



Exhibit I

A large school of fish, likely salmon, swimming in clear blue water. The fish are densely packed and moving in the same direction, creating a sense of movement and abundance. The water is a vibrant blue, and the fish are silvery with some darker spots.

Management Measures for Coastal Pelagic Species Fisheries

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Issues For Consideration



1. Federal management measures for sardine and Pacific mackerel during 2016-17 and multi-year specifications for jack mackerel, anchovy and krill
2. State fishery management measures for CPS other than sardine
 - Plus a briefing on Oregon squid fishery
3. Inspection authority related to commercial licenses, fishing gear and fish and wildlife

Coastal Pelagic Species Targeted by Purse Seine Fisheries



Mackerel



Herring



Sardine



Anchovy



Market Squid



Issue 1. Federal Management Measures

Actively managed	Monitored	Prohibited	Ecosystem Component
Pacific sardine (<i>Sardinops sagax</i>)	Jack mackerel (<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>)	Krill (<i>euphausiid spp.</i>)	Pacific herring (<i>Clupea pallasii</i>)
Pacific mackerel (<i>Scomber japonicus</i>)	Market squid (<i>Loligo opalescens</i>)		Jacksnelt (<i>Atherinops californiensis</i>)
	Northern anchovy (<i>Engraulis mordax</i>)		



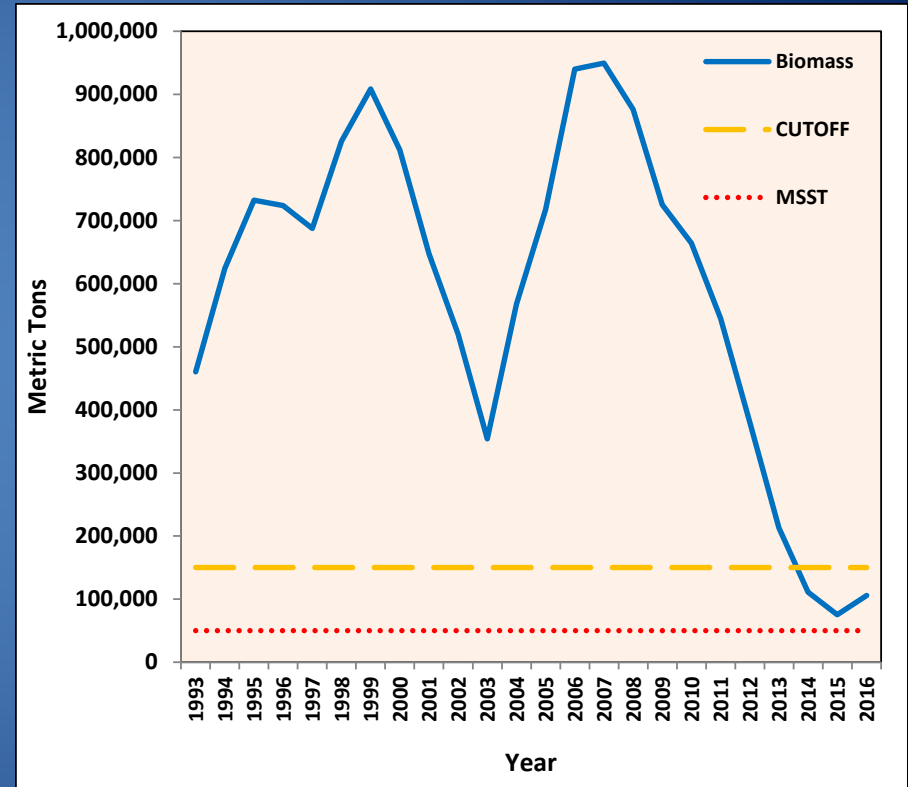
Regulations Process for Sardine and Pacific Mackerel

- Management of actively managed stocks involves:
 - An annual or bi-annual stock assessment
 - Application of harvest control rules
- Federal management cycle from July 1 to June 30
- Management measures for 2016-2017 were set by PFMC
- Federal regulations not yet final, expected to reflect PFMC recommendations
- State may set consistent or more restrictive regulations



Sardine Stock Status

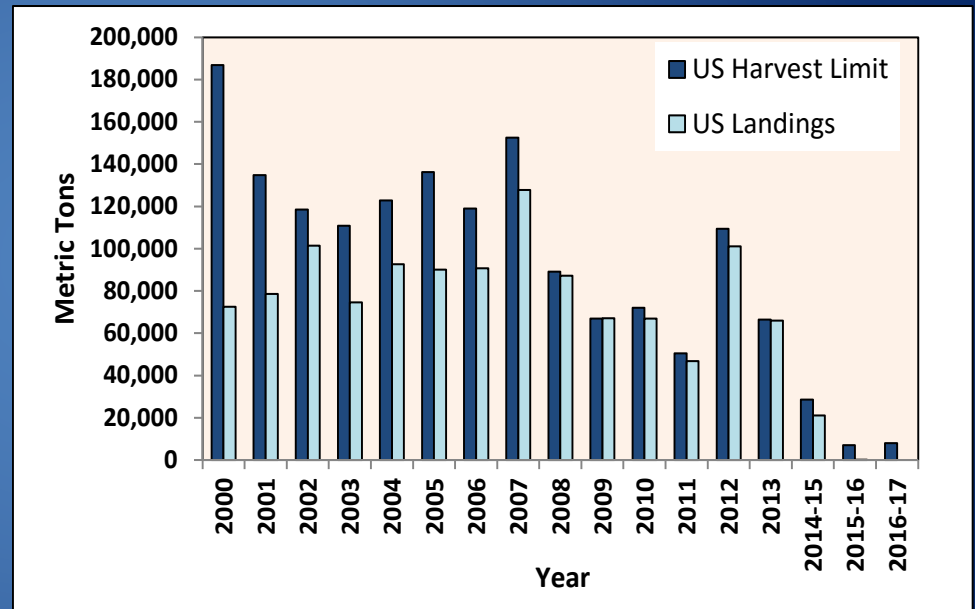
- Until this year, stock steadily declined after 2006-2007
- Update assessment: new recruitment estimate, added a year of survey data
- Result: population is below level to allow directed fishery
 - Nearing overfished
 - Indications of improved recruitment





Federal Sardine Harvest Limits

- Continue closure of directed sardine fishery from last year
- Slight increase in small harvest allowed for tribal, live bait fisheries, and incidental harvest





Federal Sardine Management Measures

Allowable Biological Catch	19,236 mt
<u>Annual Catch Limit (all sources)</u>	<u>8,000 mt</u>
<i>Tribal Allocation Requested</i>	<i>800 mt</i>
<i>Incidental Limit in non-CPS Fisheries</i>	<i>2 mt/trip</i>

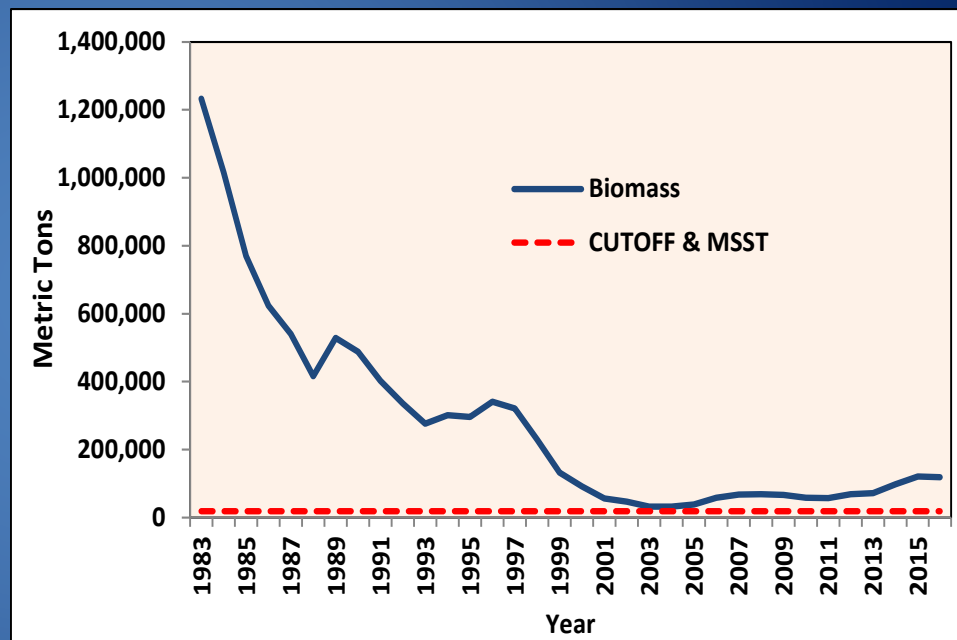
Inseason Incidental Sardine Limits for CPS Fisheries:

- 40% of a landing until 2,000 mt is landed
- 20% of a landing until 5,000 mt is landed
- 10% of a landing thereafter



Pacific Mackerel Stock Status

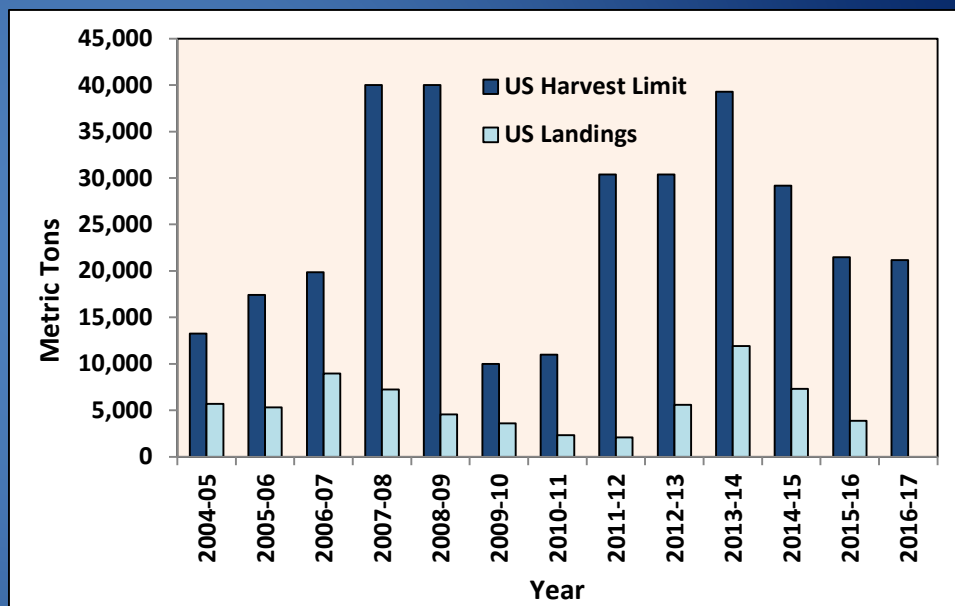
- Stock at low levels since 1999
- Full assessment in 2015;
- Recruitment low during 1990-2012, some recent improvement





Federal Pacific Mackerel Harvest Limits

- Harvest limit slightly lower than last year
- Harvests continue to be well below limits, potentially due to:
 - Opportunities for other CPS harvests, particularly squid in CA
 - Lower biomass
 - Mackerel mix with sardine, incidental sardine limit can be constraint





Federal Pacific Mackerel Management Measures

Allowable Biological Catch	22,822 mt
<u>Annual Catch Limit (all sources)</u>	<u>22,822 mt</u>
<i>Harvest Guideline</i>	<i>21,161 mt</i>
<i>Annual Catch Target for Directed Fishery</i>	<i>20,161 mt</i>
<i>Incidental Allowance</i>	<i>1,000 mt</i>
<i>Incidental Limit in non-CPS Fisheries</i>	<i>3 mt/trip</i>

Inseason Incidental Pacific Mackerel Limit for CPS
Fisheries when Annual Catch Target is attained:

45% of a landing



Regulations for Monitored and Prohibited CPS Stocks

- Management of monitored stocks involves:
 - tracking landings against relevant harvest limits and reference points
 - qualitative comparison to available abundance data
- Multi-year management specifications to be in effect until changed
- Changes proposed to conform to revised national guidelines under the Magnuson Stevens Act
- Federal regulations not yet final, expected to be as proposed
- State may set consistent or more restrictive regulations



Multi-year Management Specifications (in mt)

When an ACL is reached, fishing for that stock is prohibited.

For Krill, which are prohibited species, ACL = 0 mt

Monitored Stock	Overfishing Level	Acceptable Biological Catch	Annual Catch Limit	Annual Catch Target
Jack Mackerel	126,000	31,000	31,000	
Anchovy, Northern Subpopulation	39,000	9,750	9,750	1,500
Anchovy, Central Subpopulation	100,000	25,000	25,000	



Issue 2. State Regulations for CPS Fisheries other than Sardine

Extend selected regulations for the sardine fishery to cover other CPS fisheries in order to:

- Add more protection to bycatch species
- Reduce potential for wastage of CPS
- Increase regulatory consistency



Proposed State Rules for CPS Fisheries

- Prohibit reduction fisheries for CPS
 - Unlawful to convert more than 10% to uses other than human consumption or fishing bait (fertilizer, fish feed)
- Require dip-netting of groundfish and salmon
 - Prior to going through a pump system; return them immediately to the water
- Require 2 ³/₈ inch grate over hold intake
 - For all CPS fisheries except market squid
- Allow a CPS catching vessel to pump from the pursed seine of another
 - Up to 20% of each landing; record in logbook
- Add mackerels to the list of species which may not be taken from the Cape Perpetua Seabird Protection Area



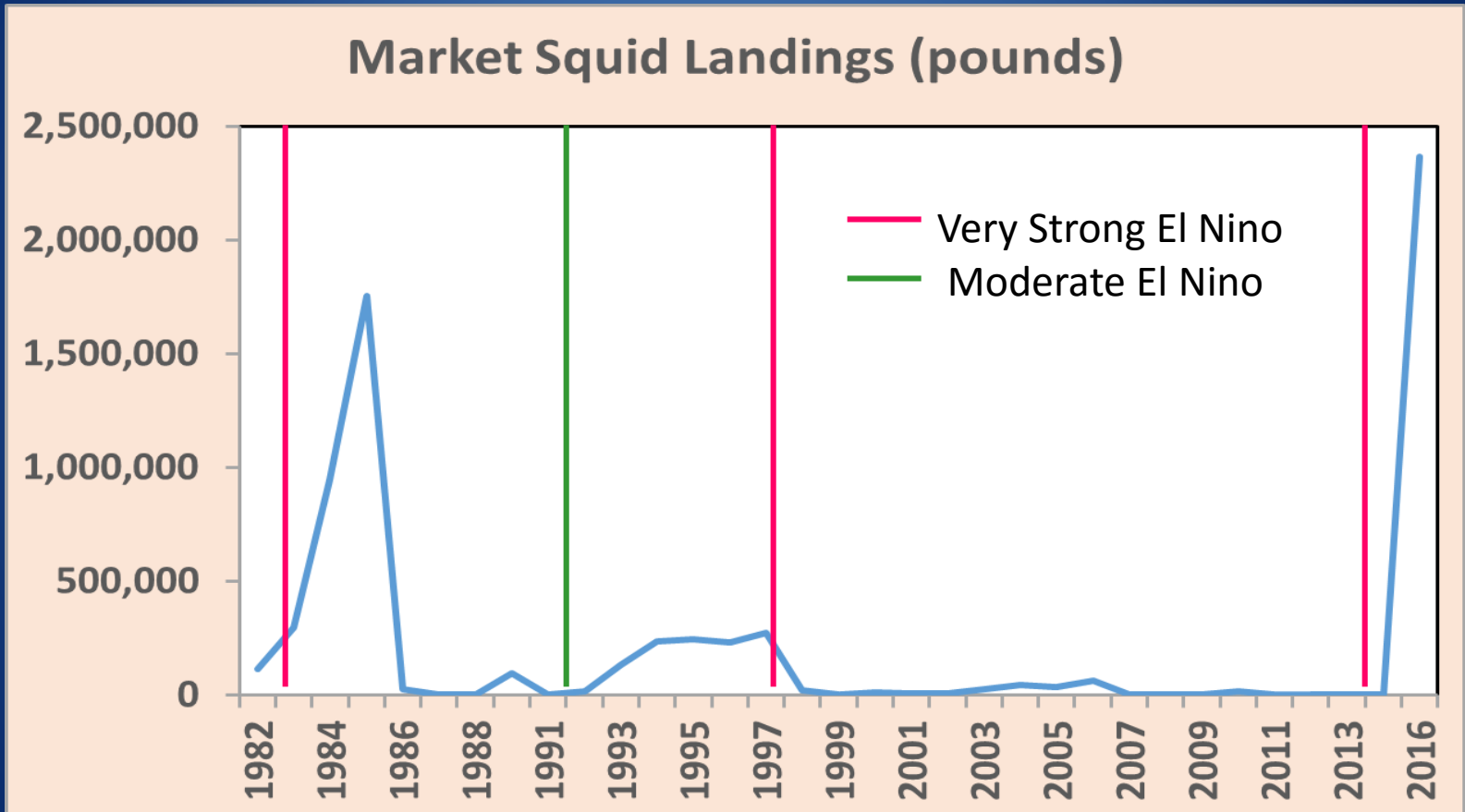
Oregon Market Squid Fishery

Fishing periods, boats, gear, and ports

Oregon Fishery	Primary Months	Boats Per Year	Gear Types	Main Ports
82 - 85	Apr - May	1 - 14	lampara, trawl, seine	Newport
93 - 97	May - Aug	2 - 6	trawl, seine	Charleston
2016 - ?	Apr - May	11	seine	Newport



Oregon Market Squid Fishery





2016 Oregon Market Squid Fishery

Landed: 2,366,441 pounds of market squid

Pacific mackerel: 8,639 pounds

Sardines: 1,068 pounds

Smelt: 573 pounds

Jack mackerel: 454 pounds

Dungeness crab: 382 pounds





Oregon Market Squid Fishery

ODFW is required to hold a public hearing to evaluate the fishery:

- Prior to reaching a harvest of 4.5 million pounds of squid, with not more than 3 million pounds taken north or south of Heceta Head.
- Public hearing held on May 11 in Newport, 19 attendees from industry and conservation
- Discussion focused on bycatch and constraints of detecting small bycatch amounts prior to landing



Oregon Market Squid Fishery

As a result of the public hearing, ODFW adopted temporary rules, effective June 3, 2016:

- Increase incidental smelt limit from 1% of landing allowed for all fisheries in permanent rule to 10% of the landed weight of market squid for seine gear
- Allow take and landing of prohibited species from Cape Perpetua Seabird Protection Area, up to 10% of the landed weight of market squid, when **any fishing occurs in the area on the fishing trip**
 - Intent of permanent rule is to allow squid fishing in the area, but bycatch prohibitions are impractical



Oregon Market Squid Fishery

ODFW will continue to evaluate and monitor the fishery by:

- Tracking landed catch of squid and bycatch
- Sampling landings for biological data
- Communicating with fishers and processors
- Assisting with compliance



Issue 3: Inspection Authority

- Recent case law has undermined inspection authority for commercial licenses, fishing gear, and fish or wildlife
- Some district attorneys decline to prosecute cases
- Staff recommend establishing explicit inspection authority by rule



Proposed Inspection Authority

- Establish implied consent to inspection of licenses, fishing gear, and fish or wildlife, when a commercial fishing license is purchased, and
- Make it unlawful to fail to present license, fishing gear, fish or wildlife when requested by authorized person
- Informed in writing at time of license purchase



Staff Recommendation

- Adopt federal regulations for Coastal Pelagic Species fisheries
- Adopt state regulations for Coastal Pelagic Species fisheries
- Adopt state regulation to establish inspection authority



Thank You