**LE sablefish**

Predicted length: 33-95 feet

Predicted range: Or, WA primarily

Predicted species comp: mostly sablefish, bycatch is spiny dogfish shark, Pacific halibut, rockfish species, and skates.

Predicted time frame: takes place over a seven-month period from April 1 to October 31. Once the primary season opens, all sablefish landed by a sablefish-endorsed permit is counted toward attainment of its tier limit. Vessels that have LE sablefish- endorsed permits can fish in the LE non-sablefish-endorsed fleet under different trip limits once their quota of primary season sablefish is caught or when the primary season is closed, from November 1 through March 31

**LE sablefish non-endorsed**

Predicted length: 17-60 feet, average of 34 feet; actual length

Predicted range: primarly southern ca ports: actual range

Predicted time: year round, primarily in the summer

Predicted species composition: . Vessels catch a variety of groundfish species, including thornyheads, sablefish, rockfish, and flatfish

**Open access fixed gear (note this is offshore open access)**

Vessels range in size from 10 to 97 feet, with an average length of 33 feet.

Vessels operate out of all three states.

Vessels catch a variety of groundfish species, including sablefish, spiny dogfish, and skates

We do see distinct patterns of temporal structure. Dungeness crab and pink shrimp fisheries, for example, are seasonally managed with season openers in late autumn to winter and spring,

**Nearshore open access fixed gear**

The U.S. West Coast nearshore groundfish commercial fleet operates from northern Oregon to southern California.

Vessels participating in this fleet range in size from 10 to 50 feet, with an average length of 25 feet.

A variety of fixed gear including hand-lines, cable gear, fishing poles, and pots is fished. Gear is set and retrieved multiple times a day and catch is generally landed on a daily basis.

Most catch is delivered to the live fish market, necessitating careful handling of retained fish.

Often, cumulative trip limits set by the states are more restrictive than the federal limits. Limits for the nearshore fisheries are small; generally between 100 to 2,000 lbs every two months.

The State of Washington does not allow commercial fishing within its territorial waters (0-3 miles from the coastline) and therefore a nearshore commercial fixed gear fleet does not operate in Washington.

Oregon’s nearshore commercial fixed gear fleet targets species such as black rockfish, blue rockfish, china rockfish, copper rockfish, quillback rockfish, grass rockfish, cabezon, and greenlings.

Oregon issues black/blue rockfish permits for the landing of black rockfish and blue rockfish. These permits can have an additional nearshore endorsement, which allows landing 21 additional Oregon designated nearshore groundfish species.

Oregon state nearshore management employs minimum size limits for many nearshore species, as well as two month cumulative trip limits and annual landing caps (maximum landed weight in a 12 month period).

California state nearshore fixed gear management designates four geographic zones along the coastline. The state of California issues two permits for fishing within nearshore waters: a shallow nearshore species permit and a deeper nearshore species permit. The permits are assigned to an individual person and can only be used in the one regional management area specified on the permit. Fishers can either have a single nearshore permit (deeper or shallow) or hold both types of permits. A trap endorsement can also be tied to a shallow nearshore permit to allow for the use of trap gear when fishing for nearshore species.

The deeper nearshore permit is required for landing black rockfish, blue rockfish, brown rockfish, calico rockfish, copper rockfish, olive rockfish, quillback rockfish, and treefish. The shallow nearshore permit is required for landing black-and-yellow rockfish, cabezon, California scorpionfish, California sheephead, china rockfish, gopher rockfish, grass rockfish, greenlings, and kelp rockfish. Lingcod is also commonly targeted with shallow nearshore permit species. Most live fish landings consist of species in the shallow nearshore group. State nearshore management employs minimum size limits for many nearshore species and two month cumulative trip limits. A limit on the number of hooks per vessel or line also exists for certain areas. In 2005, California instituted a voluntary nearshore logbook program.

**California Halibut Trawl**

The California halibut trawl sector generally operates out of U.S. ports from San Francisco to Los Angeles, California.

Vessels range in size from 29 to 71 feet, with an average length of 46 feet.

In federal waters, trawling for California halibut can occur year-round, but a state California Halibut Bottom Trawl Vessel Permit is required (as of 2006) to land more than 150 pounds of California halibut per trip. Generally, vessels with a federal LE groundfish trawl permit, which also have a state California Halibut Bottom Trawl Vessel Permit operate in federal waters out of the ports of Monterey and San Francisco, California.

Generally, vessels operating in state waters do not hold a federal LE groundfish trawl permit, and are therefore referred to as open access. Some open access vessels operating out of ports south of San Francisco and within the CHTG deliver their California halibut catch live. This is a low-volume, high-priced component of the fishery and the tow duration for live California halibut is less than the average tow duration for the dead fish fishery.

**Pink shrimp trawl**

The pink shrimp trawl sector off the U.S. West Coast primarily operates in Washington, Oregon, and Northern California.

Pink shrimp trawl vessels range in size from 38 to 105 feet, with an average length of 65 feet, and can use single and double-rigged shrimp trawl gear.

The pink shrimp season is open April 1 through October 31