
2011 Harvest Specification i/	288	288	105	105	4.0	4.0	330	330	1,200	1,200	200	200	509	509	14	14
Difference	228.0	158.7	79.1	42.0	2.7	2.2	79.2	40.2	339.9	274.5	80.6	49.9	226.5	7.6	13.7	0.2
Percent of OY	20.8%	44.9%	24.7%	60.0%	33.8%	46.3%	76.0%	87.8%	71.7%	77.1%	59.7%	75.0%	55.5%	98.5%	2.1%	98.6%
Key			= not applicable													
		--	= trace, less than 0.1 mt													
			= Fixed Values													
			= off the top deductions													

a/ Due to the delay in implementing the 11-12 regulations, the only allocations currently specified in regulation are the shorebased trawl allocations. Projected impacts for the at-sea sector are the expected allocations when the rule for final harvest specifications for 2011 fisheries is issued. For the non-trawl sectors, the values in the allocation column represent the Council's final preferred apportionment of the non-trawl allocation or harvest guidelines for the recreational fishery (canary, 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 still represent our best estimate of catch.

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).

f/ Tribal values represent the estimates derived during the 11-12 biennial cycle, which still represent our best estimate of catch.

Attachment 2. Projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2011 after Council action in November 2010. Bolded numbers represent the difference between the FPA in the DEIS and November action.

Fishery	Bocaccio b/	Canary	Cowcod	Dkbl	Petrale	POP	Widow	Yelloweye
Limited Entry Trawl - Non-whiting a/	60.0	20.0	1.8	240.3	871.0	107.0	235.5	0.3
Limited Entry Trawl - Whiting a/								
At-sea whiting motherships		3.4		6.0		7.2	61.2	0.0
At-sea whiting cat-proc		4.8		8.5		10.2	86.7	0.0
Shoreside whiting		5.9		10.5		12.6	107.1	0.0
Tribal whiting		4.3		0.1		7.2	5.0	0.0
Tribal								
Midwater Trawl		3.6		0.0		0.0	40.0	0.0
Bottom Trawl		0.8		0.0	45.4	3.7	0.0	0.0
Troll		0.5		0.0		0.0		0.0
Fixed gear		0.3		0.0		0.0	0.0	2.3
Non-nearshore c/								
LE FG	0.0	1.9		3.5		0.3	0.1	0.8
OA FG	0.0	0.3		0.8		0.1	0.0	0.1
Directed OA: Nearshore c/	0.3	3.0					0.3	1.1
Incidental OA d/	0.7	2.0		15.0	1.0	0.1	3.3	0.3
Recreational Groundfish e/								
WA		2.0						2.6
OR		7.0					1.0	2.3
CA	55.4	14.5	0.2				8.7	2.7
EFPs	11.0	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.1	11.0	0.1
Research f/	1.7	7.2	0.1	2.1	17.0	1.8	1.6	1.3
TOTAL	129.1	82.8	2.3	288.3	936.4	150.3	561.5	13.9
2011 ACL/ACT g/	263	102	4.0	298	976	157	600	14
Difference	133.9	19.2	1.7	9.7	39.6	6.7	38.5	0.1
Percent of OY	49.1%	81.2%	57.5%	96.7%	95.9%	95.7%	93.6%	99.3%
Key		= either not applicable; trace amount (<0.01 mt); or not reported in available data sources.						

a/ Values for dkbl, POP, and widow reflect Amendment 21 allocations. Bocaccio, canary, cowcod, and yelloweye represent 11-12 allocations.

The allocation to the shoreside whiting sector is only for the Amendment 20 initial allocation. In future years only one allocation will be made to the shoreside sector (whiting and non-whiting).

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ Values represent projected impacts under the Council's Final Preferred Alternative for 2011-2012

d/ Mortality estimates are not hard numbers; based on the GMT's best professional judgment.

e/ Values in scorecard represent projected impacts for all species except canary and yelloweye rockfish, which are the prescribed harvest guidelines.

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

g/ Values for POP and yelloweye represent ACTs, which is a value less than the ACL to account for management uncertainty.

Attachment 3. Projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2011 under the Council's Final Preferred Alternative for 2011-2012 as published in the DEIS (Table 2-66, page 146).

Fishery	Bocaccio b/	Canary	Cowcod	Dkbl	Petrale	POP	Widow	Yelloweye
Limited Entry Trawl - Non-whiting a/	60.0	20.0	1.8	240.3	871.0	107.0	235.5	0.6
Limited Entry Trawl - Whiting a/								
At-sea whiting motherships		3.4		6.0		7.2	61.2	0.0
At-sea whiting cat-proc		4.8		8.5		10.2	86.7	0.0
Shoreside whiting		5.9		10.5		12.6	107.1	0.0
Tribal whiting		4.3		0.1		7.2	5.0	0.0
Tribal								
Midwater Trawl		3.6		0.0		0.0	40.0	0.0
Bottom Trawl		0.8		0.0	45.4	3.7	0.0	0.0
Troll		0.5		0.0		0.0		0.0
Fixed gear		0.3		0.0		0.0	0.0	2.3
Non-nearshore c/								
LE FG	0.0	1.9		3.5		0.3	0.1	0.8
OA FG	0.0	0.3		0.8		0.1	0.0	0.1
Directed OA: Nearshore c/	0.3	3.0					0.3	1.1
Incidental OA d/	0.7	2.0		15.0	1.0	0.1	3.3	0.2
Recreational Groundfish e/								
WA		2.0						2.6
OR		7.0					1.0	2.4
CA	55.4	14.5	0.2				8.7	3.1
EFPs	11.0	1.3	0.2	1.5	2.0	0.1	11.0	0.1
Research f/	1.7	7.2	0.1	2.1	17.0	1.8	1.6	3.3
TOTAL	129.1	82.8	2.3	288.3	936.4	150.3	561.5	16.6
2011 ACL/ACT g/	263	102	4.0	298	976	157	600	17
Difference	133.9	19.2	1.7	9.7	39.6	6.7	38.5	0.4
Percent of OY	49.1%	81.2%	57.5%	96.7%	95.9%	95.7%	93.6%	97.6%
Key		= either not applicable; trace amount (<0.01 mt); or not reported in available data sources.						

a/ Values for dkbl, POP, and widow reflect Amendment 21 allocations. Bocaccio, canary, cowcod, and yelloweye represent 11-12 allocations.

The allocation to the shoreside whiting sector is only for the Amendment 20 initial allocation. In future years only one allocation will be made to the shoreside sector (whiting and non-whiting).

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ Values represent projected impacts under the Council's Final Preferred Alternative for 2011-2012

d/ Mortality estimates are not hard numbers; based on the GMT's best professional judgment.

e/ Values in scorecard represent projected impacts for all species except canary and yelloweye rockfish, which are the prescribed harvest guidelines.

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

g/ Values for POP and yelloweye represent ACTs, which is a value less than the ACL to account for management uncertainty.