

**Regulatory Impact Review for Proposed Regulatory Amendment**  
**Endangered Species Act Salmon Bycatch Mitigation Measures under**  
**the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan**

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**Abstract:** The proposed actions address the requirements of the National Marine Fishery Service biological opinion Reinitiation of Section 7 Consultation Regarding the Pacific Fisheries Management Council's Groundfish Fishery Management Plan. The biological opinion required the Council to consider new mitigation measures to address incidental salmon bycatch in the whiting and non-whiting sectors of the fishery as well as guidance on how the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon may be accessed. This document details the Range of Alternatives considered by the Pacific Fishery Management Council as well as the Final Preferred Alternatives (FPA). The FPA were adopted in November 2019 and are detailed in the Management Measures: Final Preferred Alternatives section. The FPA mitigation measures considered in this document are block area closures for whiting and non-whiting midwater trawl fisheries, extension of the block area closures for groundfish vessels using midwater trawl gear from 250 fathoms (fm) to the western edge of the United States Pacific West Coast Exclusive Economic Zone and between 250 fm and 700 fm for vessels using bottom trawl gear, selective flatfish trawl net requirement, and adoption of whiting sector cooperative operational rules, in the form of a salmon mitigation plan, that will minimize salmon bycatch. Additionally, the FPA establishes additional automatic authority closure levels for trawl-only fisheries in the whiting and non-whiting sectors. The biological opinion further required the Council to specify a process for how a sector could access the Reserve and that process is addressed in this document.

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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

BAC	Block Area Closure
BiOp	Biological Opinion
BRA	Bycatch Reduction Area
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CP	Catcher Processor
EA	Environmental Assessment
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Units
FEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
fm	fathom
FMP	Fishery Management Plan
FPA	<i>Final Preferred Alternative</i>
FR	<i>Federal Register</i>
GAP	Groundfish Advisory Subpanel
GMT	Groundfish Management Team
IOPAC	Input/output Pacific Coast Model
IPA	Incentive Plan Agreement
IRFA	Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis
ITS	Incidental Take Statement
LE	Limited Entry
lb	Pound
Magnuson-Stevens Act	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
MMPA	Marine Mammal Protection Act
MSCV	Mothership/Catcher Vessel
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NAO	NOAA Administrative Order
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act

NMFS	National Marine Fishery Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
PCGFMP	Pacific Coast Groundfish Management Plan
PFMC	Pacific Fishery Management Council
OA	Open Access
OLE	Office of Law Enforcement
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
PPA	Preliminary Preferred Alternative
PRA	Paperwork Reduction Act
RFA	Regulatory Flexibility Act
ROA	Range of Alternatives
RIR	Regulatory Impact Review
RPM	Reasonable and Prudent Alternative
SAFE	Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation
SBA	Small Business Act
Secretary	Secretary of Commerce
SFFT	Selective Flatfish Trawl (net)
SMP	Salmon Mitigation Plan
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
U.S.	United States
USD	United States Dollar
VMS	Vessel Monitoring System
WCGOP	West Coast Groundfish Observer Program

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## Executive Summary

This document analyzes proposed management measures that would apply exclusively to the Pacific Coast groundfish fishery. The measures under consideration include: additional measures to minimize incidental Chinook and coho salmon bycatch to keep fishery sectors within guidelines, development of a process for access to the Chinook salmon Reserve, and changes to the total amount of Chinook salmon bycatch allowed by the trawl sectors.

The proposed action is to address the remaining terms and conditions (T&C) in which a Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) role was specified in the 2017 National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS) biological opinion (BiOp) *Reinitiation of Section 7 Consultation Regarding the Pacific Fisheries Management Council's Groundfish Fishery Management Plan*. This action will amend current Federal regulations to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount or extent of incidental take of endangered evolutionary species units (ESU) of Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in the West Coast groundfish fishery as identified in the BiOp.

The proposed action is necessary to comply with the non-discretionary reasonable and prudent measures (RPM), and the associated T&Cs, of the incidental take statement (ITS) of BiOp. The two T&Cs addressed in this action are T&C 2.b and 3.a. Under T&C 2.b, the Council is required to consider developing new mitigation management tools to allow for timely inseason management to keep the sectors from exceeding their salmon bycatch guidelines. Under T&C 3.a, the Council is to develop regulations regarding the Reserve and its use. The Reserve is a set amount of Chinook salmon reserved for addressing unexpected high bycatch levels when a sector exceeds their bycatch guideline. This amount is not; however, available as a matter of course to allow the sectors to exceed their bycatch guidelines.

### Purpose and Need

The purpose and need for this proposed action address the requirements T&C 2.b and 3.a of the BiOp.

- The purpose of the proposed action is to develop mitigation tools to reduce bycatch of Chinook and coho salmon in the groundfish fisheries and establish a process for accessing the Reserve.
- The proposed action is needed to comply with the 2017 Biological Opinion, notably Term and Condition 2.b and 3.a and to prevent sectors from exceeding their bycatch guidelines and minimize the risk of accessing the Reserve.

### Final Preferred Alternatives

In November 2019, the Council adopted the following Final Preferred Alternatives (FPA). The FPA are detailed in the Management Measures: Final Preferred Alternatives section, page 34.

#### Block Area Closures

BACs would be developed as a routine inseason mitigation tool for salmon bycatch in the midwater trawl fisheries in the whiting and non-whiting sectors.

#### Extension of Block Area Closure for Midwater Trawl gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to 700 fathoms for Bottom Trawl Gear.

Develop regulations to allow for the extension of any block area closure seaward of 250 fathoms south of 46°16'00" N. latitude (WA/OR border) for all trawl gears to the western boundary of the EEZ (for midwater trawl) or to the 700 fathom EFH Conservation Area closure (for bottom trawl).

## **Selective Flatfish Trawl Net Requirement**

SFFT nets would be available for use as a routine inseason mitigation tool to address salmon bycatch in the groundfish bottom trawl fisheries.

## **Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Rules<sup>1</sup>**

Develop regulations to allow each whiting sector co-ops to develop salmon mitigation plans (SMP). Include a requirement for annual season summary reporting to the Council and NMFS describing the use of salmon mitigation measures and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these avoidance measures

## **Automatic Authority for NMFS to Close Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook Salmon for Fixed Gear and Select Recreational Fisheries<sup>2</sup>**

Develop an automatic action authority that would close all trawl fisheries at 19,500 Chinook and non-whiting trawl fisheries at 8,500 Chinook salmon.

## **Development of Reserve Rule Provision<sup>3</sup>**

A sector may only access the Reserve if the Council or NMFS has taken action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch in that sector prior to it reaching its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline.

- The requirement for Council or NMFS action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch for access to the Reserve by the at-sea whiting sectors would be satisfied upon approval by NMFS of cooperative salmon mitigation plans in each of those sectors.
- The requirement for Council or NMFS action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch for access to the Reserve by shoreside whiting cooperative vessels would be satisfied upon approval by NMFS of a shoreside whiting cooperative salmon mitigation plan. Individual vessels are not eligible.
- If there are vessels participating in the at-sea or shoreside whiting fisheries that are not members of a whiting co-op, then additional actions by the Council or NMFS will be needed to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch (e.g., BACs) prior to allowing access to the reserve by those vessels.
- Vessels fishing under an approved SMP may be exempt from additional salmon mitigation measures.
- Performance of SMPs will be evaluated via the scorecard and inseason status reporting approach described in Agenda Item H.9.a Supplemental NMFS Report 1 November 2019, on page 2, bullet 3, sub-bullet 1.

The Council will have the option of implementing additional mitigation measures (e.g. BAC) even if access to the Reserve was automatically granted through the adoption of the SMP if the SMP measures are not sufficient in mitigating salmon bycatch, as determined upon inseason review at regular Council meetings.

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<sup>1</sup> Language modified in course of Council deliberations from original PPA language (see Section 2.4)

<sup>2</sup> Id.

<sup>3</sup> Id.

## Comparison of Alternatives

Alternative	Description/Key differences	Effects on Salmon Bycatch	Impact to Industry
<b>Block Area Closure</b>			
No Action	<p>Only inseason spatial closure tool available to Council for vessels using midwater trawl gear would be 200 fm Bycatch Reduction Area (BRA).</p> <p>200 fm BRA would close all area shoreward of 200 fm, coastwide.</p> <p>BRAs could be implemented for vessels using midwater trawl gear by sector (whiting) and/or subsector (e.g., shoreside whiting, midwater rockfish, etc.).</p>	<p>There would be no salmon bycatch by midwater gear inside of 200 fm with the 200 fm BRA; however, salmon in waters outside the 200fm depth contour could be caught incidentally.</p>	<p>Majority of midwater trawl effort is between shore and 200fm.</p> <p>Total impact to the sector(s) affected could be high, refer to Table 3.7 for estimations of monthly revenue by sector.</p> <p>Impacts to vessels that can fish in waters deeper than 200fm would relate to the presence/absence of target species in those depths at the time of year a BRA was implemented, etc.</p>
<p>Alternative 1:</p> <p><b>Final Preferred Alternative</b></p>	<p>Block Area Closures (BAC) are area closures based on depth and latitude lines in regulation and available coastwide, with current greatest depth boundary at 250 fm. (see next item).</p> <p>BACs would be a mitigation tool available for the Council to implement via routine groundfish inseason action and could be sector specific.</p> <p>BACs are area specific closures as opposed to the 200 BRA, which closes the entire coast to 200fm.</p> <p>Multiple BACs could be implemented.</p>	<p>There would be no salmon bycatch in the specified BAC. Salmon outside the BAC could continue be caught incidentally.</p> <p>BACs may close ‘hot spot’ areas, thus reducing risk of bycatch where salmon presence is highest. However, salmon could be present in areas adjacent to a BAC and therefore potentially available for take.</p>	<p>Areas outside the BAC could be fished, potentially offsetting impacts inside BAC.</p> <p>Any potential offset of impacts would be relative to factors such as the presence/absence of target species in non-BACs, the ability of the vessel to travel to open areas, market demand for species in open areas, etc.</p>

Alternative	Description/Key differences	Effects on Salmon Bycatch	Impact to Industry
<b>Extension of Block Area Closure for Midwater Trawl gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to 700 fathoms for Bottom Trawl Gear.</b>			
<i>Alternative</i>	<i>Description/Key differences</i>	<i>Effects on Salmon Bycatch</i>	<i>Impact to Industry</i>
No Action	<p>BACs, for all applicable trawl gear, would be limited to a depth of 250 fm.</p> <p>BACs could not be extended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Midwater trawl gear between 250 fm to EEZ</li> <li>• Bottom trawl gear between 250 fm to 700 fm</li> </ul> <p>Unexpected high bycatch events (i.e., lightning strikes) in depths greater than 250 fm could not be addressed through BAC or BRA.</p>	<p>Salmon found in depths greater than 250 fm could still be subject to incidental bycatch.</p>	<p>Little to no impact on fishing effort as vessels could continue to fish in depths greater than 250fm.</p> <p>Vessels that cannot fish in those depths presently would not be impacted by this measure.</p>
Alternative 1: <b>Final Preferred Alternative</b>	<p>BACs could be extended for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Midwater trawl gear between 250 fm to EEZ</li> <li>• Bottom trawl gear between 250 fm to 700 fm</li> </ul> <p>BACs would continue to be a routine inseason action, with an additional boundary located at the EEZ for midwater gear and 700 fm for bottom trawl gear.</p> <p>Additional boundaries would only be available in waters south of 46°16' N. lat. – off OR/CA</p>	<p>Salmon bycatch in the specified extended BAC area could not occur as fishing by specified gear (midwater and/or bottom trawl) would not be allowed in that area.</p> <p>Salmon outside the extended BAC could be subject to take.</p> <p>BACs extensions may be implemented to close areas of incidental salmon bycatch in waters deeper than 250fm.</p>	<p>Extension of a BAC to the EEZ would impact those vessels that fish in depths greater than 250 fm.</p> <p>Vessels impacted by the extended BAC could elect to fish in other areas that remained open.</p> <p>Moving to other fishing grounds could increase operational cost to vessel, however, those costs could be mitigated by resulting opportunities in different fishing grounds.</p>

Alternative	Description/Key differences	Effects on Salmon Bycatch	Impact to Industry
	Intent is to close all open areas seaward of 250 fm (terminal depth for BAC as described in Amendment 28).		
<b>Selective Flatfish Trawls (SFFT) Net Requirement</b>			
<i>Alternative</i>	<i>Description/Key differences</i>	<i>Salmon bycatch effects</i>	<i>Impact to Industry</i>
No Action	<p>Council could not require SFFT in areas not specified at §660.130(c) (i and iii) –<i>SFFT nets are required for bottom trawl vessels fishing shoreward of the current trawl Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) – 100 fathom depth contour– between 40°10' and 42° N lat. and inside the Klamath and Columbia Salmon Conservation Areas.</i></p> <p>Voluntary SFFT use could by vessels that elect to use gear and/or in areas not specified in regulation.</p>	No benefit to salmon in areas not specified at §660.130(c) (i and iii).	<p>Economic impact would remain as a cost of net purchase and operational use for those vessels that fish in areas specified at §660.130(c) (i and iii) as well as any vessel that voluntarily elected to purchase a net.</p> <p>However, vessels that fish where SFFT nets are required are likely to own them.</p>
<p>Alternative 1:</p> <p><b>Final Preferred Alternative</b></p>	<p>Council could require use of SFFT inseason, as a stand-alone fishery-wide measure or in conjunction with and area closure, such as a BAC.</p> <p>SFFT nets are gear-specific to bottom trawl.</p> <p>SFFTs could be implemented via routine groundfish inseason action.</p>	<p>Potentially reduce incidental salmon bycatch by bottom trawl vessels.</p> <p>Benefits could vary depending on the overall effectiveness of the SFFT net in reducing salmon bycatch, location, area size, and duration of the requirement.</p>	<p>Economic impact on vessels that possess a SFFT net would be low compared to those who do not own them, i.e. purchase cost for new nets would be incurred by those vessels that do not own them at present.</p> <p>Cost to vessels include learning curve, potential changes to catch (success, loss etc.).</p> <p>May allow vessels to fished in BACs.</p>

<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Description/Key differences</b>	<b>Effects on Salmon Bycatch</b>	<b>Impact to Industry</b>
			<p>Vessels needing an SFFT would be impacted by the cost (&gt;\$18,000)/net), revenue lost due to not fishing, etc.</p> <p>Communities (net builders) could be positively impacted by purchases of SFTTs.</p>
<b>Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Rules</b>			
<i>Alternative</i>	<i>Description/Key differences</i>	<i>Effects on Salmon Bycatch</i>	<i>Impact to Industry</i>
No Action	<p>The Council would be limited to mitigation measures (e.g., 200 fathom BRA) in regulation for the Pacific whiting trawl fishery.</p> <p>Co-ops could continue to use voluntary mitigation measures, but would not meet the condition that NMFS or the Council must take action before a sector is allowed access to the Reserve</p>	Likely positive. Co-ops actively manage vessels to avoid incidental bycatch.	<p>Fleet would lose opportunity and associated revenue if they were unable to access the Reserve in a high bycatch year.</p> <p>If Council mitigation measure implemented, the cost would be relative to the time-of-year, measure employed, etc.</p>
Alternative 1	Develop automatic actions that requires NMFS to close a specific area to the whiting fishery, or a specific whiting sector, based on information provided to the Regional Administrator, or designee, by the executive director, or designee, of each whiting cooperative.	<p>Potentially could reduce salmon bycatch by closing areas of high incidental take, but likely these potential benefits are largely dependent on size, location, length of time implemented, and ocean conditions.</p> <p>However, while time/area closures may reduce salmon impacts but time/area closures could inadvertently shift fishing effort into a higher bycatch area.</p>	<p>Alternative 1 would formalize time/area closures developed by the industry. This alternative could reduce cost relative to a Council implemented spatial closure.</p> <p>However, closures would be required to be closed for a determined amount of time and not as flexible as current co-op management.</p>

<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Description/Key differences</b>	<b>Effects on Salmon Bycatch</b>	<b>Impact to Industry</b>
Alternative 2  <b>Final Preferred Alternative</b>	<p>Develop regulations to allow the whiting sector cooperatives to develop salmon mitigation plans (SMP).</p> <p>SMPs would detail the tools and strategies that the co-ops would use to mitigate salmon bycatch during the fishing season.</p> <p>Includes a requirement for the cooperatives to produce an annual report to the Council and NMFS describing salmon bycatch avoidance measures taken and the effectiveness of those measures.</p>	<p>No direct benefits to salmon; however, benefits to salmon are likely to be positive as SMPs would require co-ops to enact mitigation measures to minimize salmon bycatch.</p> <p>The benefit of SMPs could be seen as positive, indirectly, as the mitigation measure(s) implemented may reduce incidental salmon bycatch.</p>	<p>Cost to industry varies based on the measures they would choose to employ to minimize salmon bycatch.</p> <p>Operational costs could increase or decrease based on the measure employed.</p> <p>However, SMP cost relative to no action may be less, overall, as Council implemented tools (e.g., BACs) may close larger areas than the industry otherwise would under Alternative 2.</p>
<b>Automatic Authority to Close the Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook salmon for Fished Gear and Select Recreational Fisheries</b>			
<i>Alternative</i>	<i>Description/Key differences</i>	<i>Effects on Salmon Bycatch</i>	<i>Impact to Industry</i>
No Action	<p>Bycatch guidelines would not be adjusted.</p> <p>The automatic authority closures would remain status quo:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The whiting sector would close at 14,500 Chinook salmon</li> <li>2. Non-whiting sector would close at 9,000 Chinook salmon.</li> <li>3. A total fishery closure of 20,000 Chinook salmon.</li> </ol> <p>500 Chinook salmon would not be preserved for fixed gear and select recreational fisheries.</p>	<p>No benefit. Salmon would still be available to be caught as incidental bycatch.</p>	<p>Status quo. Fixed gear and select recreational fisheries would close with entire non-whiting sector when the sector attained its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline</p> <p>Potential income loss for fixed gear and select recreational fisheries, would average \$2.7 and \$20.9 per month, respectively.<sup>4</sup></p>

<sup>4</sup> Amounts derived from Table 3 in [Agenda Item G.3.a GMT Report 1, April 2019](#)

Alternative	Description/Key differences	Effects on Salmon Bycatch	Impact to Industry
Alternative 1  <b>Final Preferred Alternative</b>	<p>Develop an inseason automatic action authority that would close the trawl sectors as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Close non-whiting bottom and mid-water trawl upon attainment of 8,500 Chinook salmon.</li> <li>2. Close all trawl fisheries 19,500 Chinook salmon.</li> </ol> <p>This action would preserve 500 Chinook salmon for fixed gear and select recreational fisheries.</p> <p><i>Closure amounts detailed in Table 2.6</i></p>	No benefit. Salmon would still be available to be caught as incidental bycatch.	<p>Fixed gear and select recreational fisheries could remain open even if the non-whiting trawl fisheries closed due to Chinook salmon bycatch.</p> <p>The 500 Chinook salmon set aside for fixed gear and recreational fisheries reduces the overall amount of Chinook salmon available to trawl fisheries.</p>
<b>Development of Reserve Rule Provision</b>			
<i>Alternative</i>	<i>Description/Key differences</i>	<i>Effects on Salmon Bycatch</i>	<i>Impact to Industry</i>
No Action	<p>The Council would not recommend a process to access the Reserve be developed in regulation.</p> <p>This alternative would be out of compliance with the 2017 BiOp.</p>	No benefit to salmon. The 20,000 Chinook salmon could still be caught as incidental bycatch.	<p>No Action would be out of compliance with the BiOp. Thus, there would be no distinct pathway for sectors to access the Reserve if they were to exceed their bycatch guideline.</p> <p>Lack of a designated process to access Reserve fish could result in delays to industry until determination was made on criteria necessary to access the Reserve was made.</p>
Alternative 1  <b>Final Preferred Alternative</b>	In order for a sector to access the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon a mitigation measure must have been taken action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch in that sector prior to it reaching its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline.	<p>No direct benefit to salmon. The 20,000 Chinook salmon could still be caught as incidental bycatch.</p> <p>Incidental take, however, may be reduced by application of a sector specific mitigation</p>	<p>The impact on industry would be relative to the type of the mitigation measure employed.</p> <p>SMPs would allow co-ops to access the Reserve and allow co-ops to continue using self-management methods.</p>



Alternative	Description/Key differences	Effects on Salmon Bycatch	Impact to Industry
	<p>An approved SMP would constitute a mitigation measure for the at-sea and shoreside whiting co-ops.</p> <p>For non-co-op vessels, additional actions by the Council or NMFS will be needed to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch (e.g., BACs) prior to allowing access to the reserve by those vessels.</p> <p>Vessels fishing under an approved SMP may be exempt from additional salmon mitigation measures.</p> <p>Performance of SMPs will be evaluated by Council/NMFS annually through a process described in <a href="#">Agenda Item H.9.a Supplemental NMFS Report 1 November 2019</a>, on page 2, bullet 3, sub-bullet 1.</p> <p>Council may implement additional mitigation measures if SMPs are not sufficient in minimizing salmon bycatch.</p>	<p>measures. These measures may indirectly benefit salmon.</p>	<p>Non-co-op vessels subject to mitigation measures implemented by Council/NMFS; could impact fishing behavior negatively, though based on time of year, measure applied, etc.</p>

# 1 Introduction

This document analyzes proposed management measures that would apply exclusively to those fisheries that are managed by the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (PCGFMP). The measures under consideration include: additional measures to minimize incidental Chinook and coho salmon bycatch to keep fishery sectors within guidelines, changes to the total amount of Chinook salmon bycatch allowed by the trawl sectors, and development of a process for access to the Chinook salmon Reserve.

The proposed management measures were developed by the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) in order to address terms and conditions (T&C) 2.a and 3.b of the Incidental Take Statement (ITS) from the 2017 National Marine Fishery Service (NMFS) biological opinion (BiOp) Reinitiation of Section 7 Consultation Regarding the Pacific Fisheries Management Council's Groundfish Fishery Management Plan. These measures will amend current Federal regulations to minimize, to the extent practicable, the amount or extent of incidental take of endangered evolutionary species units (ESU) of Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) in the West Coast groundfish fishery as identified in the BiOp.

In December of 2017, NMFS completed the BiOp, which assessed the continued impact of the PCGFMP implementation on seven listed Chinook salmon and four coho salmon evolutionarily significant units (ESU). The BiOp concluded the PCGFMP was not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of these ESUs. Reasonable and prudent measures (RPM), and associated T&C, were required as part of the BiOp to minimize the impacts of incidental take that is anticipated to result from implementing the action.

In the BiOp's ITS, NMFS issued six nondiscretionary RPMs and 19 associated T&Cs that the Council and/or NMFS must comply with within three years of the BiOp's issuance order to avoid reinitiation of the ESA Section 7 consultation on these salmonids. The Council successfully addressed a number of these measures as part of the 2019-2020 groundfish biennial harvest specifications and management measures process; however, T&Cs 2.b. and 3.a. remained outstanding. This action completes the effort to address measures the T&Cs in the BiOp that required action or consideration by the Council.

Under T&C 2.b, the Council is required to consider developing new incidental salmon bycatch mitigation tools to allow for timely inseason management to keep the sectors from exceeding their salmon bycatch guidelines. Under T&C 3.a, the Council is to develop regulations regarding the Reserve and its use. The Reserve is a set number of Chinook salmon reserved for addressing unexpected high bycatch levels when a sector exceeds their bycatch guideline. However, this amount is not meant to be available as a matter of course as a means to allow the sectors to exceed their bycatch guidelines.

This document is a Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (RIR/IRFA). An RIR/IRFA provides assessments of the economic benefits and costs of the action alternatives, as well as their distribution (the RIR), and the impacts of the action on directly regulated small entities (the IRFA). This RIR/IRFA addresses the statutory requirements of the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, Presidential Executive Order 12866, and the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

## 1.1 Purpose and Need

The Council adopted the following purpose and need at its April 2019 meeting to address the requirements of T&C 2.b and 3.a of the BiOp.

- The purpose of the proposed action is to develop mitigation tools to reduce bycatch of Chinook and coho salmon in the groundfish fisheries and establish a process for accessing the Reserve.
- The proposed action is needed to comply with the 2017 Biological Opinion, notably Term and Condition 2.b and 3.a and to prevent sectors from exceeding their bycatch guidelines and minimize the risk of accessing the Reserve.

## **1.2 History of this Action**

### **1.2.1 2017 Biological Opinion**

In December 2017, NMFS completed the BiOp and the ITS in accordance with Section 7(b) of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 as amended (16 United States Code [U.S.C.] 1531 et seq.), and implementing regulations at 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 402). This BiOp considered the impacts of continued implementation of the PCGFMP on seven listed Chinook salmon (Puget Sound, Snake River Fall, Snake River Spring/Summer, Lower Columbia River, Upper Willamette River, California Coastal) and four listed coho salmon (Lower Columbia River, Oregon Coast, Southern Oregon/Northern California and Central California) ESUs. NMFS has considered the impacts of these, and other, ESA-listed salmon from continued operation of the West Coast groundfish fishery in seven ESA consultations since 1990. In each of these consultations, NMFS concluded the proposed actions were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of salmonid species in question. NMFS reinitiated consultation for the ESA-listed Chinook and coho salmon ESUs in 2013 due to changes to the trawl rationalization program and the re-emergence of the non-whiting midwater trawl fishery due to recovery of groundfish stocks. Prior to the completion of that consultation, reinitiation was triggered due to an unexpected high bycatch event in 2014 by the Pacific whiting fishery.

The BiOp's ITS includes six non-discretionary RPMs, with associated T&Cs. These nondiscretionary measures require the Council and NMFS to minimize the amount and extent of ESA listed Chinook and coho salmon bycatch in U.S. West Coast groundfish fisheries within three years of the BiOp's issuance. These measures were to be accomplished through a combination of fishery monitoring, minimization of bycatch, mitigation measures associated with the Reserve amount of Chinook salmon considered in the event of unexpectedly high bycatch, allowing the fishery to occur at new times of year and in new areas, identifying and addressing conditions related to high salmon bycatch, and reporting and evaluation. Under the RPMs, roles and responsibilities were assigned to the Council and NMFS, to be completed separately or in coordination with each other.

### **1.2.2 Completed Terms and Conditions**

As part of the 2019-2020 biennial harvest specifications and management measures process, the Council completed action on T&Cs 2.a, 2.d, 2.e, and 3.c. The Council elected to delay action on 2.b and 3.a until after the biennial management process was completed to allow for further refinement and analyses of these measures by its advisory bodies.

### **1.2.3 Reasonable and Prudent Measure 2**

RPM 2 is comprised of five T&Cs and requires the Council and NMFS to develop measures to restrict incidental bycatch of Chinook and coho salmon to within specified thresholds. RPM 2 specifies:

The Council and NMFS will review existing regulatory mechanisms for reducing salmon bycatch, and will revise these mechanisms or develop and implement new mechanisms to ensure that, should inseason data show the annual coastwide bycatch will exceed 11,000 Chinook

salmon or 474 coho salmon for the whiting sector or 5,500 Chinook salmon or 560 coho salmon for the non-whiting sector, NMFS and the PFMC will take timely and effective inseason action to avoid an exceedance of these bycatch thresholds. BiOp 2-185

The Council took action on T&Cs 2.a and 2.e as part of the 2019-20 biennial groundfish management process. Consideration of RPM 2.b was delayed until fall of 2018 due to timing and workload issues and T&C 2.c was addressed by NMFS through the 2019 Pacific whiting rule (84 FR 20578). No action was required under T&C 2.d. Under T&C 2.a, the Council examined the effectiveness of the Ocean Salmon Conservation Zone (OS CZ) and Bycatch Reduction Areas (BRA) in minimizing incidental take of salmon. The Council recommended NMFS eliminate the OSCZ as it was deemed ineffective in mitigating salmon impacts in the whiting sectors but adopted a 200 fathom (fm) BRA for midwater gear as an inseason mitigation tool that could be used to control catch of groundfish and non-groundfish, including salmon. NMFS eliminated the OSCZ and implemented the 200 fm BRA as part of 2019-2020 Biennial Harvest Specifications and Management Measures (83 FR 63970; December 12, 2018). While other BRAs exist in regulation (§660.131(e)(6) for 75fm, 100fm and 150fm, they were not previously analyzed for impacts to salmon and are therefore not available as a mitigation measure for salmon. In November 2018, the Council elected to not analyze the 75fm, 100fm, 150fm BRAs for salmon, but rather directed the Groundfish Management Team (GMT) to analyze Block Area Closures (BAC) as a mitigation tool. Therefore, the only BRA tool available to the Council for salmon mitigation is the 200 fm depth contour. While this closure may be flexible in duration, this BRA would close all waters shoreward of 200 fm coastwide.

To address T&C 2.e, the Council recommended to NMFS that all midwater trawl gear and bottom trawling, except those using selective flatfish trawl (SFFT), be prohibited within the Columbia and Klamath Salmon Conservation Zones. NMFS implemented this recommendation as part of 2019-2020 Biennial Harvest Specifications and Management Measures (83 FR 63970; December 12, 2018).

As noted above, discussion on T&C 2.b was delayed until the fall of 2018. This T&C directs the Council to consider developing additional inseason measures that will reduce the risk of a fishery exceeding its salmon bycatch guideline. These measures are to be created, if warranted, within three years of the publication of the BiOp. The goals of these measures should be to allow for inseason implementation, in a stepwise manner to slow the bycatch of salmonids, yet allow the fishery to continue operation. Specifically, T&C 2.b states:

If the Council determines that additional management measures are needed to allow for timely inseason management to keep the sectors from exceeding their bycatch guidelines, the Council will develop such measures and recommend them to NMFS within three years of the issuance of this opinion. Such measures may include, but are not limited to: sector-specific catch limits, bycatch thresholds, harvest guidelines, time and area closures, and gear restrictions. They may be described as NMFS automatic actions or Council inseason actions. BiOp, 2-187

#### **1.2.4 Reasonable and Prudent Measure 3**

RPM 3 requires the Council and NMFS to

...develop and implement regulations regarding the Reserve and its use, ensuring that the Reserve will be available only to address unexpected high bycatch levels, and it will not be available as a matter of course to allow the sectors to exceed their bycatch guidelines. BiOp, 2-185

Of the three T&Cs under this RPM, 3.a and 3.c required Council action; however, action was delayed until the fall of 2018 due to workload. T&C 3.a address the process of accessing the Reserve. The

Reserve is 3,500 Chinook salmon that can only be accessed when a fishery has attained their Chinook salmon bycatch guideline and is only meant to be accessed after unexpected high bycatch events caused a sector to exceed its bycatch guideline. Specifically, T&C 3.a. states:

The Council and NMFS shall develop and implement initial regulations governing the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon as part of the 2019-2020 biennial specifications and management measures. These regulations will be designed to, among other things, allow for inseason action to prevent any exceedance of a sector guideline plus the full amount of the Reserve and minimize the chance that the Reserve is used in three out of any consecutive five years. BiOp, 2-188

To address T&C 3.c, the Council recommended creation of two automatic authorities to require NMFS to close the whiting and non-whiting sectors if they exceeded their bycatch guidelines of 11,000 and 5,500 Chinook salmon, respectively, and the Reserve amount of 3,500 Chinook salmon or close a sector if it attains its bycatch guideline and the other sector has attained its bycatch guideline plus the Reserve. NMFS implemented this recommendation as part of 2019-2020 Biennial Harvest Specifications and Management Measures (83 FR 63970; December 12, 2018).

### **1.2.5 Salmon Bycatch Mitigation Measures**

The following list summarizes the current and pending management measures the Council has to mitigate salmon bycatch in the groundfish fishery:

#### **Currently in Regulation**

- Delaying the start of the Primary whiting season until May 15 for all sectors, north of 40° 30' North latitude (N. lat.).
- Prohibition of at-sea processing south of 42° N. lat.
- 10,000-lb trip limit restriction on targeted harvest of whiting inside 100 fathoms in the Eureka area.
- When shorebased whiting is allowed to begin fishing on April 15 south of 40° 30' N. lat., no more than five percent of the shorebased allocation may be taken prior to the opening of the main shorebased fishery on May 15.
- Groundfish bottom trawl, except selective flatfish trawl gear, and midwater trawl gear are prohibited within the nearshore Klamath and Columbia River Salmon Conservation Zone
- Altering the start of the primary whiting season based on the availability and stock status of prohibited species (e.g., salmon).
- 200-fathom BRA for whiting and non-whiting midwater trawl.
- Automatic closure of a sector when the sector's Chinook salmon take reaches the sector's threshold plus the available amount of the Reserve, and closure of the other sector following that sector's Chinook salmon take reaching the sector's threshold.
- Automatic closure of all groundfish fisheries (including the coastal treaty tribes) when the combined total take of Chinook salmon for both sectors (whiting and non-whiting) reaches the combined sector threshold (20,000 Chinook salmon) is taken.
- BACs for groundfish bottom trawl.<sup>5</sup>

### **1.2.6 Timeline of Mitigation and Management Measures Development**

At its November 2018, meeting, the Council directed the Groundfish Management Team (GMT) to

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<sup>5</sup> Final rule published 11/19/2020, [84 FR 63966](#), effective 1/01/2019

examine potential management measures described in [G.8 Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2018](#) that could be used to satisfy T&C 2.b. The measures analyzed were: BAC for midwater trawl gear, BAC size extensions, SFFT net requirements, automatic closure authority for trawl fisheries, and the at-sea whiting fleet cooperative rules. The GMT was also charged to develop a draft process for Reserve access. Council requested that the GMT provide a range of alternatives (ROA) at either the March or April 2019 meeting.

The ROA, as well as the purpose and need of this action, were developed over the winter months and delivered to the Council at its April 2019 meeting under Council Agenda Item G.3. The Council's approved ROA and the purpose and need are provided in Section 1.1. The ROA selected by the Council has six management measures for consideration<sup>6</sup> and are shown in the bulleted list below. The ROA are described in detail in Chapter 2: Management Measures. The ROA were considered at the Council's September 2019 meeting for PPA selection. The PPAs adopted at that meeting are discussed in detail in Chapter 2: Management Measures: Preliminary Preferred Alternatives. The FPAs, selected at the November 2019 Council meeting, are detailed in Chapter 2: Management Measures: Final Preferred Alternatives.

- Block Area Closure for Midwater Trawl Gear
- Extension of Block Areas Closures for Groundfish Vessels using Midwater Trawl Gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to the 700 Fathom Curve for Vessels using Bottom Trawl Gear
- Selective Flatfish Trawl Net Requirement
- Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Rules
- Automatic Authority for NMFS to Close Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook salmon for Fixed Gear and Recreational Fisheries
- Reserve Access Rule Provision

### **1.3 Incidental Take Limits for Chinook and Coho Salmon**

The 2017 NMFS BiOp details the decision-making process that led to the development of Chinook and coho salmon incidental take limits (i.e., bycatch guidelines) for Pacific coast groundfish fisheries, as described in the PCGFMP. The bycatch guidelines as detailed in the BiOp, are incorporated by reference; however, they are summarized in this section. The BiOp details the specific bycatch guidelines by sector. It is important to note that the BiOp does not divide the fishery into management units as does the Council. The BiOp divided the fishery into two groups or 'sectors', whiting and non-whiting. The Whiting sector contains the at-sea, shoreside, and tribal whiting fisheries and the non-whiting sector contains fisheries that do not target whiting bottom and midwater groundfish trawl, fixed gear, tribal non-trawl, and recreational fisheries. These elements are described in 1.5.

Chinook salmon – The total take allowed by the entire groundfish fishery in the BiOp is 20,000 Chinook salmon (Table 1.1). As Table 1.1 shows, each sector has a specific Chinook and coho salmon bycatch guideline. The whiting sector has a bycatch guideline of 11,000 Chinook salmon and the non-whiting sector has a bycatch guideline of 5,500 Chinook salmon. There is also a Reserve amount of 3,500 Chinook salmon set aside in case a fishery exceeds its guideline. Should a sector exceed its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline plus the Reserve, that sector would close. The other sector would then close upon its exceedance of its bycatch guideline in the case of unexpectedly high Chinook salmon bycatch.

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<sup>6</sup> [Council Action for Agenda Item G.3 ESA Salmon Mitigation Measures](#)

In the event that both sectors access the Reserve, both sectors would close upon attainment of the full 3,500 Chinook salmon Reserve.

Coho salmon – The total take allowed by the entire groundfish fishery in the BiOp is 1034 coho salmon (Table 1.1). The whiting sector’s coho salmon bycatch guideline is 474 coho salmon and the non-whiting sector’s bycatch guideline is 560. However, unlike for Chinook salmon, coho salmon have no Reserve amount and should a sector exceed the coho salmon bycatch guideline, reconsultation will be reinitiated.

**Table 1.1. Bycatch guidelines by salmon species by sector.**

Sector	Chinook Bycatch Guideline	Coho Bycatch Guideline
Whiting fishery a/	11,000	474
Non-whiting fishery b/	5,500	560
Bycatch Reserve	3,500	n/a
Total	20,000	1,034

a/ at-sea, shoreside, tribal, and EFPs, b/ groundfish bottom trawl, midwater non whiting trawl, LE/OA fixe gear, recreational fisheries<sup>7</sup>, Tribal, and non-whiting EFP.

### 1.3.1 Whiting Sector

The whiting sector, as defined in the BiOp, has three component fisheries: at-sea (mothership/catcher vessel and catcher-processor), shoreside, and tribal fisheries. These fisheries are described in Section 1.5; however, in terms of salmon bycatch guidelines developed in the BiOp, they are treated as one entity that operate under a single bycatch guideline of 11,000 Chinook salmon and 474 coho salmon. The methodology for developing the bycatch guidelines for Chinook and coho salmon in the whiting sector are incorporated by reference. In short, the bycatch guidelines for this sector assume the following:

- That the distribution of bycatch will not change substantially from that described in Section 2.5.2 of the BiOp.
- That the sector will take actions to reduce bycatch to remain within the guideline of 11,000 Chinook salmon per year.
- That bycatch will not exceed 14,500 Chinook salmon per year including a Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon per year in the event that bycatch increases unexpectedly.
- That coho salmon bycatch will not exceed 474 coho salmon per year.

Bycatch resulting from whiting exempted fishing permits (EFP) in 2018 and beyond will be included within these bycatch limits. Consultation shall be reinitiated if any of the following events occur:

- (1) The total bycatch in the sector exceeds 14,500 Chinook salmon (bycatch guideline + Reserve) or 474 coho salmon in a calendar year;
- (2) Any of the Reserve is used in three out of any consecutive five years;
- (3) The northern and/or the southern distribution of the whiting fleet changes substantially, as described in the BiOp. In particular, bycatch and bycatch rates are anticipated to be higher and

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<sup>7</sup> Noting the exceptions as described in 1.2.2

more variable when the whiting fleet fishes under a southern distribution; the fleet therefore has a substantial risk of exceeding the allowable take limits without effective management measures.

### **1.3.2 Non-Whiting Sector**

The non-whiting groundfish fishery is comprised of the bottom trawl, midwater non-whiting trawl, fixed gear, and recreational fishery sectors. Note, the recreational fisheries subject to the ITS only include those that are not accounted for in pre-season salmon modeling, which are those recreational groundfish fisheries occurring outside of the open salmon seasons and the Oregon longleader fishery (see § 660.360(d)). Any Chinook salmon bycatch in these fisheries, along with any non-whiting EFPs in 2018 and beyond, must be attributed to the non-whiting threshold, and these fisheries are subject to potential closures.

The non-whiting fishery, like the whiting fishery described above in 1.3.1, are treated as one entity and placed under a single bycatch guideline. The methodology for developing the bycatch guidelines for Chinook and coho salmon in the whiting sector are incorporated by reference. In short, the bycatch guidelines for this sector assume the following:

- That the distribution of bycatch will not change substantially from that described in Section 2.5.2.
- That the sector will take actions to reduce bycatch to remain within the guideline of 5,500 Chinook salmon per year.
- That the sector will not exceed 9,000 Chinook salmon per year, including a Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon per year in the event that bycatch increases unexpectedly.
- That coho salmon bycatch will not exceed 560 coho salmon per year.

Bycatch resulting from non-whiting EFPs in 2018, and beyond, will be included within these bycatch limits. Consultation shall be reinitiated if any of the following occurs:

- (1) The total bycatch of Chinook salmon in the sector exceeds 9,000 Chinook salmon (bycatch guideline + Reserve) per year;
- (2) Any of the Reserve is used in three out of any consecutive five years;
- (3) The distribution of the fleets changes substantially from that described in the BiOp. In particular, the RPMs include a precautionary measure to ensure that management proceeds cautiously if fishing effort increases in nearshore areas, during the winter months, or in the Eureka or Monterey areas where current information on bycatch, bycatch rates, and associated stock composition is extremely limited, to ensure that impacts do not exceed those analyzed in the biological opinion; or
- (4) The total bycatch in the sector exceeds 560 coho salmon per year are taken as bycatch in any year. The coho salmon guideline is based on the highest annual bycatch of coho salmon observed in the non-whiting commercial trawl and non-trawl fisheries since 2002 combined with a buffer for uncertainty in the commercial non-trawl and recreational sectors.

### **1.3.3 The Reserve**

Consistent with the take amounts described above, one or both of the whiting or non-whiting sectors may access some or all of the Reserve in any year. Access of the whiting and non-whiting sectors to the Reserve in any year shall not exceed 3,500 Chinook salmon. Should the Reserve be accessed three out of five years, ESA consultation will be reinitiated.



## 1.4 Description of Management Area

The management area for this action is the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Pacific West Coast of the United States — defined as 3–200 nautical miles from state baselines along the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California — and communities that engage in fishing in waters off these states.

## 1.5 Description of Fishery

A detailed description of the fishery, how it is managed, and other related detail is available in Section 3.5 of the [2019-2020 Harvest Specifications and Management Measures Environmental Assessment](#). The [Stock Assessment Fishery Evaluation](#) provides a detailed description of the status of the fishery. The description in those documents are incorporated by reference and the following information is summarized from them.

The groundfish fishery from a management perspective generally divides the overall fishery into three components commercial, recreational, and tribal with a multitude of sub-components or sectors. The BiOp, and this document divides the fishery into two sectors, the whiting sector and the non-whiting sector. All fisheries that primarily target whiting are contained in the ‘Whiting Sector’ and all fisheries that do not primarily target whiting are contained in the ‘Non-whiting Sector.’ It is important to note that some participating vessels in the shoreside portion of the non-whiting sector will, at times, participate in whiting sector fisheries as well. Table 1.2 below details the number of active vessels in the commercial fishery by sector and fishery as of 2018.<sup>8</sup> This table was developed from landings information housed by the Pacific Fishery Information Network (PacFIN) and use of the Dahl Sector Code to determine the fishery sector

**Whiting Sector** – These vessels use midwater trawl net in their operations and strictly target Pacific whiting. Within the whiting sector, there are two fishery designations within the whiting sector, at-sea and shoreside. The at-sea fleet consists of the catcher-processor and mothership sectors. Catcher processors both catch and process whiting at sea; whereas, motherships receives and processes catch supplied by catcher vessels. The shoreside fleet lands its catch at a shore-based processing plant with Westport and Ilwaco, Washington, and Astoria, Oregon, being the principal ports for shoreside landings. Multiple vessels participate as both catcher vessels in the mothership and shoreside sectors. The Makah participate in this fishery and operate both shoreside and at-sea with a mothership.

**Table 1.2. Number of participating vessels, by sector and fishery, 2018. Source PacFIN, August 2019.**

Sector	Fishery	Vessels
Whiting	Mothership	5
	Mothership Catcher Vessels	17
	Catcher Processor	9
	Shoreside	26
Non-Whiting	Bottom Trawl	66
	Midwater Trawl	24
	IFQ-Fixed Gear	17
	LE FG	136
	OA FG	753

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<sup>8</sup> 2018 data under review, table to be updated upon finalization of this information.

**Non-Whiting** – This sector of the fishery, as described in this Council action and in the BiOp, includes the non-whiting groundfish trawl (bottom and midwater trawl gear), fixed gear (hook & line, and pot gear), as well as the recreational fishery. All four Washington coastal tribes (Makah, Quileute, Hoh, and Quinault) tribes have fixed gear vessels and the Makah are active in the bottom trawl and midwater fisheries as well.

**Trawl** – The non-whiting trawl fishery operates under the shorebased IFQ program is comprised of two primary gear types that targets groundfish: midwater trawl and bottom trawl. While trawling portfolios are made up of a variety of groundfish species, the non-whiting midwater trawl fishery primarily targets widow and yellowtail rockfish while bottom trawlers typically target sablefish, dover sole, thornyheads (i.e. the DTS complex), and other flatfish species.

**Fixed gear** – This sector targets groundfish via longline (hook gear) and/or pot gear. This fishery is divided between “limited entry” and “open access” from a regulatory standpoint, but fishery managers more commonly characterize a “non-nearshore” sector which primarily targets sablefish and a “nearshore” sector, which targets various nearshore groundfish species off of Oregon and California, including blue/deacon and black rockfish. Included in this designation there is category of shore-based gear switchers, trawl vessels that use fixed gear to target such species as sablefish.

**Recreational fishery** – This fishery primarily targets groundfish via hook and line, though some spear effort exists, from a variety of platforms. Groundfish species can be caught from shore, man-made structures, and boats; however, the primary platform for anglers targeting groundfish species are the boat-based modes. These modes are private boats and commercial passenger fishing vessels/charter boats.

**Tribal Groundfish Fisheries** –Treaties specify their rights to harvest federally managed groundfish in their Usual and Accustomed (U&A) fishing areas (§660.4). Under these treaties, the tribes manage the fisheries in which their members participate. The PCGFMP details the provisions for allocations or set-asides of certain species to ensure treaty rights are implemented. Like other groundfish management on the west coast, these amounts are developed as part of the biennial harvest specification and management measure process. Tribes prosecute the fishery in much the same manner as above, in terms of vessels, gear, and target.

## 2 Management Measures: Range of Alternatives

The management alternatives in this chapter were designed to accomplish the stated purpose and need for the action. These alternatives are designed to address T&C 2.b and 3.a from the NMFS 2017 BiOp.

The Council adopted the following range of alternatives (ROA) for analysis at its April 2019 in Rohnert Park, CA. This ROA was developed based on recommendations from the Council's GMT, the Groundfish Advisory Sub-Panel (GAP), the public, and Council members. These recommendations included BAC, extension of BACs to the seaward edge of the EEZ, a requirement for SFFT nets, Pacific whiting cooperative rules, and creation of an automatic authority action for NMFS to be able close trawl fisheries in order to preserve 500 Chinook salmon for the fixed gear and recreational sectors. There are six action alternatives that are not mutually exclusive and could be selected alone or in concert with any other options.

### 2.1 Block Area Closures

**No Action:** BACs would not be developed for use as a mitigation tool for midwater trawl fisheries. The routine inseason spatial tool available to the Council for groundfish vessels using midwater trawl gear would be the 200 fm BRA.

**Alternative 1:** Develop BACs as a routine inseason mitigation tool for salmon bycatch in the whiting and non-whiting midwater trawl fisheries.

#### **Discussion:**

Under the No Action Alternative, the Council would not develop BACs as a means to mitigate incidental salmon bycatch by whiting and non-whiting groundfish midwater trawl gear.

If the Council were to adopt No Action, the mitigation measures for the midwater trawl fisheries would be limited to existing measures, i.e. status quo, as described above at Section 1.2.5. Most of these measures are already in effect and offer little flexibility. Further, non-regulatory salmon mitigation measures are also employed by the whiting sector cooperatives as voluntary avoidance measures specified in their co-op agreement plans. As Alternative 1 focuses on an inseason spatio-temporal closure tool as a mitigation measure, this document examines a comparable mitigation measure already available to the Council under No Action, the 200 fm BRA.

The 200 fm BRA would close waters shoreward of 200 fm, coastwide, to vessels using midwater trawl gear, as described at §§ 660.60(d) and 660.131(6). This measure could be applied by sector (e.g. mothership sector, non-whiting midwater trawl) and for a set duration. This BRA was analyzed and developed as part of the 2019/2020 Harvest Specification and Management Measure process as a mitigation measure for incidental salmon bycatch and is described in [Appendix C](#) of the associated Environmental Assessment.

Under Alternative 1, the Council would have the authority to develop and implement BACs through routine inseason action for midwater fisheries in the whiting and non-whiting sectors, for a specific depth range, latitudinal range, and duration as a means to address salmonid bycatch. BACs were initially developed under Amendment 28 for the bottom trawl fishery as defined at § 660.11). This process is detailed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for Amendment 28 (PFMC 2019). They are

**Table 2.1. Depth contours and latitudes in regulation by region that can be used to define the size and boundaries of block area closures. Source: [GMT April 2019](#)**

State	Boundary Lines Approximating Depth Contours (50 CFR 660.71-74)	Commonly Used Geographic Coordinates (50 CFR 660.11)
Washington (WA)	Tribal U&A	U.S./Canada Border, Northern bound of EEZ
		Cape Alava, WA-48°10.00' N. lat.
		Queets River, WA-47°31.70' N. lat.
		Pt. Chehalis, WA-46°53.30' N. lat.
		Leadbetter Point, WA-46°38.17' N. lat.
WA/OR Border		Columbia River-46°16.00' N. lat.
Oregon (OR)	20 fm, 25 fm, 25 fm modified, 30 fm, 40 fm, 50 fm, 60 fm, 75 fm, 100 fm, 125 fm, 150 fm, 150 fm modified, 180 fm coastwide, 200 fm, 200 fm modified, 250 fm, 250 fm modified	Cape Falcon, OR-45°46.00' N. lat.
		Cape Lookout, OR-45°20.25' N. lat.
		Cascade Head, OR-45°03.83' N. lat.
		Heceta Head, OR-44°08.30' N. lat.
		Cape Arago, OR-43°20.83' N. lat.
		Cape Blanco, OR-42°50.00' N. lat.
		Humbog Mountain-42°40.50' N. lat.
		Marck Arch, OR-42°13.67' N. lat.
OR/CA Border		Oregon/California border-42°00.00' N. lat.
California (CA)	30 fm, 40 fm, 50 fm, 60 fm, 75 fm, 100 fm, 125 fm, 150 fm, 150 fm modified, 180 fm coastwide, 180 fm California, 200 fm, 200 fm modified, 250 fm, 250 fm modified	Cape Mendocino, CA-40°30.00' N. lat.
		North/South management line-40°10.00' N. lat.
		Cape Vizcaino, CA-39°44.00' N. lat.
		Point Arena, CA-38°57.50' N. lat.
		Point San Pedro, CA- 37°35.67' N. lat.
		Pigeon Point, CA-37°11.00' N. lat.
		Ano Nuevo, CA-37°07.00' N. lat.
		Point Lopez, CA-36°00.00' N. lat.
		Point Conception, CA- 34°27.00' N. lat.
		U.S./Mexico Border, southern bound of EEZ

areas closed to fishing bounded by commonly used latitude lines and depth contour approximations as described in Federal regulations at 50 CFR §660.11 and 71-74.

The BAC tool allows the Council to implement size variable area closures to address specific areas and depths of high bycatch rather than large fixed closure areas (e.g., BRA). As multiple analyses by the GMT show (e.g., [Agenda Item G.8.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2018](#), [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#), etc.) the BAC tool could allow the Council to design specific area closures as opposed to the fixed size of the 200fm BRA. The clear difference between the BAC and the BRA is the BAC tool would allow the Council to set the depth and latitudinal ranges; whereas, the 200 fm BRA is a set depth range from 200fm to shore and coastwide (i.e. Mexico border to Canada border). The BAC would allow the fishery to continue in other latitudes and depth ranges thus both mitigating salmon bycatch and minimizing potential economic losses. Key differences between a BAC and the 200 fm BRAs are shown below in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2. Summarized key differences between the midwater trawl 200 fathom Bycatch Reduction Area (BRA) and Block Area Closure (BAC)**

	Depth Range	Latitudinal Range	Duration
BRA	0-200 fm	Coastwide	Flexible
BAC	Flexible, based on depth contours in regulation	Flexible, based on commonly used latitude lines in regulation	Flexible

Implementation of a BAC is intended to occur through routine inseason action under the Council's agenda item; however, a BAC could also be developed as a mitigation measure during the harvest specifications and management measures process should conditions warrant such action. As stated, the Council has expressed their main focus of this tool is for inseason action. A potential process under inseason could be as follows. The Council would be briefed by its groundfish advisory bodies on the extent and amount of incidental salmon bycatch by species in the midwater trawl sectors (whiting and non-whiting) during the inseason agenda item at the Council meeting. If the Council were to determine a BAC was needed, the Council could configure it based on geo-spatial information provided by their groundfish advisory bodies, which detailed the spatial extent of the salmon bycatch hot spots. Based on these data, the Council could either recommend that NMFS implement a specific BAC as soon as possible if a bycatch guideline was likely to be exceeded or recommend that NMFS automatically implement a BAC between meetings, if a specific salmon threshold is reached. The Council would need to specify the duration and sector(s) eligible for automatic action as automatic actions are non-discretionary.

## **2.2 Extension of Block Area Closure for All Trawl Gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone**

**No Action:** The Council would not be able to extend any BAC<sup>9</sup> boundary beyond the 250 fm depth contour, as defined at 50 CFR §660.71-74, seaward to the western boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for vessels using bottom or midwater trawl gear.

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<sup>9</sup> It is important to note that that BACs are not yet available as a mitigation tool for vessels using bottom or midwater trawl gear (as of August 31, 2019). They will become available as an inseason mitigation tool for groundfish and salmon bycatch in the bottom trawl fishery once the final rule for Essential Fish Habitat / Rockfish Conservation Area (EFH/RCA) is published. BACs for the midwater fishery, as described above, are contingent on the Council adopting them through this salmon mitigation process. Though should the Council adopt BACs for the midwater fisheries, this alternative would be applicable if adopted.

**Alternative 1:** Create regulation to allow for the extension of any BAC for all trawl gear to the western boundary of the EEZ.

**Description:**

Under No Action, the deepest the Council could set a BAC would be the 250 fm depth contour as, at present, 250 fm is the deepest depth contour in regulation (50 CFR §660.71-74). At present, under Amendment 28 DEIS, BACs will only be applicable to bottom trawl. Should the Council elect to adopt BACs for midwater trawl as detailed above, they also would be limited to 250 fm.

While salmon bycatch rates are generally low in depths greater than 250 fm for trawl fisheries (as detailed by the GMT in [Agenda Item G.8.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2018](#), [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#)), salmon distribution is known to extend into those depths. If incidental bycatch events occur, the Council would be constrained to the 250 fm depth contour as the seaward boundary for a BAC.

Under Alternative 1, the Council could extend the seaward extent of a BAC (for gear types in which a BAC is an eligible mitigation measure) to the western boundary of the EEZ. The intent of this alternative is for the Council to be able to address incidental salmon bycatch in depths greater than 250 fm. This measure does not create a new BAC but, rather, could extend a BAC to the western boundary of the EEZ. The process of extending a BAC would be the same implementation process as described in Section 2.1 above.

## 2.3 Selective Flatfish Trawl Net Requirement

**No Action:** Selective Flatfish Trawl (SFFT) nets would not be an available mitigation tool to address salmon bycatch in the groundfish bottom trawl fishery except in areas already specified under regulation.

**Alternative 1:** SFFT nets would be available for use as a routine inseason mitigation tool to address salmon bycatch in the groundfish bottom trawl fisheries.

**Discussion**

Under No Action, the Council would not create an option to require bottom trawl vessels to use SFFT nets as a salmon mitigation tool except as described at §660.130(c) (i and iii). Use by bottom trawl vessels in areas other than specified in the aforementioned regulation would be on a voluntary basis.

The Council considered and approved of this net type as a potential incidental salmon bycatch reduction device in the recent past. With implementation of the Council's trawl gear rule,<sup>10</sup> SFFT nets are now only required for bottom trawl vessels fishing shoreward of the current trawl Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) – 100 fathom depth contour– between 40°10' and 42° N. lat.<sup>11</sup> and inside the Klamath and Columbia Salmon Conservation Areas. These nets are assumed to reduce bycatch capture based on joint GMT/NMFS analyses, as detailed in pages 4-79 of the Final Environmental Assessment Trawl Gear Regulations (NMFS, 2018) and as explored in King et al. (2004) and Hannah et al (2005).

Under Alternative 1, the Council would be able to require SFFT nets for all depths for the bottom trawl fishery under routine inseason action. Additionally, as noted [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April](#)

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<sup>10</sup> 83 FR 62269. Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Groundfish Bottom Trawl and Midwater Trawl Gear in the Trawl Rationalization Program

<sup>11</sup> In 2019, bottom trawl vessels enrolled in the trawl gear EFP are exempted from using SFFT gear between 40° 10 N. lat. and 42° N. lat. shoreward of 100 fathoms.

2019, the GAP has stated their interest to have a hybrid option for mitigating salmon for bottom trawl. Wherein, vessels could fish with a SFFT in a BAC. To address this interest, the Council could consider implementation of SFTTs in conjunction with another salmon mitigation measures, such as a BAC. Similar to the above measures, the Council could take action to implement a SFFT requirement under the Inseason agenda item and consider information provided by its groundfish advisory bodies regarding extent and amount of salmon bycatch in the bottom trawl fishery.

## 2.4 Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Agreements

**No Action:** The Council would be limited to current mitigation measures available in regulation for the Pacific whiting trawl fishery.

**Alternative 1:** Develop automatic actions that requires NMFS to close a specific area to the whiting fishery, or a specific whiting sector, based on information provided to the Regional Administrator, or designee, by the executive director of each whiting cooperative.

**Alternative 2:** Develop regulations to allow the whiting sector cooperatives to develop salmon mitigation plans.

### Discussion

The at-sea and shoreside whiting cooperatives (co-op) have developed a self-management system that governs their effort and is based targeting whiting while mitigating incidental bycatch, including salmon. In general, this system requires consistent communication between all parties directly involved with the fishery (e.g., vessel operators, co-op board members, etc.) both within and amongst the fisheries in the whiting sector. Each co-op, through their management structure, reviews daily catch reports, obtains information from vessels fishing, and decides where their fleet should fish in order to find sufficient whiting schools while avoiding bycatch. Additionally, the co-op governance systems require vessels to abide by the co-op's rules and, if warranted based on those rules, can implement vessel-level accountability measures. This system allows the industry the opportunity to mitigate bycatch concerns in a rapid manner through a suite of bycatch avoidance methods (e.g. 'move-along rules,' area closures, etc.).

Under No Action, the Council would be limited to mitigation measures in regulation to address salmon bycatch in the whiting sector. Efforts to avoid salmon bycatch by the whiting co-ops could remain status quo, (i.e., voluntary) and they could continue to adopt self-imposed mitigation measures on their vessels. However, the sector would still be subject to mitigation measures implemented by NMFS or the Council slow bycatch and/or to access the Reserve.

Alternative 1 would develop an automatic authority action which would mirror action already taken by a co-op to mitigate salmon take through an area closure. The trigger for the automatic authority would be official written or electronic notification from the co-op manager, or other designee, to the NMFS's West Coast Regional Administrator, or designee, that they have voluntarily closed an area due to high salmon bycatch and request an automatic action to conform to the closure. The request will need to specify the area to be closed, the impacted whiting fishery, and the effective time period. Closures would, additionally, require a temporal component to be defined as well. The automatic action closure and re-opening could be announced through a public notice. Council action would not be required, and NMFS would not have the discretion to alter the closed area suggested by the co-ops. For non-co-op shoreside whiting vessels members, those vessels would be subject to the conforming closures.



As there are several ways that this alternative could be configured, this document outlines some potential options for Council consideration. This list of options is purely to stimulate Council discussion, and other options could be developed if the Council chooses to move forward with this alternative.

Option A - Closed areas would directly mirror the types of small area closures currently employed by the co-ops. These areas may be of non-uniform shape and size and may border previously defined closed areas by the co-ops.

Option B - An area around a high salmon bycatch point or points would be closed. A circular zone would be drawn to extend a set distance (e.g. 15 nm) from the center of the high bycatch point(s). The closed area would then be defined by a polygon drawn outside, but tangential to the circular buffer zone(s). The latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates of the polygon would then be identified. This option is based on the dynamic area management (DAM) program implemented in the Northeast from 2002-2009 to protect unexpected aggregations of right whales (67 FR 1133; January 9, 2002). When a trigger was met, lobster trap/pot and anchored gillnet fishing were temporarily restricted in a designated DAM area.

Option C - The co-ops suggest an area using existing regulatory lines, such as those in Table 2.1

All of these options come with various impacts that will be further discussed below in Section 3.6.4.3.

Alternative 2 was based on the central premise of the Incentive Plan Agreements (IPAs) in the Bering Sea pollock sectors (Inshore, Mothership, and Catcher Processor), which provide incentives for participants to reduce Chinook salmon bycatch. IPAs were implemented in the North Pacific as a part of Amendment 91 and have been required since 2011. These contracts create incentives to avoid salmon bycatch by 1) restricting the pollock fishing opportunities of vessels with poor Chinook salmon bycatch performance but 2) allowing vessels with good bycatch performance less restricted access to pollock fishing grounds. The incentive is, therefore, based on vessel performance. Those vessels with good performance (i.e., low bycatch) may have more access to productive fishing grounds where the risk of bycatch is higher; however, the vessels performance in the past suggests it can avoid bycatch in these areas. The IPAs can be revised by submitting amendments to NMFS for approval.

Through discussions with whiting co-op representatives, GMT members, and NMFS staff, it appears incorporating a salmon mitigation plan (SMP) into the existing at-sea (Catcher Processor and Mothership) co-op agreement approval processes may be preferable to a stand-alone IPA-type agreement. The description of Alternative 2 was updated from the initial range of alternatives language to remove the reference to development of an IPA. Under this design, the co-op plan would need to describe the measures by which the co-op would minimize Chinook salmon bycatch, the process through which the measures would be applied, and the process for accessing the Reserve. This SMP would need to be approved by NMFS. The SMP would include a general description of the tools and measures the co-op would use to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch. In Section 2.4.1, current voluntary mitigation measures used by the co-ops are summarized. The co-op SMP could be included as part of the permit application package (application form, annual report, co-op agreement), which is submitted to NMFS between February 1 and March 31 annually.

The shoreside co-op is not under the same management regime as the at-sea co-ops. It operates under the shorebased IFQ program and as such, may require a different process to meet the same management methods as the at-sea fishery. However, based on discussions with NMFS staff and the co-op members, the shoreside co-op could submit a SMP in a similar process to the at-sea co-op agreements detailed above.



The 2017 BiOp requires NMFS and the Council take action to avoid an exceedance of the whiting sector salmon bycatch guideline prior to allowing access to the Reserve. Under this alternative, the action would be NMFS' approval of the SMP. For the at-sea sectors, the SMP may require additional specificity to mitigation measures and internal governance policies to their annual co-op agreement; whereas, for the shoreside sector, it would be a standalone plan. If one or more of the co-ops submits and follows the SMP, then the whiting sector as a whole would have access to the Reserve in the case of unexpected high bycatch. Additionally, while there are a few vessels that are not official members of the shoreside whiting co-op, these vessels would also be allowed access to the Reserve. Based on conversations with industry, these non-co-op vessels do participate in information sharing with other vessels while fishing and some of the unaffiliated vessels also participate in the mothership co-op; therefore, while not direct members of the co-op, these vessels likely participate in similar salmon mitigation measures. Ultimately, NMFS would retain the authority to close a whiting fishery prior to accessing the Reserve should the co-op not adhere to its SMP.

#### **2.4.1 Reporting Requirements Considerations for Alternative 2**

If Alternative 2 was selected, the Council may need to consider the elements that they would want to have as requirements in the framework for the salmon mitigation plan. This framework would ensure that there is a sufficient mitigation plan in place to meet the T&Cs of the 2017 BiOp but also allow for flexibility for the co-ops to react inseason to variable conditions quickly.

An additional requirement that could be a part of the SMP would be a post-season report on the effectiveness of the salmon mitigation measures employed in the previous fishing year. Currently, the mothership and CP co-ops are required to submit an annual report by March 31 of each year in order to receive that year's co-op permit. As described in §660.113, annual reports must include:

1. The sector's annual allocation of Pacific whiting;
2. The co-op's actual retained and discarded catch of Pacific whiting, salmon, Pacific halibut, rockfish, groundfish, and other species on a vessel-by-vessel basis;
3. A description of the method used by the co-op to monitor performance of co-op vessels that participated in the fishery;
4. A description of any actions taken by the co-op in response to any vessels that exceed their allowed catch and bycatch; and
5. Plans for the current year's co-op fishery, including the companies participating in the cooperative, the harvest agreement, and catch monitoring and reporting requirements.

Examples from the 2018 fishing year (submitted in 2019) can be found for the CP sector at [Supplemental Information Report 5](#), April 2019 and the MS sector at [Supplemental Information Report 6](#), April 2019. While there are current requirements regarding salmon, if the Council chooses Alternative 2, the post-season reporting component of the SMP could include additional information such as salmon bycatch minimization measures implemented (pre-season and in-season) and the effectiveness of those measures. While the shoreside whiting co-op currently is not subject to this reporting requirement, members have stated that they would be willing to submit a similar annual report on the timeline for at-sea sectors.

Whatever process is ultimately adopted, the Council would still be able to check-in on the status of salmon bycatch in the whiting sectors throughout the year. Under the inseason agenda item, the GMT provides a salmon scorecard of the total catch of salmon by each sector. If a sector or sectors were to have high bycatch, the Council could recommend additional inseason measures as needed to manage to the salmon bycatch guideline for the whiting sector. These in-season measures could be specific to at-sea

and/or shoreside. Additional check-ins could be scheduled as needed, at a specified number of Chinook salmon caught, or a certain percentage of the Chinook salmon bycatch guideline is reached.

## **2.4.2 Whiting Cooperative Salmon Bycatch Mitigation Methods**

The following is a summary of the current tools used by the co-ops to mitigate salmon impacts. This list was developed in discussions with industry and is not intended to be a complete list of potential measures used by the co-ops in their operations, but to provide the Council with a general overview of the tools employed, at present, by the co-ops.

### **Information Sharing**

One of the primary tools that the whiting sectors use to mitigate salmon bycatch is through information sharing. Each of the co-ops work with Sea State, Inc. to analyze vessel monitoring system (VMS) data and observer data in real time. Sea State is able to produce daily reports for each co-op, develop hot spot guidance, and assist in data distribution. Additionally, industry has repeatedly stated that co-op managers and vessel captains are in consistent communication within and amongst the co-ops to share information to reduce incidental bycatch interactions.

### **Area Closures**

Co-ops implement area closures based on haul level bycatch data and other reportable information. Closures can be developed for pre-season implementation based on historical data while others are implemented inseason. As described under Alternative 1, these area closures are time variable, and could be in place for the entire year or for a few weeks. Co-ops use test tows in closed areas to determine if the area can be reopened for fishing.

### **Movement Rules**

Movement rules are a core mitigation measures employed by co-ops to react to increased salmon bycatch. If a haul has a high bycatch rate, the co-op rules may require the vessel to relocate to different fishing grounds where the bycatch rate is projected to be lower. This information is shared with other co-ops and vessels so they fish in areas where they may incur high bycatch of Chinook salmon.

### **Excluders**

Salmon excluders net types operate under the same principle as SFFTs as “they all take advantage of the ability of stronger swimming fish, such as salmon, to find escape routes while slower swimmers such as Pacific whiting and walleye pollock get swept into the cod end” ([Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#)). Developing salmon excluders as a mitigation measure in regulation was considered by the Council but rejected in the final ROA. However, these nets are used by vessels in the co-ops and their performance as a mitigation device is tested by the co-ops on a regular basis. Each co-op has different rules regarding the use of salmon excluders. For example, the CP fishery requires their use when practicable, particularly within 200 fathoms where salmon bycatch is known to be high.

### **Internal Chinook Guidelines**

Given the different structures of each of the co-op, each has a slightly different way of limiting the total amount of Chinook salmon that a vessel/company/pool may take in a given time period. For example, the MS sector operates in seasonal pools. Each pool is temporarily limited on the total number of Chinook salmon that can be caught and if a pool reaches the Chinook salmon limit before achieving the whiting allocation for that pool, then the Co-Op agreement states that the pool will cease fishing.

## 2.5 Create an Automatic Authority for NMFS to Close Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook Salmon for Fixed Gear and Recreational Fisheries

**No Action.** The Council will not develop an action to preserve 500 Chinook salmon for the fixed-gear and recreational sectors. Instead, the only automatic action authority in regulation would be the one which would close, one or both, the whiting and the non-whiting sector of the groundfish fishery upon that sector having exceeded its annual Chinook salmon bycatch guideline and the Reserve.

**Alternative 1:** Develop an automatic action authority that would close the trawl sectors as follows:

1. Close the bottom and mid-water trawl sectors upon attainment of 8,500 Chinook salmon
2. Close the whiting sectors upon attainment of 14,000 Chinook salmon
3. Close all trawl fisheries upon attainment of 19,500 Chinook salmon

### Discussion

Under No Action, the Council would not develop an automatic authority in regulation to adjust Chinook salmon bycatch closure amounts in the whiting sector and the non-whiting trawl-gear specific fisheries (i.e., bottom and midwater groundfish trawl) and, therefore, not preserve 500 Chinook salmon for the fixed gear and recreational sectors.<sup>12</sup> The closure points for the whiting and non-whiting sectors would remain as specified at §660.60(d)(1)(v): whiting sector at 14,500 Chinook salmon; 9,000 Chinook salmon for the non-whiting sector; and a total closure of all fisheries at 20,000 Chinook salmon (refer to Table 1.1).

Under Alternative 1, the Council would create an automatic action authority to adjust the Chinook salmon bycatch closure attainment amounts in the whiting sector and the bottom and midwater trawl fisheries of the non-whiting sector. This action would also create automatic authority to close all trawl fisheries a specified attainment amount.

This action alternative would adjust the overall Chinook salmon bycatch amounts currently specified at §660.60(d)(1)(v) by 500 Chinook salmon. These adjustments would be specific to trawl fisheries only. The new closure point for the whiting sector would be 14,000 Chinook salmon and 8,500 Chinook salmon for the non-whiting sector's bottom and midwater trawl fisheries, with a total closure of all trawl fisheries at 19,500 Chinook salmon. The intent of this action is to preserve a fixed amount of 500 Chinook salmon to help ensure that should the trawl fishery take 19,500 Chinook salmon, fixed gear and selected recreational fisheries remain open. All fisheries would still close at 20,000 Chinook salmon.

Rationale for these three new closure points are as follows. The ITS specifies that all the non-whiting fisheries would close if the 5,500 non-whiting threshold plus the 3,500 Reserve were taken, the first automatic closure would close the bottom and mid-water non-whiting fisheries at 8,500 to ensure that 500 would remain for fixed gear and recreational fisheries. A second automatic closure would be needed to close the whiting fisheries at 14,000 to ensure they leave at least 500 of the Reserve; if they took the full Reserve and non-whiting trawl took the full non-whiting guideline then the fixed gear and select recreational fisheries would close. These first two closures points would prevent closures from either trawl

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<sup>12</sup> As a reminder, the recreational fisheries are those not accounted for in pre-season salmon modeling (i.e., bottomfish outside the salmon seasons and Oregon longleader fishery); therefore, any recreational groundfish fisheries occurring *during* the salmon season, and therefore accounted for, would not be subject to a closure under No Action or Alternative 1 – § 660.360(d))

fishery, but a third automatic closure would be needed to prevent both the whiting and non-whiting trawl sectors both combining to take the full Reserve. This would result in a closure of all groundfish fisheries since non-whiting would be above their guideline and the full Reserve would be taken. To prevent this from happening, all trawl fisheries would have to be closed at 19,500. All groundfish fisheries would be closed at 20,000 Chinook salmon.

## 2.6 Development of a Reserve Access Rule Provision

**No Action:** The Council does not recommend a process for accessing the Reserve be developed in regulation.

**Alternative 1:** A sector may only access the Reserve if the Council or NMFS has taken action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch in that sector prior to it reaching its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline.

Under No Action the Council would not adopt a mechanism for a fishery sector to access the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon. This alternative would be out of compliance with T&C 3.a of the Incidental Take Statement in the 2017 BiOp.

Under Alternative 1, the intent of this alternative is the Council or NMFS must apply a mitigation measure, or measures, to a sector that is approaching its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline before access to the Reserve can be authorized. T&C 3.c. states that if a sector is anticipated to exceed its guideline, then the Council and NMFS will take action to prevent that guideline from being exceeded. Any mitigation measure available to the Council or NMFS, for the specific purpose of minimizing Chinook salmon bycatch by a sector, would satisfy this alternative's requirement. Thus, should the mitigation measure(s) fail, and the sector exceed its bycatch guideline, the sector would have access to the Reserve. Alternative 1 would therefore meet both T&C 3.a. and 3.c. The current mitigation measures available in regulation that would meet the need of T&C 3.c. are the 200 fm BRA for midwater trawl or a BAC for bottom trawl (pending implementation). Additional inseason mitigation measures are under consideration in this action.

The process of reviewing a sector's incidental Chinook salmon bycatch relative to the sector's guideline would occur in the course of normal Council business under the Groundfish Inseason Agenda Item. The Council would be briefed by the GMT as the amount of Chinook salmon take by sector and/or subsector. This information would be made available to the Council, and the general public, in two forms. The first would be via the GMT's Inseason report submitted to the Council and the second method of reporting will be through a "Salmon Report Card." This information is available through the Pacific Fishery Information Network (PacFIN) via APEX reporting system website as [Table IFQ022](#) – combined Sector Salmon Bycatch ESA Report (Table 2.3). This report details the incidental bycatch amounts of Chinook and coho salmon, by sector and is updated on a regular basis.

**Table 2.3. Example of the Chinook salmon bycatch (number of fish) “Report Card” by sector and fishery the GMT presents at Council meetings. Source: Data from PacFIN Apex report [IFQ022](#)**

Sector	Fishery	Catch	Threshold	% of Threshold
Whiting	CP	2,951	11,000	65%
	MS	2,572		
	Shoreside	1,605		
	Tribal	confidential		
	Total	7,128		
Non-Whiting	Bottom Trawl	333	5,500	17%
	Midwater Trawl	100		
	Fixed Gear	500 a/		
	WA Rec			
	OR Rec + longleader			
	CA Rec			
	Total	933		
All groundfish fisheries		8,061	20,000	40%

a/ GMT proposed assumption of mortality, which assumed maximum historical mortality (154) plus a 250 fish buffer from the 2017 BiOp and an additional 96 fish to account for some uncertainty in recreational salmon seasons; recreational estimates only applies to groundfish fisheries occurring outside of salmon seasons

## 2.7 Alternatives Considered but not Analyzed Further

The Council considered the inclusion of another action alternative that would have developed salmon excluders for whiting vessels as a routine management measure. Salmon excluder nets are specialized nets that are designed to allow for salmon to escape capture but yet retain a vessel’s target species, Pacific whiting. The Council noted voluntary use of this net by the whiting fishery does occur but elected to not consider the development of the excluders as a routine mitigation measure at this time. While this type of net has been shown to be effective, notably in Alaskan midwater fisheries, the design of excluder nets and their relative efficacy can vary greatly. Based on industry input, it became clear that there was no one style of excluder net that had been robustly tested for West Coast fisheries and to potentially require these net types at this point would likely not achieve the desired effect the Council envisions for effective salmon mitigation. The Council understood there may be potential benefits in the use of salmon excluder nets for the whiting fishery. However, rather than require a device that may be ineffective and difficult to enforce, they encouraged further research and design improvements of the nets. New information that results from this research could then be brought back before the Council for consideration at a later date.

The Council considered analyzing other BRAs at their November 2018 meeting, but decided to have the GMT further analyze the use BACs for midwater trawl. Additionally, the Council also considered developing automatic action authority BACs as a mitigation measure for midwater gear. Historically, these sectors (whiting and non-whiting) have been the source of high incidental bycatch of Chinook salmon. After consideration of the improvements in reporting requirements (24 hours or less) and overall changes to the fishery including increased awareness by industry, the Council determined the better option would to develop BACs as a routine management measure. The Council agreed that inseason action would give them the flexibility to appropriately tailor solutions to the situation at hand, rather than using rigid automatic actions that are set in regulation.

## MANAGEMENT MEASURES: PRELIMINARY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES

In September 2019, the Council selected the Preliminary Preferred Alternatives ([PPA](#)) for the measures addressed in this document. The sections below details the PPAs as well as provides additional

information regarding any changes to the original alternatives. Further, in the course of Council discussion, and as reflected in the motion for PPA, there were minor clarifications to titles or description of several measures. The following discussion on the PPAs incorporates those changes. These changes were not substantial and did not alter the intent of the alternatives, instead these editorial changes were incorporated to clarify the language in the alternative. This section does not incorporate changes made after the FPA decision in November 2019 and only reflects the consideration of the PPA.

## 2.8 Block Area Closures

**No Action:** BACs would not be developed for use as a mitigation tool for midwater trawl fisheries. The only routine inseason spatial area closure tool available to the Council for groundfish vessels using midwater trawl gear would be the 200 fm BRA.

**Preliminary Preferred Alternative:** BACs would be developed as a routine inseason mitigation tool for salmon bycatch in the midwater trawl fisheries in the whiting and non-whiting sectors.

### **Description:**

As detailed above at Section 2.1, under No Action, the Council would not adopt a mitigation measure that would allow for development of BACs for vessels using midwater trawl gear. The only inseason spatial-closure tool available to the Council for mitigating salmon bycatch in whiting and non-whiting midwater trawl fisheries would be the 200 fm BRA. This measure would close depths from 0 to 200 fm, coastwide and could be implemented by fishery sector (e.g., MS, shoreside whiting, etc.). Vessels could fish outside of the 200 fm depth curve.

The PPA selected by the Council at the September 2019 meeting in Boise, ID was Alternative 1. Alternative 1 would develop BACs as a routine inseason management measure for midwater trawl fisheries coastwide. As a reminder, BACs are size variable spatial closures bounded by commonly used latitude lines (50 CFR §660.11) and depth contour approximations as described in Federal regulations at 50 CFR §660.71-74. These area closures are highly flexible in terms of size and could be used to close specific areas of unexpected high salmon bycatch. Further, BACs can be implemented by sector and for a specified length of time. As noted above, BACs would allow for the fishery to remain open in areas outside of the BAC.

It is important to note BACs, like BRAs, are applicable only to non-tribal vessels. Treaty rights guarantee that tribal vessel could continue fishing in the Usual and Accustomed fishing areas until the total 20,000 Chinook salmon bycatch cap was attained. Therefore, while BACs could be developed in Tribal &A (§660.4), those BACs would only be applicable to non-tribal vessels.

For an assessment of impacts of the PPA, please see Section 3.6.1.2

## 2.9 Extension of Block Area Closures for Groundfish Vessels using Midwater Trawl Gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to the 700 Fathom Curve for Vessels using Bottom Trawl Gear

**No Action:** The Council would not be able to extend any BAC boundary beyond the 250 fm depth contour, as defined at 50 CFR §660.71-74, seaward to the western boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for vessels using bottom or midwater trawl gear.

**Preliminary Preferred Alternative (*Modified Alternative 1 from Section 2.2*):** Develop regulations to allow for the extension of any block area closure seaward of 250 fathoms south of 46°16'00" N. latitude (WA/OR border) for all trawl gears to the western boundary of the EEZ (for midwater trawl) or to the 700 fathom EFH Conservation Area closure (for bottom trawl).

**Description:**

Under No Action, the deepest depth boundary available the Council for a BAC would be the 250 fm depth contour. This boundary depth would be applicable to bottom trawl and, if adopted, whiting and non-whiting midwater trawl.

The intent of this measure was for the Council to be able to close open areas beyond the 250 fm depth contour boundary by extending a BAC to the extent allowed. In the original ROA, Alternative 1 proposed adding the western boundary of the EEZ as the deepest boundary for both bottom trawl and midwater gears. However, after the publication of the [Draft RIR](#) in the September 2019 Council Advanced Briefing Book, staff determined that depths open to fishing beyond the 250 fm depth contour differed by gear type.

As discussed above in Section 2.2, the 250 fm depth contour is indeed the deepest boundary for a BAC; however, regulations prohibit bottom trawl gear beyond the 700 fm depth contour, year-round (660.112(a)(5)(iii)). Bottom trawl gear was prohibited beyond 700 fm under Amendment 19 (NMFS and PFMC, 2006). In that Amendment, the Council designated depths greater than 700 fm (50 CFR §660.76) to the EEZ (33 CFR §2.30) as an Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Area (EFHCA). Therefore, Alternative 1 needed to be modified to recognize this discrepancy and, as presented above, is modified from the original language (as written under Section 2.2). The Council did not modify language for vessels fishing with midwater trawl gear as there are no restrictions seaward of 250 fm to the EEZ.

Additionally, the PPA language above was modified from Alternative 1 (see Section 2.2) to specify that it would not develop an additional BAC boundary line, for either gear type, north of 46°16'00" N. latitude (WA/OR border). Alternative 1 originally examined adding the seaward-most edge of EEZ as the western boundary for any BAC extension, coastwide. However, as BACs were not developed for vessels fishing with bottom trawl gear off the coast of Washington, the Council chose not to develop the option of the 700 fm depth contour (50 CFR §660.76) as a depth boundary for waters north of the Oregon/Washington border in order to remain consistent with the intent of Amendment 28. Additionally, the Council decided to not pursue extending the available BAC boundary for vessels fishing with midwater trawl gear beyond 250 fm off of Washington. Should the Council select the PPA as the Final Preferred Alternative (FPA), BACs would only be able to extend off of California and Oregon to the western boundary of the EEZ for vessels fishing with midwater trawl gear and to 700 fm for vessels fishing with bottom trawl gear. Further, as the discussion at the end of Section 2.8 notes, BACs are not applicable for tribal fisheries. Differences between gear types, closure mechanisms and other relevant information are summarized in Table 2.4

It should be noted while salmon bycatch rates are generally low in depths greater than 250 fm for trawl fisheries (as detailed by the GMT in [Agenda Item G.8.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2018](#), [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#)), salmon distribution is known to extend into those depths. This measure would, therefore, allow the Council to address situations in which salmon incidental bycatch occurred in those depths for both bottom and midwater gear



**Table 2.4. Spatial closures available and/or proposed for bottom trawl and midwater trawl by depth and latitudinal range. Source [Agenda Item H.4, Supplemental Attachment 1, September 2019](#).**

Gear	Closure Mechanism	BAC (described in 2.8)			Extension of BAC (described in 2.9)	
		Rule Package	Depth Range	Latitudinal Range	Depth Range	Latitudinal Range
Bottom trawl	BAC (in progress)	Pending implementation of Amendment 28	Depth contours at §660.71-74, ranging from 10 fm-250 fm  EFHCA closure from 700 fathoms to EEZ – Amendment 19	Available for latitude lines South of 46°16'00" N. lat. a/; Latitude lines specified at 660.11	Proposed, 250 fm - 700 fm	Available for latitude lines south of 46°16'00" N. lat. a/
Midwater Trawl	BAC (Council PPA) b/	Under consideration	Depth contours at §660.71-74, ranging from 10 fm-250 fm	Coastwide; Latitude lines specified at 660.11	Proposed, 250 fm - EEZ	Available for latitude lines South of 46°16'00" N. lat.

a/ Latitude lines found at §660.11 are the north/south boundaries of BACs. BACs for bottom trawl are not available north of 46°16'00" N. lat.

b/ BAC extension for midwater trawl, under the PPA, would not be available north of 46°16'00" N. lat.

### **2.9.1 Analysis of Midwater and Bottom Trawl Effort in Depths Greater than 250 Fathoms North and South of the Oregon/Washington Border**

Using at-sea whiting and WCGOP haul level data, Table 2.5 below shows the proportion of total hauls by sector that occurred north and south of the Oregon/Washington border outside of 250 fathoms for the period of 2015 to 2018. Additionally, it shows the percentages of haul in the depth bin (greater than or less than 250 fathoms) that occur north and south of the WA/OR border. As an example, between 2015-2018, only 3.39 percent of all CP hauls have included those trips covered by electronic monitoring occurred north of 46° 16' N. lat. and shallower than 250 fathoms. Of all the hauls shallower than 250 fathoms, the hauls that were north of the WA/OR border comprised only 8.47 percent. Note that this does not contain all the haul level data for the shorebased sectors as it does not.

From 2015-2018, the CP sector saw the greatest percentage of the total number of hauls occurring outside of 250 fathoms with 60 percent, which on a yearly basis ranged from ~38 percent to over 82 percent in those same years. However, only 21.05 percent of those hauls have north of 46° 16' N. lat. in the last four years. For the other sectors, the percentage of total hauls occurring outside of 250 fathoms was 31.7 percent for MS, 36.14 percent for bottom trawl, and only 3.28 percent for shorebased midwater fisheries. Of those hauls, less than 42 percent and 22 percent occurred north of the Washington/Oregon border for the MS and bottom trawl fisheries, respectively. Likely reasons, as noted in public comments to the



Council, for the low effort outside 250 fm for MS catcher-vessels and shorebased vessels are 1) these vessels tend to have smaller horsepower engines compared to CP vessels and 2) the biomass of target species is within 250 fm. While these percentages do not take into account the amount of target species caught in the area or the interannual variability that can occur, overall, there is a smaller proportion of effort in all sectors occurring outside of 250 fm and north of 46° 16' N. lat. Additionally, for all sectors, the bycatch rates of Chinook salmon in depths greater than 250fm are less than the rates seen in shallower depth bins. More details on salmon bycatch rates and effort by month outside of 250 fm can be found in [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#).

**Table 2.5 Percentage of total hauls by sector, depth range, and area (north and south of WA/OR border) and the percentage of hauls within the depth range by sector and area, 2015-2018**

Sector	Depth (fm)	Area	Percentage of Total Hauls	Percentage of Hauls in Depth Bin by Area
CP	<250	North	3.39	8.47
		South	36.59	91.53
	250+	North	12.63	21.05
		South	47.39	78.95
MS	<250	North	18.15	26.58
		South	50.15	73.42
	250+	North	13.26	41.84
		South	18.44	58.16
Bottom Trawl	<250	North	29.12	45.59
		South	34.74	54.41
	250+	North	7.74	21.42
		South	28.40	78.58
Midwater Whiting and Rockfish	<250	North	40.76	41.75
		South	56.86	58.25
	250+	North	1.68	70.59
		South	0.70	29.41

## 2.10 Selective Flatfish Trawl Net Requirement

**No Action:** Selective Flatfish Trawl (SFFT) nets would not be an available mitigation tool to address salmon bycatch in the groundfish bottom trawl fishery except in areas already specified under regulation.

**Preliminary Preferred Alternative (Alternative 1):** SFFT nets would be available for use as a routine inseason mitigation tool to address salmon bycatch in the groundfish bottom trawl fisheries.

### **Discussion:**

As described above in Section 2.3, under No Action, the Council could not require bottom trawl vessels to use SFFT nets, as a salmon mitigation tool, except for areas described at §660.130(c) (i and iii). Use by bottom trawl vessels in areas other than specified in the aforementioned regulation would be on a voluntary basis.

The Council's PPA would make SFFT nets available as a routine inseason mitigation measure that the Council could implement to minimize salmon bycatch in the bottom trawl fishery. Additionally, the Council could link the use of this net type in conjunction with a BAC. In other words, if the Council were to implement a BAC for bottom trawl, it could allow bottom trawl vessels to continue fishing in the BAC if vessels used SFFT nets.

Discussion of the potential impacts for the PPA can be found in Section 3.6.3.4.

## 2.11 Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Rules

**No Action:** The Council would be limited to current mitigation measures available in regulation for the Pacific whiting trawl fishery.

**Alternative 1:** Develop automatic actions that requires NMFS to close a specific area to the whiting fishery, or a specific whiting sector, based on information provided to the Regional Administrator, or designee, by the executive director/manager of each whiting cooperative.

**Preliminary Preferred Alternative (Alternative 2):** Develop regulations to allow each whiting sector co-op to develop salmon mitigation plans for approval by NMFS.

- Include a requirement for annual season summary reporting to the Council and NMFS describing high-salmon bycatch incident information and avoidance measures taken.

### **Discussion:**

Under No Action, the Council could only apply BACs (*if the PPA for whiting/non-whiting midwater trawl gear BACs is approved*) or the 200 fm BRA to the whiting sector(s) in an unexpected high bycatch event. As described above in Section 2.4, co-ops and other whiting sector vessels could continue to implement voluntary salmon bycatch mitigation measures; however, while these measures may minimize salmon bycatch, they would not meet the requirements of T&C 3.c. This T&C specifies that NMFS/Council is required to take action prior to allowing a sector to access the Reserve.

Under Alternative 1, the Council would develop an automatic action authority that requires NMFS to conform to area closures designated by the whiting cooperative(s). This alternative was considered by the Council at the September 2019 meeting; however, it was not selected as PPA for this measure.

Under the PPA, as written, each whiting sector co-op (MS, CP, and shoreside) could develop an SMP that would detail their proposed salmon mitigation measures that the co-op could use inseason to mitigate salmon bycatch.

It is important to note that while an SMP could fulfill the requirements of a mitigation measure, the SMP does not mean that a sector would not be subject to Council and/or NMFS implemented mitigation measures. Should the SMP actions not effectively curtail salmon take, the Council and/or NMFS could act to implement additional measures, such as a BAC (if adopted) or BRA, if necessary.

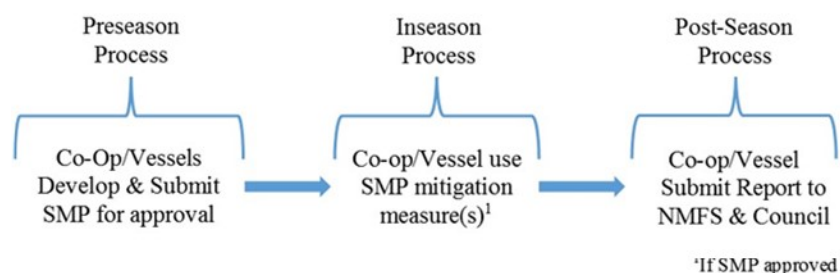
Additionally, new information regarding SMPs that has developed since the September 2019 Council. To date, the Council and staff have been under the general impression that SMPs would apply only to co-ops; however, in discussing the SMP concept with NFMS and NOAA General Council (GC), it was determined that SMPs cannot just be limited to the whiting co-ops. This distinction is necessary especially for the shoreside whiting fishery, where all participating vessels do not belong to a co-op. Therefore, based on this guidance from NOAA GC, the interpretation by staff is any whiting vessel, or group of vessels (e.g., a co-op), may submit an SMP to NMFS for review. This would provide equal opportunity to all participants in the whiting fishery to operate under an SMP and as discussed below, may provide an avenue to accessing the Reserve if needed (discussed further under Section 2.132.13 below).

While each co-op (MS, CP, and shoreside) could still submit an SMP under this new guidance for the PPA, it does alter the original concept of having SMPs being only available to co-ops. Therefore, the Council may need to revise the PPA for this measure, if selected as the FPA, to include this modification.

Regardless of the outcome of who can submit a SMP (co-op, group of vessels, or individual vessel, etc.), each SMPs would contain a series of elements (as proposed described above in Section 2.4.2) on how participants would mitigate salmon bycatch throughout the season. SMPs would need to be submitted to NMFS before whiting season, by a date to be determined and reviewed. Each SMP would need NMFS approval prior to the start of the whiting season. Additionally, SMP participants would be required to submit an annual report to the Council and NMFS detailing high salmon bycatch incident information and describing the mitigation measure(s) used to minimize further take. The information necessary to satisfy these conditions in annual reports will be specified by NMFS.

Figure 2.1 provides a conceptual diagram of the annual SMP process. This figure is meant to convey a high-level overview of what the SMP process could entail and not provide the detail that will likely need to be developed of the process.

**Figure 2.1 Theoretical annual process for salmon mitigation plans (SMP)**



## 2.12 Automatic Authority for NMFS to close Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook Salmon for Fixed Gear and Select Recreational Fisheries

**No Action:** The Council will not develop an action to preserve 500 Chinook salmon for the fixed-gear and recreational sectors. Instead, the only automatic action authority in regulation would be the one which would close, one or both, the whiting and the non-whiting sector of the groundfish fishery upon that sector having exceeded its annual Chinook salmon bycatch guideline and the Reserve.

**Preliminary Preferred Alternative (Alternative 1):** Develop an inseason process to would close the trawl sectors as follows:

1. Close the bottom and mid-water trawl sectors upon attainment of 8,500 Chinook salmon
2. Close the whiting sectors upon attainment of 14,000 Chinook salmon
3. Close all trawl fisheries upon attainment of 19,500 Chinook salmon

### **Discussion:**

Under No Action, as detailed in Section 2.5, automatic authority for NMFS to close the whiting and non-whiting sectors would remain as developed in the 2019/2020 harvest specifications process and in regulation at 50 CFR §660.60(d)(1)(v). No Action would maintain the current bycatch guidelines for each sector, in that the whiting sector consists of all whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside) and the non-whiting sector consists of all other groundfish fisheries (trawl, fixed gear, and recreational). The fisheries in those sectors are linked to the bycatch guideline specific to that sector. Therefore, should a sector close, all fisheries in that sector would close at the same time, with the exception of Tribal fisheries, which would only close if the entire Chinook bycatch amount of 20,000 was caught. The Chinook bycatch closure points for the sectors are as follows: whiting sector would close at 14,500 Chinook; non-whiting sector would close at 9,000 Chinook; and both sectors would close at 20,000 Chinook. Refer to Table 2.6 for a comparison of Chinook salmon catch allowances by alternative.

The PPA, Alternative 1, would modify current regulation to specify closure points for trawl fisheries. This measure would preclude the fixed gear and select recreational fisheries from being impacted by the non-whiting and whiting sector trawl fishery's incidental salmon bycatch. The measure would set the closure point for non-whiting bottom and midwater trawl sectors at 8,500 Chinook salmon, 14,000 Chinook salmon for the whiting sectors, and 19,500 Chinook salmon for all trawl fisheries – excluding tribal fisheries until the total Chinook salmon take was 20,000 fish. Under the PPA, fixed gear and select recreational fisheries would have a 500 Chinook salmon amount reserved for them to continue to operate and would only close when the total bycatch cap of 20,000 Chinook salmon was attained.

Note that while the closure points would be modified, the sector guidelines of 11,000 Chinook salmon for whiting, 5,500 Chinook salmon for non-whiting and the Reserve amount of 3,500 Chinook salmon would remain status quo. Table 2.6 compares the closure points described under No Action and the PPA. This table shows the listed closure amounts are Chinook salmon bycatch guideline plus the Reserve. Note, this table does not take into account the various combinations of amounts that could occur, though that consideration is presented in the text in the above section

It is important to note that the numbers in this table assume that a sector would take its full bycatch guideline and the reserve (under No Action) or its full bycatch guideline and the Reserve amount minus the 500 Chinook salmon preserved for non-trawl (PPA). However, it is possible, although unlikely, that both sectors could take their bycatch guideline and then take a portion of the Reserve. For example, under the PPA, the whiting sector may take 13,000 Chinook salmon and the non-whiting trawl sectors

take 6,500 Chinook salmon, and all trawl fisheries would close (leaving 500 Chinook salmon for the non-trawl fisheries).

Regardless of if the PPA is adopted, it is important to reiterate that if one sector takes its bycatch guideline and the Reserve (or the guideline and Reserve without 500 Chinook salmon), the other sector would remain open until the total of 20,000 Chinook had been taken. Again, this could result in one sector prematurely shutting down under the PPA. For example, if the non-whiting sector was projected to take 6,000 Chinook by the end of the year, but the whiting sector reached 14,000, there would be an additional 500 fish that were not needed by the non-trawl fisheries and could have been used by the whiting sectors to potentially finish out the fishing season.

**Table 2.6 A comparison of the No Action and Preliminary Preferred Alternative (PPA) Chinook salmon closure points by sector/fishery.**

Sector	No Action	PPA
Whiting	14,500	14,000
Non-whiting (all)	9,000	9,000
Non-whiting Trawl	NA	8,500
All Trawl Sectors	NA	19,500
All Fisheries	20,000	20,000

## 2.13 Development of Reserve Access Rule Provision

**No Action:** The Council does not recommend a process for accessing the Reserve be developed in regulation.

**Preliminary Preferred Alternative (Alternative 1):** A sector may only access the Reserve if the Council or NMFS has taken action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch in that sector prior to it reaching its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline.

- The requirement for Council or NMFS action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch for access to the Reserve by the at-sea whiting sectors would be satisfied upon approval by NMFS of each of those sector's respective co-op salmon mitigation plans.
- The requirement for Council or NMFS action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch for access to the Reserve by the shoreside whiting sector would be satisfied upon approval by NMFS of that sector's co-op salmon mitigation plans provided all participating vessels are members of a shoreside co-op with an approved salmon mitigation plan.
- If there are vessels participating in the shoreside whiting fishery that are not members of a shoreside whiting co-op, then additional actions by the Council or NMFS may be needed to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch (e.g., BACs) prior to allowing access to the reserve by that sector.

### **Discussion:**

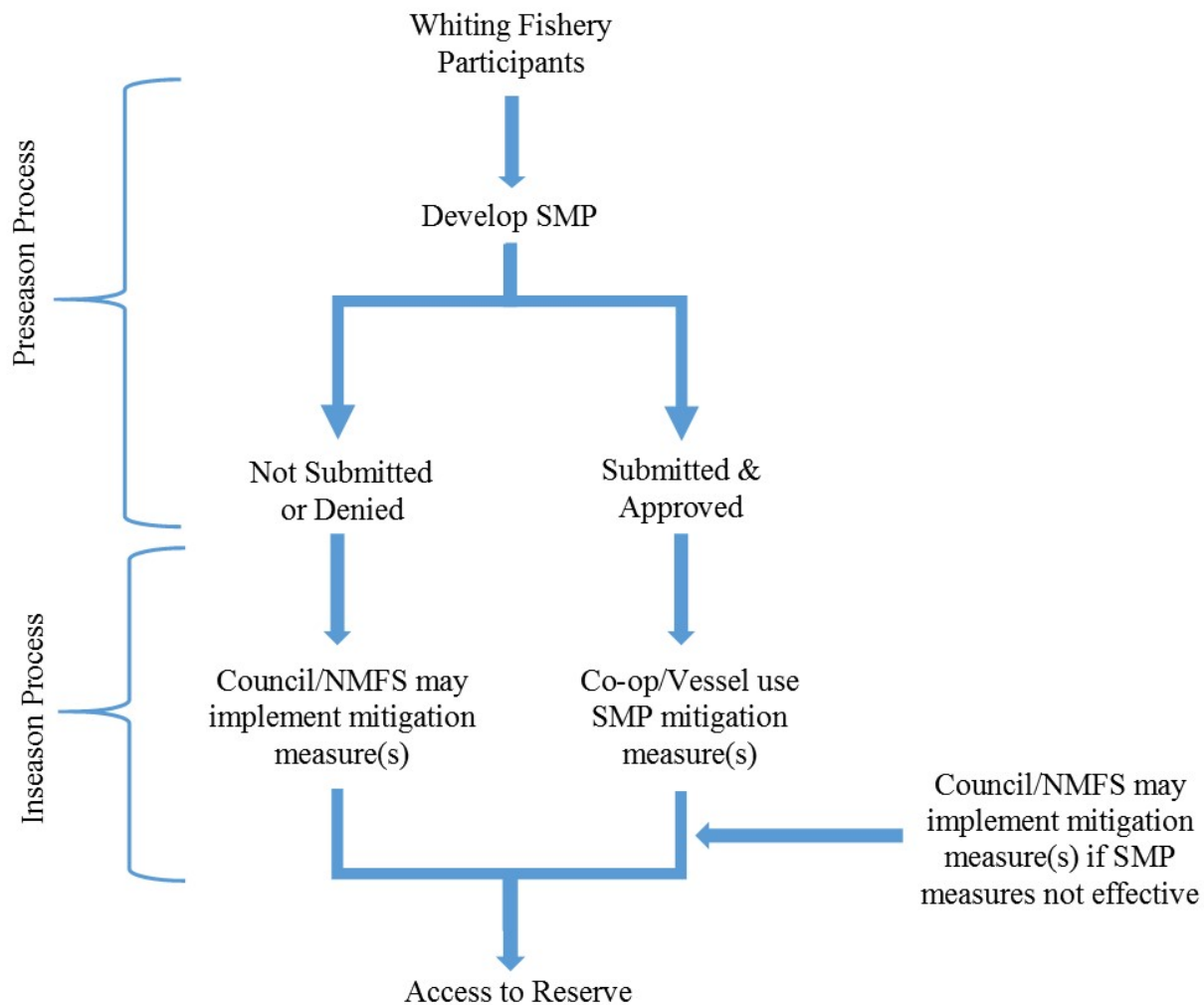
Under No Action the Council would not adopt a mechanism for a fishery sector to access the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon. This alternative would be out of compliance with T&C 3.a of the Incidental Take Statement in the 2017 BiOp.

Under the PPA, the Council or NMFS would need to take some action to allow a sector (whiting or non-whiting) to access the Reserve in an unexpected high bycatch year. The PPA measure was modified from

the original Alternative 1 language during Council discussion to include the three bullet points above. The bullet points were included as the original Alternative 1 would have allowed for only one whiting sector to submit an SMP for all whiting vessels to have access to the Reserve. The rationale for the modification was to ensure that there was sector-specific accountability for mitigating salmon bycatch prior to allowing a sector into the Reserve in the case of unexpected high bycatch. The basic process is shown in Figure 2.2 Conceptual diagram of the SMP and Reserve Process. It should be emphasized that this figure is theoretical and is largely without any detail and is only meant to convey a high-level overview of key components in the process.

For the non-whiting sector, action by the Council or NMFS could mean implementing a BAC for bottom trawl or midwater trawl (if adopted) or another inseason mitigation measures (e.g., SFFT requirement for bottom trawl if adopted). There are no inseason mitigation measures available for the fixed gear sector; however, the sector typically takes minimal salmon compared to the trawl portion of the non-whiting sector.

**Figure 2.2 Conceptual diagram of the SMP and Reserve Process**



For the whiting sector, the Council in their PPA described specific requirements for all three non-tribal whiting sectors (CP, MS, and shoreside). The first bullet did not change the initial setup of the SMP process for the at-sea sectors, described above in Section 2.4., but does specify that the CP and MS co-ops

would each need to submit an SMP to be approved by NMFS at the beginning of the year in order to access the Reserve inseason. This approval would be the “action” required by T&C 3.c. to allow a sector to access the Reserve. Additional details on the SMP and impacts to each sector are described in detail under Section 2.4 above and Section 3.6.6 below.

The latter two bullets in the PPA were specific to the shoreside whiting sector. After the September Council meeting, Council and NMFS staff worked together to assess how SMPs could be implemented for the shoreside whiting sector, and especially under the Council’s PPA, given that they are not regulated in the same manner as the CP and MS co-ops. Specifically, the Shoreside Whiting Cooperative is voluntarily made up of participating vessels and is not formally recognized in the groundfish regulations. Additionally, there is currently no requirement to register as a shoreside whiting vessel and all that is needed to participate in the fishery is a trawl endorsed limited entry permit assigned to a vessel and Pacific whiting quota. Therefore, since NMFS cannot enforce particular regulations on the basis of a vessel being in or out of the shoreside whiting co-op, any SMP for the shoreside whiting sector would need to be tied to a group of vessels (e.g. the shoreside whiting co-op) rather than just the co-op itself. In other words, any vessel or group of vessels participating in the shoreside whiting sector could submit an SMP.

One of the questions that arose during Council discussion was the number of vessels that participate in the shoreside co-op and potential differences in fishing behavior or salmon impacts between those two pools of vessels (co-op and non-co-op). The Shoreside Whiting Cooperative provided staff with a list of the vessels and year in which they were a member of the co-op. Using that data, the following analysis is intended to provide the Council with background on the patterns seen in the two participant groups to assist in decision making on the Reserve Rule FPA.

Table 2.7 below shows the number of co-op vessels vs. non-co-op vessels that made landings in the shoreside whiting fishery from 2012-2018. As shown, since 2012, approximately 2/3rds of the vessels that made landings in the shoreside whiting sector were a member of the co-op.

**Table 2.7 Number of vessels that participated in the shoreside whiting fishery by year and by grouping (co-op vs. non-co-op), 2012-2018.**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Co-op</b>	16	16	17	15	16	16	16
<b>Non-Co-op</b>	8	8	8	7	7	9	10
<b>Total</b>	24	24	25	22	23	25	26

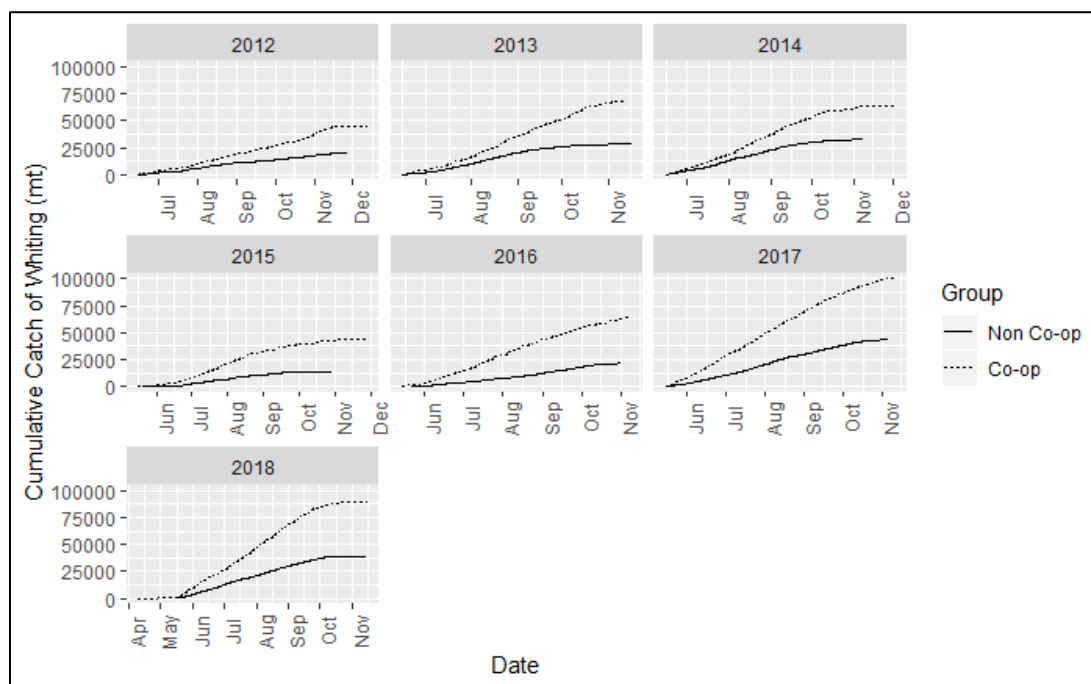
Looking further at the catch characteristics of the two participant group, Table 2.8 below shows the whiting landings (mt), number of Chinook salmon, and the bycatch rate (number of Chinook per mt of whiting) by year and group. The co-op vessels tend to have a higher bycatch ratio than non-co-op vessels with the exception of 2015 and 2016); however, the difference between the two groups in the last three years is less than 0.003 salmon per mt of whiting

**Table 2.8 Whiting landings (mt), numbers of Chinook salmon, and bycatch rate (number per mt) by year and group, 2012-2018.**

Group	Species	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Co-op	Whiting (mt)	45,442	68,430	64,604	44,309	63,664	100,168	89,899
	Chinook (num)	1,854	945	5,127	1,303	513	1,053	998
	Bycatch Ratio	0.041	0.014	0.079	0.029	0.008	0.011	0.011
Non-Co-Op	Whiting (mt)	19,837	28,428	33,318	13,592	21,718	43,875	39,280
	Chinook (num)	439	284	1,645	691	220	341	352
	Bycatch Ratio	0.022	0.010	0.049	0.051	0.010	0.008	0.009

Looking closer at the trends between the two sectors, Figure 2.3 below shows the cumulative distribution of whiting harvest for the co-op and non-co-op vessels during the whiting season. In most years, co-op vessels continue to fish later in the season compared to non-co-op vessels (shown by the dotted line extending past the solid line). As shown below in Section 3.6.1.2, salmon bycatch ratios for the shoreside whiting sector tend to increase in the fall months in certain depth strata and would likely be the time in which access to the Reserve may be needed. Co-op vessels may therefore be more affected by lack of access to the Reserve than non-co-op vessels depending on the year.

**Figure 2.3 Cumulative catch of Pacific whiting by participant group (co-op, non-co-op) from 2012-2018.**



However, it is important to note that these vessels only make up a portion of the total potential vessels that could operate. In 2019, there were 182 quota share accounts that received some Pacific whiting quota. The top three included two of the largest shorebased processors on the West Coast. Additionally, there are 165 trawl endorsed permits available (excluding CP endorsed permits), with 95 on average being



used in the IFQ sector in recent years. There have been anywhere from 24 to 31 trawl endorsed permits that have also been latent (i.e. not assigned to a vessel) for the entirety of the year in the last three years. This suggests that there are permits available if vessels were interested in participating in the fishery. Attainment of the shoreside allocation (post-tribal reapportionment) has ranged from 61 to 85 percent since 2016. All these factors combined suggest that there is room for the shoreside sector to grow in terms of participants.

Based on preliminary discussions with NMFS staff, it may be possible to set up regulations that could exempt shoreside whiting vessels that are under an SMP from an inseason mitigation measure such as a BAC. This would be similar to the way that bottom trawl vessels fishing with SFFT gear could be allowed to fish within a BAC (discussed above). The Council will need to clarify under the FPA selection if they would want the ability to exempt vessels with an SMP from additional mitigation measures that could be applied to vessels without an SMP operating in the shoreside whiting sector. NMFS is expected to provide further information on if this would be possible in a supplemental report. Ultimately, the Council would still have the option of implementing additional mitigation measures (e.g. BAC if adopted) on the entire shoreside whiting sector even if access to the Reserve were automatically granted through the adoption of the SMP in the case where SMP measures were not sufficient in mitigating salmon bycatch.

### 2.13.1 Options

Given the analysis and discussion above, staff has developed the following options for the Council to consider regarding the shoreside whiting sector and access to the Reserve:

**Option A:** All shoreside whiting vessels must submit an SMP to NMFS (as a part of the co-op or individually) in order for the shoreside whiting sector as a whole to have access to the reserve.

- **Sub-Option:** At least 16 vessels must submit an SMP to NMFS for the shoreside sector to have access to the reserve.

**Option B:** Shoreside whiting vessels that submit an SMP to NMFS and are approved would be allowed access to the Reserve. *The Council would need to specify in the FPA if vessels under an SMP may be exempted from additional measures applied to the shoreside whiting sector.*

### 2.13.2 Discussion on Options

The Council's original PPA described a pathway to the Reserve in which the entire shoreside sector is provided automatic access to the Reserve as long as all or a predetermined percentage of whiting vessels are members of the co-op and the approved SMP. However, as is discussed above, there is no way to link the Reserve access to vessels being a part of the Shoreside Whiting Cooperative specifically. Therefore, these options are intended to meet the underlying intent of the Council's PPA while following guidance from NMFS.

Option A modifies the second bullet of the PPA to ensure all whiting vessels would be under an approved SMP in order for the entire sector to have access to the Reserve (whether vessels were in or out of the co-op). The sub-option of Option A was based on Council guidance to examine if there was a certain threshold or percentage of vessels within the co-op with an approved SMP where the Council would feel comfortable allowing the entire sector to access the Reserve, with the ability to implement some potential additional mitigation measures if needed. As there is no way to ascertain the total number of vessels that will participate in the fishery in a given year, it would be impossible to determine if a certain threshold or percentage is met until after the year is complete. Therefore, if the Council wanted to go with Option A

and the sub-option, staff recommends picking a number of vessels rather than a percentage. The selection of this number would be a risk call for the Council. As shown above, based on the historical trends, 15-17 vessels have been in the shoreside co-op, who has shown interest in submitting an SMP, in recent years will likely cover 2/3rds of the active participants. In the sub-option of Option A, the number 16 (vessels) was selected as a starting point for Council discussion as that was most common number of Co-Op vessels throughout the analysis period in 2012-2018 (Table 2.7). However, it is important to consider that if the Council were to set a number of vessels in Option A, and then participation the fishery dropped to a number below that threshold, no vessel would be granted access to the reserve through the SMP. The Council could always re-assess the number of vessels that would need to submit an SMP if the fishery were to grow.

Ultimately, Option B may provide the best pathway forward as it would allow the shoreside whiting co-op to submit a SMP on behalf of their vessels and have access to the Reserve and would allow any other non-co-op vessels to do the same. For those vessels who do not have an approved SMP, additional mitigation measures would need to be placed on those vessels in order for them to access the reserve.

## **MANAGEMENT MEASURES: FINAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVES**

In November 2019, the Council selected the Final Preferred Alternatives ([FPA](#)) for the measures addressed in this document. The sections below details the FPAs as well as provides additional information regarding any changes to the original alternatives. The No Action alternative is not shown as it is detailed above in Management Measures: Preliminary Preferred Alternatives. Further, in the course of Council discussion, and as reflected in the motion for FPA, there were minor clarifications to titles or description of several measures, notably 2.16 and 2.18. The following discussion on the FPAs incorporates those changes. These changes were not substantial and did not alter the intent of the alternatives, instead these editorial changes were incorporated to clarify the language in the alternative. A summary of these alternatives and associated impacts can be found at the beginning of this document in the table titled Comparison of Alternatives.

### **2.14 Block Area Closures**

**Final Preferred Alternative:** BACs would be developed as a routine inseason mitigation tool for salmon bycatch in the midwater trawl fisheries in the whiting and non-whiting sectors.

#### **Discussion:**

As described in Sections 2.1 and 2.8 above, BACs will be developed as a routine inseason management measure for non-tribal midwater trawl fisheries coastwide. As a reminder, BACs are size variable spatial closures bounded by commonly used latitude lines and depth contour approximations found in regulation. The Council chose to confirm the PPA as the FPA as these area closures are highly flexible in terms of size and could be used to close specific areas of unexpected high salmon bycatch. Further, BACs can be implemented by sector and for a specified length of time. As noted above, BACs would allow for the fishery to remain open in areas outside of the BAC where salmon bycatch may be lower.

### **2.15 Extension of Block Area Closures for Groundfish Vessels using Midwater Trawl Gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to the 700 Fathom Curve for Vessels using Bottom Trawl Gear**

**Final Preferred Alternative:** Develop regulations to allow for the extension of any block area closure seaward of 250 fathoms south of 46°16'00" N. latitude (WA/OR border) for all trawl gears to the western

boundary of the EEZ (for midwater trawl) or to the 700 fathom EFH Conservation Area closure (for bottom trawl).

**Discussion:**

The Council chose to select the PPA as the FPA. Under this measure, the Council would be able to extend any BAC beyond 250 fm off of Oregon and California for bottom trawl (out to 700 fm) or midwater trawl gear (out to the EEZ). Washington was not included in the PPA or FPA. BACs were not developed for vessels fishing with bottom trawl gear off the coast of Washington during the development of Amendment 28 and therefore the Council chose to remain consistent with the intent of Amendment 28. Additionally, the Council decided to not pursue extending the available BAC boundary for vessels fishing with midwater trawl gear beyond 250 fm off of Washington as there is limited fishing outside of 250 fm north of the Oregon/Washington border, as described above in Section 2.9.1. While salmon bycatch rates are generally low in depths greater than 250 fm for trawl fisheries (as detailed by the GMT in [Agenda Item G.8.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2018](#), [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#)), salmon distribution is known to extend into those depths.

## 2.16 Selective Flatfish Trawl Net Requirement

**Final Preferred Alternative:** FFT nets would be available for use as a routine inseason mitigation tool to address salmon bycatch in the groundfish bottom trawl fisheries.

**Discussion:**

As described under Section 2.3, SFFT gear has been shown to be effective at excluding Chinook due to their behavior and strong swimming ability. Under the FPA, SFFT gear would be available as a routine inseason mitigation measure that the Council could implement to minimize salmon bycatch in the bottom trawl fishery. Additionally, the Council could link the use of this net type in conjunction with a BAC. In other words, if the Council were to implement a BAC for bottom trawl, it could allow bottom trawl vessels to continue fishing in the BAC if vessels used SFFT nets. Overall, this would provide for flexibility and efficiency, at least for vessels that already own a SFFT, in mitigating salmon bycatch.

## 2.17 Whiting Cooperative Operational Agreements

**Final Preferred Alternative:** Develop regulations to allow each whiting sector co-op to develop salmon mitigation plans for approval by NMFS.

- Include a requirement for annual season summary reporting to the Council and NMFS describing the use of salmon mitigation measures and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these avoidance measures.

**Discussion:**

The Council chose to select the PPA as FPA, with minor revision to the bullet point language specifying reporting requirements. The FPA will allow each whiting sector co-op to submit an SMP to NMFS. As described in Section 2.4.2 above, each co-op uses a variety of tools, including information sharing, area closures, movement rules, excluders, and internal Chinook guidelines, to mitigate salmon bycatch throughout the year. This ability to react quickly inseason makes the co-ops uniquely effective at bycatch avoidance.

Under the PPA discussion (Section 2.11), the Council considered how SMPs could be restricted to only the shoreside co-op within the shoreside whiting sector, given that they are not regulated in the same manner at the at-sea co-ops. That is, the at-sea co-ops are formally recognized in regulation and vessels must commit to the co-op prior to the beginning of the season in their permit renewal. To operate in the

shoreside whiting sector, which is a part of the broader shorebased IFQ program, only a trawl permit and quota is required; the participation in the co-op is voluntary. Therefore, based on initial guidance from NOAA GC, staff noted that the Council may need to modify its PPA for FPA to allow all whiting vessels or groups of vessels (including the co-ops) to submit a SMP to NMFS for review.

During the November Council meeting, there was extensive discussion by advisory bodies and the Council about expanding the opportunity to submit an SMP to all whiting vessels, regardless of if the vessel was in a co-op. There were concerns brought forth that this could result in several SMPs being submitted to NMFS for review (increasing the workload for NMFS staff) and the overall enforceability of vessel specific SMPs. The co-op governance systems requires vessels to abide by the co-op's rules and, if warranted, co-op managers can implement vessel-level accountability measures. It would be difficult for NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) to monitor vessel-specific salmon mitigation measures described in an SMP as there could be up to ten SMPs for the shoreside sector alone if current trends hold and each non-co-op vessel submitted an SMP (i.e., nine non-co-op SMPs plus one SMP for the co-op). Given all of these reasons, the Council chose to only allow SMPs to be submitted by co-ops, not all vessels. Further discussion on the impacts of the FPA in relation to Reserve access will be discussed below in Section 2.19.

With regards to the reporting requirements, a minor change was made to the PPA language. The change was to shift from reporting on only "high-bycatch incidents" to the overall use of salmon mitigation measure effectiveness. As noted by the [GAP's November 2019 report \(Agenda Item H.9.a., Supplemental GAP Report 1, November 2019\)](#), "Overall performance also seems more consistent with Term and Condition 2.b, where 'the Council is required to consider developing new mitigation management tools to allow for timely inseason management to keep the sectors from exceeding their salmon bycatch guidelines.'" There were some concerns with the use of the word "effectiveness" in the PPA due to the inability to quantify if a measure was necessarily effective ([Agenda Item H.9.a., Supplemental GAP Report 1, November 2019](#)). The Council chose to keep the term in the FPA per NMFS recommendation as it aligns with T&C 6.a. which states that "NMFS will produce an annual postseason report by November 1 the year following each season that includes the following... A summary of the bycatch reduction measures used and an evaluation of their effectiveness." ([Agenda Item H.9.a., Supplemental NMFS Report 1, November 2019](#)).

## **2.18 Automatic Authority for NMFS to close Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook Salmon for Fixed Gear and Select Recreational Fisheries**

### **Final Preferred Alternative:**

Develop an automatic action authority that would close all trawl fisheries at 19,500 Chinook and non-whiting trawl fisheries at 8,500 Chinook.

### **Discussion:**

The Council's made a minor change to the PPA language when it adopted the FPA for this action. In September, the Council chose to select Alternative 1 as the PPA which would create new automatic closures for the trawl fisheries to preserve 500 Chinook salmon for select recreational and commercial fixed gear fisheries. The closure points in the PPA were 14,000 for whiting, 8,500 for non-whiting trawl, and 19,500 for all trawl fisheries. After further review, NMFS, the GMT, and the GAP all concluded that the 14,000 closure point for the whiting fisheries was not necessary to ensure that the non-trawl fisheries remained open([Agenda Item H.9.a., Supplemental NMFS Report 1, November 2019](#), [Agenda Item H.9.a., Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2019](#), and [Agenda Item H.9.a., Supplemental GAP Report 1, November 2019](#)). In short, in the unlikely situation that the whiting fisheries were to take the entire

whiting guideline of 11,000 Chinook salmon and the 3,500 Reserve, the non-whiting trawl sectors would then close if they caught 5,000 Chinook, leaving 500 Chinook salmon for the non-trawl fisheries to continue to operate for the remainder of the year ( $11,000+3,500+5,000=19,500$ , which is the proposed closure point for all trawl fisheries under the FPA).

While the GMT noted that the additional closure points were not necessary for successful management of salmon bycatch with the inseason tools available to the Council in addition to heightened awareness and voluntary avoidance by industry ([Agenda Item H.9.a., Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2019](#)), the Council chose to ensure that the select recreational fisheries and non-trawl fisheries would be able to continue to operate in the unlikely event that trawl bycatch was unexpectedly high. There has only been one instance since 2002 where total bycatch has exceeded 20,000 Chinook in total (2003); since the consultation was reinitiated in 2014 with the exceedance of the whiting guideline, the total bycatch is estimated to have been less than 8,000 Chinook (assuming 500 fish for the non-trawl sectors). Note that even with the FPA, the automatic closures implemented as a part of the 2019-20 harvest specifications and management measures process to comply with the ITS would remain in regulation. Either sector would be closed if they took the entirety of their guideline and the Reserve (14,500 Chinook for whiting, 9,000 for non-whiting, including non-trawl) and all groundfish fisheries, including tribal fisheries, would close at 20,000 Chinook salmon. Table 2.9 below shows a comparison of the No Action and FPA automatic closure points by sector/fishery.

**Table 2.9 A comparison of the No Action and the Final Preferred Alternative Chinook salmon closure point by sector/fishery.**

Sector	No Action	FPA
Whiting	14,500	14,500
Non-whiting	9,000	9,000
Non-whiting Trawl	NA	8,500
All Trawl Sectors	NA	19,500
All Groundfish Fisheries	20,000	20,000

## 2.19 Development of Reserve Access Rule Provision

**Final Preferred Alternative:** A sector may only access the Reserve if the Council or NMFS has taken action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch in that sector prior to it reaching its Chinook salmon bycatch guideline.

- The requirement for Council or NMFS action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch for access to the Reserve by the at-sea whiting sectors would be satisfied upon approval by NMFS of cooperative salmon mitigation plans in each of those sectors.
- The requirement for Council or NMFS action to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch for access to the Reserve by shoreside whiting cooperative vessels would be satisfied upon approval by NMFS of a shoreside whiting cooperative salmon mitigation plan. Individual vessels are not eligible.
- If there are vessels participating in the at-sea or shoreside whiting fisheries that are not members of a whiting co-op, then additional actions by the Council or NMFS will be needed to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch (e.g., BACs) prior to allowing access to the reserve by those vessels.
- Vessels fishing under an approved SMP may be exempt from additional salmon mitigation measures.
- Performance of SMPs will be evaluated via the scorecard and inseason status reporting approach described in [Agenda Item H.9.a Supplemental NMFS Report 1 November 2019](#), on page 2, bullet 3, sub-bullet 1.

The Council will have the option of implementing additional mitigation measures (e.g. BAC) even if access to the Reserve was automatically granted through the adoption of the SMP if the SMP measures are not sufficient in mitigating salmon bycatch, as determined upon inseason review at regular Council meetings.

**Discussion:**

As a reminder, T&C 3.a. requires the Council and NMFS to develop and implement regulations regarding the Reserve and T&C 3.c. requires the Council and NMFS to take action to avoid an exceedance of a guideline (i.e. access the Reserve). For the non-whiting sector, actions could include implementing one of the following mitigation measures, including those adopted as FPA under this action:

- 200 fm BRA for non-whiting midwater trawl gear
- BAC for bottom trawl and non-whiting midwater trawl gear
- SFFT net requirement for bottom trawl of a whiting co-op SMP

There are no mitigation measures available for the non-trawl sector; however, as described above, the non-trawl sector has minimal bycatch in comparison to the trawl sectors.

For the whiting sector, actions could include one of the following mitigation measures, including those adopted as FPA under this action:

- 200 fm BRA
- BAC
- NMFS approval of a whiting co-op SMP

In regard to SMPs, the Council chose to limit the submission to only co-ops, not individual vessels, as described above in Section 2.18. Under the FPA, if a co-op submits and complies with the provisions of an approved SMP, then the co-op would be able to access the Reserve in a year with unexpected high bycatch without further mitigation measures (e.g., a BAC). Evaluation of performance of the SMPs would be evaluated through the inseason reporting process as described in [Agenda Item H.9.a. Supplemental NMFS Report 1, November 2019](#). Specifically, the GMT would continue to present the salmon scorecard and an assessment of bycatch at each Council meeting during the inseason agenda item. Whiting sector representatives may also provide status updates on their salmon bycatch minimization actions at Council meetings through public comment.

For those vessels not part of a co-op with an approved SMP, additional mitigation measures would be required prior to accessing the Reserve. While the initial PPA spoke to a similar requirement for those vessels not in the shoreside co-op, this could theoretically apply to all three whiting sectors. As noted by the GAP, while there is significant incentive to remain in the current at-sea co-ops, there is always a chance that a MS catcher vessel(s) chooses to operate in the non-co-op fishery or for the CP co-op to dissolve into an IFQ program. Therefore, the Council chose to be able to exempt vessels operating under an SMP from any additional mitigation measures that might be applied to a given whiting sector (MS, CP, or shoreside). Given the incentives for the at-sea co-ops to continue to operate in a co-op structure, it is likely that this provision would only apply to those shoreside whiting vessels operating outside of the co-op. For example, if the whiting sector were approaching the guideline of 11,000 and the shoreside whiting co-op had submitted an SMP, but there were vessels operating outside of the co-op, the Council would need to implement a mitigation measures on those non-co-op vessels in order for them to continue fishing. This may be something like implementing a BAC from 100-200 fm north of 40° 10' N. lat. for the shoreside whiting sector, but exempting those vessels operating under the SMP. In their rationale, the Council recommended that NMFS address the recommendation of the EC to allow enforceability of the Reserve access provisions, such as through the use of SMP related VMS declaration codes ([Agenda Item](#)

[H.9.a, Supplemental EC Report 1, November 2019](#)). Regardless of if a co-op submits an SMP, the Council still retains the authority to implement additional mitigation measures inseason if necessary.

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### 3 Regulatory Impact Review

This Regulatory Impact Review (RIR)<sup>13</sup> examines the benefits and costs of a proposed regulatory amendment to Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (PCGFMP) that would require additional measures to minimize incidental Chinook and coho salmon bycatch in order to keep fishery sectors within guidelines, development of a process for access to the Chinook salmon Reserve, and changes to the total amount of level of Chinook salmon bycatch allowed by the trawl sectors that would result in a closure of the trawl sectors.

The preparation of an RIR is required under Presidential Executive Order (E.O.) 12866 (58 FR 51735, October 4, 1993). The requirements for all regulatory actions specified in E.O. 12866 are summarized in the following Statement from the E.O.:

*In deciding whether and how to regulate, agencies should assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, including the alternative of not regulating. Costs and Benefits shall be understood to include both quantifiable measures (to the fullest extent that these can be usefully estimated) and qualitative measures of costs and benefits that are difficult to quantify, but nonetheless essential to consider. Further, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches agencies should select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity), unless a statute requires another regulatory approach.*

E.O. 12866 requires that the Office of Management and Budget review proposed regulatory programs that are considered to be “significant.” A “significant regulatory action” is one that is likely to:

- Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, local or tribal governments or communities;
- Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
- Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or
- Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

#### 3.1 Statutory Authority

Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) (16 U.S.C. 1801, *et seq.*), the United States has exclusive fishery management authority over all marine fishery resources found within the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The management of these marine resources is vested in the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) and in the regional fishery management councils. In the West Coast Region, the Council has the responsibility for preparing fishery management plans (FMPs) and FMP amendments for the marine fisheries that require conservation and management, and for submitting its recommendations to the Secretary. Upon approval by the Secretary, NMFS is

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<sup>13</sup> Analysts have consulted with NMFS West Coast Region and preliminarily determined that none of the alternatives have the potential to have an effect individually or cumulatively on the human environment. This determination is subject to further review and public comment. If this determination is confirmed when a proposed rule is prepared, the proposed action will be categorically excluded from the need to prepare an Environmental Assessment

charged with carrying out the Federal mandates of the Department of Commerce with regard to marine and anadromous fish.

The commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries in the EEZ off Washington, Oregon, and California are managed under the PCGFMP. The proposed action under consideration would amend this FMP and Federal regulations at 50 CFR 660. Actions taken to amend FMPs or implement other regulations governing these fisheries must meet the requirements of Federal law and regulations, and Executive Orders.

## **3.2 Purpose and Need for Action**

The purpose and need for the proposed action are described in Section 1.1.

## **3.3 Alternatives**

The alternatives are described in Chapter 2.

## **3.4 Methodology for analysis of impacts**

The evaluation of impacts in this analysis is designed to meet the requirement of E.O. 12866, which dictates that an RIR evaluate the costs and benefits of the alternatives, to include both quantifiable and qualitative considerations. Additionally, the analysis should provide information for decision-makers “to maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environment, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity), unless a statute requires another regulatory approach.” The costs and benefits of this action with respect to these attributes are described in the sections that follow, comparing the No Action Alternatives with the action alternatives. The analyst then provides a qualitative assessment of the net benefit to the Nation of each alternative, compared to No Action.

This analysis was prepared using data from the PacFIN, NMFS Fisheries Economics Explorer (FISHEyE), and the NMFS West Coast Groundfish Observer Program. These sources provide the best available data on fishery participation.

## **3.5 Description of the West Coast Groundfish Fishery**

The description of the fishery is described in Section 1.5.

### **3.5.1 Incidental Chinook salmon Bycatch in Fishery Sectors**

The catch of Chinook salmon has varied by year and by fishery. Table 3.1 details the bycatch by each sector and fishery in relation to the current bycatch guidelines (titled as ‘thresholds’ in Table 3.1) from 2002-2018. The total annual Chinook salmon bycatch has only exceeded 20,000 fish once, in 2003. The whiting sector has exceeded the current bycatch guideline of 11,000 Chinook salmon twice, in 2005 and 2014, by 961 and 2,747 Chinook salmon respectively. The non-whiting sector exceeded the current 5,500 Chinook salmon bycatch guideline in 2002 and 2003, primarily from the bottom trawl fishery. In comparing total historical Chinook salmon bycatch to the current bycatch guidelines plus the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon (i.e. 20,000 Chinook salmon in total), only in 2002 and 2003 was this level exceeded. Since those years, only the whiting sector has exceeded what is their present bycatch guideline and, based on current regulations, would have therefore entered into the Reserve. The non-whiting sector has not exceeded 2,500 Chinook salmon since 2002 and 2003; however, it is important to consider that the midwater rockfish fishery only recently re-emerged after the rebuilding of several rockfish species.

Though these levels were primarily from the bottom trawl fishery. In comparing historical Chinook salmon bycatch to the current bycatch guidelines plus the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon (i.e. 20,000 Chinook salmon in total), only in 2003 was this level exceeded. Since those years, only the Whiting sector has exceeded what is their present bycatch guideline and, based on current regulations, would have therefore entered into the Reserve. The non-whiting sector has not exceeded 2,500 Chinook salmon since 2002 and 2003.

**Table 3.1. Historical Chinook salmon bycatch, by fishery, in relation to bycatch guidelines (threshold) for 2002 -2018. Source [Agenda Item G.8.a, Supplemental GMT Report 1, November 2018](#)**

Sector		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Whiting	At-sea	1,663	2,617	803	3,958	1,192	1,317	718	318	714	3,989	4,209	3,739	6,695	1,806	3,051	3,772	4,402
	Shoreside/IFQ	1,062	425	4,206	4,018	839	2,462	1,962	278	2,997	3,722	2,359	1,263	6,898	2,002	738	1,394	1,330
	Tribal (all fisheries)	1,018	3,439	3,740	3,985	1,940	2,404	697	2,147	678	906	17	1,025	154	1	200	577	125
	Total	3,743	6,481	8,749	11,961	3,971	6,183	3,377	2,743	4,389	8,617	6,585	6,027	13,747	3,809	3,989	5,743	5,607
	Threshold	11,000																
	% Threshold	34%	59%	80%	109%	36%	56%	31%	25%	40%	78%	60%	55%	125%	35%	36%	52%	53%
	# above threshold	---	---	---	961	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,747	---	---	---	---
Non-whiting	Bottom trawl	15,384	16,855	1,773	816	61	191	419	308	237	175	304	323	984	1020	374	243	348
	Mid-water a/	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	661	484	42	45
	Rec + FG max b/	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
	Total	15,929	17,400	2,318	1,361	606	736	964	853	782	720	849	868	1,529	2,181	1,358	785	893
	Threshold	5500																
	% Threshold	290%	316%	42%	25%	11%	13%	18%	16%	14%	13%	15%	16%	28%	40%	25%	14%	16%
	# above threshold	10929	12400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total	Total Chinook	19,672	23,881	11,067	13,322	4,577	6,919	4,341	3,596	5,171	9,337	7,434	6,895	15,276	5,990	5,347	6,528	6,500
	Closure threshold	20,000																
	% of threshold	98%	119%	55%	67%	23%	35%	22%	18%	26%	47%	37%	34%	76%	30%	27%	33%	33%
	# above threshold	---	3881	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

a/ EFP including in mid-water because almost exclusively targeting rockfish in mid-water column despite using "bottom trawl" gear in 2017

a/ But excludes 173 chinook EFP trip from Noah's Ark since were using "non-EFP" large footrope for DTS

a/ These 173 from Noah's Ark included b. trawl total which is more fitting due to fishing DTS

a/ Assume 45 each year, which is the high from 2017-2018 when fishery re-emerged

a/ Actual mid-water catches were 661 in 2015 and 484 in 2016, but were not deemed reflective of fishery as was before canary rebuilt and widow quotas low

### 3.5.2 Number of Participating Vessels Affected by the Proposed Action

The amount of vessels active in the fishery have varied over time and there are multiple ways to calculate the number of vessels in the fishery (e.g., permits, EDC data, etc.). This action applies to all groundfish vessels that participate in West Coast fisheries. As mitigation measures can be applied by sector, understanding the number of vessels that participate in the fishery, by sector and fishery is paramount in understanding the potential impacts of the action. Table 3.2 details the number of active vessels in the commercial fishery by sector and fishery as of 2018.<sup>14</sup> This table was developed from landings information housed by the PacFIN and use of the Dahl Sector Code to determine the fishery sector.

<sup>14</sup> 2018 data under review, table to be updated upon finalization of this information.

**Table 3.2. Number of participating commercial fishing vessels, by sector and fishery, in 2018. Source: PacFIN, August 2019.**

Sector	Fishery	Vessels
Whiting	Mothership	4
	MS Catcher Vessel	15
	Catcher-Processor	9
	Shoreside	25
Non-Whiting	Midwater Trawl	17
	Open Access Hook and Line	605
	Limited Entry Hook and Line	3
	Open Access Pot Gear	151
	Limited Entry Pot Gear	15
	Bottom Trawl	61

### 3.5.3 Fishery Revenue

Table 3.3 and Table 3.4 provide summary statistics of the annual ex-vessel revenue for the whiting sector and non-whiting sector by fishery (commercial only), respectively. The whiting sector shows some variability in annual ex-vessel revenue; however, the ex-vessel revenue generated on average over \$56 million dollars per year for the years 2011-2018.

**Table 3.3 Whiting sector ex-vessel revenue, in current dollars, by \$1,000s, by whiting sector, 2014-2018. Source: PacFIN SAFE Table 14b.**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Catcher-Processor Total	\$20,578	\$18,475	\$24,124	\$26,857	\$11,722	\$22,229	\$25,243	\$20,308
Mothership Total	\$14,826	\$12,579	\$16,021	\$16,175	\$4,611	\$12,735	\$11,621	\$11,563
Shoreside Whiting Trawl Total	\$25,356	\$23,027	\$28,849	\$25,891	\$10,934	\$14,422	\$25,729	\$22,387
Grand Total	\$60,760	\$54,081	\$68,994	\$68,923	\$27,267	\$49,386	\$62,593	\$62,593

The commercial non-whiting sector fisheries, when combined, have similar ex-vessel amounts as the whiting sector. The predominant fisheries in this fishery are the shoreside ITQ trawl and the non-nearshore fixed gear fisheries. These two fisheries account for nearly 80 percent of the ex-vessel revenue in the non-whiting sector. This sector generated over \$58 million dollars in ex-vessel revenue per year for the years 2011-2017 on average.

**Table 3.4. Groundfish ex-vessel revenue in current, \$1,000, by shoreside commercial fishery non-whiting sectors, 2011-2018. Source: PacFIN SAFE Document Table 12b.**

Year	Shoreside IFQ Trawl (Nonwhiting)	Shoreside IFQ Nontrawl	Non Nearshore Fixed Gear	Nearshore Fixed Gear	Non Fixed Gear Open Access	Incidental Open Access	Exempted Trawl, EFP/Research, Misc.	Total
2011	\$27,381	\$8,590	\$29,362	\$3,718	\$39	\$130	\$873	\$70,094
2012	\$25,276	\$5,572	\$17,989	\$3,655	\$36	\$130	\$646	\$53,303
2013	\$27,164	\$2,981	\$13,101	\$3,920	\$56	\$90	\$1,200	\$48,513
2014	\$26,169	\$4,792	\$14,402	\$3,855	\$75	\$134	\$461	\$49,888
2015	\$28,042	\$5,528	\$17,147	\$4,605	\$97	\$180	\$474	\$56,073
2016	\$29,450	\$7,120	\$19,938	\$3,943	\$46	\$195	\$680	\$61,372
2017	\$30,128	\$6,431	\$21,592	\$4,064	\$31	\$196	\$1,685	\$64,128
2018	\$26,994	\$4,303	\$17,705	\$4,133	\$32	\$166	\$1,692	\$55,025

### 3.5.4 Groundfish Emergence and Dependence in West Coast Ports

This action affects the entire West Coast groundfish fishery; therefore, 100 percent of groundfish vessels are dependent on this fishery for revenue. Engagement and dependence can be used to assess the impact of ex-vessel revenue in a port (Table 3.5) Engagement is measure represents how much groundfish revenue is landed in a given port relative to groundfish revenue coastwide. This percentage can provide a sense of how active--in terms of revenue--a port is in the fishery. Dependence represents how much groundfish revenue is landed in a given port relative to total revenue from all fisheries landed in that port. This percentage can provide a sense of the "importance" of groundfish to a given port.

**Table 3.5. Groundfish engagement (ex-vessel revenue in port as percent of ex-vessel coastwide revenue) and dependence (ex-vessel revenue in port as percent of total ex-vessel revenue in port), using current (inflation adjusted) dollars for 2018. Source PacFIN SAFE Table 23b.**

	Engagement	Dependence
Puget Sound	5%	36%
N. WA	4%	48%
S. / Cen. WA	10%	23%
<b>Washington</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>16%</b>
Astoria	27%	56%
Tillamook	0%	4%
Newport	22%	29%
Coos Bay	5%	9%
Brookings	5%	19%
<b>Oregon</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>28%</b>
Crescent City	1%	2%
Eureka	6%	21%
Fort Bragg	3%	28%
Bodega Bay	1%	7%
San Francisco	2%	7%
Monterey	1%	6%
Morro	3%	49%
Santa Barbara	4%	10%
Los Angeles	1%	2%
San Diego	1%	7%
<b>California</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Coastwide</b>		<b>18%</b>

### 3.5.5 Communities

Table 3.6 shows the shoreside groundfish ex-vessel revenue for IOPAC port groups in 2018 by major groundfish species groups. At the state level, the primary revenue generators are Pacific whiting, sablefish, and rockfish. These species are highly targeted and disruption to the supply of these species could negatively impact communities. The proposed actions, notably closures, could decrease the amount of these species landed. However, that concern may be somewhat mitigated by the type of closure implemented. If the 200 fm BRA were implemented, catch would likely be severely curtailed as the majority of catch occurs within the 200fm BRA depth range. Though, species that inhabit depth ranges

beyond the 200 fm contour could still be targeted which could help offset some of the economic loss. If, however, BACs were implemented, some areas would likely remain open and therefore potentially offer opportunity to vessels to target the same or similar species. Depending on the timing, size and duration of the BAC, fishermen living in the state closest to it may have to travel farther to an open area

**Table 3.6. Ex-vessel revenue in current (inflation adjusted) dollars, \$1,000s, by IOPAC port groups and species and species groups for 2018. Source PacFIN.**

	P. Whiting	Sablefish	Other Roundfish	Rockfish	Flatfish	Other Groundfish
<b>IOPAC PORT</b>						
North WA Coast		2,502	55	141	407	63
Puget Sound		2,031	278	174	1,117	52
S/Cen WA Coast		1,610	12	1,023	15	
Astoria	9,132	3,418	356	4,503	4,514	247
Brookings	0.00	1,403	746	792	987	18
Coos Bay	0.36	2,111	93	216	1,350	40
Newport	7,302	4,981	174	2,811	2,535	107
Tillamook		2	115	107		
Bodega Bay		393	31	53	0.10	
Crescent City		237	59	217		
Eureka		1,083	363	856	2,597	72
Fort Bragg		1,321	213	662	395	8
Los Angeles		183	5	218	59	12
Monterey		561	141	482	8	7
Morro	0.00	779	241	1,297	32	5
San Diego		312	4	197	22	13
San Francisco	0.00	491	88	361	277	9
Santa Barbara	0.08	1,360	67	2,128	24	17

Confidential data (less than 3 vessels or dealers) is suppressed and highlighted yellow

Blank cells indicate null value (no data exist for that stratum)

AFI ex-vessel revenue rounded to nearest whole unit

### 3.5.6 Safety Considerations

The alternatives being considered in this package would likely have safety considerations similar to status quo. Vessel operators may consider changing fishing tactics relative to location of area closures (if/when implemented by Council or NMFS) and changing to different gear types to address salmon mitigation measure implementation. However, these elements are little different from current practices in the fishery.

## 3.6 Mitigation Measure Impacts

The following section provides a discussion of the impacts of each of the action alternative, the effectiveness in Chinook and coho salmon mitigation, and associated costs of each alternative. Additional analyses incorporated during the Council decision-making process are referenced as appropriate.

### 3.6.1 Block Area Closures

#### 3.6.1.1 Impacts of No Action

Under No Action, the Council would not develop BACs for midwater fisheries. The only mitigation measures available for midwater trawl fisheries would be those described above at 1.3.5. The primary spatial tool that would be available, and most comparable to the FPA, is the 200 fathom BRA. The 200 fm BRA would close the majority of areas typically fished by midwater trawl, only those vessels that could fish beyond 200 fm would be able to continue fishing – noting fishing effort would correlate with target species presence in those depths.

##### 3.6.1.1.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation

The Council and NMFS have limited tools under No Action to mitigate bycatch in the midwater trawl sectors. As described above at 2.1, the 200 fathom BRA developed during the 2019-20 harvest specifications and management measures process is the only spatio-temporal tool available to the Council inseason to mitigate bycatch.

Overall, the 200 fathom BRA would appear to mitigate most to all of the salmon bycatch within the midwater trawl sectors (whiting and non-whiting) based on historical data. Implementing a 200 fm BRA could result in varying degrees of salmon bycatch reduction depending on the timing and duration of the closure. As described in [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#), the highest bycatch rates have typically occurred between 100 and 200 fathoms. However, it is important to note that while historically catch rates have been highest in these depths, they do not predict what could occur in the future as Chinook salmon or target species distribution could change. Additionally, while the 100-200 fathom depth bin may have the highest bycatch rate, it is important to consider the depths at which the four sectors fish. The 200 fathom BRA would likely close the shoreside whiting and non-whiting midwater trawl fisheries that tend to operate shallower than 200 fathoms resulting in zero potential impacts to Chinook salmon. At-sea sectors have historically operated deeper than the shoreside sectors. However, the mothership co-op is limited by the horsepower on the catcher vessels reducing their effort inside 250 fathoms while the CP co-op can operate outside of 250 fathoms (Figures 1 and 2 in [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#)). Therefore, there would likely be a moderate to relatively high reduction in salmon bycatch in the MS sector under a 200 fathom BRA and a moderate reduction in the CP sector.

Additionally, while there are few other mitigation tools available to the Council and NMFS to mitigate bycatch, there has been an increased focus by the members of the trawl industry to mitigate incidental catch of Chinook and coho salmon. For example, there has been informal agreements between salmon trollers and trawlers to support the rockfish and whiting trawl fisheries to increase benefits to coastal communities while the trawlers continue to actively avoid salmon bycatch ([Agenda Item G.3.a, Supplemental GMT Report 2, April 2019](#)). It is assumed under No Action that these voluntary actions would continue.

##### 3.6.1.1.2 Costs

Under No Action, the main costs would occur if the Council were to implement the 200 fathom BRA on a midwater trawl sector. Potential economic consequences to each sector of implementing a 200 fathom BRA can be found in [Appendix C of the 2019-20 Groundfish Harvest Specifications and Management Measures analytical document](#). Implementing a 200 fm BRA could have varying degree of costs to industry depending on the timing and duration of the closure. In general, the implementation of a 200 fathom BRA would result in a de facto closure to the shoreside sectors, an almost complete closure to the MS sector, and a significant reduction in operations for the CP sectors. For whiting in particular, this is also dependent on where the whiting schools operate. If there are no whiting outside of 200 fathoms in



sufficient schools, then there would be likely no purpose in continuing to fish resulting in closure to the at-sea fleets. Estimated costs of a closure, by month, by sector are show in Table 3.7.

**Table 3.7. Projected loss in income in millions of \$USD associated with fishery closures by month for the midwater trawl fisheries (from Table C-18 of the draft EA for the 2019-20 harvest specifications and management measures.)**

Whiting Sector					Non-Whiting Sector
Month	CP	MS	SS	Treaty	Midwater
Jan	---	---	---	0.2	1.5
Feb	---	---	---	0.2	1.6
Mar	---	---	---	0.6	2.4
Apr	---	---	---	1.5	0.9
May	29.4	5.9	1	1.4	1.6
Jun	9.9	5	6.7	1.4	1.8
July	0	0.9	13.2	2.8	1.2
Aug	1.8	0.8	16.3	3.4	1.2
Sep	20.7	4.5	11.7	4.2	1.1
Oct	22.9	8.9	8.3	2.6	1
Nov	11.8	2.2	2.5	0.5	1.3
Dec	2	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.1
Sum	98.5	28.3	59.8	19.1	17.7

Dashed cells indicate closure months by sector.

### 3.6.1.2 Impacts of the Final Preferred Alternative

The FPA would develop BACs as a routine management measure for all midwater gears, whiting and non-whiting. BACs could be implemented between any depth contours and latitude lines in regulation, for a specific sector(s), and a specified duration.

#### 3.6.1.2.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation

The GMT examined the potential impacts of several BAC combinations in [Agenda Item G.3.a., GMT Report 1, April 2019](#) in addition to relying on previous analyses done for the 200 fathom BRA as a part of the 2019-20 biennial process. While the 200 fathom BRA would close from shore to 200 fathoms coastwide, the GMT looked at salmon bycatch and effort by region and depth bin which is applicable in assessing potential mitigation of salmon bycatch using BACs.

Overall, BACs would provide a more flexible tool in mitigating salmon bycatch compared to tools available under No Action. Additionally, as BACs can extend to 250 fathoms compared to the 200 fathom BRA, it could allow for implementation of more appropriate sector specific BACs. Section 3.6.1.1.1 describes the fishing patterns of each of the sectors. Implementing a BAC could result in varying degrees of salmon bycatch reduction depending on the timing, location, and duration of the BAC.

As shown in Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 , historical salmon bycatch data based on depth and latitude could inform the Council on where and when bycatch could be highest. This information could assist the Council in setting the extent of a BAC. The nature of a BAC as a function of latitude and depth lines allows it to be more flexible than a BRA and could allow for specific areas of higher bycatch to be closed rather than the BRA, which is a shore to 200 fathom closure. For example, the Council may want to consider closing the area from 100-200 fathoms for at-sea sectors for the area between Cape Falcon and Cape Blanco based on historical data if the sectors were tracking high at the November Council meeting (also taking into account updated data and bycatch locations to date). This would require the at-sea



sectors to move to other areas which have historically had lower bycatch rates, thereby lowering their overall salmon bycatch, while being able to continue to fish.

**Figure 3.1 Heatmap of Chinook salmon bycatch rates for the shoreside whiting sectors by area, depth, and month, 2011-2017. The color indicates low (green), moderate (yellow), orange (medium), to high (red) bycatch rates. (Source: [Agenda Item H.5.a, GMT Report 1, March 2018](#))**

Depth (fm)	Area	May	June	Jul.	Aug.	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.
0-75	1: N. Falcon								
0-75	2: Falcon - Blanco								
0-75	3: Blanco - 40.10								
76-100	1: N. Falcon								
76-100	2: Falcon - Blanco								
76-100	3: Blanco - 40.10								
101-150	1: N. Falcon								
101-150	2: Falcon - Blanco								
101-150	3: Blanco - 40.10								
151-200	1: N. Falcon								
151-200	2: Falcon - Blanco								
151-200	3: Blanco - 40.10								
>200	1: N. Falcon								
>200	2: Falcon - Blanco								
>200	3: Blanco - 40.10								

**Figure 3.2 Heatmap of Chinook salmon bycatch rates for the at-sea whiting sectors by area, depth, and month, 2011-2017. The color indicates low (green), moderate (yellow), orange (medium), to high (red) bycatch rates. (Source: [Agenda Item H.5.a, GMT Report 1, March 2018](#))**

Depth Bin	Area Bin	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
0-75	N of Cape Falcon								
	Cape Falcon to Cape Blanco								
	Cape Blanco to 40 10 N. lat.								
76-100	N of Cape Falcon								
	Cape Falcon to Cape Blanco								
	Cape Blanco to 40 10 N. lat.								
101-150	N of Cape Falcon								
	Cape Falcon to Cape Blanco								
	Cape Blanco to 40 10 N. lat.								
151-200	N of Cape Falcon								
	Cape Falcon to Cape Blanco								
	Cape Blanco to 40 10 N. lat.								
>200	N of Cape Falcon								
	Cape Falcon to Cape Blanco								
	Cape Blanco to 40 10 N. lat.								

The non-whiting midwater fleet is re-emerging and their effort in terms of depth and latitude are limited, as are the potential areas of salmon bycatch. While the GMT did some limited data analyses in [Agenda Item H.5.a, GMT Report 1, March 2018](#), there is still limited spatial data to inform what BACs might best work for mitigating bycatch in the midwater rockfish fishery. However, based on the limited data and inferring trends from other fisheries, it is likely that salmon bycatch rates for this fishery would be highest between 100-200 fm and lowest beyond 250 fm as the fishery typically operates shallower than the shoreside whiting fishery. A BAC would likely be able to mitigate salmon bycatch and would provide an opportunity for industry to continue to fish in lower bycatch areas.

### 3.6.1.2.2 Costs

Implementing a BAC could have varying degree of costs to industry depending on the timing, location, and duration of the closure. In terms of an area closure, the likely result of the measures on the vessel would be vessel movement to open areas. Thus, the likely costs to a vessel would directly relate to both fixed and variable operational costs. Given the uncertainty around the mechanics of the closure, such as configuration of BACs, which sector(s) would be affected, duration of the closure, etc., a connecting point between these two alternatives that will provide insight into area based closures is operational costs per day for the fisheries that could be impacted. Vessels incur two types of costs to operate, fixed and variable costs. Fixed costs include fishing gear and processing and vessel equipment. Variable costs include fuel, crew, and observer coverage. Cost of vessel operations could be a likely area to increase as it is in direct relation to time traveling and not fishing. Table 3.8 provides the estimated median for fixed and variable costs per day for the whiting sector, by fishery, and for 2017.

**Table 3.8. Median fixed and variable costs per day for midwater trawl fisheries in the whiting and non-whiting sectors. Source: Economic Data Collection, data accessed 8/19/2019 via [Fisheve](#).**

Sector	Fishery	Fixed Cost per day	Variable Cost per day
Whiting	Mothership	\$14,589	\$120,009
	Catcher-processor	\$24,914	\$79,460
	Shoreside	\$1,333	\$7,554
Non-Whiting	Midwater trawl	\$1,887	\$6,907

As BACs can vary in size, location, and duration, it is difficult to quantify the exact costs to industry with the implementation of a BAC. It can be assumed that industry would be negatively impacted to a degree by the implementation of a BAC. For example, in the whiting sector, the primary seasons for the at-sea fishery are in the early spring and fall. Closures in those periods could have the most economic impact on the fishery. Additionally, the longer an area is closed, especially if target species densities are high in that area, the more the economic loss could increase.

BACs may result in closures of areas with high target species densities. While a BAC would close that area, vessels may be able to move outside of a BAC and continue to fish for whiting or midwater rockfish. Movement may result in additional costs to the vessel, though those costs may be mitigated by opportunities found in other fishing grounds. Though, for some fisheries, the variable costs may exceed that offset. Vessels would need to spend additional days on the water to catch their quota, if they are able to find schools to fish at all. Additionally, depending on where the BAC is implemented, it could force vessels to fish in areas with other constraining species (e.g. sablefish). There may be resulting economic consequences, such as shoreside vessels having to obtain additional quota on the market to account for the additional groundfish catch.

## 3.6.2 Extension of any Block Area Closure for Groundfish Vessels using Midwater Trawl Gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to the 700 Fathom Curve for Vessels using Bottom Trawl Gear

### 3.6.2.1 Impacts of No Action

Under No Action, the Council could not extend any BAC beyond the 250 fm depth contour, as defined at 50 CFR §660.71-74.

### 3.6.2.1.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation

Fishing effort for the whiting and non-whiting midwater trawl is low beyond 250 fm (Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 ). As described above at Section 3.6.1.1.1, the highest bycatch rates have occurred in the 100 fm to 200 fm depth zone. It appears, on average, that bycatch rates are increased over baseline in the fall (Sept-Nov), where moderate to high bycatch rates have occurred, notably in the Falcon to Blanco latitudinal bin for at-sea and shoreside). The majority of whiting and non-whiting trawl midwater fishing effort occurs in depths less than 250fm. In a cursory examination of WCGOP data, MS catcher vessels fishing effort was less than 1 percent per 50 fm depth bins beyond 250 fm. CPs and SS vessels showed an equally low amount of effort for the same periods in those depth bins, with a median effort of less than 2 percent in depths greater than 250 fm. Salmon are known to be distributed in waters greater than 250 fm. It is, therefore, entirely possible a vessel or fishery could encounter unexpectedly high bycatch rates in depths greater than 250 fm. While salmon bycatch rates remain low beyond 250 fm overall, selection of No Action would still allow for fishing in depths greater than 250fm and thus the potential to encounter salmon in those depths would remain a possibility.

As described above in Sections 2.2 and 2.9, bottom trawl is not allowed beyond the EFHCA boundary at 700fm. Bottom trawl effort was extensively analyzed in the Amendment 28 FEIS (PFMC 2019) package. Somers et al (2019) shows this fishery as predominantly targeting depths under 250 fm; however, the bottom trawl fishery does extend into depths greater than 250 fm. This fishery primarily targets Dover sole, sablefish, and thornyheads in depths greater than 250 fm. Noted in the Somers et al. (2019) report, median fishing effort in in depths greater than 250 was highest for the 2016-2017 period in the 250 fm, 300 fm, and 350 fm depth bin at 12.4 percent, 9.3 percent, and 7.6 percent respectively. The 2011-2015 period showed similar median effort distribution, with the 250 and 300 fm depth bins at 13 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

Salmon bycatch in the bottom trawl fleet for depths greater than 250 fm is low. Table 3.9 shows a qualitative assessment of observed Chinook salmon bycatch in this fleet from 2011 through 2017. Table 1.1 shows the total number of salmon in the catch shares bottom trawl fishery, as determined by the WCGOP, for the years of 2014 to 2018 in waters greater than 250 fm (Richerson et. al, 2019). Given the low vessel activity beyond 250 fm relative to vessel effort inside of 250 fm, No Action would likely not result in high levels of salmon bycatch but also not develop a tool to address any incidental bycatch at depths greater than 250 fm.

**Table 3.9 Qualitative comparison of salmon bycatch rates and groundfish landings by depth in the bottom trawl fisheries during the IFQ era (2011-2017) (H=high, M=medium, L=low). Estimated total Chinook and coho salmon bycatch from catch-shares groundfish bottom trawl in depths greater than 250fm, 2013-2016. Source: [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1](#).**

	Depth bin (fathoms)				
	0-100	100-150	150-200	200-250	250+
<b>Salmon bycatch rate</b>	M	H	H	M	L
<b>Groundfish catch</b>	M	M	M	M	H

**Table 3.10 West Coast Groundfish Observer Program data for total number of salmon in bottom trawl catch shares fishery deeper than 250 fm for the years 2014-2018. Source: Richerson et. al, 2019.**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Chinook</b>	96	219	125	56	35
<b>Coho</b>	1	-	-	4	-

#### **3.6.2.1.2 Costs**

Costs of No Action would be status quo. The Council would not be able to implement a BAC beyond 250 fm coastwide and trawl vessels could continue to fish in depths greater than 250fm as they have historically year-round.

#### **3.6.2.2 Impacts of the Final Preferred Alternative**

Under the FPA, the Council could extend any BAC for midwater and/or bottom trawl gear seaward of 250 fathoms south of 46°16'00" N. latitude (WA/OR border) for all trawl gears to the western boundary of the EEZ (for midwater trawl) or to the 700 fathom EFH Conservation Area closure (for bottom trawl).

##### **3.6.2.2.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation**

As described above at Section 3.6.2.1.1, fishing effort by both midwater and bottom trawl fisheries does occur in depths greater than 250fm. While the overall amount of effort may be low relative to effort in other depths, fishing in those depths could encounter salmon. Given spatial distribution of the fleet relative to the time of year can be uncertain based on target species location and amounts thereof, actual encounter rate could be low. However, as noted above, there are no regulations at present that afford salmon mitigation in those depths. As shown in Figure 3.3, the whiting sector does fish beyond 250fm, though bycatch rates are notably lower in those depths than in shallower areas.

Extending a BAC beyond 250 fm could act as a mitigation measure for salmon in those depths. Hot-spot information, regardless of fishery, may not necessarily be predictive of future spatial distribution of salmon. What Figure 3.1 and Figure 3.2 detail are that for the midwater whiting fleets, salmon bycatch rates are moderate in depths greater than 250 fm at certain times of the year. Therefore, if vessels shifted effort to deeper water in corresponding times, incidental salmon bycatch is possible. Noting the bycatch rates in Figure 3.1, Figure 3.2, and Figure 3.3 show the highest rates for the whiting fleets in the latter half of the year, this would likely correspond to when bycatch amounts for the fishery sectors may be closer to their bycatch guidelines. Suggesting that fishing in these depths could push the sectors closer to their bycatch guideline.

As described above under the FPA for BACs, the non-whiting midwater fishery is re-emerging after nearly two decades of regulatory restrictions. Historically, effort by non-whiting midwater groundfish vessels, was primarily based in less than 200 fm, with less than two percent between 250 to 300 fm. The depths targeted by this fishery may, therefore, not be affected by extending a BAC from 250 fm to the western edge of the BAC. On the other hand, bottom trawl vessels tend to fish deeper than midwater rockfish vessels, and therefore may be more affected by a BAC extending into deeper waters. Overall, the net result of closing these deeper water may reduce opportunity for some operations; however, increasing the spatial footprint of a BAC to the EEZ for midwater gears, or 700fm in the bottom trawl fishery, could reduce the risk of incidental take and concurrently allow for fishing to continue outside the closed area.

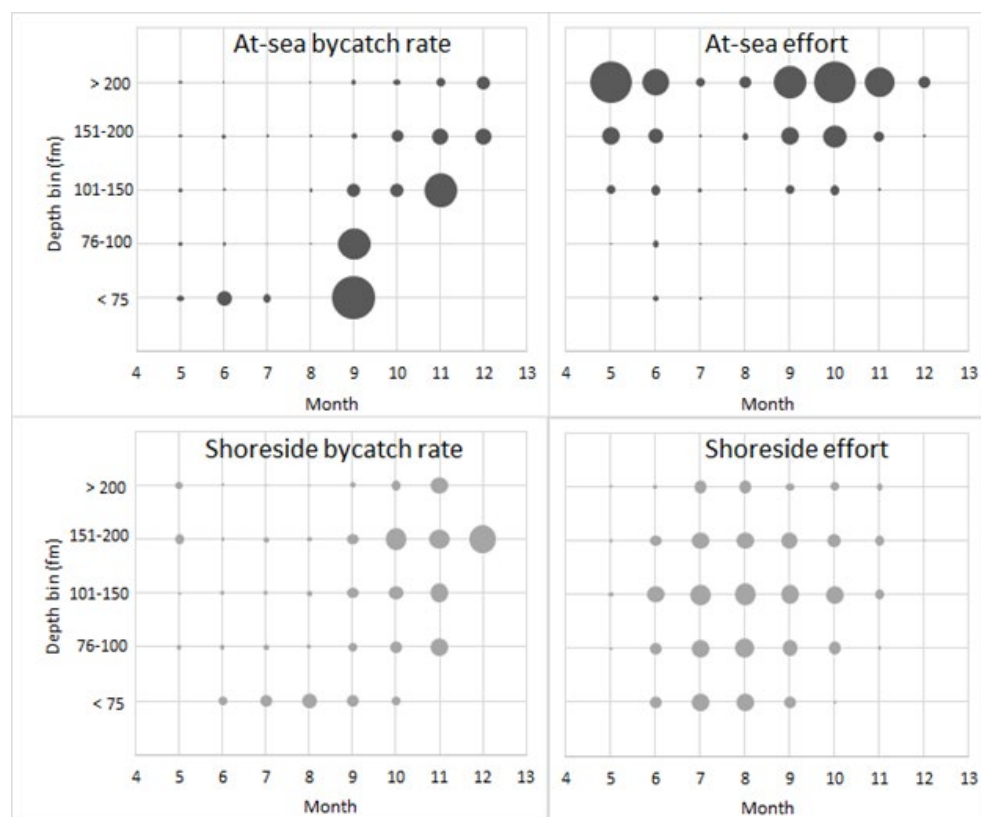
##### **3.6.2.2.2 Costs**

The cost impacts of FPA are similar to the cost impacts of FPA in the BAC measure described above under 3.6.1.2. While an area would be closed to fishing, vessels could travel to other fishing grounds outside the closed area. Vessels could offset lost opportunity in the BAC zone by fishing in areas adjacent to it. The extent of the offset would largely be dependent on the amount and extent of target species in adjacent areas. Though BACs may offer vessels opportunity to fish in areas not under the BAC, uncertainty of unfamiliar fishing grounds may cause vessels to reconsider fishing. The risks may

exceed the benefits and movement to alternative fishing grounds may be a risk that vessels are unwilling to take.

As shown in Figure 3.3, there is a difference between the shoreside and the at-sea whiting fleet does, in terms of areas of effort. The at-sea fleet fishes more frequently in depths greater than 200 fm than does the shoreside fleet. This difference can largely be explained by the vessels used by each fleet, as the at-sea fleet has the size and horsepower to target these depths. Therefore, a BAC extension may impact the at-sea fleet more so than the shoreside fleet, simply because the shoreside fleet does not fish in those areas. However, unlike the shoreside fleet, the at-sea fleet is not tied to a port where they need to land their fish. The at-sea fleet, as noted above, could offset the lost opportunity by traveling to different fishing grounds; however, moving out of a closed area and into an open area would cause vessels to incur both fixed and variable costs. Vessels that normally fish in depths greater than 250 fm likely encounter higher fixed and variable costs relative to vessels that do not, as these vessels require, in general, more fuel, wage-based labor, and other related costs. However, these costs may be offset based on economic return from catch at these depths. Meaning, while costs to at-sea participants may be greater than shoreside participants on-the-whole, so is economic return, thus the profit margin may be similar to vessels that do not fish in depths greater than 250 fm.

**Figure 3.3 Relative bycatch rates (# Chinook salmon/ mt whiting) and effort (% of hauls) for the whiting fisheries by month and depth. Source [Agenda Item H.5.a, GMT Report 1, March 2018](#)**



### 3.6.3 Selective Flatfish Trawl Net Requirement

#### 3.6.3.1 Impacts of No Action

The impact of the No Action alternative would be status quo. With implementation of the Council's trawl gear rule, SFFT nets are required for bottom trawl vessels fishing shoreward of the current trawl Rockfish

Conservation Area (RCA) – 100 fathom depth contour– between 40°10' and 42° N. lat. and inside the Klamath and Columbia Salmon Conservation Areas (660.130(c) (i) and (iii)). SFFT net use by bottom trawl vessels in areas other than specified in the aforementioned regulation would be on a voluntary basis.

### **3.6.3.2 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation**

No Action would limit the effectiveness of a SFFT net as a salmon mitigation measure to those areas where it is currently required. Those benefits are described in detail in Section 3.6.3.4.1. Voluntary SFFT use could continue to provide some benefits to salmon

### **3.6.3.3 Costs**

Cost of No Action would remain on those vessels that fish in areas where SFFT nets are required or use SFFT on a voluntary basis.

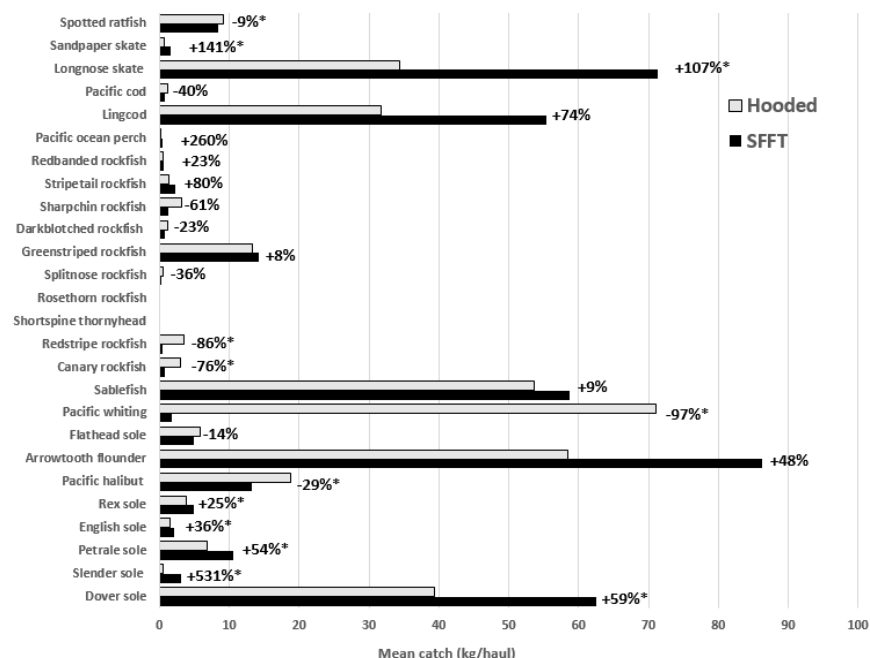
### **3.6.3.4 Impacts of the Final Preferred Alternative**

Under the FPA, SFFT nets would be available for use as a routine inseason mitigation tool to address salmon bycatch in the groundfish bottom trawl fisheries. This mitigation measure could be used as a stand-alone requirement for all groundfish bottom trawl vessels or in conjunction with a spatial closure(s) (e.g., BAC). Impacts, as described below, would result in cost to industry members who do not possess a net. While costs can be seen negatively, this requirement could likely produce positive economic effects on communities, in that net builders would be employed to build these nets. Thus, the potential job creation needed for this part of the fishery industry could provided positive benefits to those communities.

#### **3.6.3.4.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation**

These nets are assumed to reduce salmon bycatch capture based on joint GMT/NMFS analyses, as detailed in pages 4 - 79 of the [Final Environmental Assessment Trawl Gear Regulations](#) (NMFS, 2018) and as explored in King et al. (2004) and Hannah et al (2005). The SFFT net is designed to selectively target flatfish species and allow for stronger swimming species, such as rockfish and salmon, to escape capture (Figure 3.4). King et al (2004) and Hannah et al (2005) demonstrated the net's design may reduce catch of strong swimming west coast pelagic or semi-pelagic species (e.g., Pacific whiting, canary rockfish, etc.). Similar results have been detailed in other research conducted in other regions (e.g. Thomsen 1993, He et al. 2007, Eayrs et al. 2017, etc.).

**Figure 3.4. Comparison of catch rates for SFFT vs traditional hooded trawl. Source: GMT**



It is important to note, while this net type has been shown to effectively reduce catch of strong swimming species, there were no observed salmon bycatch in SFFT trials; however, the potential for these nets to minimize salmonid bycatch can be inferred, as salmon exhibit similar, if not stronger, swimming abilities of other strong swimming species. Even though the effectiveness of this net type as a salmon minimization tool is still being evaluated, it is largely assumed to be a beneficial mitigation tool in overall reduction of incidental salmon bycatch in the bottom trawl fishery.

### 3.6.3.4.2 Costs

Net costs would be limited to those who do not own SFFT nets at present. The costs of a SFFT net vary but estimates for a single net range from \$18,000 – \$25,000; however, net makers likely do not stockpile SFFT nets and would need to build SFFT nets for each order. While the exact number of vessels that have this type of net is unknown, data from the WCGOP suggests that amongst vessels in those areas where SFFT nets are required, ownership is high (Table 3.11). With this in mind, for vessels that do not possess SFFT nets, it is likely they could incur lost revenue due to not fishing while waiting for a net to be built.

**Table 3.11. Count of trawlers who have used selective flatfish trawls on observed trips since 2011. Source: [Agenda Item G.3.a, GMT Report 1, April 2019](#).**

Area	Total observed trawlers	Used SFFT	% Used SFFT
Coastwide*	84	45	53.6%
N of 42° N. lat.	62	38	61.3%
S of 42° N. lat.	46	12	26.1%
S of 40° 10' N. lat.	21	4	19.0%

\*Regional totals exceed coastwide due to single boats fishing multiple areas.



As noted, the Council could require use of an SFFT in conjunction with a BAC. Amendment 28 (PFMC 2019) detailed the economic impacts of BACs to the bottom trawl fishery, though it did not consider the use of SFFTs. While it is difficult to project actual economic impacts due to the myriad of combinations of BAC configurations, Table 3.12 provides a broad estimate of bottom trawl ex-vessel revenue by state and month. However, if a SFFT net was required in a BAC, the ramifications would vary by ownership and experience with the net type. Those vessels possess a SFFT net and are experienced with fishing it may not incur a loss of revenue; however, these nets may not function the same as non-SFFT nets in some fishing grounds. Vessels may have to change fishing tactics and that could lead to changes in fishing success, and thus in revenue. For vessels that are not experienced with this net type, there would be operational downtime as the crew learned how to fish it. This could lead to reduced catch, initially, until the crew became proficient with the gear. Though it is important to consider, if a SFFT net were required just in a BAC, vessels could elect to fish outside the closed area with a different net type, thus potentially mitigating some operational costs.

**Table 3.12. Average inflation-adjusted ex-vessel revenues in millions for bottom trawl fisheries by month and state from 2011-2017. Source PacFIN.**

State	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Washington	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Oregon	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0
California	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Total	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.5
---*South of Blanco	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2

\*A South of Blanco sub-total was provided since this encapsulates the Klamath Management Zone for salmon

An additional cost would be time required by law enforcement if they contacted vessels in order to validate net type. A cost of this activity would also cost the vessel as time lost for fishing.

### 3.6.4 Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Rules

#### 3.6.4.1 Impacts of No Action

Under No Action, the Council would be limited to mitigation measures defined in regulation (e.g., 200 fathom BRA) for the whiting sector or, if adopted, BACs. Voluntary actions to mitigate bycatch by the co-ops would still be permitted. While the voluntary actions taken by the co-ops may and have proven to be effective in mitigating bycatch, T&C 3.a. and 3.c. require the Council and NMFS to take some action to prevent exceedance of a sector guideline (3.c.) and the guideline plus the Reserve (3.a.). Therefore, another action such as implementing a 200 fathom BRA or another mitigation measure (e.g. BAC if developed), would need to be taken to allow for access into the Reserve.

##### 3.6.4.1.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation

As discussed above, the whiting co-ops have developed an operational system that is focused on targeting Pacific whiting while mitigating bycatch of salmon and other constraining or overfished species. This description assumes these voluntary measures would continue under No Action and therefore the effectiveness in mitigating bycatch could be the same as status quo. It is important to note that the measures employed by the co-ops are presumed to be effective in minimizing salmon bycatch. These voluntary salmon bycatch mitigation measures likely provide a positive effect on reduction of salmon bycatch as the whiting sector has stayed under 11,000 total Chinook salmon each year since 2002, except for two instances in 2005 and 2014 (Table 3-1). While there have been changes to management over those 17 years, the CP sector has operated under a co-op structure since 1997 and the MS and SS co-ops were formed at the start of the trawl rationalization program. Given the changes in Pacific whiting total



allowable catch (TAC) and salmon populations within this span of time, it can be interpreted that those measures have been effective in mitigating overall bycatch of salmon.

Based on the analyses within the 2017 BiOp, given the Northern distribution, there is an approximate 80 percent (under 100 percent whiting attainment) and 85 percent (under average attainment) chance that the whiting sectors would stay under the 11,000 Chinook salmon guideline. This includes some assumption of tribal whiting harvest. However, under a Southern distribution, the non-tribal sectors alone could exceed the Chinook salmon guideline more than 50 percent of the time (based on 2008-2016 data). Given that whiting allocations are at an all-time high in recent years and there continues to be a suite of other species to avoid (e.g., sablefish, widow rockfish), there is a strong likelihood that the whiting fleets needing to fish a more southerly distribution to access prime whiting grounds in certain years.

#### 3.6.4.1.2 Costs

When comparing Alternatives 1 and 2 to No Action, there is a larger potential cost to industry. Notably in the situation where the whiting sector could not access the Reserve under No Action unless another mitigation measure such as a 200 fathom BRA or a BAC, if adopted, was implemented. As described above, T&Cs 3.a. and 3.c require that the Council and NMFS take action before a sector is projected to exceed their guideline and enter the Reserve. At present, the only mitigation tool in regulation that the Council and NMFS could use to access the Reserve would be to implement a 200 fathom BRA on one or more of the whiting fisheries. While BACs may be adopted and may somewhat change the economic impact on the whiting sector, this document compares and examines what is in regulation at present. As discussed above, a 200 fm BRA could result in a near total closure of the shoreside and MS sectors due as many of the catcher and shoreside vessels are unable to fish in those depths. It may also reduce opportunities to the CP fishery, although data suggests they can fish deeper than 200 fathoms. The ability of a vessel to fish in depths greater than 200 fm notwithstanding, the presence of Pacific whiting outside 200 fm would also be a strong factor in fishery activity. Depending on the time of implementation, it could result in varying degrees of economic impacts as shown in Table C-18 of [Appendix C](#) of the 2019-20 Harvest Specifications and Management Measures.

At present, co-op agreements can be cost effective measures that reduce bycatch as well as allow vessel to continue fishing. If these agreements are regularly superseded by other regulatory action, such as a 200 fm BRA, cost to operate a vessel could change in that a mitigation measure may require them to move to areas they would have not fished normally. Moving to these new areas could increase variable costs (e.g., fuel) and potentially reduce the cost effectiveness of the vessel's operation. While it is difficult to exactly quantify the potential costs of not having access to the Reserve as there is interannual variability in Pacific whiting concentration and location as well as salmon bycatch, Table 3.13 below offers a simplified look at potential loss in revenue using historical bycatch rates.

**Table 3.13. Average catch (at-sea) and landings (shoreside) in pounds by whiting sector, 2011-2018 for October through December. Source: PacFIN, August 2019.**

Month	CP	MS	SS
October	21,693.64	16,251.04	10,172.19
November	12,284.73	5,737.85	2,627.72
December	12,389.37	a/	780.53

a/ Data confidential due to less than 3 vessels in that strata

Table 3.14 below shows the overall bycatch rate (mt whiting per Chinook salmon) amongst all three non-tribal sectors in 2014 (when the 11,000 Chinook salmon threshold was exceeded) and 2018 (most recent

year). Assuming the sector had access to the entirety of the 3,500 Chinook salmon Reserve, the second row shows the potential metric tons of whiting that could be taken and the third the hypothetical revenue based on the average shoreside price of whiting to date in 2019 (\$0.08/lb).

**Table 3.14. Bycatch rate amongst all non-tribal sectors, potential Pacific whiting catch based on bycatch rate and the shoreside price per pound. Source: PacFIN, August 2019.**

	2014	2018
Bycatch Rate (mt whiting/ # of Chinook salmon)	19.37	45.59
Whiting Catch Potential Based on Bycatch Rate (mt)	67,787.14	159,200.35
Revenue (millions of \$)	\$12.37	\$29.04

Again, this is a very simplified look at the potential loss in revenue and doesn't consider changes in ocean conditions, TAC levels, and other factors. However, as shown above in Table 3.13, the average amount of whiting that can be taken in each of the sectors in the months of October-December exceeds the amount of whiting that could have been caught with the full Reserve under the 2014 bycatch assumption. Given that this would likely be the time in which access to the Reserve would be needed, it shows that access to Reserve may be critical for the fleets in fully utilizing their quota in a given year.

### 3.6.4.2 Impacts of Alternative 1

Alternative 1 would develop an automatic authority action which would mirror action already taken by the at-sea and shoreside co-ops to mitigate salmon take through an area closure. The trigger for the automatic authority could be either official written or electronic notification from the co-op manager, or other designee, to the NMFS's West Coast Regional Administrator (RA), or designee, that they have voluntarily closed an area due to high salmon bycatch and request for an automatic action to conform to the closure. The request will need to specify the area to be closed, the impacted whiting sector, and the effective time period.

#### 3.6.4.2.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation

Depending on how this Alternative is structured (options presented above in Section 2.4), the effectiveness of salmon mitigation impacts is expected to be the same as No Action with Option A as it would conform to the actions already being taken by the co-op. Under other options, the effectiveness of salmon bycatch mitigation could vary as described under the BAC impacts in Section 3.6.1. The intent of Alternative 1 is to close an area of high salmon bycatch, thus providing benefits to salmon. However, prime fishing grounds for whiting with low salmon bycatch may end up being closed off from fishing depending on the size, location, and duration of the closure. Therefore, Alternative 1 also has the potential for vessels to be forced to fish in other areas with higher bycatch of salmon or other constraining species. While the co-ops utilize area closures and have rules to ensure their vessels comply with area closures as part of their agreements, NMFS would need to implement and enforce an area closures under Alternative 1. The mandatory nature and federal enforceability of the Alternative 1 area closures may increase the effectiveness of the salmon bycatch mitigation compared to the voluntary area closures implemented by the co-ops.

One method employed by industry to determine if salmon bycatch rates remain high in an industry closed area is a test tow. Before reopening a self-imposed closed area, industry will conduct test tows to determine if it can be reopened. Under No Action or Alternative 2 (discussed below), a vessel could be granted access back into a closed area to conduct test tows. If NMFS were to take conforming action and

close off that area for a designated time, there would not be an allowance for test tows unless it was specifically designed within the automatic action authority as there is no discretion allowed by NMFS in taking conforming action. Prime fishing grounds for Pacific whiting with low salmon bycatch may be closed for longer than necessary, again causing vessels to fish in other areas that may be productive for Pacific whiting but have high salmon bycatch rates.

#### **3.6.4.2.2 Costs**

When assessing the costs of implementing the proposed alternatives under this mitigation measure, there are two categories to consider: the actual implementation costs for both industry and government in developing the conforming area closures and then the costs to industry if they were unable to access the Reserve without a current mitigation measure in an unexpected high bycatch year under No Action.

In terms of implementation, Alternative 1 would require the co-op designee to notify the NMFS Regional Administrator (or designee) of a proposed closed area and the specifications around that closure (e.g., time, area). NMFS staff would then take conforming action in the way of a public notice. Therefore, the main costs would be associated with staff time for both industry and government in implementing the closed areas. Given the current structure of the three co-ops, it is assumed that there would be little additional cost to industry given that the systems are already in place to implement area closures quickly (described in Section 2.4). There would be additional NMFS staff time involved in producing the public notice, albeit, it would be less than a full regulatory action. Additionally, if Option A is selected under Alternative 1, the polygons that are closed tend to be of non-uniform shape and sizes. There may be difficulties in enforcing these closures or additional costs to NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement (OLE).

If the Council selected Alternative 1, the impact of the options (described above in Section 2.4.) in how the alternative was structured would have different socioeconomic impacts. If smaller areas are identified and can be enforced, the socioeconomic impacts from the closure would be limited and would likely be much less restrictive to industry than a larger area closure, such as a BAC.

Based on these analyses, it appears as if Option C would have greater socioeconomic costs to industry compared to Option B, and Option B would have greater socioeconomic costs than Option A. All three options would have some degree of cost in potentially displacing effort into poor whiting grounds with higher salmon bycatch rates than the area closed.

Finally, the implementation of the Alternative 1 by one or more of the whiting sector fisheries would also permit the fisheries to access the Reserve in years with unexpected high bycatch. Therefore, it would have positive economic benefits to industry as compared to No Action.

#### **3.6.4.2.3 Impacts of the Final Preferred Alternative**

The FPA would create a process by which one or all of the whiting co-ops could submit a salmon mitigation plan to NMFS which, if followed, would allow access into the Reserve in the situation of a high bycatch year. The plan would include a general description of the tools and measures the co-op would use to minimize Chinook salmon bycatch as well as require a post-season annual report on the previous year's fishing activities. The FPA, when compared to Alternative 1 or No Action, may provide more benefits to the industry as it would provide them the most latitude to react the quickest with the best available tools at their disposal throughout the year, while providing an avenue to access the Reserve if necessary.

In September 2019, the Council included a requirement for SMP holders (or their designees) to produce an annual season summary report to the Council and NMFS describing the use of salmon mitigation measures and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these avoidance measures.

#### **3.6.4.2.4 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation**

Given that the SMPs would be formalizing the voluntary salmon bycatch mitigation measures taken by the co-ops, it is assumed that FPA would provide some increase in effectiveness in salmon bycatch mitigation compared to the No Action. Increase in effectiveness would be related to stringency of mitigation measures detailed in the SMP. It is presumed NMFS and the industry would coordinate in development the SMP, if the SMP were simply a formalization of existing voluntary measures, the resulting effectiveness would likely be status quo. However, in the process of developing the measures, NMFS could recommend different provisions than are in the co-op's plan. The recommendations may be more effective at mitigating bycatch than the industry's measures. For example, NMFS could recommend the duration of an area closure be in effect for a longer period than what industry recommends. A longer duration may, therefore, afford more protection to salmon in that area.

#### **3.6.4.2.5 Costs**

The FPA would require the applicants to produce a written SMP and annual report. While the SMP process is similar to what the at-sea co-ops provide to NMFS currently, and the cost to the at-sea co-ops to produce an SMP is assumed to be similar to current costs. However, for the shoreside coops the process would be new. Therefore, this activity would result in a burden on those applicants that, at present, is not quantifiable in terms of dollars. Some cost would be associated with the initial development of an SMP; however, in subsequent years, assuming the SMP remains similar in terms of mitigation measures, the cost may be reduced over the first year as applicants could edit the application instead of producing a new document each year.

The requirement to provide an annual report, as recommended by the Council, would be a new process. Therefore, this activity would require some additional time for the at-sea co-ops in developing their annual reports and co-op agreements to include the salmon mitigation plan. This report would result in some burden to the applicants as well as NMFS; however, the exact cost is unknown. Reviewing the SMP would also add to the NMFS administrative burden.

While it is difficult to quantify the exact costs associated of the FPA compared to No Action, it can be said that costs under No Action compared to FPA may be higher, as the mitigation measures that could be selected by the Council (under No Action) would be unknown. These measures could be more or less restrictive than industry implemented measures. Under No Action, the Council would have only the 200 fm BRA, which would result in a de facto closure, or the BAC (selected as FPA under this action) which may severely restricted opportunities, or would have to close one or more of the sectors prior to exceeding the threshold.

Under the FPA, costs to industry of applying the mitigation measures defined in the SMP would be relative to current costs (described above under No Action). In that the industry already incurs economic impacts to mitigate salmon take from such activities as active monitoring by co-ops of salmon bycatch, moving vessel(s) out of incidental salmon bycatch areas, different gear types, etc. It is difficult to project what the costs will be as they are a response to on-the-water incidences.

### **3.6.5 Create an Automatic Authority for NMFS to Close Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook Salmon for Fixed Gear and Select Recreational Fisheries**

#### **3.6.5.1 Impacts of No Action**

Under No Action, the incidental salmon bycatch closure levels for whiting and non-whiting sectors would remain status quo as specified at §660.60(d)(1)(v). The closure point for the whiting sector is 14,500

Chinook salmon and 9,000 Chinook salmon for the non-whiting sector, and a total closure of all fisheries at 20,000 Chinook salmon.

### 3.6.5.1.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation

This measure will not minimize Chinook salmon bycatch in groundfish fisheries as it is not a mitigation measure in the traditional sense. A mitigation measure can be considered a method to reduce catch of a species. This measure maintains the current automatic authority in regulation to 20,000 total Chinook salmon in a given year. For coho salmon, there are no defined closure points.

### 3.6.5.1.2 Costs

This measure does not induce costs to the fishery as a mitigation measure. No Action would keep status quo management in effect. However, if a sector reaches its guideline plus the reserve (or the other sector reaches its guideline), this regulation would cause the closure of fisheries. The closure(s) at the specified amounts of Chinook salmon would result in some impact to revenue of a sector, but to what degree would depend on the month and sector affected. Table 3.15 shows estimates of what a closure would cost in terms of revenue to the affected sector(s) by month.

As noted in [Agenda Item G.3.a, Supplemental GMT Report 2, April 2019](#), the projected maximum total for fixed gear and the select recreational fisheries, for the entire West Coast is 173 Chinook salmon. This amount is substantially less than what the trawl fishery takes and linking the fixed gear and recreational fisheries to the non-whiting sector's trawl fisheries could result in disproportionate impacts. The economic ramifications for those fisheries if they closed due to high trawl bycatch could be quite high. For instance, complete closure of the fixed gear and recreational fisheries could result in projected losses of \$13-\$26 million per month in income during the fall months when a closure would be most likely to occur. Table 3.15 below details these estimated losses for all the fixed gear and recreational fisheries by month.

**Table 3.15. Projected loss in income in millions of \$USD associated with fishery closures by month. Source [Appendix C](#) from 2029/2020 harvest specifications and management measures document.**

Month	Whiting Sector				Non-Whiting Sector				
	Catcher Processor	Motherhip	Shoreside	Treaty	Mid-water	Bottom trawl	LEFG OA	IFQ FG	Rec.
Jan	---	---	---	0.2	1.5	3.9	1.7	0	5.4
Feb	---	---	---	0.2	1.6	5.2	1.4	0.1	5.8
Mar	---	---	---	0.6	2.4	6.2	1.7	0.3	15.6
Apr	---	---	---	1.5	0.9	5.4	3.3	0.4	17.8
May	29.4	5.9	1	1.4	1.6	4.8	5.1	0.2	25.1
Jun	9.9	5	6.7	1.4	1.8	4.2	4.8	0.5	35.2
July	0	0.9	13.2	2.8	1.2	4.2	4.9	0.9	41.9
Aug	1.8	0.8	16.3	3.4	1.2	4.6	5.3	0.9	35.3
Sep	20.7	4.5	11.7	4.2	1.1	4.2	6.4	2.8	23.4
Oct	22.9	8.9	8.3	2.6	1	4.9	5.4	2.9	17.8
Nov	11.8	2.2	2.5	0.5	1.3	4.5	2.3	1.3	15.1
Dec	2	0.1	0.1	0.3	2.1	5.3	1.8	0.7	12.3

### 3.6.5.2 Impacts of the Final Preferred Alternative

Under the FPA, new Chinook salmon bycatch closure amounts would be developed for the trawl fisheries. NMFS would develop an automatic authority to close the non-whiting trawl sector at 8,500 Chinook salmon and all trawl fisheries at 19,500 Chinook salmon. Closure points are detailed above in

Section 2.18 This action would preserve 500 Chinook salmon available for the non-whiting sector's fixed gear and select recreational fisheries. All groundfish fisheries would close at 20,000 Chinook salmon.

The FPA specifies that the closure point for the trawl portion of non-whiting sector (IFQ bottom trawl and non-whiting midwater trawl) would close at 8,500 Chinook salmon. This changes current regulation that does not distinguish the different fisheries in the non-whiting sector. While the threshold of 9,000 Chinook salmon for the non-whiting sector as a whole would remain, this measure would leave the 500 Chinook salmon on-the-table for fixed gear and select recreational fisheries.

Additionally, this measure specifies that all trawl fisheries close at 19,500 Chinook salmon. At present, trawl fishery closures, as a whole, are not specified in regulation. This measure, therefore, makes clear a closure point for all non-tribal trawl fisheries, regardless of sector, will close at the 19,500 Chinook salmon. As noted above, the remaining 500 Chinook salmon remain available for fixed gear and select recreational fisheries. The overall closure point for the entire groundfish fishery of 20,000 Chinook salmon does not change.

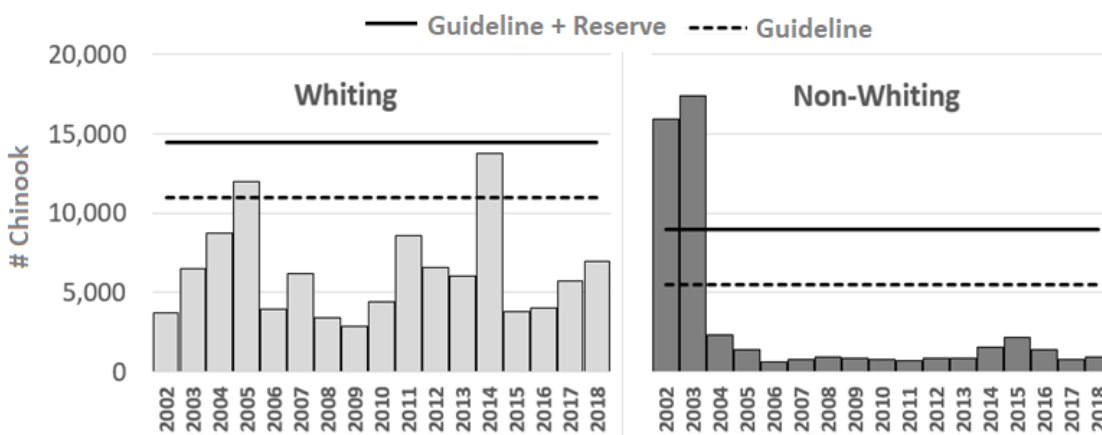
### 3.6.5.2.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation

As noted above, this measure does not minimize Chinook salmon bycatch in the groundfish fisheries in the same manner as an area closure or gear restriction. Instead, it specifies new Chinook salmon closure points for the whiting and non-whiting trawl fisheries and gives NMFS the automatic authority necessary to close components of the fishery at those points. This measure specifies additional Chinook salmon bycatch limits for trawl fisheries. This action should both prevent the fishery from exceeding the total Chinook salmon bycatch guideline of 20,000 Chinook salmon as well as effectively preserve 500 Chinook salmon for the fixed gear and select recreational fisheries.

### 3.6.5.2.2 Costs

The FPA does not directly add costs to the industry. Based on GMT analyses ([Agenda Item G.3.a, Supplemental GMT Report 2, April 2019](#)), 500 Chinook salmon is not expected to diminish opportunity in the trawl fisheries as salmon bycatch in the trawl fisheries has fallen steadily over the past 15 yrs. (Figure 3.5) and, based on actions taken by the trawl fisheries to date, is expected to remain relatively low compared to the thresholds even with a 500 fish deduction.

**Figure 3.5 Retrospective analysis of Chinook salmon bycatch relative to the 20,000 Chinook salmon guideline set in the Biological Opinion: Source [Agenda Item G3a, Supplemental GMT Report 2, April 2019](#)**



The fixed gear and the select recreational fisheries would benefit from this measure, notably in the event that the salmon bycatch levels in the non-whiting trawl fisheries were tracking high and likely to result in a closure. Alternative 1 would allow the fixed gear and the select recreational fisheries to continue even if the trawl fisheries closed — until the total cap of 20,000 Chinook salmon was reached. Administrative costs associated with implementing the additional closure points associated with developing the FPA.

### **3.6.6 Development of Reserve Rule Provision**

#### **3.6.6.1 Impacts of No Action**

Under No Action the Council would not adopt a mechanism for a fishery sector to access the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon. This alternative would be out of compliance with T&C 3.c of the Incidental Take Statement in the BiOp.

##### **3.6.6.1.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation**

There would be no process to prevent a sector from accessing the Reserve without having some sort of mitigation measure applied to the sector to slow or curtail salmon bycatch completely. The lack of a requirement to access the Reserve, could, therefore have greater potential impact on Chinook salmon than Alternative 1, where some action would be required to mitigate bycatch before the Reserve was accessed.

##### **3.6.6.1.2 Costs**

The costs associated with No Action relate to whatever efforts the sectors take to stay within their sector guidelines and the overall 20,000 Chinook salmon threshold. These measures could be any of the above or undescribed industry designed employed measures. Costs would be related to the administrative burden of NMFS in tracking salmon bycatch and other related activities. This cost would likely remain status quo.

#### **3.6.6.2 Impacts of the Final Preferred Alternative**

The FPA would create a mechanism that would allow the whiting and non-whiting sectors access to the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon only after a mitigation measure had been applied. Overall, the impact of the FPA is sector specific. Under the FPA, the whiting sector could be subject to several potential mitigation measures. Approval of a SMP submitted by the whiting co-ops would constitute the mitigation measure necessary for access to the Reserve (see Section 2.17). Vessels that do not belong to a co-op would be subject to Council or NMFS implemented mitigation measures. The available measures are the 200 fm BRA and BACs (adopted as FPA under this action). For the non-whiting sector, the available mitigation measures are the 200 fm BRA for non-whiting midwater trawl gear; BAC for bottom trawl or non-whiting midwater trawl gear; and/or SFFT net requirement for bottom trawl. There are no mitigation measures available to non-trawl fisheries, however, the trawl sectors are responsible for the majority of the salmon bycatch. Further, it is important to note that the Council will have the option of implementing additional mitigation measures (e.g., BAC) even if access to the Reserve was automatically granted through the adoption of the SMP if the SMP measures are not sufficient in mitigating salmon bycatch, as determined upon inseason review at regular Council meetings. The impact of these measures would be related to implementation timing, location (for BACs), and the affected fishery (i.e. bottom or midwater trawl). Impacts to the industry would center on economic concerns and these impacts are described above in the relevant sections above.

##### **3.6.6.2.1 Effectiveness in Chinook and Coho Salmon Bycatch Mitigation**

This measure will not minimize salmon bycatch in the fishery directly; however, indirectly it would result in application of mitigation measures that could reduce salmon bycatch. This action could therefore reduce the incidence of a sector exceeding its bycatch guideline and entering the Reserve.

### **3.6.6.2.2 Costs**

This action imposes no direct costs; however, this measure does require that a mitigation measure be imposed on a sector (or fishery) before it is granted access to the Reserve. However, indirectly, there would be a cost to industry as their normal operations would, in some way, be impacted by the selected mitigation measure(s). The costs associated with potential mitigation measures are described in the relevant sections above or for implementation of BACs on vessels with bottom trawl gear, refer to Amendment 28.

One important issue under this Alternative is how, the FPA approaches the issue of Reserve access by the whiting co-ops and vessels not in co-ops differently. This approach therefore may result in different ramifications on these participants. Under the FPA, whiting co-ops could submit an SMP, and if followed, would have access to the Reserve without the requirement for additional Council action. These SMPs are more flexible than tools that would be available to the Council for non-co-op vessels, including the 200 fm BRA or a BAC. For example, a co-op could implement a ‘move-along’ rule whereby vessels are required to move if they encounter salmon at a pre-determined rate. While there would be costs associated with moving to different fishing grounds, this mitigation strategy could still allow vessels to fish in prime fishing grounds. On the other hand, Council and NMFS implemented mitigation measures may be more broad in nature and impact non-co-op vessels on a larger scale, for example, if the 200 fm BRA was implemented for the whiting sector, all non-co-op vessels would be subject to that measures (as co-op vessels could be exempted). Depending on the timing of the BRA, this closure could result in a de facto closure of the non-co-op fishery while the co-op fisheries could continue to operate and fish under the Reserve.

## **3.7 Management and Enforcement Considerations**

### **3.7.1 Management**

With the adoption of the FPA for BACs for midwater gear and the extension of BACs for bottom trawl and midwater gear off Oregon and California (Sections 2.14 and 2.15, respectively), managers will likely need to produce information to the public, so they are aware of the closures, both in location and duration. This action may necessitate action by managers to consider a process to implement and notify participants in a timely manner, so they are not out of compliance with regulatory changes. Mitigation measures may go into effect while vessels are at sea. Those vessels may not have regular contact with NMFS during those times; therefore, they could inadvertently be out of compliance. Therefore, the Agency may need to develop a methodology to contact all vessels.

The SFFT FPA (Section 2.16) would also require contact to the affected entities in a timely manner. Managers will also need to consider how to contact the appropriate public in a manner suitable for timely implementation.

The FPA for Pacific whiting cooperative operational rules (Section 2.17) may increase the workload burden on managers. The FPA would require NMFS and the cooperatives to develop a SMP. Likely, this will require development, review, and approval on the part of NMFS within a timely manner, i.e., before the start of primary whiting season. A process for this activity may need to be developed within NMFS if a similar one cannot be adapted. NMFS would also be required to review the annual reports developed by the whiting sector participants (those operating under an SMP). Review of these documents would require NMFS staff time.

Under the FPA for automatic authority for NMFS to close trawl sectors (Section 2.18 ), NMFS would need to track salmon bycatch; however, under the BiOp, this activity is already required. The burden,



however, would be in the automatic authority action if a fishery was to be closed. This activity would require administrative time as well as public outreach to contact the industry regarding closures.

The Reserve Rule Provision (Section 2.19) would require NMFS to track Council action as to when and what mitigation measures were enacted. This process would be part of the groundfish Inseason agenda item at Council meeting where NMFS is present. NMFS would likely have some administrative burden to process applicable notifications to industry regarding the Reserve and other associated internal processes.

Managers will also need to closely track all salmon bycatch to ensure the objectives of the BiOp and associated mitigation measures are being achieved. Many fisheries have timely data updates (e.g., whiting sector) whereas others, like the recreational fishery, are less timely.

### **3.7.2 Enforcement**

The mitigation tools described above may increase the enforcement burden, notably BAC monitoring and SFFT validation. Enforcement would need to observe vessel effort in and around any closed area. This activity could take two forms; active on the water patrol and VMS track log observation. Changes to VMS declarations may be needed to enforce selective applications of BAC (e.g. BAAC access to only vessels with SFFT or an approved SMP).

As noted in sections 2.3, 2.10, and 2.16, the Council could require the use of SFFT nets in closed areas (e.g., BAC, etc.) as a means to allow fishing. OLE may require notification by vessels intending to fish in a closed area with the SFFT (if allowed). This action may therefore increase the burden on enforcement to validate, either at-sea or dockside, a percentage of vessels fishing in areas where this net type may be required. Therefore, the burden on OLE could increase, though this is highly dependent on the number of closed areas, the number of vessels electing to fish in those areas, etc. The burden on managers would be to notify OLE regarding closed areas.

Enforcement may need to enforce fishery closures associated with the new Chinook salmon bycatch closure points and Reserve rules. This action may require increased contact with fishery participants initially and observation throughout the closure to ensure the sector(s) are compliant with the closure over time.

Enforcement would also need to be aware of vessels operating under a SMP, especially if SMP vessels are exempt from a BAC. Compliance with specific provisions of the SMP would be addressed administratively by the cooperatives, NMFS West Coast Region, or the Council. The Council will have the option of implementing additional mitigation measures (e.g. BAC) even if access to the Reserve was automatically granted through the adoption of the SMP if the SMP measures are not sufficient in mitigating salmon bycatch, as determined upon inseason review at regular Council meetings.

### 3.8 Summation of the Alternatives with Respect to Net Benefit to the Nation

- The FPA under Block Area Closures –Section 2.14– could reduce take of Chinook and coho salmon in areas where a BAC was developed. This alternative could assist in salmon recovery as well as allow for fishing effort to continue outside of closed areas.
- The FPA under Extension of Block Area Closure for Midwater Trawl Gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to 700 fm for Bottom Trawl Gear –Section 2.15– could reduce take of Chinook and coho salmon in depths greater than 250 fm, south of 46° 16' N. lat. Listed Chinook and coho salmon that may be present in waters greater than 250 fm would not be subject to fishing pressure in a BAC in those depths. This alternative could assist in salmon recovery as well as allow for fishing effort to continue outside of closed areas.
- The FPA for selective flatfish trawl nets requirement–Section 2.16– could reduce take of Chinook and coho salmon in areas where the net was employed. This net type has proven effective in reduction of non-salmon bycatch and some results show it can also reduce incidental salmon take. Use of this net could allow for bottom trawl vessels to continue fishing in areas of where listed and threatened salmon are present.
- The FPA presented under Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Actions –Section 2.11– would allow the whiting co-ops (MS, CP, and shoreside) to formalize industry designed mitigation measures to reduce salmon bycatch. These measures are similar to other measures used in management to reduce salmon take. The industry can, on average, respond to incidental bycatch events faster than managers; their mitigation plans would both accomplish salmon mitigation as well as allowing for continued fishing effort. Under the FPA, the co-ops would provide an annual report to the Council and NMFS describing the use of salmon mitigation measures and an evaluation of the effectiveness of these avoidance measures. The benefit to the Nation is that industry is taking on the role of self-management that otherwise would be the responsibility of Government; and the annual report is the mechanism that acts as an accountability measure to show the Agency that they are following their self-imposed rules. This self-governance may reduce overall burden on the Agency as the Agency may not need to expend additional resources to implement regulatory measures to mitigate salmon bycatch
- The FPA under the Create an Automatic Authority for NMFS to Close Trawl Sectors and Preserve 500 Chinook Salmon for the Fixed Gear and Select Recreational Fisheries –Section 2.12– would result in unquantifiable benefits to the Nation. This measure adjusts closure points for the trawl specific fisheries of the whiting and non-whiting sectors of the West Coast groundfish fishery. While this measure may affect the trawl fisheries, it is not likely to significantly reduce trawl effort. The non-trawl portion of the non-whiting sector would benefit as they would be able to continue fishing even if trawl sectors closed, potentially providing between \$13 and \$26 million dollars to the economy that could likely be lost if the fixed gear and recreational fisheries closed.
- The FPA for Reserve Access Rule Provision –Section 2.19– would ensure the PCGFMP is in compliance with the 2017 BiOp. This measure establishes a process for fishery sectors to access the Reserve of 3,500 Chinook salmon.

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## 4 Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis

### 4.1 Introduction

This Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) addresses the statutory requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) of 1980, as amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601-612). This IRFA evaluates the potential adverse economic impacts on small entities directly regulated by the proposed action.

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), first enacted in 1980 and amended by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996 (5 U.S.C. 601-612), is designed to place the burden on the government to review all regulations to ensure that, while accomplishing their intended purposes, they do not unduly inhibit the ability of small entities to compete. The RFA recognizes that the size of a business, unit of government, or nonprofit organization frequently has a bearing on its ability to comply with a Federal regulation. Major goals of the RFA are 1) to increase agency awareness and understanding of the impact of their regulations on small business, 2) to require that agencies communicate and explain their findings to the public, and 3) to encourage agencies to use flexibility and to provide regulatory relief to small entities.

The RFA emphasizes predicting significant adverse economic impacts on small entities as a group distinct from other entities, and on the consideration of alternatives that may minimize adverse economic impacts, while still achieving the stated objective of the action. When an agency publishes a proposed rule, it must either ‘certify’ that the action will not have a significant adverse economic impact on a substantial number of small entities, and support that certification with the ‘factual basis’ upon which the decision is based; or it must prepare and make available for public review an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA). Under section 603 of the RFA, an IRFA “shall describe the impact of the proposed rule on small entities.”

### 4.2 IRFA Requirements

For any rule subject to notice and comment rulemaking, the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) requires Federal agencies to prepare, and make available for public comment, both an initial and final regulatory flexibility analysis, unless the agency can certify that the proposed and/or final rule would not have a “significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities”. These analyses describe the impact on small businesses, non-profit enterprises, local governments, and other small entities as defined by the RFA (5 U.S.C. § 603). This analysis is to inform the agency and the public of the expected economic effects of the alternatives, and aid the agency in considering any significant regulatory alternatives that would accomplish the applicable objectives and minimize the economic impact on affected small entities. The RFA does not require the alternative with the least cost or with the least adverse effect on small entities be chosen as the preferred alternative.

The IRFA must only address the effects of a proposed rule on entities subject to the regulation (i.e., entities to which the rule will directly apply) rather than all entities affected by the regulation, which would include entities to which the rule will indirectly apply.

Part 121 of Title 13, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), sets forth, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) categories, the maximum number of employees or average annual gross receipts a business may have to be considered a small entity for RFAA purposes. See 13 C.F.R. § 121.201. Under this provision, the U.S. Small Business Administration established criteria for businesses in the fishery sector to qualify as small entities. Standards are expressed either in number of employees, or annual receipts in millions of dollars. The number of employees or annual receipts indicates the maximum allowed for a concern and its affiliates to be considered small (13 C.F.R. § 121.201).

- A fish and seafood merchant wholesaler (NAICS 424460) primarily engaged in servicing the fishing industry is a small business if it employs 100 or fewer persons on a full time, part time, temporary, or other basis, at all its affiliated operations worldwide.
- A business primarily engaged in Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging (NAICS 311710) is a small business if it employs 750 or fewer persons on a full time, part time, temporary, or other basis (13 CFR § 121.106), at all its affiliated operations.<sup>15</sup>

In addition to small businesses, the RFA recognizes and defines two other kinds of small entities: small governmental jurisdictions and small organizations. A small governmental jurisdiction is any government or district with a population of less than 50,000 persons. A small organization is any not-for-profit enterprise that is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field, while. (5 U.S.C. § 601). There is no available guidance beyond this statutory language regarding how to determine if non-profit organizations are "small" for RFA purposes. The Small Business Administration (SBA) does have provisions for determining whether a business is "small" for RFA purposes and whether it is "dominant in its field," and those provisions can inform how NMFS classifies non-profit organizations for the purposes of RFA analyses in rulemaking. After consultation with the SBA, NOAA Fisheries has decided to use SBA's size standards for non-profit organizations to determine whether a non-profit organization is "small" and, in turn, whether it is "dominant in its field," to apply the statutory definition of a "small organization" in practice:

A nonprofit organization is determined to be "not dominant in its field" if it is considered "small" under SBA size standards:

- Environmental, conservation, or professional organizations (NAICS 813312, 813920): Combined annual receipts of \$15 million or less.
- Other organizations (NAICS 813319, 813410, 813910, 813930, 813940, 813990): Combined annual receipts of \$7.5 million or less.

Provision is made under SBA's regulations for an agency to develop its own industry-specific size standards after consultation with Advocacy and an opportunity for public comment (see 13 CFR 121.903(c)). NMFS has established a small business size standard for businesses, including their affiliates, whose primary industry is commercial fishing (80 FR 81194, December 29, 2015). This standard is only for use by NMFS and only for the purpose of conducting an analysis of economic effects in fulfillment of the agency's obligations under the RFA.

NMFS' small business size standard for businesses, including their affiliates, whose primary industry is commercial fishing is \$11 million in annual gross receipts. This standard applies to all businesses classified under North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code 11411 for commercial fishing, including all businesses classified as commercial finfish fishing (NAICS 114111), commercial shellfish fishing (NAICS 114112), and other commercial marine fishing (NAICS 114119) businesses. (50 C.F.R. § 200.2; 13 C.F.R. § 121.201)..

### 4.3 Reasons for Considering the Proposed Action

The reason for considering the proposed action is described in Section 1.1, Purpose and Need.

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<sup>15</sup> For purposes of rulemaking, NMFS West Coast Region is applying the seafood processor standard to catcher processors (C/Ps) and mothership processor ships, which earn the majority of their revenue from selling processed Pacific whiting seafood product.

## 4.4 Objectives of the Proposed Action and its Legal Basis

Under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson Stevens Act), the Secretary of Commerce (NMFS West Coast Regional Office) and the Council have the responsibility to prepare fishery management plans and associated PCGFMP RIR/IRFA, April 2018 40 regulations for the marine resources found to require conservation and management. NMFS is charged with carrying out the Federal mandates of the Department of Commerce with regard to marine fish, including the publication of Federal regulations. The West Coast Regional Office of NMFS, and Northwest Fisheries Science Center, research, draft, and support the groundfish management actions recommended by the Council. Commercial groundfish long fisheries are managed under the PCGFMP. The proposed action represents an amendment, as required, to the fishery management plan, as well as amendments to associated Federal regulations.

The principal objective of the proposed action is to reduce take of Chinook and coho salmon by groundfish vessels operating off the states of Washington, Oregon, and California to the smallest level practicable, consistent with the Endangered Species Act and National Standard 9 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act.

## 4.5 A description and, where feasible, estimate of the number of small entities to which the proposed rule will apply; and a description and estimate of economic effects on entities, by entity size and industry.

Small entities affected by this action are vessels participating in the groundfish fisheries. The number of entities that could potentially be affected by each FPA is discussed below.

### 4.5.1 BACs for midwater trawl

The FPA could affect those vessels participating in the whiting or midwater rockfish fisheries or the CP sector, all three permit owners (owning the collective 10 permits) self-reported as large entities. One entity owns five permits, one owns three, and the last owns two. Based on the vessel owner names, most if not all of the vessels are registered to the same permit owners. For the MS sector, of the 31 MS/CV endorsed permits, 25 permits and their associated vessels are registered as small entities. Nine permits held by seven entities self-reported as large, with one entity owning three permits. Note that in the last three years, only 15 to 17 vessels have delivered in the MS sector. In order to fish in the shoreside whiting or midwater trawl sector, a limited entry trawl endorsed permit is required. Of the 164 limited entry trawl endorsed permits (excluding those with a CP endorsement), 110 permit owners holding 129 permits classified themselves as small entities. The average small entity owns 1.17 permits with 15 entities owning more than one permit. However, given that between 23 and 26 vessels have participated in the shoreside whiting fishery in the last three years and the same range of vessels in the midwater rockfish fisheries, this is an overestimate of the potential impacted number of small entities. Additionally, it is likely that there are some entities own more than one vessel.

The economic effects would depend on the extent and timing of the BAC implemented inseason as described above in Section 3.6.1.1.2. It is likely that there would be some negative economic impact on small entities with the implementation of a BAC as it would require vessels to potentially move from prime fishing locations or close large blocks of area off, preventing them from accessing target species. Given the heightened awareness by industry of avoiding salmon bycatch and recent bycatch, the likelihood of implementing a BAC is low. However, the likelihood will vary by year, depending on location of target species, salmon runs, and ocean conditions.

#### **4.5.2 Extension of Block Area Closures for Groundfish Vessels using Midwater Trawl Gear to the Western Boundary of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to the 700 Fathom Curve for Vessels using Bottom Trawl Gear**

The FPA (Alternative 1) would allow for the extension of BACs for midwater trawl to the EEZ and out to 700 fm for bottom trawl off of Oregon and California. The number of small entities impacted would be a subset of those permit holders described under BACs for midwater gear (as this would only impact those off Oregon and California) and would additionally impact bottom trawl vessels off those states. From 2016-2018, there were 67-74 bottom trawl vessels. Similar to the section above, the impacts to small entities would be dependent on the size and length of the BAC closure if the Council chose to extend a BAC to the 700 fm curve for bottom trawl or the EEZ for midwater trawl off Oregon or California. Given that the Council would likely use this boundary to implement an inseason closure to all trawling in a given latitudinal area, the economic impacts would likely be high for all entities.

#### **4.5.3 Selective Flatfish Trawl Net Requirement**

As described under the BACs for midwater gear, there are 110 permit owners with 129 trawl endorsed permits that classify as small entities. The FPA, adding SFFT as a routine inseason management measure for bottom trawl gear, would affect a portion of those entities if implemented. From 2016-2018, there were 67-74 bottom trawl vessels delivering groundfish. However, there are different degrees to which those entities could be impacted. If the vessel already has an SFFT, it would likely not impact that entity. Nets are generally made to order, so vessels without SFFT gear would likely be required to fish outside of a BAC if they wished to continue to fish in the short run. Vessels that do not have SFFT may choose to fish outside of a BAC, the cost of which would depend on the size and duration of the BAC and the extent to which it would impose additional costs to the vessel to harvest in open areas relative to the closed, and the possibility of foregone revenue if the catch per unit of effort is lower in the open areas relative to closed. BACs are not expected to be in place indefinitely, so vessels would not likely choose to purchase SFFT to insure harvest flexibility for an unlikely long-term closure scenario, but if they did the cost would be \$18,000-\$22,000 as described above in Section 3.6.3. This provision may impact smaller entities greater than large entities, as higher net-revenue operations likely have greater operational flexibility to invest in new gear configurations.

#### **4.5.4 Pacific Whiting Cooperative Operational Rules**

Under the Council's FPA of Alternative 2, all three whiting sectors and their respective co-ops could submit SMPs as a means to mitigate bycatch and access the Reserve in a year of unexpected high bycatch (discussed below). An annual summary of the mitigation measures used and the effectiveness of those measures would be required. The potential small entities that would be impacted are described above under the BACs for midwater gear section. There are no economic effects compared to status quo for cooperatives to submit SMPs, except for some minor additional administrative costs associated with developing and submitting the SMP and the annual report. This reporting requirement is not anticipated to impact profitability of operations for small or large entities.

#### **4.5.5 Create an Automatic Authority for NMFS to Close the Trawl Sectors**

This alternative would modify the closure points in regulation and would preserve 500 Chinook salmon for the non-trawl fisheries. All groundfish vessels would be affected by this alternative, however, as discussed above, the likelihood of the trawl sector reaching these proposed new limits and closing down the non-trawl fisheries is minimal. Additionally, the whiting sectors may be impacted if the 500 Chinook (based on the 19,500 closure point for all trawl fisheries) are not needed by the non-whiting sector (or vice versa). The impacted trawl based small entities are described above.

For the non-trawl fisheries, these sectors may be impacted if the non-whiting trawl fishery were to take 9,000 Chinook (5,500 plus the 3,500 Reserve) or if the trawl fisheries in total took 20,000 Chinook and closed down the non-trawl fisheries. Since 2016-18, there have been 17 to 23 fixed gear participants in the IFQ fishery, 136 to 144 in the limited entry fixed gear fisheries, and 746 to 769 in the open access fisheries. Of those fixed gear IFQ participants, there have been between 17-19 permits used to land groundfish. In 2018, an estimated 13 of these trawl endorsed permits were classified as small entities (based on 2019 declarations). In 2019, 208 of the 239 fixed gear endorsed limited entry permits (required to fish in the primary or limited entry fixed gear sectors) reported as small entities. For the permits that reported as large entities, one entity owned three permits and three owned two permits. All open access vessels are assumed to be small entities, with ex-vessel revenues for all landings averaging \$8,966 in 2018.

For the recreational sector, all charter businesses are designated as small entities. As a reminder, the portion of the recreational fishery that would be affected by this action are those groundfish trips occurring outside of the salmon season. Therefore, the estimates provided here may be an overestimate of the actual number of entities or trips that may be affected depending on when the salmon seasons are set and when a closure could occur. For Washington, there were 55 unique charter vessels that took 20,833 bottomfish trips in 2018. In 2018, there were 48 charter vessels that took an estimated 19,208 angler trips in Oregon. However, this estimate does not include guide boats that do not have an official office. In California, there were approximately 290 vessels targeting bottomfish or lingcod according to logbook submissions that took an estimated 504,118 angler trips.

Economic impacts to small entities affected by the FPA would depend on the time that the automatic closure points were reached. Table 3.15 above details the potential estimated losses for fisheries by month. If the trawl sectors were to unexpectedly close the recreational sectors in November, this could be a loss of \$27.4 million in revenue.

#### **4.5.6 Reserve Rule**

All of the sectors and entities described above could be affected by the FPA which states that the Council and NMFS must take action before a sector could access the Reserve. Sectors could either be impacted by the inseason action taken (e.g., BAC) or could be impacted if they were unable to access the Reserve and continue to harvest or process fish. For the non-whiting sector, mitigation measures could include implementation of SFFT gear requirements for bottom trawl, a BAC for bottom trawl or non-whiting midwater trawl gear, or a 200 fathom BRA. The number of small entities potentially impacted by those mitigation measures are described above in the BACs for midwater gear and SFFT gear for bottom trawl sections. For the whiting sector, vessels that are a part of a whiting co-op that submit and operate under SMP would be able to access the Reserve if needed while those who are not part of a co-op would be subject to additional inseason measures prior to accessing the Reserve (e.g. BAC). Again, the number of small entities potentially impacted are described above under the BACs for midwater gear section.

There are no direct costs associated with the FPA, however, implementation of the mitigation measures required by the FPA inseason prior to a sector accessing the Reserve would have associated economic impacts. For example, if there were unexpected high bycatch in the non-whiting sector and there would need to be associated mitigation measures implemented prior to accessing the Reserve, such as a BAC for midwater gear, the associated impacts would be those described above.

## **4.6 Recordkeeping, Reporting, and Other Compliance Requirements**

Additional reporting or recordkeeping may be required of the regulated entities under the proposed action. Changes to VMS declarations may be needed to ensure enforceability of a BAC implemented with selective applications (e.g. a BAC that allows access for vessels using SFFT or with an approved



SMP). Whiting cooperatives may have a new reporting requirement under the proposed action. Cooperatives would have the option of preparing and submitting a SMP to NMFS for approval. NMFS approval of an SMP would provide access for the cooperative to the Chinook salmon bycatch Reserve. The cooperatives with an approved SMP would be required to submit an annual season summary report to the Council and NMFS describing the use of salmon mitigation measures and evaluating the effectiveness of these avoidance measures.

#### **4.7 An explanation of the criteria used to evaluate whether the rule would impose “significant” economic effects.**

This rule has the potential to impose effects on a substantial number of small entities relative to the size of the groundfish fishery, as described above. A description of, and an explanation of the basis for, assumptions used.

Assumptions are described and explained by sub-action in Sections 4.5 above.

#### **4.8 Federal Rules that may Duplicate, Overlap, or Conflict with Proposed Action**

There are no federal rules identified that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the proposed action.

#### **4.9 Description of Significant Alternatives to the Proposed Action that Minimize Economic Impacts on Small Entities**

The No Action alternative would not achieve the objectives described in the BiOp. The non-discretionary T&Cs describe the needs of the BiOp, which this proposed rule addresses. The alternatives proposed were done so within the Council public process and development was undertaken with stakeholder participation to address both the needs of the fishery and the requirements of the BiOp. The proposed changes are not expected to have significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

In the process of developing this rule, a number of alternatives (Section 2.7) were considered but rejected. These alternatives were:

- Salmon excluders for whiting vessels
- Automatic Authority BACs
- Conforming Area Closures (Alternative 1- Pacific Whiting Cooperative Rules)

The Council chose not to include salmon excluders as a routine management measure for whiting vessels as the design and efficacy of excluders can vary greatly. While salmon excluders are used voluntarily by whiting vessels currently, the Council concluded that mandating the use of salmon excluders inseason may have unintended impacts on salmon mitigation efforts and encouraged continued testing and research.

Additionally, the Council chose to not develop BACs that would be implemented via automatic authority at specific bycatch thresholds for vessels using midwater gear. While the groundfish trawl fisheries have been the source of high incidental bycatch of salmon historically, there has been improvements in reporting requirements and industry awareness and bycatch avoidance. Given the information that is available at Council meetings and on public reporting sites, such as PacFIN, the Council decided that implementation of BACs through routine inseason action would be a better route so that the BACs could be more tailored and account for the most recent information.

Finally, the Council chose to select Alternative 2 as FPA for the Pacific Whiting Cooperative Rules as opposed to Alternative 1. Alternative 1 would have developed regulations that would NMFS to conform to area closure implemented inseason by the whiting cooperatives to mitigate salmon bycatch. After consideration of the two action alternatives, the Council chose Alternative 2, the use of salmon mitigation plans. These plans provided the most flexibility compared to the area closures, which was only one tool used by co-ops in mitigating salmon bycatch. Additionally, if NMFS were to have conformed to an area closure, the co-ops could not implement test tows and re-open an area, even if bycatch were lower than the previous encounters in that area.

## 5 Magnuson-Stevens Act

### 5.1 Magnuson-Stevens Act National Standards

Below are the 10 National Standards as contained in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), and a brief discussion of how each alternative is consistent with the National Standards, where applicable. In recommending a preferred alternative, the Council must consider how to balance the national standards.

**National Standard 1** — Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry.

The PCGFMP determines how overfishing and optimum yield are determined for all Pacific Coast groundfish stocks and provides measures by which the fisheries are managed in order to prevent overfishing and achieve optimum yield. Neither the No Action nor the action alternatives would change these measures.

**National Standard 2** — Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.

The proposed action analyzed in this document utilizes the best scientific information available on Chinook and coho salmon bycatch and fishery operation off the West Coast.

**National Standard 3** — To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.

The PCGFMP manages stocks as a unit and utilizes stock complex designations and measures in order to manage interrelated stocks of fish as a unit. The proposed action does not affect the management of the stocks of PCGFMP management unit species.

**National Standard 4** — Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be: (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen, (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation, and (C) carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

The proposed actions would apply to commercial and selected recreational fisheries authorized to fish in the west coast EEZ with specific requirements applying to the whiting and/or non-whiting sectors, depending upon the action. The proposed actions would not allocate or assign fishing privileges. Depending on the timing, size and duration of the area closure, conservation and management measures such as BAC might disadvantage fishermen living in the state closest to it because they would have to travel farther to an open area. However, the area closure is justified under National Standard 4 as it is a conservation measure with no discriminatory intent

**National Standard 5** — Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, consider efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources, except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.

This proposed action provides multiple alternatives available to mitigate incidental Chinook and coho salmon bycatch by commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries in order to meet the Terms and

Conditions of the Incidental Take Statement from 2017 National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) biological opinion (BiOp) *Reinitiation of Section 7 Consultation Regarding the Pacific Fisheries Management Council's Groundfish Fishery Management Plan*. These alternatives allow the Council to choose the most effective option for their purposes while achieving salmon bycatch minimization

**National Standard 6** — Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.

The proposed action examines commercial trawl fishery sectors in accordance with the biological opinion and allows for sector specific mitigation measures to be applied in order to minimize salmon bycatch.

**National Standard 7** — Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

The proposed action does not create unnecessary duplication.

**National Standard 8** — Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities by utilizing economic and social data that meet the requirements of National Standard 2, in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

The proposed action takes into account the characteristics of each affected fishing sector and provides salmon bycatch mitigation measures that would respond to salmon bycatch events while implementing measures that could reduce overall economic impact of the measures on the fishery.

**National Standard 9** — Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (A) minimize bycatch, and (B) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch.

The intent of this proposed action is to mitigate and minimize Chinook and coho salmon bycatch in the West Coast groundfish fisheries. This proposed action would bring the fishery into compliance with the 2017 National Marine Fisheries Service biological opinion *Reinitiation of Section 7 Consultation Regarding the Pacific Fisheries Management Council's Groundfish Fishery Management Plan*.

**National Standard 10** — Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

The proposed action does not substantially alter the current means and methods utilized by fishermen to prosecute the groundfish fishery. Safety concerns would remain largely status quo with the PCGFMP.

## **6 Preparers and Persons Consulted**

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### **Persons (*and Agencies*) Consulted**

N/A

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