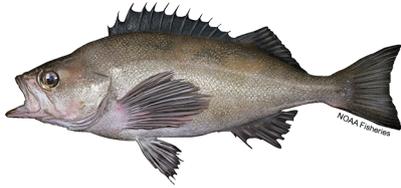


# Status of widow rockfish stock off the U.S. West Coast in 2025



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## **Executive summary**

### **Stock**

This is an update assessment of widow rockfish (*Sebastes entomelas*) that reside in the waters off California, Oregon, and Washington from the U.S.-Canada border in the north to the U.S.-Mexico border in the south. The most recent benchmark was conducted in 2015 (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) which was then updated in 2019 (Adams et al. 2019). This assessment represents the second update of the 2015 benchmark stock assessment. Widow rockfish inhabit water depths of 25–370 m from northern Baja California, Mexico to Southeastern Alaska. Although catches north of the U.S.-Canada border and south of the U.S.-Mexico border were not included in this assessment, it is not certain if those populations contribute to the biomass of widow rockfish off of the U.S. West Coast, possibly through adult migration and/or larval dispersion. Following the 2015 benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015), this update assessment is based on a single coastwide area model.

## Catches

Historically, fisheries have caught widow rockfish since the turn of the 20th century. Landings in the trawl fishery are estimated to have increased into the 1940s and remained relatively constant and small (below 1,000 mt per year) throughout the 1950s and into the 1960s before catches increased from a foreign trawl fleet in the 1970s, with a peak at almost 5,000 mt in 1967. Catches by a midwater trawl fleet increased rapidly in the late 1970s following the discovery that widow rockfish form large aggregations at night.

Total landings of widow rockfish peaked in the early 1980s, increasing from approximately 1,000 metric tons (mt) in 1978 to over 25,000 mt in 1981. The large landings in the early 1980s were curtailed with trip limits beginning in 1982, which resulted in a decline in landings throughout the 1980s and 1990s following sequential reductions in the trip limits. From 2000 to 2003, landings of widow rockfish dropped from over 4,000 mt to about 40 mt and remained low through 2016. Catches increased rapidly following the quota share reallocation in 2017, and have been near or above 10,000 mt in all years between 2018 and 2024. Midwater trawl gears in groundfish and Pacific hake/whiting (*Merluccius productus*, hereafter “hake”) fisheries account for the majority of the recent catch.

Widow rockfish are a desirable market species and it is believed that discarding was low historically. However, management restrictions (e.g., trip limits) resulted in a substantial amount of discarding beginning in the early 1980s. Trawl rationalization was introduced in 2011. Between 2011 and 2024 very little discarding of widow rockfish is estimated to have occurred. Recent discards in the model informed by data from the West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP), and total catches (discards plus landings) are reported in addition to landings. Landings for the past ten years are in Table i and for the entire time series in Figure i.

Table i: Recent landings for the bottom trawl, midwater trawl, at-sea hake, net, and hook-and-line fisheries and the total landings across fisheries and the total mortality (discards + landings) (mt). 100% mortality is assumed for discards and catch sources are described below.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Bottom Trawl</b>	<b>Midwater Trawl</b>	<b>At-Sea Hake</b>	<b>Net</b>	<b>Hook-and-line</b>	<b>Total Landings</b>	<b>Total Mortality</b>
2015	12.2	479.2	386.2	0.0	2.1	879.7	879.9
2016	9.6	588.0	440.8	0.0	1.0	1,039.4	1,039.6
2017	35.9	4,852.1	1,455.2	0.0	2.7	6,345.9	6,361.5
2018	35.9	9,374.3	1,081.3	0.0	1.6	10,493.2	10,522.9
2019	27.9	8,157.9	1,101.6	0.0	2.1	9,289.4	9,315.3
2020	73.6	7,532.2	746.7	0.0	2.7	8,355.2	8,379.6
2021	103.7	10,141.3	617.3	0.0	4.5	10,866.9	10,899.7
2022	126.8	10,839.8	1,119.0	0.1	8.8	12,094.4	12,129.7
2023	82.3	10,228.0	673.2	0.0	7.1	10,990.6	11,023.5
2024	27.6	9,160.8	533.8	0.0	12.9	9,735.1	9,764.1

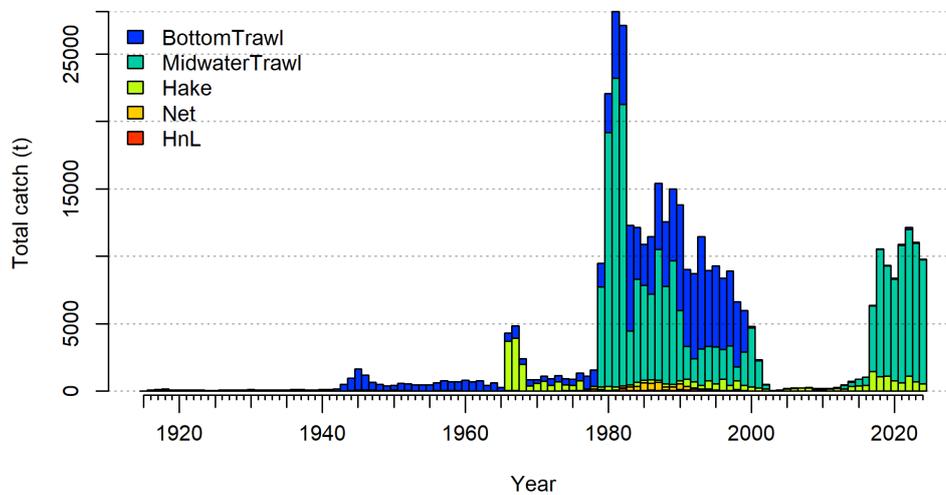


Figure i: Landings of widow rockfish from 1916 to 2024 for bottom trawl, midwater trawl, net, and hook-and-line fisheries, and catches of widow rockfish for the foreign (1966–1976) and Pacific Whiting (hake) fisheries (green).

### Data and Assessment

This assessment uses the length- and age-structured modeling software Stock Synthesis (version 3.30.23.1). The coastwide population was modeled assuming separate growth and mortality parameters for males and females from 1916 to 2024.

The model includes catch, age, and length data for five fishing fleets: 1) a coastwide shore-based bottom trawl fleet (1916–2024), 2) a coastwide shore-based midwater trawl fleet (1979–2024), 3) a mostly midwater trawl fleet that targets hake and includes a foreign and at-sea fleet (1975–2024), a domestic shore-based fleet (1991–2024), and foreign vessels that targeted hake and rockfish between 1966–1976, 4) a net fishery consisting of catches mostly from California (1981–2024), and 5) a coastwide hook-and-line fishery (1916–2024). There are three older fishery-dependent CPUE indices retained from the 2015 benchmark: 1) Oregon bottom trawl (1984–1999), 2) at-sea foreign hake (1977–1988), and 3) at-sea domestic hake fleets (1983–1998).

The 2015 benchmark and 2019 update assessments estimated discards using retention curves for the bottom trawl, midwater trawl, and hook-and-line fleets based on discard biomass and length composition data from the WCGOP. Changes to the underlying discard length composition data for the hook-and-line fleet from WCGOP illustrated that very large recruitment events previously estimated for 2013 and 2014 were mainly driven by very small amounts of composition data for a minor fleet responsible for less than one-tenth of a percent

of the catch in the last decade. With the updated data, this led to implausible population dynamics, so the decision was made to add discard biomass from the Groundfish Expanded Mortality Multi-Year (GEMM) to the landed catch for the hook-and-line fleet, rather than estimating retention. Retention is still estimated for the midwater and bottom trawl fleets, which have more data available.

Data from three fishery-independent surveys were also included in the model: 1) length composition and an index for the Alaska Fisheries Science Center/Northwest Fisheries Science Center West Coast Triennial Shelf Survey (Triennial Survey) were retained from the 2015 benchmark (1977–2004), 2) conditional age-at-length composition and an index for the Northwest Fisheries Science Center West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey (WCGBTS) (2003–2024), and 3) a recruitment index from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) SWFSC and NWFSC/PWCC Midwater Trawl Survey (Juvenile Survey) (2004–2024).

The base model estimated parameters for length-based selectivity for all fleets and surveys, retention curves for the bottom trawl and midwater trawl fleets, a sex-specific length-at-age relationship, sex-specific natural mortality, and recruitment deviations. A Beverton-Holt stock-recruitment function was used to model productivity, and the steepness parameter was fixed at 0.72 based on a steepness meta-analysis (Thorson et al. 2019) for west coast rockfishes.

Natural mortality and steepness are major sources of uncertainty. We used high and low combinations of these parameters to define a range of states of nature, with results presented in a decision table.

### **Stock biomass and dynamics**

The time series of estimated spawning biomass (SB) and relative SB is in Figure ii and Figure iii, respectively, and for the most recent year in Table ii. The SB declined rapidly with the developing domestic midwater fishery in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and remained low until 2000. A combination of strong recruitment and low catches resulted in a steady increase in SB through 2016. A target fishery for widow rockfish was reestablished in 2017. The stock exhibits a decline in most recent years with the increased catches since 2017.

The 2025 SB relative to unfished equilibrium SB is 55%, above the target of 40% (95% confidence interval of 36 - 74%).

SB is estimated to be at 46,934 mt in 2025 (95% confidence interval of 23,842 - 70,026 mt). The uncertainty in the estimated SB is high, especially in the early years.

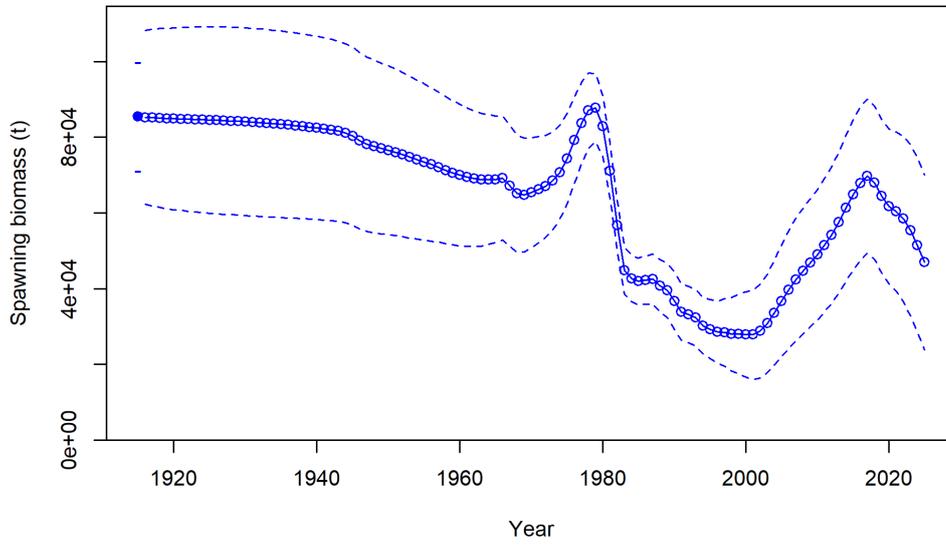


Figure ii: Estimated female SB time-series from the base model (solid line) with asymptotic 95% confidence interval (dashed lines).

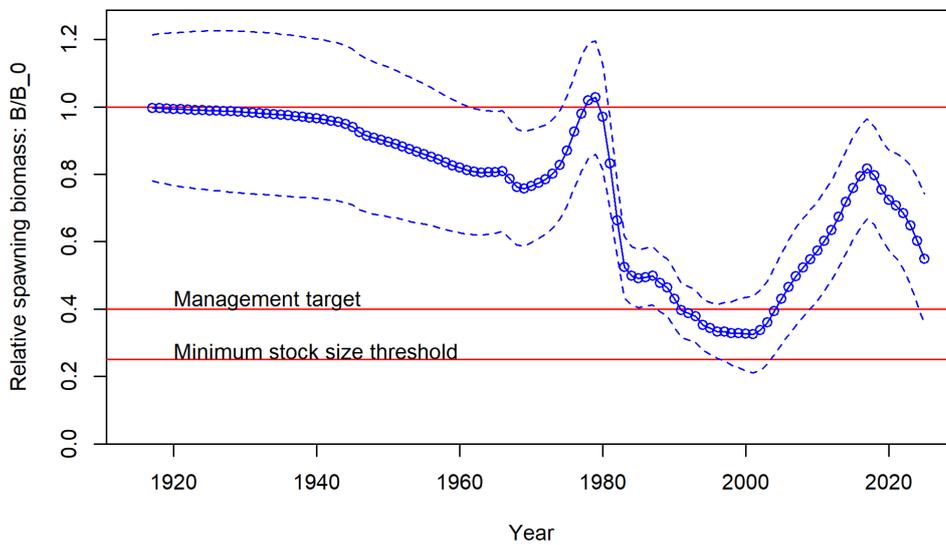


Figure iii: Estimated relative SB (depletion) with asymptotic 95% confidence interval (dashed lines) for the base case assessment model.

Table ii: Recent trend in estimated female SB (mt) and relative SB (depletion).

<b>Year</b>	<b>SB (mt)</b>	<b>Lower Interval (mt)</b>	<b>Upper Interval (mt)</b>	<b>Fraction Unfished</b>	<b>Lower Interval</b>	<b>Upper Interval</b>
2015	64,875	44,970	84,779	0.759	0.607	0.912
2016	67,860	47,551	88,170	0.794	0.642	0.946
2017	69,742	49,338	90,147	0.816	0.668	0.964
2018	68,048	47,780	88,316	0.796	0.651	0.942
2019	64,425	44,166	84,685	0.754	0.608	0.900
2020	61,799	41,325	82,272	0.723	0.574	0.872
2021	60,418	39,384	81,453	0.707	0.552	0.862
2022	58,448	36,576	80,319	0.684	0.519	0.849
2023	55,414	32,753	78,074	0.648	0.471	0.826
2024	51,498	28,406	74,590	0.603	0.416	0.790
2025	46,934	23,842	70,026	0.549	0.356	0.742

## Recruitment

Recruitment deviations were estimated for the entire time series modeled. There is little information regarding recruitment prior to 1965, and the uncertainty in these estimates is expressed in the model.

There are several very large, but uncertain, estimates of recruitment (in descending order of magnitude) in 1970, 2008, 2016, and 1971. The five lowest recruitment events (in ascending order) occurred in 2012, 2019, 2020, 2011, and 1976. Estimates of recruitment appear to be episodic and characterized by periods of low recruitment (Figure iv, Figure v).

The 2019 update assessment (Adams et al. 2019) estimated the largest recruitment on record in 2013, and above-average recruitment in 2014. With the more stable treatment of hook-and-line discards in this assessment, and the additional years of data, 2013 is now estimated as only the tenth-largest recruitment on record, and 2014 is estimated as below average.

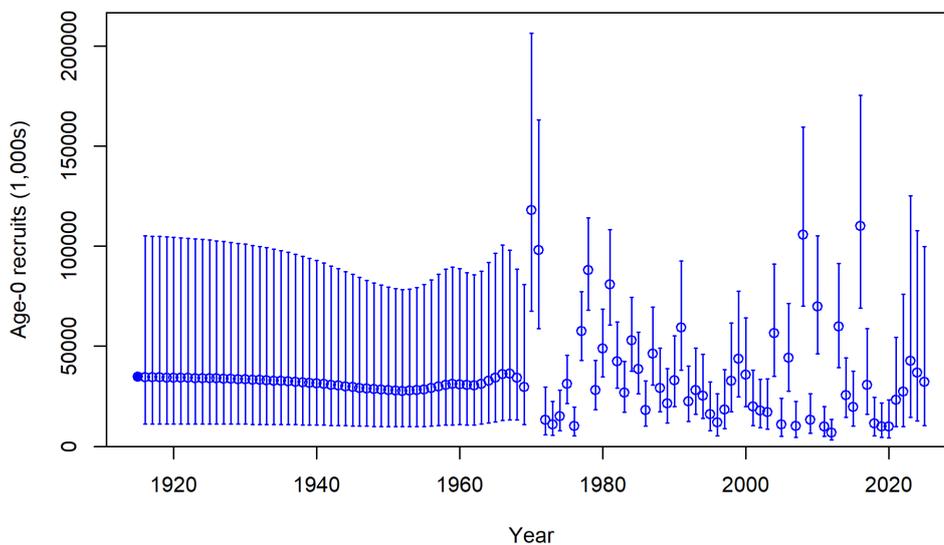


Figure iv: Time-series of estimated recruitments (medians as open circles) for the base case model with asymptotic 95% confidence interval (vertical bars). Estimated unfished equilibrium recruitment ( $R_0$ ) is indicated with a filled circle.

Table iii: Recent estimated trend in widow rockfish recruitment with asymptotic 95% confidence intervals determined from the base model.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Recruitment (1,000s)</b>	<b>Lower Interval (1,000s)</b>	<b>Upper Interval (1,000s)</b>	<b>Recruitment Deviations</b>	<b>Lower Interval</b>	<b>Upper Interval</b>
2015	19,521	10,156	37,519	-0.393	-0.957	0.170
2016	109,956	68,979	175,276	1.330	1.044	1.616
2017	30,617	15,953	58,762	0.036	-0.500	0.572
2018	11,426	5,316	24,558	-0.965	-1.641	-0.289
2019	9,785	4,428	21,621	-1.131	-1.838	-0.425
2020	9,810	4,170	23,078	-1.141	-1.931	-0.352
2021	23,221	9,901	54,461	-0.295	-1.100	0.510
2022	27,255	9,772	76,019	-0.148	-1.191	0.894
2023	42,726	14,600	125,030	0.291	-0.816	1.397
2024	36,829	12,590	107,733	0.135	-0.969	1.238

### Exploitation status

The population declined throughout the 1980s and 1990s when fishing intensity was above the management target. The population then increased between 2000 and 2016 when fishing intensity was well below the management target. Fishing intensity has increased substantially since 2017, and is estimated to have been above the management target since 2018, though the relative spawning output remains above the management target of 40%. Recent fishing intensities are in Table iv, and a full time series of relative spawning output and fishing intensity is in Figure v.

Table iv: Estimated recent trend in relative fishing intensity ( $((1-SPR)/(1-SPR_{50\%}))$ ) and exploitation rate (as the proportion of age 4+ biomass) with asymptotic 95% confidence intervals for both quantities.

Year	(1-SPR)/(1-SPR <sub>50%</sub> )	Lower Interval (SPR)	Upper Interval (SPR)	Exploitation Rate	Lower Interval (Rate)	Upper Interval (Rate)
2015	0.140	0.091	0.189	0.007	0.005	0.009
2016	0.156	0.103	0.208	0.008	0.006	0.010
2017	0.713	0.533	0.893	0.047	0.033	0.061
2018	1.038	0.821	1.255	0.080	0.056	0.104
2019	1.016	0.789	1.242	0.077	0.053	0.101
2020	0.996	0.758	1.234	0.067	0.044	0.089
2021	1.158	0.903	1.412	0.088	0.057	0.119
2022	1.211	0.941	1.481	0.105	0.064	0.145
2023	1.179	0.883	1.475	0.106	0.061	0.150
2024	1.175	0.849	1.502	0.105	0.056	0.154

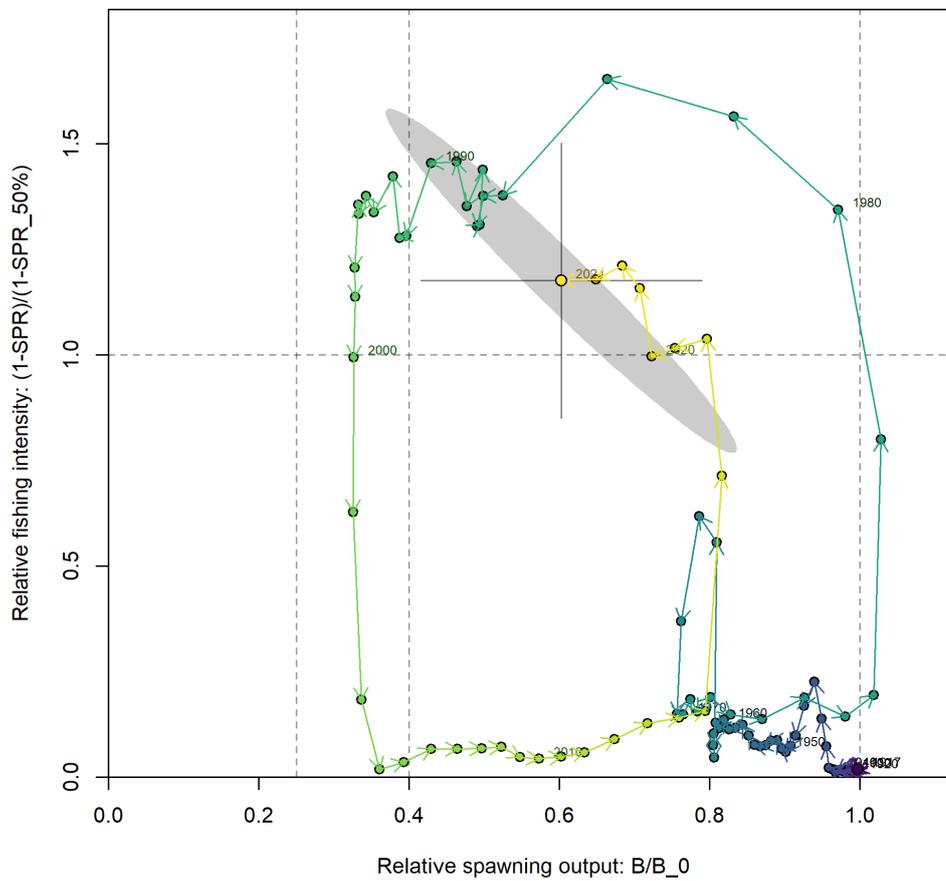


Figure v: Phase plot of fishing intensity ( $(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_{50\%})$ ) versus fraction unfished (spawning output,  $B/B_0$ ). Lines through the final point show marginal asymptotic 95% intervals for each dimension. The shaded ellipse is an approximate 95% confidence region which accounts for the estimated covariance between the two quantities.

### Ecosystem considerations

Recruitment is a key mechanism by which the ecosystem may directly impact the population dynamics of widow rockfish; however, the specific pathways through which environmental conditions exert influence on widow rockfish dynamics are unclear. Changes in the environment may result in changes in other population processes, as well. Unfortunately, there are few data available for widow rockfish that provide insights into these effects.

Fishing has effects on habitats, in addition to the population itself. Rockfish are often associated with habitats containing living structures such as sponges and corals which fishing may threaten. Recent studies on essential fish habitat are beginning to characterize important locations for rockfish throughout their life history; however there is little current information available to evaluate the specific effects of fishing on the ecosystem characteristics pertinent to the management of widow rockfish.

### Reference points

Reference points were calculated using the estimated selectivity parameters and average catch distribution among fleets in the most recent five years of the model (2019-2024). A list of estimates of the current state of the population, as well as reference points based on 1) a target unfished spawning output of 40%, 2) a spawning potential ratio (SPR) of 0.5, and 3) the model estimate of maximum sustainable yield (MSY), are all listed in Table v. The SPR is expected lifetime reproductive output under a given fishing intensity as a proportion of the unfished expected lifetime reproductive output.

While the estimate of population scale (total SB) has remained relatively steady across the 2015, 2019, and 2025 assessments, unfished recruitment ( $R_0$ ) and natural mortality (M), which are positively correlated, have declined from 2015 (female M of  $0.157 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ) to 2019 ( $0.144 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ) to 2025 ( $0.122 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ ). Thus, although the population scale is estimated consistently, additional years of data (in particular, age composition data) following the re-opening of the fishery have led the model to estimate that the population is less productive, which results in lower yields at all three reference points (proxy based on spawning output, proxy based on fishing intensity, and model estimate of MSY).

Table v: Summary of reference points and management quantities for the base case model.

<b>Reference Point</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Lower Interval</b>	<b>Upper Interval</b>
Unfished Spawning Biomass (mt)	85,460.9	71,025.0	99,896.8
Unfished Age 4+ Biomass (mt)	158,958.0	132,188.0	185,728.0
Unfished Recruitment (R0)	34,799.0	23,869.3	45,728.7
2025 Spawning Biomass (mt)	46,934.0	23,842.5	70,025.5
2025 Fraction Unfished	0.549	0.356	0.742
<b>Reference Points Based SB40%</b>			
Proxy Spawning Biomass (mt) SB40%	34,184.4	28,410.0	39,958.8
SPR Resulting in SB40%	0.458	0.458	0.458
Exploitation Rate Resulting in SB40%	0.086	0.078	0.094
Yield with SPR Based On SB40% (mt)	6,105.3	4,749.2	7,461.4
<b>Reference Points Based on SPR Proxy for MSY</b>			
Proxy Spawning Biomass (mt) (SPR50)	38,128.7	31,688.1	44,569.3
SPR50	0.5		
Exploitation Rate Corresponding to SPR50	0.075	0.068	0.082
Yield with SPR50 at SB SPR (mt)	5,822.1	4,532.8	7,111.5
<b>Reference Points Based on Estimated MSY Values</b>			
Spawning Biomass (mt) at MSY (SB MSY)	22,681.2	18,897.0	26,465.4
SPR MSY	0.337	0.334	0.34
Exploitation Rate Corresponding to SPR MSY	0.13	0.117	0.142
MSY (mt)	6,526.0	5,062.2	7,989.8

### Management performance

Since annual catch limits for widow rockfish increased in 2017 and new fishing opportunities for use of midwater trawl gear became available, attainment of the annual catch limit has been high (Table vi). Specifically, attainment of the annual catch limit (ACL) has exceeded 70% every year since 2018, averaged 77% from 2017-2024, and was as high as 88% in 2022.

Table vi: Recent trend in total catch and commercial landings (mt) relative to the management guidelines. Estimated total catch reflects the commercial landings plus the model estimated dead discarded biomass.

Year	OFL (mt)	ABC (mt)	ACL (mt)	Landings (mt)	Total Mortality (mt)
2015	4,137	3,929	2,000	880	880
2016	3,990	3,790	2,000	1,039	1,040
2017	14,130	13,508	13,508	6,346	6,362
2018	13,237	12,655	12,655	10,493	10,523
2019	12,375	11,830	11,831	9,289	9,315
2020	11,714	11,199	11,199	8,355	8,380
2021	15,749	14,725	14,725	10,867	10,900
2022	14,826	13,788	13,788	12,094	12,130
2023	13,633	12,624	12,624	10,991	11,024
2024	12,453	11,482	11,482	9,735	9,764

### Harvest projections and decision table

Uncertainty in both natural mortality (estimated for both sexes) and steepness (not estimated in the model) contributed greatly to uncertainty in the results. A combination of these two factors was used as the axis of uncertainty to define low and high states of nature. This differed from the 2019 assessment which included a third factor, 2013 recruitment strength. The 2013 year class is no longer a major source of uncertainty, and there is no recent similarly large estimate of recruitment. The 12.5% and 87.5% quantiles for female and male natural mortality (independently) were chosen as low and high values ( $0.113 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and  $0.131 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for females;  $0.126 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and  $0.144 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for males). Steepness was fixed in the base model and is not incorporated in the estimation uncertainty. The 12.5% and 87.5% quantiles from the steepness prior (without widow rockfish data) were used to define the low and high values of steepness (0.536 and 0.904). The low combination of these two factors defined the low state

of nature and the high combination of these two factors defined the high state of nature. The predictions of SB in 2025 from the low and high states of nature are close to the 12.5% and 87.5% quantiles from the base model.

A twelve year projection of the base model with two catch streams based on ACL = Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) based on adjustments of  $P^* = 0.45$  and  $P^* = 0.40$  were conducted (Table [viii](#)).

Projections with catches based on the predicted ACL using the SPR rate of 50%, the 40:10 control rule, and a 0.45  $P^*$  adjustment using a sigma of 0.50 in 2027 suggest the SB (Table [viii](#)) is likely to initially decrease under all states of nature before partially rebounding under the base case and high state of nature. Predicted ACL catches range from 4,238 mt in 2027 to 5,360 mt in 2034.

Projections with catches based on the predicted ACL using the SPR rate of 50%, the 40:10 control rule, and a 0.40  $P^*$  adjustment using a sigma of 0.50 from 2027 onward suggest that the SB is likely to initially decrease under all states of nature before partially rebounding under the base case and high state of nature. Predicted ACL catches range from 3,957 mt in 2027 to 4,973 mt in 2034.

Table vii: Potential overfishing limit (OFL) (mt), ABC (mt), ACL (mt), the buffer between the OFL and ABC, estimated SB (mt), and fraction of unfished SB with adopted OFL and ACL and assumed catch for the first two years of the projection period. The predicted OFL is the calculated total catch determined by FSPR=50%.

Year	Adopted OFL (mt)	Adopted ACL (mt)	Assumed Catch (mt)	OFL (mt)	Buffer	ABC (mt)	ACL (mt)	SB (mt)	Fraction Unfished
2025	12,254	11,237	10,669	-	-	-	-	46,934	0.549
2026	11,382	10,392	9,824	-	-	-	-	41,475	0.485
2027	-	-	-	4,533	0.935	4,238	4,238	36,918	0.432
2028	-	-	-	4,676	0.93	4,349	4,349	36,217	0.424
2029	-	-	-	5,051	0.926	4,677	4,677	36,388	0.426
2030	-	-	-	5,428	0.922	5,004	5,004	36,993	0.433
2031	-	-	-	5,685	0.917	5,213	5,213	37,635	0.440
2032	-	-	-	5,826	0.913	5,320	5,320	38,143	0.446
2033	-	-	-	5,895	0.909	5,359	5,359	38,507	0.451
2034	-	-	-	5,929	0.904	5,360	5,360	38,773	0.454
2035	-	-	-	5,950	0.9	5,355	5,355	38,990	0.456
2036	-	-	-	5,968	0.896	5,347	5,347	39,183	0.458

Table viii: Summary table of 12-year projections beginning in 2025 for alternate states of nature based on the axis of uncertainty (a combination of M, h). Columns range over low, mid, and high state of nature, and rows range over different assumptions of total catch levels (discards + retained). Catches in 2025 and 2026 are allocated using the percentage of landings for each fleet in 2019-2024.

			State of nature					
			Low		Base		High	
Management decision	Year	catch (mt)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)
ACLp*=0.40, sigma=0.50	2025	10,669	34,412	37.5	46,934	54.9	55,743	65.7
	2026	9,824	29,166	31.8	41,475	48.5	49,924	58.8
	2027	3,957	24,814	27.0	36,918	43.2	45,052	53.1
	2028	4,059	24,414	26.6	36,362	42.5	44,260	52.2
	2029	4,360	24,786	27.0	36,674	42.9	44,428	52.3
	2030	4,659	25,472	27.7	37,429	43.8	45,123	53.2
	2031	4,852	26,079	28.4	38,235	44.7	45,935	54.1
	2032	4,943	26,440	28.8	38,912	45.5	46,675	55.0
	2033	4,971	26,563	28.9	39,448	46.2	47,318	55.8
	2034	4,973	26,524	28.9	39,883	46.7	47,891	56.4
	2035	4,956	26,405	28.8	40,260	47.1	48,417	57.0
	2036	4,937	26,271	28.6	40,611	47.5	48,913	57.6
ACLp*=0.45, sigma=0.50	2025	10,669	34,412	37.5	46,934	54.9	55,743	65.7
	2026	9,824	29,166	31.8	41,475	48.5	49,924	58.8
	2027	4,238	24,814	27.0	36,918	43.2	45,052	53.1
	2028	4,349	24,269	26.4	36,218	42.4	44,117	52.0
	2029	4,677	24,497	26.7	36,389	42.6	44,146	52.0
	2030	5,004	25,028	27.3	36,994	43.3	44,694	52.7
	2031	5,213	25,462	27.7	37,636	44.0	45,350	53.4
	2032	5,320	25,642	27.9	38,144	44.6	45,928	54.1
	2033	5,359	25,577	27.9	38,508	45.1	46,410	54.7

			State of nature					
			Low		Base		High	
Management decision	Year	catch (mt)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)
	2034	5,360	25,350	27.6	38,774	45.4	46,826	55.2
	2035	5,355	25,046	27.3	38,990	45.6	47,207	55.6
	2036	5,348	24,723	26.9	39,183	45.8	47,564	56.0

### Scientific uncertainty

The model estimate of the log-scale standard deviation of the OFL in 2025 is 0.287. This is less than the default SSC value of 0.5 for a category 1 assessment, so harvest projections assume an initial sigma of 0.5.

### Unresolved problems and major uncertainties

Major sources of uncertainty include landings, discards, natural mortality, and recruitment, which are discussed below.

Because widow rockfish is a marketable species, historical discard rates were likely lower than less desirable or smaller species. This assessment assumed that discarding was nearly negligible before management restrictions began in 1982. Once trip limits were introduced, discarding tended to be an all or none event; rare, but large, discard events are unlikely to have been detected given low observer coverage. From 2002 onward, the WCGOP has provided data on discards from vessels that were randomly selected for observer coverage, thus some uncertainty is present in the total amount discarded. The implementation of trawl rationalization in 2011 resulted in almost 100% observer coverage for the trawl fleet and very little incentive to discard widow rockfish. The open access fixed-gear fleet is not monitored by the full observer coverage required under trawl rationalization. Discard mortality is assumed to be 100%, which may overestimate actual mortality (Jarvis & Lowe, 2007), but given the low number of discards, is likely to have a minimal effect on assessment results.

There may also be uncertainty in the ability of bottom trawl surveys to reliably estimate abundances of widow rockfish, which spend a significant portion of their time in mid-water (Wilkins 1986). Multiple surveys are used in the assessment, but further consideration of additional surveys is reasonable.

This assessment attempts to capture uncertainty in  $M$  by estimating it inside the model (thereby propagating uncertainty in  $M$  into uncertainty in  $SB$  and other derived quantities), and by incorporating variation in  $M$  in a decision table. Model sensitivities and profiles over  $M$  showed that current stock status was highly sensitive to the assumption about natural mortality.

Widow rockfish is a relatively long-lived fish, and their natural mortality ( $M$ ) is likely to be lower than many managed fish stocks (e.g., gadoids). Ages above 50 years have been observed and it is expected that natural mortality could be less than  $0.10 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (the median of the prior for natural mortality used in this assessment). However, even with length and age data available back to the late 1970s,  $M$  was estimated at 0.122 for females and  $0.135 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for males, with a small amount of uncertainty (e.g., a 6.4% coefficient of variation for females).

Notably, the estimated  $M$  for both sexes from this assessment are lower than those from the 2015 and 2019 assessments, for which natural mortality was estimated above  $0.15 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and

0.14 yr<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The estimates of  $M$  varied slightly depending on the weight given to age and length data, or removing recent years of data, but  $M$  was always estimated above 0.12 yr<sup>-1</sup>. The likelihood profile over natural mortality provides support for values up to or above 0.14 yr<sup>-1</sup>, but with greater curvature than in the 2019 assessment, suggesting additional data has reduced the support for higher natural mortality values. A contributing factor to this change may be the increased mean age and frequency of older fish in catch observed by the WCGBTS survey in recent years. The successful rebounding of the stock as a result of reduced fishing pressure from 2003-2016 may have allowed year classes to age and become fully observed by WCGBTS. However, consideration should be given in future assessments to structural changes which may improve the fits to WCGBTS CAAL data, which are poor in some years.

Steepness was fixed at 0.720 in the base model, but a likelihood profile showed that it would be estimated at a value less than that. Estimates of  $M$  increased with lower steepness, while unfished SB increased and current SB decreased. Sustainable yields at the SPR<sub>50%</sub> reference harvest rate ranged from approximately 2641 to 5992 mt depending on the value of steepness.

### Research and Data Needs

- **Natural mortality:** Uncertainty in natural mortality translates into uncertain estimates of status and sustainable fishing levels for widow rockfish. The collection of additional age data, re-reading of older age samples, reading old age samples that are unread, and improved understanding of the life-history of widow rockfish may reduce that uncertainty. Investigating the ageing error and bias would help to understand the influences that the age data have on this assessment, particularly the influence of age data on natural mortality.
- **Historical landings and discards:** Although progress has been made in reconstructing historical catches of rockfish on the U.S. West Coast, historical landings and discards continue to be uncertain for widow rockfish and improvements would increase the certainty that fishing removals are applied appropriately. Because landings are assumed to be known exactly in the assessment model, uncertainty in the predictions does not include uncertainty in the landings. A thorough look at historical landings, species compositions, and discarding practices would reduce the potential uncertainty that is not entirely accounted for. In addition, discard composition data have become available for the midwater trawl fleet in recent years and should be included in future assessments.
- **Sex-specific selectivity:** The midwater and bottom trawl length-composition data fits showed divergent residual patterns between male and female fish. The underlying mechanism driving this pattern is unclear, and could be related to growth, sexing error, or to sex-specific selectivity (e.g., when widow rockfish aggregate, sexes possibly may be aggregating separately). Sex-specific selectivity for these two fleets could be explored or included to address this.

- **Coastwide understanding of stock structure, biology, connectivity, and distribution:** This is a stock assessment for widow rockfish off of the west coast of the U.S. and does not consider data from British Columbia or Alaska. Further investigating and comparing the data and predictions from British Columbia and Alaska to determine if there are similarities with the U.S. West Coast observations would help to define the connectivity between widow rockfish north and south of the U.S.-Canada border.

## 1 Introduction

This is an assessment of widow rockfish that inhabit the waters off California, Oregon, and Washington from the U.S.-Canadian border in the north to the U.S.-Mexico border in the south, and does not include Puget Sound.

*Sebastes entomelas* (widow rockfish) is named after its black-lined gut cavity (*ento* meaning within and *melas* meaning black). It has been referred to as buda, beccafico (Italian bird), and viuva (widow) prior to the 1930s. More recently, the widow rockfish is also called brownie, belinda bass, brown bomber, and soft brown.

### 1.1 Distribution and Stock Structure

Widow rockfish inhabit water depths of 25–370 m from northern Baja California, Mexico to Southeastern Alaska, and are most abundant from British Columbia to Northern California. Although catches north of the U.S.-Canada border or south of the U.S.-Mexico border were not included in this assessment, it is possible that these populations contribute to the biomass of widow rockfish off of the U.S. West Coast through adult migration and/or larval dispersion.

This assessment is based on a single coastwide area model. There is little evidence of genetically separate stocks along the U.S. coast and past assessments have used a single area versus a two-area assessment model and results were found to be similar (He et al. 2011). There is some evidence of biological differences between areas. For example, widow rockfish collected off California tend to mature at a smaller length than widow rockfish collected off of Oregon (Barss and Echeverria 1987). This could be due to environmental or anthropogenic effects rather than genetic differences.

### 1.2 Life History

This section is not required for an update assessment; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) for information.

### 1.3 Ecosystem Considerations

This section is not required for an update assessment; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) for information.

#### **1.4 Fishery description**

This section is not required for an update assessment; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) for information.

#### **1.5 Management History**

Management history prior to 2015 is detailed in the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015). In 2017, the NMFS implemented a quota share (QS) reallocation rule, which re-established a target fishery for widow rockfish by allocating quotas among permit holders based on historical allocations, removing daily vessel limits, and allowing the trading of QS (NMFS 2017).

#### **1.6 Management performance**

Total mortality estimates from the WCGOP and from the stock assessment might differ due to the use of different methods. Investigation into how these methods differ is beyond the scope of an update assessment. Table 3 shows that recent landings have been below recommended catch levels. Landings are a considerable amount below the ACL, and it is unlikely that total mortality has exceeded the ACL in the last 10 years.

#### **1.7 Fisheries off Canada and Alaska**

This section is not required for an update assessment; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) for information.

## 2 Data

Many sources of data were available for this assessment (Figure 27), including indices of abundance, landings, discards, and length and age observations from fishery-dependent and fishery-independent sources. Data used in this assessment are described below. No new data sources were considered in this update assessment.

### 2.1 Fishery-independent data

Data from three fishery-independent surveys were used in this assessment: 1) the SWFSC and NWFSC/PWCC Midwater Trawl Survey (hereafter, “juvenile survey”); 2) the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC)/NWFSC Triennial Shelf Trawl Survey (hereafter, “triennial survey”); and 3) the NWFSC West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey (hereafter, “WCGBTS”). Depth and latitude strata used to analyze the catch-rates, length compositions, and age compositions are the same as in the 2019 update assessment (Adams et al. 2019) and shown in Table 10.

#### 2.1.1 Triennial Survey

The Alaska Fisheries Science Center/Northwest Fisheries Science Center West Coast Triennial Shelf Survey (Triennial Survey) was first conducted by the Alaska Fisheries Science Center (AFSC) in 1977 and was conducted every three years, ending 2004. The survey’s design and sampling methods are most recently described in (Weinberg et al. 2002).

The time series suggests a possible slightly increasing trend in biomass from 1980–1983, although is relatively flat until the end of the period in 2001 and 2004 when the index declines significantly. The index and length compositions for this historical Triennial survey were unchanged from the previous assessment. Please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019) for details on those data inputs.

#### 2.1.2 West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey

The Northwest Fisheries Science Center West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey (WCG-BTS) has been conducted annually, since 2003. It is based on a random-grid design; covering the coastal waters between depths of 55–1,280 m (Bradburn et al. 2011). No survey occurred in 2020 due to Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19). Widow rockfish are not commonly caught

in the WCGBTS. Higher catch rates occur north of 40° N latitude and catches are rare south of 36° N latitude. Few large fish are found shallower than 100 m and few small fish are found in the deeper water of the slope. There is no clear trend in length with latitude other than smaller fish tend to occur south of approximately 36° N latitude, and there appears to be some very small fish found near 39° N latitude.

For this assessment, geostatistical models of biomass density were fit to survey data using the R package [Species Distribution Models with Template Model Builder](#) (`sdmTMB`) (Anderson et al. 2022). This is an updated approach compared to the 2015 benchmark assessment (non-spatial delta-GLMM) and the 2019 update assessment (VAST delta-lognormal model). The `sdmTMB` model used a 200 knot mesh of the survey area (Thorson et al. 2015). The prediction grid was truncated to only include available survey locations in depths between 55–500 m to limit extrapolating beyond the data and edge effects. Tweedie, delta-binomial, delta-gamma, and mixture distributions, which allow for extreme catch events, were investigated. The positive catch weight model includes survey pass ('first' for early season or 'second' for late season) and year. Vessel-year effects, which have traditionally been included in index standardization for this survey, were not included as the estimated variance for the random effect was close to zero. Vessel-year effects were more prominent when models did not include spatial effects and were included for each unique combination of vessel and year in the data to account for the random selection of commercial vessels used during sampling (Helser et al. 2004; Thorson and Ward 2014).

Results are shown for the delta-gamma and delta-lognormal distributions, which reported the best diagnostics among the explored models (Figure 2). Both models converged (positive definite Hessian matrix) but predicted data from both models showed slightly right-heavy tails compared to the assumed likelihoods, with the gamma model having stronger divergence. Spatiotemporal estimates of biomass from the delta-lognormal model were then converted into annual indices using `sdmtmb::get_index()` function by integrating across the spatial domain of the survey (Anderson et al. 2022).

Overall, the delta-lognormal index estimates is more comparable to the 2019 spatiotemporal VAST-based index than the delta-gamma index, and less influenced by extreme catch events, particularly in 2013 and 2016; for these reasons, in addition to better model performance observed above, the delta-lognormal `sdmTMB`-based index was used for the base model in this assessment. The delta-lognormal mean value (2262.824) was slightly lower than the means of the index values used in the 2015 benchmark assessment (2701.12) and the 2019 update assessment (3301.765). However, since these are used as relative indices, these differences in mean values have no impact in themselves on the outcome of the assessment. Comparisons of the different error structures, design-based estimate and the VAST index used in 2019 are in Figure 3.

Length, age, and conditional age-at-length compositions were processed using the `nwfscSurvey` package in R publicly available on GitHub (Wetzel et al. 2025). Length compositions were created by expanding to the tow and summing to give a strata specific composition Table 7.

Strata definition was retained from the benchmark assessment. The strata compositions were combined to a coastwide composition using a design-based index of abundance from each stratum. The design based index is constructed by taking the average catch per unit effort (CPUE) defined as catch per area swept across tows in each stratum and year. The sum of strata specific composition data was then calculated, weighting by the average CPUE per stratum multiplied by the area of each stratum. Age distributions were included in the model as conditional-age-at-length (CAAL) observations. The marginal age-compositions were also included, but only for easier viewing of strong cohorts. The CAAL data were not expanded and were binned according to length, age, sex, and year.

The input sample sizes for length and marginal age-composition data were calculated based on (Stewart and Hamel 2014). The input sample size of CAAL data was set at the number of fish at each length by sex and by year. Expanded length frequencies from this survey show intermittent years of small fish; the 2018–2024 period generally suggests most fish are around 40–45cm in length (Figure 4). Strong cohorts are not immediately apparent and it seems that ageing error may result in some variability between years. Conditional age-at-length proportions (Figure 5) show relatively consistent length-at-age with few outliers.

### 2.1.3 Juvenile Survey

An updated coastwide pre-recruit index of abundance for 2001–2024 for widow rockfish was created using data from three midwater trawl surveys targeting young-of-the-year (YOY) rockfish (Juvenile Survey), provided by Tanya Rogers (SWFSC, pers. comm.). All surveys used identical gear, enabling the construction of a consistent coastwide index spanning from 36°N to the U.S./Canada border since 2004. Sampling in 2020 was limited due to the COVID-19 pandemic and excluded from all models. In 2010 and 2012, coverage was incomplete, so these years excluded from the final model to align with the 2019 assessment. Following the 2015 and 2019 assessments, data from 2001–2003 were also excluded due to limited spatial coverage (36°30' to 38°20' N latitude).

The index was built using a spatial GLM with the sdmTMB package (Anderson et al. 2022), modeling 100-day standardized catch-per-tow as a function of year (fixed effect), Julian date (GAM smoother,  $k = 4$ ), spatial random field, and spatiotemporal random effects. Models with Tweedie, delta-lognormal, and delta-gamma error structures were compared; DHARMA residuals and simulation-based diagnostics indicated the Tweedie model performed best. The index shows a moderately strong increasing trend in juvenile abundance from 2017 to 2023, with a slight decline in 2024 (Figure 36). Recent values remain high relative to the previous decade, and uncertainty estimates support the robustness of this trend.

## 2.2 Fishery-dependent data

### 2.2.1 Landings

Widow rockfish is primarily caught by bottom trawl and midwater trawl gears (Table 1). This species also commonly bycaught by fishery targeting Pacific hake/whiting (*Merluccius productus*, hereafter “hake”). Minimal amounts are also taken by non-trawl gears such as hook-and-line and net (Table 9).

The definitions of fishing fleets have not been changed from those in the 2015 and 2019 assessments. Five fishing fleets were specified within the model: 1) a shorebased bottom trawl fleet with coastwide catches from 1916–2024, 2) a shorebased midwater trawl fleet with coastwide catches from 1979–2024, 3) a mostly midwater trawl fleet that targets hake and includes a foreign and at-sea fleet with catches from 1975–2024, a domestic shorebased fleet that targeted Pacific Hake with catches from 1991–2024, and foreign vessels that targeted Pacific Hake and rockfish between 1966–1976, 4) a net fishery consisting of catches mostly from California from 1981–2024, and 5) a hook-and-line fishery (predominantly longline) with coastwide catches from 1916–2024. As in previous assessments, catches from Puget Sound and those from commercial shrimp trawls, commercial pots, and recreational fisheries were excluded (as these are generally minimal).

Landings from the 1916–2018 period were carried forward into this assessment with slight modifications to the midwater and bottom trawl catches from California. Because PacFIN appears to underestimate midwater trawl catches in California in 1979–1980 when midwater trawl fishery for widow rockfish developed (Edward Dick, Pers. Comms.) we adjusted midwater and bottom trawl catches from California in these years to reflect the ratio of California midwater to bottom trawl catches in 1981–1982.

Recent catches (2019-onward) were extracted from PacFIN for commercial shorebased data and NORPAC for at-sea hake fishery bycatch, and were otherwise appended onto the 1916–2018 landings and apportioned among fleets using the same criteria as those documented in the 2015 benchmark assessment Hicks and Wetzel (2015).

### 2.2.2 Fishery catch-per-unit-effort

Three fishery-dependent CPUE indices were included as in the most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019). Indices were derived from 1) Oregon bottom trawl (1984–1999), 2) hake at-sea foreign (1977–1988), and 3) hake at-sea domestic fleets (1983–1998). These were not updated; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019) for information.

### 2.2.3 Fishery length and age data

Biological data from commercial fisheries that caught widow rockfish were extracted from PacFIN on March 25, 2025 and from the NORPAC database on February 3, 2025. Lengths and age samples taken during port sampling in California, Oregon, and Washington were used to generate length and age compositions. The data were classified into bottom trawl, midwater trawl, hake trawl, net, and hook-and-line fleets. For each fleet, the raw observations were expanded to the trip level, to account for differences in samples sizes relative to catch weights among trips (first stage expansion). The expanded length observations were then further expanded to state level, to account for differences in sampling intensity of widow rockfish landings among states combined into a single fleet (second stage expansion).

Table 4 shows the number of trips sampled and Table 5 shows the number of lengths taken for each year, gear, and fleet for non-hake fleets from the three states. Table 6 shows these numbers for the shoreside and at-sea hake fisheries. Expanded length compositions for bottom trawl, midwater trawl, hake, net, and hook-and-line fleets are shown in Figure 6 to Figure 10. Age compositions for the five fleets are shown in Figure 11 and Figure 15. Occasional cohorts appear to move through the population, indicating that widow rockfish population dynamics may be characterized by episodic recruitment events.

### 2.2.4 Discards

Data on discards of widow rockfish are available from three different sources. Historical sources included Pikitch et al. (1988) and Enhanced Data Collection Project (EDCP, Sampson and Lee (2002)). These historical sources were not reanalyzed for this update assessment, and discard amounts were not changed from the last assessment. Sex-specific length frequencies were also available from Pikitch et al. (1988). Length compositions for discards show a wide range of sizes being discarded, with a peak around 40 cm (Figure 16).

The West Coast Groundfish Observer Program (WCGOP) provided information on recent discard of widow rockfish between 2002–2023. Since 2011, under trawl rationalization, 100% observer coverage is required for the limited entry trawl sectors, which resulted in a large increase in data and ability to determine discard behavior. Discard estimates are shown in Table 9 and range from 0 to 3,353.3 mt.

Discard length data for 2004–2023 was provided by WCGOP. In line with the 2015 and 2019 assessments, these data were used to estimate retention curves for bottom trawl and hook-and-line fleets. WCGOP discard lengths for the bottom trawl fleet from 2004–2017 are unchanged from the 2019 assessment, and new data were added for 2018–2023.

Major changes occurred only in the treatment of the hook-and-line discard data. Previous assessments in 2015 and 2019 erroneously combined WCGOP length composition data for

the hook-and-line fleet with data from nearshore fixed gear fleets (pot, net). The current assessment omitted these nearshore fixed gear data from the hook-and-line data in the model. This change resulted in changes to the discard length distribution and years for which data was available (Figure 17). The hook-and-line removals comprised only approximately 0.2% of the total removals over the last twenty years (Table 1), with discard being a small fraction of that. The biological samples of the discard amount are also scarce, with input sample sizes not exceeding 6 and averaging around 3 per year. With this limited data, the model was unable to reliably estimate retention parameters and exhibited substantial sensitivity to even slight changes in discard amounts within the hook-and-line fleet. Therefore, in this assessment, we added the hook-and-line discard amounts to hook-and-line landings.

The commencement of trawl rationalization in 2011 led to 100% observer coverage for the bottom and midwater trawl fleets. As a result, coefficients of variation (CV) were fixed at 5% for observed discards. For years preceding this, CV were fixed at values used in the 2015 benchmark assessment Table 9. Length compositions of the discards for the bottom trawl fleet can be seen in Figure 18.

Discard length composition data became available this year for the midwater trawl fleet, but was not available for previous assessments. These newly available data for midwater trawl fleets (hake, rockfish) beginning in 2016, were not included in this updated assessment as this would require major changes to the model structure which are beyond the scope of this update assessment but will need to be considered in the next full assessment.

## 2.2.5 Biological data

The approach to the estimation of all biological parameters was the same as in the 2019 update assessment, Adams et al. (2019).

### 2.2.5.1 Weight-length relationship

Weight-at-length data were updated for this assessment. Following the approach used in the 2015 benchmark, data used to estimate the length-weight relationship for widow rockfish were gathered from commercial catch sampling schemes (PACFIN, ASHOP) and fishery-independent surveys (Triennial and WCGBT Survey).

The following relationships between weight and length for females and males were used in the current assessment:

$$\text{Females: } \quad \textit{weight} = 1.5885 \times 10^{-5} \cdot \textit{length}^{2.9873}$$

$$\text{Males: } \textit{weight} = 1.4507 \times 10^{-5} \cdot \textit{length}^{3.0123}$$

where weight is measured in kilograms and length in cm. These parameters were used in the assessment as fixed.

#### 2.2.5.2 Maturity schedule

Maturity parameters in this update assessment were carried over from 2015 benchmark and 2019 update assessments; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019) for information.

#### 2.2.5.3 Fecundity

Fecundity is assumed proportional to the biomass of mature females, as was the case in the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019).

#### 2.2.5.4 Natural Mortality

In this assessment, natural mortality (M) is estimated for females and males, while using the Hamel and Cope (2022) prior. The prior on M has been updated to reflect the most recent guidance from Hamel and Cope (2022); the log-mean therefore remains unchanged while the log-SD has been set to 0.31. Using a maximum age of 54 the point estimate and median of the prior on M is 0.10.

#### 2.2.5.5 Length-at-age

Growth parameters were fully estimated within the assessment model, for females and males separately following the same formulation in 2015 and 2019 assessment models.

#### 2.2.5.6 Ageing bias and imprecision

Ageing error matrices were unchanged from the previous assessment; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019) for information.

### **2.3 Environmental and Ecosystem Data**

This assessment did not use any environmental or ecosystem data related to the stock.

### 3 Assessment model

#### 3.1 History of modeling approaches

This section is not required for an update assessment; please refer to the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019) for information.

#### 3.2 Responses to most recent past STAR Panel recommendations

There are no recommendations from the most recent STAR Panel to address.

#### 3.3 Responses to SSC Groundfish Subcommittee requests

There are no requests from the SSC Groundfish Subcommittee.

#### 3.4 Model Structure and Assumptions

##### 3.4.1 Model Changes from the Last Assessment

The assessment followed the same model structure as the 2015 benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and 2019 update assessment (Adams et al. 2019). The changes made to the previous assessment model include:

- **Adding most recent data from commercial fleets** (as described in “Data” section of this report).
- **Updating WCGBTS index using current methodology** (as described in “Data” section of this report).
- **Updating the prior for natural mortality** based on Hamel and Cope (2022).
- **Updating length-weight parameters estimated** by including most recent data.
- **Extending the main period for estimating recruitment deviations and updating recruitment bias adjustment parameters** based on Methot and Taylor (2011).
- **Adding a block to the retention curve for the midwater trawl fleet and a block to hake fleet selectivity to account for recent changes in fleet behavior.** Adding a block to the retention curve for midwater trawl allowed for recent increases in midwater trawl discards (from 2017 forward), and improved fit to discard amounts modeled in

the assessment. Adding a block to hake fleet selectivity accounted for a change in fish mean length (2020–2024) due to shifts in the spatial distribution of the hake fleet and to improve fit to length compositions (Holland and Martin 2019). Neither change had a discernible influence on the estimated SSB. See the “Model Bridging” section for additional detail.

- **Adding hook-and-line discards to landings in the hook-and-line fleet.** WCGOP corrected discard lengths for the hook-and-line fleet to omit nearshore fixed gear samples, which were erroneously included with the hook-and-line fleet in the previous benchmark (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and update assessments (Adams et al. 2019). This resulted in changes to the discard length distribution and years for which data was available Figure 17. Because of decreased sample sizes of hook-and-line discard length data available, this update assessment model was unable to reliably estimate retention parameters and exhibited substantial sensitivity to even slight changes in discard amounts within the hook-and-line fleet. Therefore, in this assessment, we added the hook-and-line discard to hook-and-line landings. Removal of the hook-and-line discard lengths translated into lower estimated recruitment in the 2010s than that of in 2019 update assessment (higher recruitment estimates in the 2019 assessment were previously informed by erroneous estimates of smaller fish, which were corrected in this assessment by combining the hook-and-line discards and landings). Lower recruitment in turn contributed to a decrease in stock size in recent years.

Comparison of SB and fraction unfished between 2019 update assessment model and this 2025 model are shown in Figure 21 to Figure 24. See “Model Bridging” section for further details.

#### 3.4.1.1 Model Bridging

The exploration of models began by bridging from the 2019 update assessment to SS3 version 3.30.2, which produced no discernible difference. We then focused on data bridging (Figure 25). Updating the catch series did not have a substantial effect on the historical biomass; the stock biomass increasing from 2000–2020 before decreasing up to the current period.

Updates to discards, particularly the removal of hook and line discard amounts and length composition data, had the most significant impact on the absolute stock biomass (SSB): absolute SSB before 1980 was slightly lower than the 2019 update assessment estimates, and noticeably lower from the mid 2010s through the current year. Updates to model indices and composition data, following updates to discards, lead to minor changes in SSB estimates. Removal of hook-and-line discard data had the largest effect on recent relative SSB (fraction of unfished biomass) in recent years; updates to all other data sets, following updates to discards, lead to minor changes in recent relative SSB estimates (Figure 26).

Additional model bridging changes included (1) updating the prior for natural mortality ( $M$ ) to follow that recommended by Hamel and Cope (2022), (2) updating fixed parameters of the male and female length-weight curve by fitting to data from the WCGBTS, ASHOP, and the Triennial Survey outside the model, (3) re-fitting the bias adjustment ramp for recruitment deviates, (4) adding a block on retention in the midwater trawl fishery from 2011–2016 and allowing estimation of retention in the final years of the model, which was previously fixed at 0.99, (5) adding a block to hake fleet selectivity from 2020–2024, and (6) re-fitting the model using the MLE as initial values following a jittering analysis, which revealed the previous MLE was a local minimum. These changes collectively resulted in a very small decrease in relative SSB post-1990, and pairwise correlations among all shared parameters in these models were high ( $>0.999$ ). Bridging from the previous prior on  $M$  to the Hamel and Cope (2022) prior is detailed in the “Priors” section. None of these model bridging steps had a substantial effect on the estimates of stock biomass (Figure 25).

To estimate discards in the model, time blocks for changes in selectivity and retention in discard data were used. Except for the aforementioned addition of blocks to the midwater trawl and hake fleets, the same structure for time blocks was used as in the most recent update assessment (Adams et al. 2019). The addition of midwater trawl and hake fleets block was necessitated by poor fits to midwater trawl discards and the length composition data from the hake fleet in from 2020–2024, respectively. The poor fit to hake fleet length composition data may be due to the high variability in the distribution of the hake fleet between years, as the fleet moves to avoid bycatch (Holland and Martin 2019). Poor fit to midwater trawl discards is thought to be due to (1) the previous decision to fix late-year retention to 0.99 which represented an overestimate of the (very low) discards in 2011–2016, and (2) the reallocation of quota shares and subsequent increase in midwater trawl discards in 2017. These choices are described in more detail in the “Fits to Data” section.

### 3.4.2 Modeling Platform and Structure

For this update assessment, new versions of the previously used software were used. The 2019 update assessment used Stock Synthesis v3.30.13 to estimate the model; and R4SS version 1.35.3 and R version 3.5.3 to investigate and plot the 2019 model fits. This update used Stock Synthesis v3.30.2 to estimate the model; and R4SS version 1.52.0 and R version 4.5.0 to investigate and plot the model fits. A summary of the data sources used in the model (details discussed above) is shown in Figure 27.

### 3.4.3 Model Overview

The model is a two-sex, age-structured model starting in 1916 with an accumulated age group at 40 years. Sex-specific growth and natural mortality were estimated. The lengths in

the population were tracked by 1 cm intervals and the length data were binned into 2 cm intervals. Ageing error was retained from the 2015 benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015). Fecundity was assumed to be proportional to body weight, thus SB was used as the measure of spawning output.

#### 3.4.3.1 Model Fleets and Areas

The assessment uses a single-area model, consistent with the previous benchmark and update assessments Adams et al. (2019). Multiple fisheries encounter widow rockfish. The definitions of fishing fleets have not been changed from previous benchmark and update assessments Adams et al. (2019).

#### 3.4.4 Model Parameters

##### 3.4.4.1 Estimated and Fixed Parameters

There were 214 estimated parameters in the base model. These included one parameter for recruitment ( $R_0$ ), 10 sex-specific parameters for sex-specific growth, two sex-specific natural mortality parameters, four parameters for the catchability ( $q$ ) of the hake and the Triennial Survey of abundance (catchability for other indices were calculated analytically using the “float” option in SS3), four parameters each for extra variability for the hake, bottom trawl, juvenile and foreign-at-sea indices of abundance, 49 parameters for selectivity, retention, and time blocking of the fleets, eight parameters for survey selectivity, 125 recruitment deviations, and 12 forecast recruitment deviations.

Fixed parameters in the model included steepness, standard deviation of recruitment deviates, maturity at age, and length-weight parameters Consistent with the previous full assessment (Adams et al. 2019), steepness was fixed at 0.72, matching the mean of the current west coast rockfish steepness prior (Thorson et al. 2019), described below in the “Priors” section. A likelihood profile were done for steepness. The standard deviation of recruitment deviates was fixed at 0.60. Maturity at age was fixed as described in the previous update assessment, Adams et al. (2019). Length-weight parameters were fixed at estimates using length-weight observations from the WCGBTS (Figure 19 and Table 13).

All selectivity curves in the final base model were length based and the same shape as the 2019 update, with the exception of the WCGBTS survey fleet. The final base model assumed asymptotic selectivity (using the double-normal formulation in SS3) for each fishery, except for the midwater trawl fishery, following the 2015 benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015). The WCGBTS and Triennial Survey both used spline curves. The WCGBTS survey fleet selectivity was estimated to be slightly lower at lengths greater than 45 cm, compared to the selectivity estimated in 2019.

Time blocks were used for selectivity and retention parameters in the bottom trawl, midwater trawl, hake and hook-and-line fisheries as indicated in Table 12.

#### 3.4.4.2 Priors

The prior on natural mortality ( $M$ ) in the previous assessment was defined as a lognormal with mean on the log-scale of  $\ln(5.4/A_{\max})$  and  $SD(\ln(M)) = 0.44$  following analysis of the data in Then et al. (2015) by Owen Hamel. In the current assessment the prior on  $M$  has been updated to reflect guidance from Hamel and Cope (2022); the log-mean therefore remains unchanged while the log-SD has been set to 0.31. Using a maximum age of 54 the point estimate and median of the prior on  $M$  is 0.10.

The prior for steepness ( $h$ ) assumes a beta distribution with parameters based on an update of the Dorn rockfish prior (commonly used in past West Coast rockfish assessments) conducted by Jim Thorson (pers. comm, NWFSC, NOAA), which was reviewed and endorsed by the SSC in 2015. During the stock assessment review in 2015, it was decided that the steepness prior should be developed without the past widow rockfish data to avoid using the same data to inform both the model prior and likelihood. Without widow rockfish, the prior used for the 2015 assessment was a beta distribution with mean = 0.798 and SD = 0.132 (corresponding beta parameters  $\alpha = 6.59$  and  $\beta = 1.667$ ). The 2019 update assessments used the current West Coast rockfish steepness prior with mean = 0.72 and SD = 0.16 ( $\alpha = 4.95$ ,  $\beta = 1.93$ ) which was approved for use in all rockfish stock assessments for 2019. This update assessment uses the same prior as the 2019 update assessment (Adams et al. 2019).

#### 3.4.4.3 Recruitment deviations

Recruitment deviations from 1900–2024 were estimated to appropriately quantify uncertainty; inappropriate specifications can have a large effect on model uncertainty. The standard deviation of recruitment variability ( $\sigma_R$ ) was assumed to be 0.6 in the 2015 assessment, based on iteratively tuning to a value slightly less than the observed variability of recruitment deviations in the period 1975–2010 in 2015 (Figure 35). The earliest length-composition data occur in 1976 and the earliest age data were in 1978. The most informed years for estimating recruitment deviations based on available composition data were from about the mid-1970s to about 2019. The period from 1900–1970 was fit using an early series with little or no bias adjustment, the main period of recruitment deviates was 1971–2020 using a bias adjustment ramp, and 2021 onward was fit using forecast recruitment deviates with little bias adjustment. Methot and Taylor (2011) summarize the reasoning behind varying levels of bias adjustment based on the information available to estimate the deviates.

#### 3.4.4.4 Sample weights

As the most recent benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) used the McAllister and Ianelli (1997) method and changing the weighting method is outside the TOR for an update, the Francis (2011) weighting method is presented as a sensitivity.

In the current assessment, the weighting method the composition datasets in SS3 was to use variance adjustment factors as the weighting factors. The fleet and data-type (length or age) factor was entered as variance adjustments factors until the harmonic mean of the effective sample sizes matched the mean of the adjusted input sample sizes (McAllister and Ianelli 1997). Once the weighting was determined, lambda factors for all fleets with both marginal length and marginal age compositions were down-weighted by 0.5 to account for the potential double use of data since length and age are observed from the same fish. This differs from McAllister & Ianelli weighting method the 2019 update assessment, which weighted composition data via the lambdas (Adams et al. 2019).

#### 3.4.5 Key Assumptions and Structural Choices

This section is not required for an update assessment; please refer to the most recent full assessment (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) for additional information.

### 3.5 Base Model Results

As a supplement to the model results figures included in this report and described below, a full set of [diagnostic plots](#) created by the r4ss package (Taylor et al. 2021) is available on the assessment GitHub repository ([github.com/mcgoodman/widow\\_rockfish\\_2025](https://github.com/mcgoodman/widow_rockfish_2025)) along with the Stock Synthesis [input files](#).

#### 3.5.1 Parameter Estimates

The base model parameter estimates along with asymptotic standard errors are shown in Table 13 and the likelihood components are shown in Table 14. Estimates of key derived parameters and asymptotic 95% confidence intervals are shown in Table 15.

The estimates of natural mortality ( $0.122 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and  $0.135 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for females and males, respectively) were higher than suggested by the medians of the prior distributions used in this assessment and the 2015 assessment. Fixing  $M$  at lower values than those estimates resulted in a pattern of reduced recruitment immediately before the fishery started (Figure 60). This suggests that the model is attempting to reduce the number of observations of older fish in the data. The estimates of  $M$  fall within the 95% quantile range of the prior distribution

(0.055–0.184), and are shown in Figure 28. These estimates are lower than those of the 2015 benchmark assessment (Female: 0.1572, Male: 0.1705; Hicks and Wetzel (2015)) and the 2019 update assessment (Female 0.1444, Male: 0.1549; Adams et al. (2019), Figure 28).

Updating age composition data resulted in the largest decrease in  $M$  among the various intermediate models bridging from the 2019 assessment. This is broadly consistent with observations of older individuals in updated age composition data. For instance, the maximum age for widow rockfish in the WCGBTS data prior to 2019 was 37 yrs with a 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of 29, while data collected since include individuals up to 51 with a 99<sup>th</sup> percentile of 34. Updating that natural mortality prior resulted in a comparatively small decrease in  $M$  (Figure 28).

Estimating  $M$  is difficult in stock assessments, and the estimated values may represent model misspecification instead of the actual life-history trait. However, in alternative models to the base, the estimates of  $M$  were not higher than  $0.13 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (Table 17), except when forcing asymptotic selectivity on the midwater trawl fleet (Table 17). Uncertainty in the estimated  $M$  was also much less than the range of the prior (Figure 28).

Selectivity curves were estimated for commercial and survey fleets and parameter estimates are provided in Table 13. The estimated selectivity, retention, and keep (the product of selectivity and retention) curves for the trawl and hook-and-line fleets are shown in Figure 29. The selectivity curves showed a shift to larger fish in 2002 for the bottom trawl fishery, a shift to smaller fish in 2003 for the hook-and-line fishery, and a strong dome-shaped selectivity for the midwater fleet. The bottom trawl shift is consistent with the introduction of the Rockfish Conservation Area (RCA) and gear restrictions (shoreward of the 18 RCA) that virtually eliminated fishing in shelf habitats where smaller widow rockfish would more likely be encountered. Around this same time, the fixed-gear RCA specifications began preventing fishing between 30 and 100 m. The strong dome-shape of the midwater fleet suggests a lack of observations of older females, and, to some extent, older males as well. Due to it consistently approaching the lower bound when estimated, the decision was made to fix the log-ascending width of the hook-and-line fleet selectivity curve at -5.

The retention curves (Figure 32) showed a shift to retaining a lower percentage of fish since trip limits were introduced. The asymptote of the retention curve for the bottom trawl fishery sequentially decreased as more management restrictions were introduced to about 50% retention of larger fish in the 1998-2010 period. In recent years, bottom trawl retention is estimated at approximately 99%.

Midwater trawl and hook-and-line fisheries estimated an asymptote to retention just above 80% for the period 1983-2010. Both the selectivity for the hake fleet and the selectivity of the net fleet did not support dome-shaped selectivity (Figure 29). The estimated selectivity curves for the Triennial and WCGBTS were similar to each other except that the triennial survey selected larger fish (Figure 30). The WCGBTS exhibited a more pronounced dome-shaped selectivity compared to the 2015 assessment.

In the 2015 assessment, additional survey variability (observation error added directly to each year's input variability) for the Triennial Survey and WCGBTS was not estimated in the model because initial runs estimated the it at zero (Hicks and Wetzel 2015). To avoid bound issues in estimation of the Hessian, the authors fixed these at zero because the model results included reasonable estimates of variance. We retained the same modelling approach for the update assessment. The additional standard deviation added to the fishery-dependent indices was quite large: 0.16 for the bottom trawl index and 0.58 for the foreign at-sea hake fleet. The additional variability on the juvenile survey was the highest, at 1.25, giving the index very little weight in the model.

The estimates of maximum size for both females and males (Table 13) did not differ substantially from Adams et al. (2019). Estimates of  $k$  were slightly different in the model, but that is expected when accounting for selectivity. Estimated growth curves are shown in (Figure 33).

Estimates of recruitment suggest that the widow rockfish population is characterized by variable recruitment with occasional strong recruitment events and periods of low recruitment (Figure 34, Table 15). There is little information regarding recruitment prior to 1965.

### 3.5.2 Fits to the Data

Fits to data are discussed for survey abundance indices, discard data (biomass and length compositions), length composition data for the fisheries and surveys, marginal age compositions for the fisheries, and conditional age-at-length observations for the WCGBTS.

Survey indices and total discards were fitted assuming a lognormal likelihood. The five indices of abundance (three survey series, and two fishery indices of abundance) are shown in Figure 36. The Triennial Survey treatment was consistent with Adams et al. (2019). Extra standard error was estimated for all of the series except for the two survey series (Table 13). None of the series showed patterns in residuals, and with the large amount of error, none of the series showed serious lack of fit. The recent WCGBTS showed a general increase from 2003 - 2015 followed by a general decrease from 2016 - 2024, which was also estimated in the base model (Figure 36). The model did not fit the indices variability well, particularly years with relatively low (2015, 2021, 2022) or high (2016) estimates of abundance, as might be expected for a long-lived rockfish species.

The 2019 model applied four time blocks to midwater trawl retention, with constant fixed discard rates of 1% in both early years (1916-1981) and late years (2011 onward). With the addition of new discard data since the 2017 reallocation, the use of a fixed discard rate from 2011 onward resulted in poor fits to the discard data. Therefore the current assessment utilizes an additional block on retention from 2011-2016, with the final block beginning in 2017; retention is estimated in both the 2011-2016 and 2017-2024 time blocks, though

it remains fixed for the earliest time block (1916-1981) at the value used in the previous assessment. The first time block with discard data was 1983 to 2001. Predicted discards for all three years of the Pikitch data (1985–1987) were underfit, but within the confidence limits (Figure 37). EDCP data in 1997 and 1998 were underfit. The second time block was from 2002-2010, which contained only one observation in 2002 (and was fit exactly, as expected). Discard rates were overestimated in 2012-2013 and underestimated in 2015-2016, though they were generally well fit in in the 2017-2024 time blocks.

Annual fits to the length-composition data are depicted using Pearson residuals-at-length for all fleets in Figures 38 and 39. More detailed plots of fitted and observed proportions at length are shown in Appendix A. Pearson residuals for the fisheries (Figures 38, 39) do not show consistent patterns, but they do show that some fleets are not fitting some cohorts well. Each fleet also shows that there are periods where older fish are underestimated or overestimated. The net fishery observed some very large fish in the first two years of data, but did not observe those fish in later years. This pattern was not seen in any other fishery. There were also years where females showed positive residuals (filled circle, observed > expected) and males showed negative residuals (e.g., Figure 38, early years of bottom trawl and midwater trawl). It is uncertain if this pattern is related to growth, sexing error, or to sex-specific selectivity (e.g., widow rockfish sexes may aggregate separately). Similar residuals patterns were present in the last benchmark assessment; the authors attributed them to sampling error and the use of some time-invariant parameters (Hicks and Wetzel 2015) and suggested they would require complicated modelling assumptions to alleviate. However, the residuals were mostly less than 2 in absolute value, especially for fleets that were well informed by data. The model fits the marginal length composition integrated among years for each fleet well (Figure 40).

The fits to bottom trawl discard length frequencies were generally good except in the years since trawl rationalization began (2011). These recent years observed small fish, which the estimated selectivity of the trawl fleet did not allow for. There were no other years that showed small fish being caught by the trawl fleet. Attempting to explain these small fish with additional time blocks on selectivity and retention did not help because explaining the small fish in the discards worsened the fits to the landed and larger fish. Discards are extremely small in this time period, so it is unlikely that a misfit here will have a large effect on the model. Combining the discard length frequencies over years may not be appropriate for the bottom trawl fishery due to the likely changes in discarding practices, but Figure 38 shows the prediction of discarding smaller females than observed and a more peaked observed distribution of discarded males than predicted.

The WCGBTS and WCGBTS length frequencies showed underestimation of older fish in some years and underestimation of younger fish in others (Figure 41). The combined WCGBTS length frequencies across years displayed a weakly bimodal distribution with a valley around 37 cm, which the model approximated well (Figure 40). Fits to the Triennial Survey length frequencies (which have not been updated in this assessment) show underestimation of 35-45 cm males and overestimation of similar length females, as in Hicks and Wetzel (2015).

Age data were fitted as marginal age compositions for the fishing fleets and as conditional age-at-length for the WCG BTS, which were expanded by tow and then by strata. Expanded age-at-length data were used, following the 2015 benchmark assessment (Hicks and Wetzel (2015)). Pearson residuals for the commercial fleets are shown in Figures 38 and 39. For the trawl fisheries in Figure 38, there are diagonal patterns corresponding to cohorts ageing through the years, though with instances where diagonals seems to shift, such as for the midwater trawl fishery in 1981–1991. The patterns match the length compositions residuals in some cases. The bottom trawl fishery shows the largest residuals in the most recent years, which could indicate a change in selectivity. The net and hook-and-line fits to age compositions (Figure 39) showed larger residuals than the trawl fisheries. As with the fits to the length compositions, the net fishery underestimated observed counts of older fish in early years, and what appears to be a poorly fit cohort beginning in 1988. The residuals were typically less than 2 for fits to the age data. However, the female age compositions occasionally produced some large residuals that were not consistently seen in the male age compositions. Aggregating across years shows that the fit to age comps was good for the trawl fleets and less so for the net and hook-and-line fleets, which had smaller sample sizes (Figure 42). The modes of the aggregated data were somewhat more pronounced than those estimated.

The observed and expected age-at-length are shown in Figure 43 for the twelve years of the WCG BTS observations. The fits generally match the observations with some misfit at larger lengths. The standard deviation of age-at-length was variable and often the expectation was higher than the observations at larger lengths. Plots with the residuals for individual observations showed reasonably good fits to the conditional age-at-length data from the NWFSC shelf/combo survey (Figure 44). Some outliers are apparent, with large residuals mostly at smaller lengths for a given age.

### 3.5.3 Population Trajectory

The predicted SB (mt) is given in Table 16 and plotted in Figure 45. The predicted SB from the base model generally showed a slight decline over the time series until 1966 when the foreign fleet began. A short, but sharp decline occurred, followed by a steep increase due to strong recruitment. The SB declined rapidly with the developing domestic midwater fishery in the late 1970s and early 1980s. The stock continued to decline until 2000 when a combination of strong recruitment and low catches resulted in a quick increase from 2000 - 2018. The stock declined rapidly from 2019 until the end of the time series, due to a combination of increased catches and low recruitment.

The 2025 SB relative to unfished SB is above the target of 40% of unfished SB (54.9%), with a low of 32.6% in 2000 (Figure 47). This suggests that widow rockfish was not overfished, as was inferred from previous assessments (Williams et al. 2000). Approximate confidence intervals based on the asymptotic variance estimates show that the uncertainty

in the estimated SB is high, especially in the early years. It should be noted that while the stock is currently above the 40% target, the target does fall within the approximate 95% confidence interval (Figure 47).

Recruitment deviations (Figure 34 and discussed in Section 3.3.1) provide a more realistic portrayal of uncertainty. There are very large, but uncertain, estimates of recruitment in 1970, 2008, 2016, and 1971 (in descending order of magnitude). Other large recruitment events (in descending order of magnitude) occurred in 1978, 1981, 2010, and 1991. The five lowest recruitments (in ascending order) occurred in 2012, 2019, 2020, 2011, and 1976. The 2008 and 2016 year classes were estimated as 2 of the 4 strongest year classes. The 2019 update assessment estimated the 2013 recruitment as the strongest year class over the duration of the fishery, however the current assessment does not support this. It may be worthwhile to investigate the periods of strong and weak year classes further to see if it is an artifact of the data, a consistent autocorrelation, or a result of the environment. The input bias adjustment ramp matched the estimated ramp (Figure 35).

The stock-recruit curve resulting from a fixed value of steepness is shown in Figure 35 with estimated annual recruitment also shown. The stock is predicted to have never fallen to low enough levels that the steepness is obvious. However, the lowest levels of predicted SB showed some of the smallest recruitment events and very few above average recruitment events. Steepness was not estimated in this model, but sensitivities to alternative values of steepness are discussed below.

## 3.6 Model Diagnostics

### 3.6.1 Convergence

Model convergence was determined by examining the final gradient, checking that the Hessian was positive (semi-)definite, and initializing the minimizer from perturbed values around the maximum likelihood estimates (MLE) to determine if the model found a better minimum ("jittering"). Initial jittering analyses indicated that the model had converged to a false (local) minimum, though the difference in log-likelihoods at the previous estimates and the new MLE was small ( $<0.5$ ). After accepting the new MLE as the base model, jittering was repeated 100 times with a jitter coefficient of 0.10 and (using a convergence threshold of 0.01) a better minimum was not found. 13% of the jittered models achieved the minimum negative log-likelihood and 20% were within two likelihood units. Through the jittering done as explained above and likelihood profiles, we are confident that the base case as presented represents the best fit to the data given the assumptions made. There were no difficulties in inverting the Hessian to obtain the parameter variance-covariance matrix. Likelihood profile runs which fixed  $M$ ,  $R_0$  and  $h$  at more extreme values did not initially converge. This was addressed by using the parameter estimates from models with less extreme values as starting

values in subsequent models. Convergence was defined as the lowest negative log-likelihood achieved with jittering where the Hessian matrix was invertible.

### 3.6.2 Parameter Uncertainty

Parameter estimates are shown in Table 13 and Table 16 along with approximate asymptotic standard errors. The only parameters with an absolute value of correlation greater than 0.95 were the female and male natural mortality parameters, which is expected. Estimates of key derived quantities are given in Table 15 along with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals. There is a reasonable amount of uncertainty in the estimates of biomass. The confidence interval of the 2025 estimate of depletion is 35.59%–74.24% and mostly above the management target of 40% of the unfished SB.

### 3.6.3 Sensitivity Analyses

Sensitivity analysis was performed to determine the model behavior under different assumptions than those of the base case model. 8 sensitivity analyses were conducted to explore the potential differences in model structure and assumptions, including:

1. Fixed natural mortality at 0.1 for both sexes (2015 assessment prior)
2. Fixed natural mortality at 0.124 yr<sup>-1</sup> for females and 0.129 yr<sup>-1</sup> for males (2011 assessment prior)
3. Forcing asymptotic selectivity on the midwater trawl fleet
4. Fitting logistic curves for WCGBTS selectivities
5. Weighting the composition data using the Francis (2011) method
6. Updated Washington catch reconstruction
7. Inclusion of previously excluded shrimp trawl data
8. Exclusion of triennial survey data

Likelihood values and estimates of key parameters are shown in Table 17. Predicted SB trajectories, estimated recruitment deviations and comparisons of model estimates for 2025 are shown in Figure 52, Figure 53 and Figure 54. The estimates of SSB in 2025 ranged from 25.35 to 55.58 thousand metric tons across the sensitivity runs, with fixing natural mortality to 0.1 (2015 assessment prior) resulting in the lowest estimate and forcing asymptotic selectivity on the midwater trawl fleet resulting in the highest estimate. Generally, the trajectory of the SB was qualitatively similar across all tested models, e.g., peak around late 1970s and late 2010s, projected decrease in biomass in 2025 followed by some recovery into the 2030s; the quantitative magnitude of these trends did vary across cases.

Fixing  $M$  at values lower than the base case estimate resulted in decreases in estimated SB. The alternative weighting using the Francis method generally increased the estimate of SB across the time series. Other changes, including forcing asymptotic selectivity on the midwater fleet, forcing logistic selectivity on the WCG BTS, and excluding the triennial survey had relatively small effects on SB Figure 53 and recruitment Figure 52. Changes to the historical landings (updating WA catch reconstruction and including shrimp trawl data) had no discernible effect on the estimated SB.

#### 3.6.4 Retrospective Analysis

First, a 5-year retrospective analysis was conducted by running the model using data only through 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 progressively (Figure 55). The initial scale of the SB was effectively unchanged for all retrospective runs. Removing 4–5 years of data led to slightly higher estimated SB over the last 15 years. In contrast, removing only 1–2 years resulted in lower estimated SB over the period. Removing 1–5 years of data resulted in increased estimated recruitment over the past 5 years, but decreased estimates in 10 years prior to this. Despite these minor differences, population trends from all retrospective runs were very close, and there were no consistent patterns as years were removed. No concerning patterns were observed in the retrospective analysis.

Estimated SB from the base model was compared with previous assessments. For assessments prior to 2009 (2000, 2003, 2005, 2009), SB was compared with spawning output, and SB for models thereafter (2011, 2015, 2019) Figure 48. The current update follows a similar trend to previous assessments over the model period, and estimated SB falls within the mid-range of previous assessments.

#### 3.6.5 Likelihood Profiles and key parameters

Likelihood profiles were conducted for unfished virgin recruitment ( $R_0$ ), steepness ( $h$ ) and sex-specific natural mortality ( $M$ ) values simultaneously. These likelihood profiles were conducted by fixing the parameter at specific values and removing the prior on the parameter being profiled. Without the original prior distribution the MLE estimates from the base case will likely be different than the MLE in the likelihood profile, but this displays what information the data have.

For profiles of natural mortality, the negative log-likelihood was minimized at a value of 0.135 for males, and a value of 0.121 for females. Profiles for natural mortality for each sex are illustrated in (Figure 58, Figure 59). For steepness, the negative log-likelihood was minimized at a steepness of 0.275, however the 95% confidence interval extends over the entire range of possible steepness values. Profiles for steepness are illustrated in (Figure 57).

Natural mortality for both sexes increased as  $R_0$  was fixed at increasingly large values, as did SB in the final year. For  $R_0$ , the negative log-likelihood was minimized at a value of 10.46, which supports the base model estimates of  $R_0$  at 10.457. Profiles for  $R_0$  are illustrated in Figure 56.

## 4 Management

### 4.1 Reference Points

Reference points were calculated using the estimated selectivity parameters and catch distribution among fleets in the five most recent years of the model (2019-2024). Sustainable total yields (landings plus discards) were 5,822 mt when using an  $SPR_{50\%}$  reference harvest rate with a 95% confidence interval of 4,533 to 7,111 mt. The SB equivalent to 40% of the unfished spawning output ( $SB_{40\%}$ ) was 34,184 mt. Catches between the late 1990s and 2016 were well below the point estimate of potential long-term yields calculated using an  $SPR_{50\%}$  reference point, and the population is estimated to have increased continuously throughout that time period. However, catches from 2017 through 2024 were above the point estimate of potential long-term yields using an  $SPR_{50\%}$  reference point (by an average 68%), exceeding the upper bound of the confidence interval in all years since 2018.

The predicted SB from the base model generally showed a slight decline until the late 1970s, followed by steep increase above unfished equilibrium biomass and reaching a peak in 1979. This was followed by a steep decrease up to the mid-1980s, and then a more gradual decrease through 2000 (Figure 47). Between 2001 and 2016, the SB increased continuously due to small catches and several years of high recruitment (though with lower than average recruitment in other recent years). The SB relative to unfished equilibrium SB climbed above the target of 40% of unfished SB in the early 2000s. It is estimated to still be above the target, though the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval lies between the target and minimum stock size threshold (Figure 47). The fishing intensity (relative 1-SPR) exceeded the current estimates of the harvest rate limit ( $SPR_{50\%}$ ) throughout the 1980s and early 1990s, and has again since 2018 (Figure 50). Exploitation rates on widow rockfish between 2001 and 2016 were predicted to be far below target levels. In recent years, the stock has experienced exploitation rates that have been above the target level while the biomass level has remained above the target level (Figure 51).

The equilibrium yield plot is shown in Figure 61, based on a steepness value fixed at 0.720. The predicted maximum sustainable yield under the assumptions of this assessment occurs near 27% of equilibrium unfished SB, however this represents only 12% higher yield with considerably more risk than under the 50% SPR policy, which occurs near 45% of unfished SB.

### 4.2 Unresolved problems and major uncertainties

Major sources of uncertainty include landings, discards, natural mortality, and recruitment, which are discussed below.

Because widow rockfish is a marketable species, historical discard rates were likely lower than less desirable or smaller species. This assessment assumed that discarding was nearly negligible before management restrictions began in 1982. Once trip limits were introduced, discarding tended to be an all or none event; rare, but large, discard events are unlikely to have been detected given low observer coverage. From 2002 onward, the WCGOP has provided data on discards from vessels that were randomly selected for observer coverage, thus some uncertainty is present in the total amount discarded. The implementation of trawl rationalization in 2011 resulted in almost 100% observer coverage for the trawl fleet and very little incentive to discard widow rockfish. The open access fixed-gear fleet is not monitored by the full observer coverage required under trawl rationalization. Discard mortality is assumed to be 100%, which may overestimate actual mortality (Jarvis & Lowe, 2007), but given the low number of discards, is likely to have a minimal effect on assessment results.

There may also be uncertainty in the ability of bottom trawl surveys to reliably estimate abundances of widow rockfish, which spend a significant portion of their time in mid-water (Wilkins 1986). Multiple surveys are used in the assessment, but further consideration of additional surveys is reasonable.

This assessment attempts to capture uncertainty in  $M$  by estimating it inside the model (thereby propagating uncertainty in  $M$  into uncertainty in  $SB$  and other derived quantities), and by incorporating variation in  $M$  in a decision table. Model sensitivities and profiles over  $M$  showed that current stock status was highly sensitive to the assumption about natural mortality.

Widow rockfish is a relatively long-lived fish, and their natural mortality ( $M$ ) is likely to be lower than many managed fish stocks (e.g., gadoids). Ages above 50 years have been observed and it is expected that natural mortality could be less than  $0.10 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  (the median of the prior for natural mortality used in this assessment). However, even with length and age data available back to the late 1970s,  $M$  was estimated at 0.122 for females and  $0.135 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for males, with a small amount of uncertainty (e.g., a 6.4% coefficient of variation for females).

Notably, the estimated  $M$  for both sexes from this assessment are lower than those from the 2015 and 2019 assessments, for which natural mortality was estimated above  $0.15 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and  $0.14 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , respectively. The estimates of  $M$  varied slightly depending on the weight given to age and length data, or removing recent years of data, but  $M$  was always estimated above  $0.12 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ . The likelihood profile over natural mortality provides support for values up to or above  $0.14 \text{ yr}^{-1}$ , but with greater curvature than in the 2019 assessment, suggesting additional data has reduced the support for higher natural mortality values. A contributing factor to this change may be the increased mean age and frequency of older fish in catch observed by the WCGBTS survey in recent years. The successful rebounding of the stock as a result of reduced fishing pressure from 2003-2016 may have allowed year classes to age and become fully observed by WCGBTS. However, consideration should be given in future assessments to

structural changes which may improve the fits to WCGBTS CAAL data, which are poor in some years.

Steepness was fixed at 0.720 in the base model, but a likelihood profile showed that it would be estimated at a value less than that. Estimates of  $M$  increased with lower steepness, while unfished SB increased and current SB decreased. Sustainable yields at the  $SPR_{50\%}$  reference harvest rate ranged from approximately 2641 to 5992 mt depending on the value of steepness.

### 4.3 Harvest Projections and Decision Tables

Uncertainty in both natural mortality (estimated for both sexes) and steepness (not estimated in the model) contributed greatly to uncertainty in the results. A combination of these two factors was used as the axis of uncertainty to define low and high states of nature. The 12.5% and 87.5% quantiles for female and male natural mortality (independently) were chosen as low and high values ( $0.113 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and  $0.131 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for females;  $0.126 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  and  $0.144 \text{ yr}^{-1}$  for males). Steepness is probably the most important factor since it was fixed in the base model and is not incorporated in the estimation uncertainty. The 12.5% and 87.5% quantiles from the steepness prior were used to define the low and high values of steepness (0.536 and 0.904). The low combination of these two factors defined the low state of nature and the high combination of these two factors defined the high state of nature. The predictions of SB in 2025 from the low and high states of nature are close to the 12.5% and 87.5% quantiles from the base model.

Previous assessments included recent large recruitment events as a third axis of uncertainty. As no similarly large and uncertain recruitment events occurred in the recent period, this axis was not included in the harvest projection.

This assessment synthesizes many sources of data and estimates recruitment variability, thus it is classified as a Category 1 stock assessment. Therefore, the sigma to determine the catch reduction to account for scientific uncertainty is 0.50.

A twelve year projection of the base model with two catch streams based on  $ACL = ABC$  based on adjustments of  $P^* = 0.45$  and  $P^* = 0.40$  were conducted (Table [viii](#)).

Projections with catches based on the predicted ACL using the SPR rate of 50%, the 40:10 control rule, and a 0.45  $P^*$  adjustment using a sigma of 0.50 from 2027 onward suggest that the SB is likely to initially decrease under all states of nature before partially rebounding under the base case and high state of nature (Table [20](#)). Predicted ACL catches range from 4,238 mt in 2027 to 5,360 mt in 2034.

Projections with catches based on the predicted ACL using the SPR rate of 50%, the 40:10 control rule, and a 0.40  $P^*$  adjustment using a sigma of 0.50 from 2027 onward suggest that

the SB is likely to initially decrease under all states of nature before partially rebounding under the base case and high state of nature. Predicted ACL catches range from 3,957 mt in 2027 to 4,973 mt in 2034.

#### 4.4 Evaluation of Scientific Uncertainty

SB is estimated to be at 46,934 mt in 2025, with a sigma of 0.251. OFL is estimated to be 6,271 mt in 2025 with a coefficient of variation of 0.2874.

#### 4.5 Regional management considerations

Widow rockfish are managed on a coastwide basis and observed more often in the WCGBTS north of latitude 40° 10' N. Bottom trawl catches in California have historically been as large as in Oregon and larger than in Washington, but recently catches in California have been small. Future assessments and management of widow rockfish may want to monitor where catches are being taken to make sure that specific areas are not being overexploited. In addition, research on the connectivity along the coast as well as regional differences would help to inform the potential for overfishing specific areas.

#### 4.6 Research and Data Needs

There are many areas of research that could be improved to benefit the understanding and assessment of widow rockfish:

- **Natural mortality:** Uncertainty in natural mortality translates into uncertain estimates of status and sustainable fishing levels for widow rockfish. The collection of additional age data, re-reading of older age samples, reading old age samples that are unread, and improved understanding of the life-history of widow rockfish may reduce that uncertainty. Investigating the ageing error and bias would help to understand the influences that the age data have on this assessment, particularly the influence of age data on natural mortality.
- **Historical landings and discards:** Although progress has been made in reconstructing historical catches of rockfish on the U.S. West Coast, historical landings and discards continue to be uncertain for widow rockfish and improvements would increase the certainty that fishing removals are applied appropriately. Because landings are assumed to be known exactly in the assessment model, uncertainty in the predictions does not include uncertainty in the landings. A thorough look at historical landings, species

compositions, and discarding practices would reduce the potential uncertainty that is not entirely accounted for. In addition, discard composition data have become available for the midwater trawl fleet in recent years and should be included in future assessments.

- **Sex-specific selectivity:** The midwater and bottom trawl length-composition data fits showed divergent residual patterns between male and female fish. The underlying mechanism driving this pattern is unclear, and could be related to growth, sexing error, or to sex-specific selectivity (e.g., when widow rockfish aggregate, sexes possibly may be aggregating separately). Sex-specific selectivity for these two fleets could be explored or included to address this.
- **Coastwide understanding of stock structure, biology, connectivity, and distribution:** This is a stock assessment for widow rockfish off of the west coast of the U.S. and does not consider data from British Columbia or Alaska. Further investigating and comparing the data and predictions from British Columbia and Alaska to determine if there are similarities with the U.S. West Coast observations would help to define the connectivity between widow rockfish north and south of the U.S.-Canada border.

## 5 Tables

### 5.1 Data

#### 5.1.1 Fishery-dependent data

Table 1: Landings for bottom trawl, midwater trawl, net, and hook-and-line (mt) fisheries from Washington, Oregon, and California.

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1916	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	0.3	0.0
1917	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.9	0.3	0.0
1918	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128.5	0.3	0.0
1919	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.6	0.3	0.0
1920	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.7	0.4	0.0
1921	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	0.4	0.0
1922	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2	0.4	0.0
1923	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	0.4	0.0
1924	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.2	0.4	0.0
1925	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	0.4	0.0
1926	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.5	0.4	0.0
1927	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.4	0.5	0.0
1928	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.0	0.8	0.0
1929	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.1	1.3	0.0
1930	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4	1.2	0.0
1931	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.6	0.9	0.0
1932	21.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	0.3	0.0
1933	34.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.9	0.5	0.0
1934	30.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.7	0.5	0.0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1935	28.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.9	0.5	0.0
1936	23.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.3	1.2	0.0
1937	33.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.3	1.3	0.0
1938	32.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.6	1.0	0.0
1939	38.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.2	0.7	0.0
1940	30.6	43.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	1.5	0.0
1941	24.8	67.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	1.9	0.0
1942	5.4	126.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	3.1	0.0
1943	28.3	439.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0	3.9	0.0
1944	148.6	770.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	1.4	0.0
1945	353.4	1,196.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.8	1.1	0.0
1946	353.2	735.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.7	1.3	0.0
1947	98.1	452.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.3	0.7	0.0
1948	139.4	297.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.6	1.2	0.0
1949	75.1	254.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	0.6	0.0
1950	70.9	286.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.4	0.8	0.0
1951	249.4	252.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1	0.6	0.0
1952	236.6	264.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.9	0.6	0.0
1953	242.6	211.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.7	0.3	0.0
1954	155.8	267.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.4	0.0
1955	166.3	277.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.4	0.0
1956	196.8	361.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	0.3	0.0
1957	233.1	489.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.6	0.0
1958	284.3	380.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.6	0.1	0.0
1959	229.9	412.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	0.2	0.0
1960	180.0	608.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	0.2	0.0
1961	118.4	543.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.5	0.0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1962	115.9	623.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.4	0.0
1963	221.2	190.2	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.4	0.0
1964	104.1	480.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.1	0.0
1965	155.9	80.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2	0.6	0.0
1966	123.0	455.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.4	0.4	0.0
1967	141.9	743.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.9	1.1	0.0
1968	155.0	240.6	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0	1.0	0.0
1969	223.5	229.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	2.3	0.0
1970	257.3	27.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.9	0.0
1971	316.2	50.6	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	1.8	0.0
1972	411.9	51.8	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	2.3	0.0
1973	428.1	20.9	32.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	2.5	0.0
1974	426.4	7.3	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.3	3.1	0.0
1975	429.9	9.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	1.6	0.0
1976	467.3	56.0	36.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39.5	2.2	0.0
1977	459.0	340.0	125.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.1	2.6	0.0
1978	538.9	340.1	336.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	157.4	3.8	0.0
1979	916.9	519.4	305.0	1,398.5	3,746.0	2,199.8	0.0	0.0	97.1	6.4	0.0
1980	2,109.2	410.8	338.4	3,217.2	8,460.7	6,969.4	0.0	3.4	55.9	3.7	0.0
1981	2,660.2	1,527.1	681.2	2,627.4	13,861.9	6,183.5	15.5	3.2	67.5	4.0	0.0
1982	3,656.7	782.8	522.0	7,008.1	8,184.4	5,458.0	38.1	37.1	180.6	5.9	0.0
1983	3,667.1	1,403.6	1,554.6	205.1	1,495.6	1,656.5	280.0	14.5	23.5	10.2	0.0
1984	1,434.6	1,428.5	381.8	1,378.6	3,982.8	1,064.6	324.8	26.6	22.8	3.8	0.0
1985	1,363.0	895.1	317.6	1,281.6	3,423.4	1,214.6	585.8	40.2	26.1	1.1	0.0
1986	1,640.4	1,230.1	716.1	362.2	3,150.5	1,834.1	500.8	0.0	81.5	1.9	0.0
1987	2,261.1	1,185.5	698.4	0.0	5,114.5	3,013.1	584.6	0.0	52.4	2.7	0.0
1988	1,585.3	1,152.8	1,290.3	0.0	4,305.6	1,785.0	220.7	0.0	72.3	1.0	0.2

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1989	1,838.3	2,027.5	647.7	0.0	4,957.7	2,726.9	253.6	0.1	44.7	0.4	0.0
1990	1,812.7	2,289.3	1,210.4	0.0	3,352.8	1,021.1	411.2	0.0	126.9	7.3	0.2
1991	996.4	1,989.2	878.9	0.0	1,779.9	260.2	234.8	0.0	89.7	5.2	0.3
1992	917.4	2,709.5	646.5	0.0	1,183.8	282.5	45.4	0.0	165.8	9.2	0.5
1993	1,088.3	3,457.0	1,109.8	1.2	1,706.8	547.9	51.6	0.0	63.7	44.7	0.5
1994	557.9	2,600.7	644.1	210.0	1,564.4	387.5	58.4	0.0	71.7	9.6	0.4
1995	1,361.1	2,386.7	339.0	292.7	1,283.4	700.7	57.6	0.0	19.0	7.2	0.1
1996	1,056.8	2,292.1	237.9	238.8	998.2	609.4	16.1	0.0	21.6	11.0	0.1
1997	1,032.5	2,502.8	241.7	253.6	1,453.1	735.8	16.4	0.0	22.4	15.6	0.0
1998	686.2	1,641.1	188.4	81.6	493.4	307.8	48.7	0.0	62.4	24.1	0.0
1999	485.0	945.0	182.7	100.1	1,634.2	315.9	10.0	0.0	29.0	14.7	0.1
2000	34.2	19.6	2.9	680.8	2,604.8	379.4	6.8	0.0	11.9	2.5	0.0
2001	9.3	28.8	1.0	310.3	1,092.4	287.1	7.0	0.0	6.4	0.7	0.0
2002	8.7	6.0	2.4	40.0	151.7	59.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
2003	3.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	9.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
2004	5.9	2.4	0.1	7.5	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
2005	2.7	0.2	0.2	5.2	0.0	27.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
2006	3.8	2.0	0.3	3.6	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
2007	2.7	1.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.0
2008	0.2	1.7	0.2	29.2	0.0	12.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0
2009	1.9	2.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	34.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
2010	1.2	2.9	0.7	9.0	0.0	45.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
2011	1.1	10.0	7.2	0.0	12.4	31.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012	2.3	27.0	12.0	0.0	5.9	41.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
2013	4.8	44.0	2.4	0.0	204.5	36.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0
2014	2.7	46.1	22.5	0.0	259.7	46.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.0
2015	1.8	10.4	0.0	0.0	386.7	92.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.4	0.0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
2016	0.4	8.4	0.8	0.0	574.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
2017	1.0	34.3	0.6	51.9	4,770.3	29.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.3	0.1
2018	21.4	14.5	0.1	215.9	7,605.9	1,552.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
2019	10.3	17.6	0.0	142.6	6,752.5	1,262.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
2020	8.7	64.9	0.0	84.8	5,834.1	1,613.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.3
2021	20.1	83.4	0.2	169.3	8,395.5	1,576.5	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.4
2022	60.0	66.8	0.0	499.1	8,794.5	1,546.2	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.3
2023	35.5	46.8	0.0	493.4	8,108.4	1,626.3	0.0	0.0	6.1	1.0	0.0
2024	16.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	7,449.8	1,711.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	0.9	0.1

Table 2: Catch (mt) from the foreign & domestic at-sea fleet and the domestic shoreside hake fleet. Catches (mt) from the hake at-sea fishery as determined by onboard observers.

Year	Foreign & Domestic	Shoreside hake		
	At-sea	CA	OR	WA
1966	3,670.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1967	3,902.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1968	1,956.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1969	358.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1970	554.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1971	701.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1972	421.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1973	656.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1974	418.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1975	391.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
1976	718.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1977	119.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
1978	191.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
1979	197.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
1980	272.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1981	227.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
1982	157.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1983	131.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1984	294.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
1985	182.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
1986	256.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
1987	181.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
1988	231.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Year	Foreign & Domestic	Shoreside hake		
	At-sea	CA	OR	WA
1989	212.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1990	230.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
1991	471.3	42.7	39.0	9.3
1992	389.6	13.5	42.1	6.2
1993	173.2	0.4	91.2	11.0
1994	370.7	2.1	210.8	28.6
1995	228.6	7.2	192.1	36.8
1996	252.2	5.7	475.1	104.7
1997	215.5	7.2	133.9	22.1
1998	268.5	40.4	278.0	28.1
1999	191.8	12.7	166.4	15.2
2000	205.4	7.7	70.9	4.7
2001	174.0	9.2	26.4	9.0
2002	154.9	1.2	2.6	1.4
2003	14.5	0.4	7.6	4.6
2004	21.2	7.4	12.4	8.5
2005	80.1	5.2	59.1	13.6
2006	143.0	3.6	11.3	35.3
2007	146.0	1.0	46.1	35.3
2008	115.2	29.2	36.1	37.5
2009	26.6	2.3	46.6	59.8
2010	44.6	9.0	35.3	17.5
2011	38.4	0.0	79.9	19.5
2012	79.2	0.0	85.1	17.1
2013	31.2	0.0	115.1	29.2
2014	56.2	0.0	250.1	35.9

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<b>Year</b>	<b>Foreign &amp; Domestic</b>	<b>Shoreside hake</b>		
	<b>At-sea</b>	<b>CA</b>	<b>OR</b>	<b>WA</b>
2015	37.4	0.0	267.9	80.8
2016	193.8	0.0	187.6	59.3
2017	481.3	0.0	791.1	182.8
2018	207.6	0.0	720.3	153.4
2019	198.9	0.0	605.6	297.0
2020	86.1	0.0	474.4	186.2
2021	115.5	0.0	419.7	82.1
2022	187.1	0.0	728.8	203.1
2023	206.5	0.0	368.8	98.0
2024	66.6	0.0	408.3	59.0

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Table 3: Recent trend in the OFL, ABC, ACL, total landings, total mortality all in metric tons (mt).

Year	OFL (mt)	ABC (mt)	ACL (mt)	Landings (mt)	Total Mortality (mt)
2015	4,137	3,929.00	2,000	879.68	879.87
2016	3,990	3,790.00	2,000	1,039.43	1,039.61
2017	14,130	13,508.28	13,508	6,345.94	6,361.51
2018	13,237	12,654.57	12,655	10,493.17	10,522.90
2019	12,375	11,830.50	11,831	9,289.44	9,315.29
2020	11,714	11,198.58	11,199	8,355.24	8,379.59
2021	15,749	14,725.32	14,725	10,866.89	10,899.74
2022	14,826	13,788.18	13,788	12,094.43	12,129.73
2023	13,633	12,624.16	12,624	10,990.57	11,023.51
2024	12,453	11,481.67	11,482	9,735.12	9,764.13

Table 4: Number of trips sampled for length data by gear and state for non-hake fisheries.

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1971	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	50	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
1979	32	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0
1980	101	0	0	6	0	19	0	0	1	0	1
1981	72	3	0	59	20	31	0	0	6	0	0
1982	88	7	0	89	34	41	1	0	11	0	0
1983	158	16	0	46	10	25	18	0	9	0	0
1984	146	20	0	29	12	22	25	0	4	0	0
1985	149	20	0	25	35	16	81	0	5	0	0
1986	108	17	0	25	28	27	59	0	16	0	0
1987	88	29	0	49	74	36	37	0	3	0	0
1988	79	30	7	37	42	14	43	0	2	0	0
1989	81	49	14	30	67	16	81	0	7	0	0
1990	80	58	11	39	62	30	74	0	8	0	0
1991	74	76	20	17	63	15	23	0	12	0	0
1992	55	98	22	5	41	9	31	0	53	1	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1993	60	69	28	5	49	8	19	0	39	0	0
1994	54	67	13	2	21	16	34	0	38	0	0
1995	53	47	17	11	14	16	14	0	7	0	0
1996	49	33	17	11	12	13	4	0	10	0	0
1997	54	49	16	10	21	19	2	0	20	0	0
1998	41	43	26	3	11	8	5	0	15	0	0
1999	38	28	21	5	19	11	1	0	3	1	0
2000	14	0	3	16	44	19	0	0	8	1	0
2001	12	6	2	10	38	11	0	0	2	3	0
2002	22	8	7	1	15	10	1	0	2	0	0
2003	7	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
2004	5	1	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
2005	4	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	0
2006	7	3	2	0	0	8	0	0	4	1	0
2007	7	16	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	1	0
2008	5	18	5	0	0	12	0	0	2	0	0
2009	19	30	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
2010	18	22	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
2011	6	14	9	0	1	6	0	0	1	0	0
2012	14	19	5	0	4	7	0	0	3	1	0
2013	20	21	1	0	6	6	0	0	9	1	0
2014	18	20	3	0	5	7	0	0	12	2	0
2015	37	23	0	0	18	4	0	0	9	7	2
2016	27	14	0	0	7	1	0	0	2	4	2
2017	22	41	0	3	33	3	0	0	5	2	3
2018	31	25	7	10	60	4	0	0	3	4	7
2019	34	33	1	2	48	12	0	0	7	3	2
2020	29	18	0	2	31	5	0	0	13	8	1
2021	42	18	2	4	39	7	0	0	10	2	0
2022	13	10	0	12	46	4	0	0	2	5	2
2023	20	7	0	7	51	7	0	0	3	7	5
2024	27	13	0	0	52	9	0	0	16	9	4

Table 5: Number of lengths of widow rockfish by gear and state for non-hake fisheries.

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1971	0	0	0	0	0	408	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	303	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0
1979	436	0	0	0	0	0	34	0	7	0	0
1980	727	0	0	13	0	1,900	0	0	1	0	2
1981	444	250	0	1,340	1,746	3,100	0	0	19	0	0
1982	932	792	0	3,144	3,960	4,100	1	0	84	0	0
1983	1,352	478	0	1,411	321	2,500	103	0	31	0	0
1984	1,722	2,394	0	1,278	1,525	2,199	126	0	11	0	0
1985	1,853	2,233	0	1,176	3,971	1,600	557	0	8	0	0
1986	1,740	1,425	0	1,032	2,788	2,650	321	0	120	0	0
1987	998	865	0	1,744	2,198	1,942	262	0	11	0	0
1988	763	916	350	1,230	1,239	700	334	0	3	0	0
1989	1,007	1,099	700	1,325	1,843	800	450	0	23	0	0
1990	1,202	1,320	550	1,510	1,454	1,500	612	0	37	0	0
1991	1,596	1,569	997	761	1,442	750	268	0	75	0	0
1992	1,470	1,982	1,100	222	1,760	450	231	0	689	2	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1993	1,682	1,410	1,400	231	1,156	400	275	0	238	0	0
1994	1,359	1,464	650	112	557	842	410	0	554	0	0
1995	1,539	1,066	850	519	296	800	175	0	22	0	0
1996	1,364	845	704	437	316	650	132	0	80	0	0
1997	2,063	1,231	557	382	620	950	80	0	212	0	0
1998	1,368	1,013	865	125	291	400	179	0	318	0	0
1999	1,420	727	952	240	514	550	1	0	104	20	0
2000	263	0	101	641	1,147	950	0	0	65	1	0
2001	139	98	2	349	960	550	0	0	4	20	0
2002	318	185	136	39	319	500	2	0	74	0	0
2003	234	0	46	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0
2004	26	18	3	0	0	508	0	0	0	0	0
2005	27	48	0	0	0	399	0	0	4	0	0
2006	79	58	7	0	0	461	0	0	36	1	0
2007	12	302	104	0	0	250	0	0	64	1	0
2008	8	274	76	0	0	1,086	0	0	27	0	0
2009	170	316	0	0	0	1,079	0	0	0	0	0
2010	205	233	100	0	0	903	0	0	0	5	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
2011	32	246	93	0	30	550	0	0	17	0	0
2012	136	353	241	0	95	688	0	0	9	7	0
2013	153	365	39	0	215	486	0	0	102	1	0
2014	134	324	106	0	150	700	0	0	242	4	0
2015	263	295	0	0	530	400	0	0	45	11	2
2016	143	254	0	0	210	100	0	0	38	4	24
2017	316	864	0	158	949	125	0	0	73	3	23
2018	645	161	12	507	1,492	350	0	0	32	7	10
2019	566	346	50	90	1,149	600	0	0	47	6	7
2020	593	228	0	83	759	233	0	0	134	15	1
2021	850	226	8	183	890	307	0	0	67	3	0
2022	272	185	0	502	1,025	180	0	0	11	7	3
2023	376	135	0	316	1,125	571	0	0	18	97	13
2024	540	164	0	0	1,255	830	0	0	268	86	10

Table 6: Number of hauls or trips and number of lengths sampled from the at-sea hake and shoreside hake fisheries.

Year	Number of hauls (at-sea) or trips (shoreside)		Number of lengths	
	Domestic at-sea	Shoreside	Domestic at-sea	Shoreside
1992	214	0	1,474	0
1993	239	0	1,468	0
1994	361	3	3,458	78
1995	304	19	1,789	570
1996	332	18	2,620	540
1997	397	30	2,841	869
1998	481	32	2,431	975
1999	598	52	3,070	1,551
2000	571	33	2,845	1,004
2001	522	19	1,758	576
2002	369	3	1,204	70
2003	291	2	665	26
2004	512	19	1,670	380
2005	1,228	1	5,538	50
2006	1,295	14	6,104	594
2007	1,491	21	10,658	860
2008	1,138	36	7,324	966
2009	400	24	1,976	845
2010	980	43	4,734	1,214
2011	982	43	3,605	1,286
2012	914	46	4,779	1,291
2013	901	40	3,808	1,160
2014	773	50	3,970	1,452

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Year	Number of hauls (at-sea) or trips (shoreside)		Number of lengths	
	Domestic at-sea	Shoreside	Domestic at-sea	Shoreside
2015	522	36	2,312	1,313
2016	801	49	3,934	1,465
2017	997	57	5,406	1,353
2018	461	65	2,245	1,283
2019	469	73	2,642	1,536
2020	214	37	902	839
2021	310	61	1,776	1,279
2022	333	88	1,489	1,745
2023	469	68	1,738	1,525
2024	83	60	251	1,231

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Table 7: Number of trips sampled for ages by gear and state for non-hake fisheries.

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1978	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	27	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0
1981	14	3	0	30	20	31	0	0	0	0	0
1982	87	6	0	71	34	40	1	0	4	0	0
1983	151	16	0	45	10	25	5	0	2	0	0
1984	144	20	0	29	12	22	10	0	2	0	0
1985	137	20	0	25	33	16	65	0	3	0	0
1986	106	17	0	22	28	27	53	0	3	0	0
1987	84	27	0	49	62	36	27	0	0	0	0
1988	67	29	6	34	41	14	39	0	2	0	0
1989	75	49	14	30	66	16	75	0	3	0	0
1990	70	58	11	32	62	30	65	0	2	0	0
1991	65	76	20	17	63	15	19	0	9	0	0
1992	45	93	22	4	26	9	21	0	15	0	0
1993	28	67	28	0	49	8	6	0	3	0	0
1994	28	67	13	2	21	15	7	0	1	0	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1995	8	45	17	3	13	16	0	0	0	0	0
1996	36	32	14	6	11	13	2	0	1	0	0
1997	42	46	11	10	20	19	0	0	9	0	0
1998	27	42	14	2	11	8	2	0	3	0	0
1999	29	27	19	3	18	10	0	0	0	0	0
2000	8	0	2	9	42	19	0	0	3	0	0
2001	2	6	0	4	35	10	0	0	0	0	0
2002	17	8	2	1	15	10	1	0	0	0	0
2003	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
2004	3	0	1	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	2	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
2006	6	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	1	0
2007	6	16	4	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0
2008	5	18	5	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
2009	8	29	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0
2010	7	21	1	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	0
2011	0	5	7	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	8	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
2013	0	7	1	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	4	2	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	22	0	0	14	4	0	0	0	0	1
2016	0	13	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	2
2017	0	36	0	0	31	3	0	0	0	0	3
2018	0	25	7	0	46	4	0	0	0	0	7
2019	0	16	1	0	34	12	0	0	0	0	1
2020	0	15	0	0	25	5	0	0	0	2	0
2021	0	12	2	0	31	6	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	8	0	0	45	4	0	0	0	0	2
2023	0	5	0	0	48	7	0	0	0	1	5
2024	0	7	0	0	42	7	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8: Number of trips sampled for ages by gear and state for non-hake fisheries.

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1978	107	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1980	404	0	0	0	0	1,775	0	0	0	0	0
1981	205	109	0	598	600	3,050	0	0	0	0	0
1982	834	174	0	2,382	1,019	3,944	1	0	18	0	0
1983	1,283	475	0	1,365	321	2,480	55	0	3	0	0
1984	1,678	600	0	1,278	360	2,194	89	0	5	0	0
1985	1,762	589	0	1,176	963	1,591	477	0	4	0	0
1986	1,704	680	0	913	939	2,594	188	0	5	0	0
1987	968	805	0	1,742	1,837	1,940	186	0	0	0	0
1988	692	886	298	1,132	1,209	695	290	0	3	0	0
1989	919	1,099	695	1,323	1,794	799	403	0	6	0	0
1990	1,051	1,310	550	1,309	1,447	1,497	533	0	8	0	0
1991	1,308	1,566	991	761	1,413	748	164	0	23	0	0
1992	676	1,889	1,097	82	574	450	87	0	91	0	0
1993	472	1,361	1,398	0	1,155	400	57	0	3	0	0
1994	516	1,463	650	54	556	749	58	0	1	0	0
1995	167	1,027	850	68	276	800	0	0	0	0	0
1996	873	827	699	158	292	649	88	0	7	0	0
1997	892	1,164	549	187	593	949	0	0	55	0	0

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
1998	1,019	987	699	82	291	400	84	0	46	0	0
1999	1,026	706	950	133	479	500	0	0	0	0	0
2000	157	0	100	353	1,067	948	0	0	12	0	0
2001	43	98	0	132	858	485	0	0	0	0	0
2002	294	179	99	21	319	488	2	0	0	0	0
2003	87	0	0	0	0	208	0	0	0	0	0
2004	7	0	3	0	0	506	0	0	0	0	0
2005	0	48	0	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	0
2006	74	58	6	0	0	361	0	0	5	1	0
2007	11	302	54	0	0	150	0	0	23	1	0
2008	8	274	75	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0
2009	81	315	0	0	0	759	0	0	0	0	0
2010	54	231	50	0	0	539	0	0	0	5	0
2011	0	63	84	0	30	250	0	0	0	0	0
2012	0	80	73	0	0	163	0	0	0	7	0
2013	0	190	26	0	90	153	0	0	0	0	0
2014	0	91	52	0	30	229	0	0	0	0	0
2015	0	152	0	0	69	195	0	0	0	0	1

Year	Bottom Trawl			Midwater Trawl			Net		Hook-and-Line		
	CA	OR	WA	CA	OR	WA	CA	WA	CA	OR	WA
2016	0	156	0	0	36	28	0	0	0	0	24
2017	0	209	0	0	223	100	0	0	0	0	23
2018	0	161	12	0	495	200	0	0	0	0	10
2019	0	55	49	0	176	597	0	0	0	0	1
2020	0	61	0	0	134	233	0	0	0	3	0
2021	0	53	8	0	135	300	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	44	0	0	281	129	0	0	0	0	3
2023	0	28	0	0	312	320	0	0	0	2	13
2024	0	33	0	0	248	340	0	0	0	0	0

Table 9: Discard totals (mt) for two fleets derived from Pikitch data, EDCP data, and WCGOP data.

<b>Fleet</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Discards</b>	<b>CV</b>
Bottom Trawl	1985	Pikitch	463	49.53%
Bottom Trawl	1986	Pikitch	535	53.11%
Bottom Trawl	1987	Pikitch	1,036	42.57%
Bottom Trawl	1995	EDCP	925	83.18%
Bottom Trawl	1996	EDCP	3,084	67.07%
Bottom Trawl	1997	EDCP	3,353	75.06%
Bottom Trawl	1998	EDCP	43	48.80%
Bottom Trawl	1999	EDCP	5	68.78%
Bottom Trawl	2002	WCGOP	13	43.07%
Bottom Trawl	2003	WCGOP	1	81.96%
Bottom Trawl	2004	WCGOP	5	75.89%
Bottom Trawl	2005	WCGOP	10	44.61%
Bottom Trawl	2006	WCGOP	0	135.56%
Bottom Trawl	2007	WCGOP	14	61.57%
Bottom Trawl	2008	WCGOP	4	44.54%
Bottom Trawl	2009	WCGOP	27	33.77%
Bottom Trawl	2010	WCGOP	23	54.32%
Bottom Trawl	2011	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2012	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2013	WCGOP	2	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2014	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2015	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2016	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2017	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2018	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2019	WCGOP	1	5.00%

<b>Fleet</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Discards</b>	<b>CV</b>
Bottom Trawl	2020	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2021	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2022	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Bottom Trawl	2023	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Midwater	1985	Pikitch	1,502	24.09%
Midwater	1986	Pikitch	1,321	23.64%
Midwater	1987	Pikitch	1,798	26.20%
Midwater	1997	EDCP	1	83.26%
Midwater	1998	EDCP	19	80.00%
Midwater	2002	WCGOP	39	40.71%
Midwater	2012	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Midwater	2013	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Midwater	2014	WCGOP	0	5.00%
Midwater	2015	WCGOP	1	5.00%
Midwater	2016	WCGOP	2	5.00%
Midwater	2017	WCGOP	10	5.00%
Midwater	2018	WCGOP	37	5.00%
Midwater	2019	WCGOP	19	5.00%
Midwater	2020	WCGOP	45	5.00%
Midwater	2021	WCGOP	36	5.00%
Midwater	2022	WCGOP	48	5.00%
Midwater	2023	WCGOP	17	5.00%

### 5.1.2 Fishery-independent data

Table 10: Stratifications used for the WCG BTS.

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<b>Strata</b>	<b>Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Depth1</b>	<b>Depth2</b>	<b>Latitude1</b>	<b>Latitude2</b>
A	10,687.86	55	183	34.5	40.5
B	3,394.82	183	400	34.5	40.5
C	23,042.39	55	183	40.5	49.0
D	7,667.81	183	400	40.5	49.0

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Table 11: Number of positive tows, lengths, and ages in each year from the Triennial survey (Tri) and the WCGBTS (NW).

Year	Number of positive tows		Number of tows with lengths		Number of lengths		Number of tows with ages		Number of ages	
	Tri	NW	Tri	NW	Tri	NW	Tri	NW	Tri	NW
1977	80		1		9					
1980	38		3		166		1		22	
1983	70		5		385					
1986	46		8		317					
1989	38		20		713					
1992	50		10		708					
1995	43		43		500					
1998	59		58		738					
2001	28		28		130					
2003		20		18		216				
2004	36	12	33	12	219	84		12		43
2005		20		20		78		18		65
2006		26		26		172		26		89
2007		27		27		92		27		83
2008		17		17		26		15		20
2009		31		31		141		31		123
2010		28		28		240		28		116
2011		31		31		313		31		152
2012		32		32		181		32		91
2013		18		18		364		18		246
2014		29		28		349		28		264
2015		21		21		149		21		93
2016		40		40		888		40		556
2017		30		30		310		30		213

Year	Number of positive tows		Number of tows with lengths		Number of lengths		Number of tows with ages		Number of ages	
	Tri	NW	Tri	NW	Tri	NW	Tri	NW	Tri	NW
2018		34		34		410		34		353
2019		23		23		219		23		161
2021		18		17		66		17		66
2022		18		18		125		18		109
2023		30		29		159		29		110
2024		35		35		485		35		347

## 5.2 Model results

Table 12: Specifications of the base assessment model for widow rockfish.

<i>Starting year</i>	1916
<i>Population characteristics</i>	
Maximum age	40
Genders	2
Population length bins	6-60 cm by 1 cm bins
Summary biomass (mt)	Age 4+
<i>Data characteristics</i>	
Data lengths	8-56 cm by 2 cm bins
Data ages	14611
First reference age for growth calcs	3
Second reference age for growth calcs	40
First mature age	3
Starting year of estimated recruitment	1900
<i>Fishery characteristics</i>	
Catchability	Analytical estimate
Fishery selectivity (not midwater trawl)	Asymptotic Double Normal

Midwater trawl fishery selectivity	Dome-shaped Double Normal
Juvenile survey selectivity	Double Normal
Triennial survey selectivity	Cubic spline with 3 nodes
WCGBTS selectivity	Cubic spline with 3 nodes
<i>Fishery time blocks</i>	
Bottom trawl selectivity	1916 - 2001, 2002 -
Bottom trawl retention	1916 - 1981, 2011 -
Midwater trawl selectivity	1916–1982, 1983–2001, 2002–2010, 2011–
Midwater trawl retention	1916–1982, 1983–2001, 2002–2010, 2011–2016, 2017 -
Hake trawl selectivity	1916 - 2019, 2020 -
Hook-and-line selectivity	1916–2002, 2003–

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Table 13: Parameter estimates, parameter bounds (low, high), estimation status, estimated standard deviation (SD), prior information [distribution(mean, SD)] used in the base model.

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
NatM_uniform_Fem_GP_1	0.122	(0.01, 0.3)	ok	0.00785	lognormal(0.100, 0.310)
L_at_Amin_Fem_GP_1	20.7	(10, 40)	ok	0.457	none
L_at_Amax_Fem_GP_1	49.5	(35, 60)	ok	0.259	none
VonBert_K_Fem_GP_1	0.181	(0.01, 0.4)	ok	0.00623	none
CV_young_Fem_GP_1	0.116	(0.01, 0.4)	ok	0.00929	none
CV_old_Fem_GP_1	0.048	(0.01, 0.4)	ok	0.00268	none
Wtlen_1_Fem_GP_1	1.59e-05	(-3, 3)	fixed	0	none
Wtlen_2_Fem_GP_1	2.99	(-3, 10)	fixed	0	none
Mat50%_Fem_GP_1	5.47	(-3, 50)	fixed	0	none
Mat_slope_Fem_GP_1	-0.775	(-3, 3)	fixed	0	none
Eggs/kg_inter_Fem_GP_1	1	(-1, 1)	fixed	0	none
Eggs/kg_slope_wt_Fem_GP_1	0	(0, 1)	fixed	0	none
NatM_uniform_Mal_GP_1	0.135	(0.01, 0.3)	ok	0.00802	lognormal(0.100, 0.310)
L_at_Amin_Mal_GP_1	21	(10, 40)	ok	0.393	none
L_at_Amax_Mal_GP_1	43.6	(35, 60)	ok	0.235	none
VonBert_K_Mal_GP_1	0.245	(0.01, 0.4)	ok	0.00936	none
CV_young_Mal_GP_1	0.0947	(0.01, 0.4)	ok	0.00708	none

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
CV_old_Mal_GP_1	0.0563	(0.01, 0.4)	ok	0.00276	none
Wtlen_1_Mal_GP_1	1.45e-05	(-3, 3)	fixed	0	none
Wtlen_2_Mal_GP_1	3.01	(-3, 10)	fixed	0	none
CohortGrowDev	1	(0, 2)	fixed	0	none
FracFemale_GP_1	0.5	(1e-06, 1)	fixed	0	none
SR_LN(R0)	10.5	(1, 20)	ok	0.16	none
SR_BH_steep	0.72	(0.2, 1)	fixed	0	beta(0.720, 0.160)
SR_sigmaR	0.6	(0, 2)	fixed	0	none
SR_regime	0	(-5, 5)	fixed	0	none
SR_autocorr	0	(0, 0.5)	fixed	0	none
Early_InitAge_16	-0.00192	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_15	-0.00216	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_14	-0.00243	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_13	-0.00273	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_12	-0.00307	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_11	-0.00344	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_10	-0.00385	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_9	-0.0043	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_8	-0.00479	(-5, 5)	dev	0.599	normal(0.00, 0.60)

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Early_InitAge_7	-0.00531	(-5, 5)	dev	0.598	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_6	-0.00588	(-5, 5)	dev	0.598	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_5	-0.00648	(-5, 5)	dev	0.598	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_4	-0.00714	(-5, 5)	dev	0.598	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_3	-0.00786	(-5, 5)	dev	0.598	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_2	-0.00865	(-5, 5)	dev	0.598	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_InitAge_1	-0.00951	(-5, 5)	dev	0.597	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1916	-0.0105	(-5, 5)	dev	0.597	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1917	-0.0115	(-5, 5)	dev	0.597	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1918	-0.0127	(-5, 5)	dev	0.596	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1919	-0.0139	(-5, 5)	dev	0.596	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1920	-0.0153	(-5, 5)	dev	0.596	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1921	-0.0168	(-5, 5)	dev	0.595	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1922	-0.0185	(-5, 5)	dev	0.595	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1923	-0.0204	(-5, 5)	dev	0.594	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1924	-0.0224	(-5, 5)	dev	0.594	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1925	-0.0246	(-5, 5)	dev	0.593	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1926	-0.0271	(-5, 5)	dev	0.592	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1927	-0.0298	(-5, 5)	dev	0.592	normal(0.00, 0.60)

<b>Label</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Bounds</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Prior</b>
Early_RecrDev_1928	-0.0327	(-5, 5)	dev	0.591	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1929	-0.036	(-5, 5)	dev	0.59	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1930	-0.0395	(-5, 5)	dev	0.589	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1931	-0.0434	(-5, 5)	dev	0.588	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1932	-0.0476	(-5, 5)	dev	0.587	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1933	-0.0523	(-5, 5)	dev	0.585	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1934	-0.0574	(-5, 5)	dev	0.584	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1935	-0.0629	(-5, 5)	dev	0.583	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1936	-0.069	(-5, 5)	dev	0.581	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1937	-0.0757	(-5, 5)	dev	0.579	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1938	-0.0831	(-5, 5)	dev	0.577	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1939	-0.0913	(-5, 5)	dev	0.575	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1940	-0.1	(-5, 5)	dev	0.573	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1941	-0.11	(-5, 5)	dev	0.57	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1942	-0.121	(-5, 5)	dev	0.567	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1943	-0.132	(-5, 5)	dev	0.565	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1944	-0.144	(-5, 5)	dev	0.562	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1945	-0.156	(-5, 5)	dev	0.559	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1946	-0.167	(-5, 5)	dev	0.556	normal(0.00, 0.60)

<b>Label</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Bounds</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Prior</b>
Early_RecrDev_1947	-0.179	(-5, 5)	dev	0.553	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1948	-0.19	(-5, 5)	dev	0.551	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1949	-0.2	(-5, 5)	dev	0.548	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1950	-0.208	(-5, 5)	dev	0.546	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1951	-0.214	(-5, 5)	dev	0.544	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1952	-0.217	(-5, 5)	dev	0.543	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1953	-0.214	(-5, 5)	dev	0.543	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1954	-0.205	(-5, 5)	dev	0.544	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1955	-0.188	(-5, 5)	dev	0.546	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1956	-0.164	(-5, 5)	dev	0.55	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1957	-0.135	(-5, 5)	dev	0.553	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1958	-0.108	(-5, 5)	dev	0.556	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1959	-0.0933	(-5, 5)	dev	0.557	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1960	-0.0949	(-5, 5)	dev	0.554	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1961	-0.104	(-5, 5)	dev	0.549	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1962	-0.0997	(-5, 5)	dev	0.546	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1963	-0.0661	(-5, 5)	dev	0.546	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1964	-0.0107	(-5, 5)	dev	0.549	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1965	0.049	(-5, 5)	dev	0.55	normal(0.00, 0.60)

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Early_RecrDev_1966	0.11	(-5, 5)	dev	0.545	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1967	0.125	(-5, 5)	dev	0.531	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1968	0.081	(-5, 5)	dev	0.504	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Early_RecrDev_1969	-0.048	(-5, 5)	dev	0.533	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1970	1.34	(-5, 5)	dev	0.281	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1971	1.16	(-5, 5)	dev	0.263	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1972	-0.843	(-5, 5)	dev	0.415	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1973	-1.01	(-5, 5)	dev	0.365	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1974	-0.7	(-5, 5)	dev	0.324	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1975	0.043	(-5, 5)	dev	0.198	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1976	-1.09	(-5, 5)	dev	0.333	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1977	0.66	(-5, 5)	dev	0.141	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1978	1.08	(-5, 5)	dev	0.118	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1979	-0.0648	(-5, 5)	dev	0.203	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1980	0.493	(-5, 5)	dev	0.157	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1981	1.02	(-5, 5)	dev	0.126	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1982	0.4	(-5, 5)	dev	0.173	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1983	-0.0195	(-5, 5)	dev	0.209	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1984	0.666	(-5, 5)	dev	0.135	normal(0.00, 0.60)

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Main_RecrDev_1985	0.354	(-5, 5)	dev	0.156	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1986	-0.402	(-5, 5)	dev	0.272	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1987	0.533	(-5, 5)	dev	0.161	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1988	0.0775	(-5, 5)	dev	0.222	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1989	-0.225	(-5, 5)	dev	0.265	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1990	0.224	(-5, 5)	dev	0.204	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1991	0.828	(-5, 5)	dev	0.13	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1992	-0.146	(-5, 5)	dev	0.229	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1993	0.0869	(-5, 5)	dev	0.198	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1994	-0.00149	(-5, 5)	dev	0.215	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1995	-0.453	(-5, 5)	dev	0.286	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1996	-0.743	(-5, 5)	dev	0.35	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1997	-0.31	(-5, 5)	dev	0.309	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1998	0.276	(-5, 5)	dev	0.229	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_1999	0.564	(-5, 5)	dev	0.186	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2000	0.365	(-5, 5)	dev	0.198	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2001	-0.228	(-5, 5)	dev	0.256	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2002	-0.343	(-5, 5)	dev	0.247	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2003	-0.398	(-5, 5)	dev	0.28	normal(0.00, 0.60)

<b>Label</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Bounds</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Prior</b>
Main_RecrDev_2004	0.778	(-5, 5)	dev	0.127	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2005	-0.889	(-5, 5)	dev	0.36	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2006	0.502	(-5, 5)	dev	0.142	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2007	-0.996	(-5, 5)	dev	0.373	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2008	1.35	(-5, 5)	dev	0.0954	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2009	-0.736	(-5, 5)	dev	0.304	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2010	0.92	(-5, 5)	dev	0.117	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2011	-1.04	(-5, 5)	dev	0.321	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2012	-1.43	(-5, 5)	dev	0.319	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2013	0.744	(-5, 5)	dev	0.132	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2014	-0.123	(-5, 5)	dev	0.227	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2015	-0.393	(-5, 5)	dev	0.287	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2016	1.33	(-5, 5)	dev	0.146	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2017	0.0359	(-5, 5)	dev	0.273	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2018	-0.965	(-5, 5)	dev	0.345	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2019	-1.13	(-5, 5)	dev	0.361	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Main_RecrDev_2020	-1.14	(-5, 5)	dev	0.403	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Late_RecrDev_2021	-0.295	(-5, 5)	dev	0.411	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Late_RecrDev_2022	-0.148	(-5, 5)	dev	0.532	normal(0.00, 0.60)

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Late_RecrDev_2023	0.291	(-5, 5)	dev	0.564	normal(0.00, 0.60)
Late_RecrDev_2024	0.135	(-5, 5)	dev	0.563	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2025	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2026	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2027	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2028	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2029	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2030	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2031	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2032	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2033	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2034	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2035	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
ForeRecr_2036	0	(-5, 5)	dev	0.6	normal(0.00, 0.60)
LnQ_base_BottomTrawl(1)	-5.98	(-25, 25)	fixed	0	none
Q_extraSD_BottomTrawl(1)	0.163	(0, 2)	ok	0.0605	none
LnQ_base_Hake(3)	-11.1	(-20, 2)	ok	0.189	none
Q_extraSD_Hake(3)	0.371	(0, 2)	ok	0.0863	none
LnQ_base_JuvSurvey(6)	-4.86	(-25, 25)	fixed	0	none

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Q_extraSD_JuvSurvey(6)	1.25	(0, 2)	ok	0.307	none
LnQ_base_Triennial(7)	-2.04	(-4, 4)	ok	0.372	none
Q_extraSD_Triennial(7)	0	(0, 2)	fixed	0	none
LnQ_base_WCGBTS(8)	-3.47	(-25, 25)	fixed	0	none
Q_extraSD_WCGBTS(8)	0	(0, 2)	fixed	0	none
LnQ_base_ForeignAtSea(9)	-11.4	(-25, 25)	fixed	0	none
Q_extraSD_ForeignAtSea(9)	0.578	(0, 2)	ok	0.152	none
LnQ_base_Hake(3)_BLK10add_1991	0.464	(1e-04, 2)	ok	0.224	normal(0.500, 0.500)
LnQ_base_Triennial(7)_BLK9add_1995	0.154	(1e-04, 2)	ok	0.357	normal(0.500, 0.500)
Size_DblN_peak_BottomTrawl(1)	43.5	(10, 59)	ok	2.72	none
Size_DblN_top_logit_BottomTrawl(1)	-1.78	(-5, 10)	ok	70.7	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_BottomTrawl(1)	4.6	(-4, 12)	ok	0.423	none
Size_DblN_descend_se_BottomTrawl(1)	9	(-2, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_start_logit_BottomTrawl(1)	-9	(-9, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_BottomTrawl(1)	8	(-9, 9)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_infl_BottomTrawl(1)	3.66	(-5, 60)	ok	176	none
Retain_L_width_BottomTrawl(1)	0.944	(0.01, 8)	ok	20	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_BottomTrawl(1)	4.6	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_maleoffset_BottomTrawl(1)	0	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Size_DblN_peak_MidwaterTrawl(2)	36.9	(10, 59)	ok	0.739	none
Size_DblN_top_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)	-9.43	(-10, 10)	ok	14.5	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)	2.86	(-4, 12)	ok	0.31	none
Size_DblN_descend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)	3.93	(-2, 10)	ok	0.746	none
Size_DblN_start_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)	-9	(-9, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)	-1.31	(-9, 9)	ok	1.06	none
Retain_L_infl_MidwaterTrawl(2)	-5	(-5, 60)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_width_MidwaterTrawl(2)	1.2	(0.01, 8)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)	5.77	(-10, 10)	ok	0.0189	none
Retain_L_maleoffset_MidwaterTrawl(2)	0	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_peak_Hake(3)	33.5	(10, 59)	ok	1.7	none
Size_DblN_top_logit_Hake(3)	-1.95	(-5, 10)	ok	56.1	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_Hake(3)	2.08	(-4, 12)	ok	1.03	none
Size_DblN_descend_se_Hake(3)	9	(-2, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_start_logit_Hake(3)	-9	(-9, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_Hake(3)	8	(-9, 9)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_peak_Net(4)	42.6	(10, 59)	ok	0.902	none
Size_DblN_top_logit_Net(4)	2.51	(-5, 10)	ok	168	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_Net(4)	3.56	(-4, 12)	ok	0.214	none

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Size_DblN_descend_se_Net(4)	9	(-2, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_start_logit_Net(4)	-9	(-9, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_Net(4)	8	(-9, 9)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_peak_HnL(5)	23.4	(10, 59)	ok	0.261	none
Size_DblN_top_logit_HnL(5)	2.5	(-5, 10)	ok	167	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_HnL(5)	-5	(-5, 12)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_descend_se_HnL(5)	9	(-2, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_start_logit_HnL(5)	-9	(-9, 10)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_HnL(5)	8	(-9, 9)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_infl_HnL(5)	15.2	(-5, 60)	ok	377	none
Retain_L_width_HnL(5)	2.82	(0.01, 8)	ok	65.1	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_HnL(5)	7.43	(-10, 15)	ok	102	none
Retain_L_maleoffset_HnL(5)	0	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Code_Triennial(7)	0	(0, 2)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_GradLo_Triennial(7)	0.119	(-0.001, 1)	ok	0.0359	none
SizeSpline_GradHi_Triennial(7)	0.0396	(-1, 1)	ok	0.0988	none
SizeSpline_Knot_1_Triennial(7)	24	(8, 56)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Knot_2_Triennial(7)	34	(8, 56)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Knot_3_Triennial(7)	48	(8, 56)	fixed	0	none

<b>Label</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Bounds</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>Prior</b>
SizeSpline_Val_1_Triennial(7)	-1.82	(-10, 10)	ok	0.317	none
SizeSpline_Val_2_Triennial(7)	-1	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Val_3_Triennial(7)	0.448	(-10, 10)	ok	0.265	none
SizeSpline_Code_WCGBTS(8)	0	(0, 2)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_GradLo_WCGBTS(8)	0.468	(-0.001, 1)	ok	0.114	none
SizeSpline_GradHi_WCGBTS(8)	-0.1	(-1, 1)	ok	0.0573	none
SizeSpline_Knot_1_WCGBTS(8)	24	(8, 56)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Knot_2_WCGBTS(8)	34	(8, 56)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Knot_3_WCGBTS(8)	48	(8, 56)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Val_1_WCGBTS(8)	-2.23	(-10, 10)	ok	0.249	none
SizeSpline_Val_2_WCGBTS(8)	-1	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none
SizeSpline_Val_3_WCGBTS(8)	-0.0896	(-10, 10)	ok	0.152	none
SizeSel_P1_ForeignAtSea(9)	1	(-2, 60)	fixed	0	none
SizeSel_P2_ForeignAtSea(9)	-1	(-2, 60)	fixed	0	none
minage@sel=1_JuvSurvey(6)	0	(0, 1)	fixed	0	none
maxage@sel=1_JuvSurvey(6)	0	(0, 1)	fixed	0	none
minage@sel=1_WCGBTS(8)	0	(0, 1)	fixed	0	none
maxage@sel=1_WCGBTS(8)	40	(0, 50)	fixed	0	none
Size_DblN_peak_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK4repl_1916	39	(10, 59)	ok	0.819	none

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Size_DblN_ascend_se_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK4repl_1916	3.43	(-4, 12)	ok	0.256	none
Retain_L_infl_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK2repl_1982	27.2	(-5, 50)	ok	4.01	none
Retain_L_infl_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK2repl_1990	27.5	(-5, 50)	ok	4	none
Retain_L_width_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK2repl_1982	0.967	(0.01, 5)	ok	2.18	none
Retain_L_width_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK2repl_1990	1.83	(0.01, 5)	ok	1.81	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK1repl_ - 1982	1.71	(-10, 10)	ok	0.268	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK1repl_ - 1990	0.764	(-10, 10)	ok	0.336	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_BottomTrawl(1)_BLK1repl_ - 1998	0.105	(-10, 10)	ok	0.156	none
Size_DblN_peak_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_1916	38.7	(10, 59)	ok	0.989	none
Size_DblN_peak_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_1983	38	(10, 59)	ok	0.439	none
Size_DblN_peak_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_2002	37.4	(10, 59)	ok	1.88	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_1916	3.37	(-4, 12)	ok	0.284	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_1983	3.08	(-4, 12)	ok	0.139	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_2002	2.79	(-4, 12)	ok	0.684	none
Size_DblN_descend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_ - 1916	4.25	(-2, 10)	ok	0.951	none
Size_DblN_descend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_ - 1983	3.07	(-2, 10)	ok	0.6	none

Label	Value	Bounds	Status	SD	Prior
Size_DblN_descend_se_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_-2002	-1.39	(-2, 10)	ok	10.6	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_1916	-1.97	(-9, 9)	ok	3.06	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_1983	-0.424	(-9, 9)	ok	0.337	none
Size_DblN_end_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK7repl_2002	1.63	(-9, 9)	ok	1.93	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK12repl_1916	4.59	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK12repl_1983	1.66	(-10, 10)	ok	0.138	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK12repl_2002	1.85	(-10, 10)	ok	0.407	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_MidwaterTrawl(2)_BLK12repl_2011	8.95	(-10, 10)	ok	0.0224	none
Size_DblN_peak_Hake(3)_BLK11repl_1916	42.7	(10, 59)	ok	0.653	none
Size_DblN_top_logit_Hake(3)_BLK11repl_1916	2.5	(-5, 10)	ok	168	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_Hake(3)_BLK11repl_1916	3.71	(-4, 12)	ok	0.138	none
Size_DblN_peak_HnL(5)_BLK5repl_1916	37.2	(15, 59)	ok	2.02	none
Size_DblN_ascend_se_HnL(5)_BLK5repl_1916	3.75	(-4, 12)	ok	0.469	none
Retain_L_infl_HnL(5)_BLK3repl_1916	-5	(-5, 50)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_width_HnL(5)_BLK3repl_1916	1.2	(0.1, 8)	fixed	0	none
Retain_L_asymptote_logit_HnL(5)_BLK3repl_1916	4.59	(-10, 10)	fixed	0	none

Table 14: Likelihood components and other quantities related to the minimization of the base case model.

<b>component</b>	<b>log.likelihood</b>	<b>lambdas</b>
Total	19,016.5	
Survey	8.045	
Discard	16,793.200	
Length composition	829.491	
Age composition	1,367.190	
Recruitment	17.314	1
Forecast Recruitment	0.294	1
Priors	0.903	1
Softbounds	0.011	

Table 15: Estimates of key derived parameters and reference points with approximate 95% asymptotic confidence intervals.

<b>Reference Point</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>
<b>Unfished Spawning Biomass (mt)</b>	<b>85460.9</b>	<b>71024.981 - 99896.819</b>
Unfished Age 4+ Biomass (mt)	158958	132188.028 - 185727.972
Unfished Recruitment (R0)	34799	23869.261 - 45728.739
2025 Spawning Biomass (mt)	46934	23842.488 - 70025.512
2025 Fraction Unfished	0.549	0.356 - 0.742
Reference Points Based SB40%		
<b>Proxy Spawning Biomass (mt) SB40%</b>	<b>34184.4</b>	<b>28410.033 - 39958.767</b>
SPR Resulting in SB40%	0.458	0.458 - 0.458
Exploitation Rate Resulting in SB40%	0.086	0.078 - 0.094
Yield with SPR Based On SB40% (mt)	6105.29	4749.169 - 7461.411

<b>Reference Point</b>	<b>Estimate</b>	<b>95% Confidence Interval</b>
<b>Reference Points Based on SPR</b>		
<b>Proxy for MSY</b>		
Proxy Spawning Biomass (mt) (SPR50)	38128.7	31688.062 - 44569.338
SPR50	0.5	
Exploitation Rate Corresponding to SPR50	0.075	0.068 - 0.082
Yield with SPR50 at SB SPR (mt)	5822.12	4532.758 - 7111.482
Reference Points Based on Estimated MSY Values		
<b>Spawning Biomass (mt) at MSY (SB MSY)</b>	<b>22681.2</b>	<b>18896.96 - 26465.44</b>
SPR MSY	0.337	0.334 - 0.34
Exploitation Rate Corresponding to SPR MSY	0.13	0.117 - 0.142
MSY (mt)	6525.99	5062.203 - 7989.777

Table 16: Time series of population estimates from the base case model.

Year	Total Biomass (mt)	Spawning Biomass (mt)	Total Biomass 4+ (mt)	Fraction Unfished	Age-0 Recruits (1,000s)	Total Mortality (mt)	(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_50%)	Exploitation Rate
1916	164,298.0	85,266.3	158,512.0	0.998	34,429.1	79.1	0.012	0.0
1917	164,157.0	85,193.5	158,375.0	0.997	34,390.2	123.1	0.018	0.0
1918	163,973.0	85,096.1	158,198.0	0.996	34,346.9	141.5	0.021	0.0
1919	163,773.0	84,989.4	158,005.0	0.994	34,299.2	97.7	0.014	0.0
1920	163,618.0	84,908.8	157,857.0	0.994	34,248.4	100.0	0.015	0.0
1921	163,460.0	84,827.5	157,706.0	0.993	34,192.8	82.9	0.012	0.0
1922	163,316.0	84,755.9	157,570.0	0.992	34,132.6	72.0	0.011	0.0
1923	163,177.0	84,689.5	157,441.0	0.991	34,066.9	79.0	0.012	0.0
1924	163,025.0	84,617.1	157,298.0	0.990	33,994.9	50.8	0.007	0.0
1925	162,893.0	84,557.8	157,177.0	0.989	33,916.8	62.9	0.009	0.0
1926	162,738.0	84,487.8	157,033.0	0.989	33,831.0	95.6	0.014	0.0
1927	162,539.0	84,394.9	156,847.0	0.988	33,736.5	79.3	0.012	0.0
1928	162,345.0	84,306.5	156,667.0	0.986	33,633.6	90.3	0.013	0.0
1929	162,127.0	84,206.4	156,464.0	0.985	33,521.1	87.6	0.013	0.0
1930	161,897.0	84,101.7	156,251.0	0.984	33,398.3	113.5	0.017	0.0
1931	161,625.0	83,976.1	155,997.0	0.983	33,264.0	100.9	0.015	0.0
1932	161,348.0	83,850.4	155,740.0	0.981	33,118.0	101.1	0.015	0.0

Year	Total Biomass (mt)	Spawning Biomass (mt)	Total Biomass 4+ (mt)	Fraction Unfished	Age-0 Recruits (1,000s)	Total Mortality (mt)	(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_50%)	Exploitation Rate
1933	161,051.0	83,716.5	155,465.0	0.980	32,959.2	86.7	0.013	0.0
1934	160,746.0	83,581.3	155,183.0	0.978	32,787.0	91.8	0.014	0.0
1935	160,410.0	83,432.8	154,873.0	0.976	32,599.7	99.1	0.015	0.0
1936	160,039.0	83,268.6	154,531.0	0.974	32,395.7	111.8	0.017	0.0
1937	159,626.0	83,084.5	154,148.0	0.972	32,172.8	104.6	0.016	0.0
1938	159,187.0	82,890.3	153,742.0	0.970	31,928.7	84.7	0.013	0.0
1939	158,732.0	82,691.9	153,323.0	0.968	31,660.4	77.4	0.011	0.0
1940	158,242.0	82,480.1	152,873.0	0.965	31,367.9	121.9	0.018	0.0
1941	157,665.0	82,224.0	152,339.0	0.962	31,050.0	130.8	0.019	0.0
1942	157,033.0	81,942.8	151,754.0	0.959	30,708.0	148.1	0.022	0.0
1943	156,334.0	81,630.3	151,107.0	0.955	30,350.6	495.6	0.072	0.0
1944	155,251.0	81,098.6	150,079.0	0.949	29,981.0	970.4	0.138	0.0
1945	153,684.0	80,284.5	148,571.0	0.939	29,597.8	1,637.7	0.225	0.0
1946	151,479.0	79,093.1	146,427.0	0.925	29,206.0	1,171.8	0.168	0.0
1947	149,757.0	78,185.6	144,767.0	0.915	28,843.2	649.7	0.098	0.0
1948	148,536.0	77,581.1	143,611.0	0.908	28,506.4	482.5	0.074	0.0
1949	147,442.0	77,060.1	142,580.0	0.902	28,198.5	378.1	0.059	0.0
1950	146,401.0	76,577.8	141,597.0	0.896	27,937.7	427.9	0.067	0.0
1951	145,260.0	76,040.2	140,509.0	0.890	27,747.7	559.5	0.087	0.0

Year	Total Biomass (mt)	Spawning Biomass (mt)	Total Biomass 4+ (mt)	Fraction Unfished	Age-0 Recruits (1,000s)	Total Mortality (mt)	(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_50%)	Exploitation Rate
1952	143,954.0	75,400.1	139,249.0	0.882	27,657.0	547.0	0.086	0.0
1953	142,638.0	74,744.2	137,969.0	0.875	27,707.1	474.0	0.075	0.0
1954	141,389.0	74,110.6	136,741.0	0.867	27,937.7	452.5	0.072	0.0
1955	140,176.0	73,474.8	135,528.0	0.860	28,382.4	469.7	0.076	0.0
1956	138,994.0	72,822.8	134,319.0	0.852	29,047.8	607.0	0.098	0.0
1957	137,769.0	72,099.8	133,035.0	0.844	29,864.9	768.4	0.124	0.0
1958	136,536.0	71,312.4	131,708.0	0.834	30,634.1	708.7	0.116	0.0
1959	135,564.0	70,612.7	130,616.0	0.826	31,063.2	678.4	0.112	0.0
1960	134,858.0	70,008.3	129,787.0	0.819	30,983.9	819.1	0.135	0.0
1961	134,270.0	69,428.9	129,107.0	0.812	30,534.9	683.9	0.115	0.0
1962	134,054.0	69,057.7	128,863.0	0.808	30,358.3	765.2	0.128	0.0
1963	133,956.0	68,780.7	128,794.0	0.805	31,090.1	437.8	0.075	0.0
1964	134,323.0	68,823.7	129,193.0	0.805	32,555.4	607.4	0.103	0.0
1965	134,638.0	68,872.0	129,456.0	0.806	34,239.5	262.1	0.046	0.0
1966	135,424.0	69,186.3	130,061.0	0.810	36,090.6	4,293.5	0.555	0.0
1967	132,613.0	67,204.3	126,993.0	0.786	36,136.6	4,830.6	0.618	0.0
1968	129,823.0	65,113.4	123,958.0	0.762	34,141.9	2,392.8	0.369	0.0
1969	129,869.0	64,681.8	123,879.0	0.757	29,705.4	852.4	0.149	0.0
1970	132,003.0	65,358.1	125,806.0	0.765	117,956.0	854.9	0.148	0.0

Year	Total Biomass (mt)	Spawning Biomass (mt)	Total Biomass 4+ (mt)	Fraction Unfished	Age-0 Recruits (1,000s)	Total Mortality (mt)	(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_50%)	Exploitation Rate
1971	135,234.0	66,197.7	127,932.0	0.775	97,968.9	1,095.6	0.184	0.0
1972	140,068.0	67,012.7	129,623.0	0.784	13,102.0	924.0	0.155	0.0
1973	147,148.0	68,496.6	130,705.0	0.801	11,028.7	1,160.7	0.189	0.0
1974	155,516.0	70,747.0	145,157.0	0.828	14,922.5	907.5	0.148	0.0
1975	163,348.0	74,355.5	161,141.0	0.870	31,265.3	876.9	0.137	0.0
1976	168,367.0	79,186.4	165,965.0	0.927	10,066.1	1,325.8	0.188	0.0
1977	170,114.0	83,774.7	166,721.0	0.980	57,610.0	1,094.7	0.143	0.0
1978	170,141.0	87,041.7	165,210.0	1.018	88,095.1	1,582.8	0.193	0.0
1979	169,050.0	87,834.9	163,555.0	1.028	28,022.9	9,480.1	0.799	0.1
1980	160,679.0	82,964.6	150,110.0	0.971	48,686.1	22,055.9	1.344	0.1
1981	141,925.0	71,098.8	130,826.0	0.832	80,892.0	28,136.0	1.565	0.2
1982	120,210.0	56,724.2	113,485.0	0.664	42,390.4	27,109.5	1.653	0.2
1983	102,375.0	44,854.7	92,851.5	0.525	26,878.4	12,275.8	1.378	0.1
1984	101,481.0	42,614.4	90,894.4	0.499	52,852.0	12,134.2	1.376	0.1
1985	101,428.0	41,907.4	94,902.9	0.490	38,597.5	10,890.0	1.304	0.1
1986	102,040.0	42,236.9	96,093.9	0.494	18,137.1	11,448.1	1.309	0.1
1987	101,258.0	42,561.0	93,749.0	0.498	46,273.0	15,398.2	1.439	0.2
1988	95,829.1	40,747.5	90,256.3	0.477	29,117.1	12,539.8	1.352	0.1
1989	92,172.3	39,582.5	87,547.9	0.463	21,401.1	14,995.7	1.458	0.2

Year	Total Biomass (mt)	Spawning Biomass (mt)	Total Biomass 4+ (mt)	Fraction Unfished	Age-0 Recruits (1,000s)	Total Mortality (mt)	(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_50%)	Exploitation Rate
1990	85,241.6	36,717.2	78,827.0	0.430	33,028.4	13,820.9	1.454	0.2
1991	79,240.2	33,879.2	74,533.1	0.396	59,437.7	9,022.4	1.282	0.1
1992	77,717.0	33,108.7	72,869.3	0.387	22,328.1	8,723.2	1.277	0.1
1993	76,555.5	32,323.5	69,946.8	0.378	28,046.8	11,463.4	1.423	0.2
1994	73,021.2	30,163.7	65,579.5	0.353	25,272.1	8,935.7	1.337	0.1
1995	72,112.9	29,283.6	68,064.9	0.343	15,970.3	9,294.6	1.376	0.1
1996	70,303.7	28,496.1	66,025.0	0.333	11,877.3	8,385.1	1.334	0.1
1997	68,628.4	28,428.9	65,117.2	0.333	18,299.9	8,919.0	1.355	0.1
1998	65,488.7	27,978.2	62,896.2	0.327	32,754.4	6,613.0	1.206	0.1
1999	63,803.4	28,037.4	60,983.9	0.328	43,721.4	5,963.2	1.137	0.1
2000	62,475.0	27,859.6	58,167.0	0.326	35,763.9	4,782.1	0.994	0.1
2001	62,621.7	27,819.7	56,597.2	0.326	19,765.5	2,319.5	0.627	0.0
2002	65,861.2	28,768.1	59,464.2	0.337	17,751.6	484.4	0.183	0.0
2003	71,276.7	30,836.2	66,466.5	0.361	17,094.1	46.4	0.018	0.0
2004	76,929.7	33,598.2	73,604.6	0.393	56,433.5	99.2	0.035	0.0
2005	81,959.0	36,703.3	78,343.4	0.429	10,857.9	203.5	0.066	0.0
2006	86,534.8	39,697.8	81,748.4	0.465	44,310.3	221.2	0.066	0.0
2007	90,875.3	42,425.2	84,052.9	0.496	10,023.4	244.9	0.068	0.0
2008	95,523.1	44,658.3	91,680.9	0.523	105,585.0	272.7	0.071	0.0

Year	Total Biomass (mt)	Spawning Biomass (mt)	Total Biomass 4+ (mt)	Fraction Unfished	Age-0 Recruits (1,000s)	Total Mortality (mt)	(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_50%)	Exploitation Rate
2009	100,241.0	46,813.3	93,505.4	0.548	13,217.9	186.2	0.047	0.0
2010	105,960.0	48,948.8	99,309.2	0.573	69,744.6	179.1	0.043	0.0
2011	112,437.0	51,487.7	100,295.0	0.602	9,868.3	212.2	0.048	0.0
2012	119,791.0	54,158.1	114,910.0	0.634	6,723.6	270.8	0.058	0.0
2013	126,419.0	57,537.2	118,826.0	0.673	59,944.3	470.4	0.089	0.0
2014	131,943.0	61,295.5	129,467.0	0.717	25,407.5	722.7	0.127	0.0
2015	135,696.0	64,874.7	131,583.0	0.759	19,520.8	879.9	0.140	0.0
2016	138,433.0	67,860.2	130,583.0	0.794	109,956.0	1,039.6	0.156	0.0
2017	141,114.0	69,742.5	135,586.0	0.816	30,617.3	6,361.5	0.713	0.0
2018	138,921.0	68,048.0	131,076.0	0.796	11,425.9	10,522.9	1.038	0.1
2019	133,283.0	64,425.4	120,929.0	0.754	9,785.1	9,315.3	1.016	0.1
2020	129,585.0	61,798.8	125,854.0	0.723	9,810.3	8,379.6	0.996	0.1
2021	125,676.0	60,418.4	123,819.0	0.707	23,221.1	10,899.7	1.158	0.1
2022	117,662.0	58,447.5	115,702.0	0.684	27,254.9	12,129.7	1.211	0.1
2023	107,183.0	55,413.6	104,427.0	0.648	42,725.5	11,023.5	1.179	0.1
2024	97,265.0	51,498.1	92,763.3	0.603	36,828.9	9,764.1	1.175	0.1
2025	89,108.4	46,934.0	83,590.4	0.549	32,227.1	10,668.6	1.328	0.1
2026	81,249.7	41,475.0	74,612.0	0.485	31,546.3	9,823.6	1.389	0.1
2027	75,784.8	36,917.5	69,955.8	0.432	30,854.6	4,238.0	0.959	0.1

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Biomass (mt)</b>	<b>Spawning Biomass (mt)</b>	<b>Total Biomass 4+ (mt)</b>	<b>Fraction Unfished</b>	<b>Age-0 Recruits (1,000s)</b>	<b>Total Mortality (mt)</b>	<b>(1-SPR)/(1- SPR_50%)</b>	<b>Exploitation Rate</b>
2028	77,057.2	36,217.2	71,718.5	0.424	30,736.0	4,348.9	0.956	0.1
2029	78,736.8	36,388.5	73,499.4	0.426	30,765.4	4,677.0	0.953	0.1
2030	80,272.4	36,993.3	75,106.6	0.433	30,867.2	5,004.4	0.950	0.1
2031	81,452.8	37,635.2	76,294.7	0.440	30,972.5	5,213.0	0.947	0.1
2032	82,316.7	38,143.4	77,148.6	0.446	31,053.8	5,319.6	0.944	0.1
2033	82,963.5	38,507.2	77,778.7	0.451	31,110.9	5,359.0	0.942	0.1
2034	83,484.7	38,773.2	78,284.6	0.454	31,152.1	5,359.7	0.938	0.1
2035	83,944.5	38,989.7	78,732.9	0.456	31,185.3	5,354.7	0.936	0.1
2036	84,367.7	39,183.2	79,147.8	0.458	31,214.8	5,347.5	0.933	0.1

Table 17: Quantities of interest from the sensitivity analyses.

	Base model	M = 0.1	M = 0.124 female, M = 0.129 male	MWT asymptotic selex	WCGBTS logistic selex	Including shrimp trawl	New WA catch recon.	Excluding triennial	Francis weighting
<b>Difference from Base Model Likelihood</b>									
Total	19,016.500	21.900	5.600	237.400	-0.100	1.100	685.200	-95.300	-1,303.800
Survey	8.045	2.092	0.145	0.985	0.348	0.005	-0.053	-1.400	0.076
Length	829.491	2.232	-0.991	99.324	11.320	0.002	0.053	-92.505	-597.089
Age	1,367.190	10.400	6.300	53.590	-11.710	0.010	-0.150	-0.540	-694.088
Discards	16,793.200	0.700	0.200	0.800	0.000	1.100	685.400	0.000	0.100
Recruitment	17.314	7.352	0.207	0.989	0.075	0.007	0.000	-0.657	-13.089
Forecast recruitment	0.294	0.053	0.002	0.003	-0.069	0.000	-0.001	-0.017	-0.149
Parameter priors	0.903	-0.839	-0.131	0.445	-0.049	0.000	-0.022	-0.149	0.512
<b>Parameter values</b>									
Natural mortality (female)	0.122	0.100	0.124	0.134	0.120	0.122	0.122	0.124	0.133
Length at Amin (female)	20.658	20.676	20.717	21.534	20.419	20.658	20.660	20.512	20.536

	Base model	M = 0.1	M = 0.124 female, M = 0.129 male	MWT asymptotic selex	WCGBTS logistic selex	Including shrimp trawl	New WA catch recon.	Excluding triennial	Francis weighting
Length at Amax (female)	49.492	49.369	49.481	49.394	49.347	49.492	49.492	49.428	49.450
CV young (female)	0.116	0.115	0.114	0.104	0.119	0.116	0.116	0.118	0.121
CV old (female)	0.048	0.049	0.048	0.047	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.047
vBL k (female)	0.181	0.185	0.182	0.174	0.187	0.181	0.181	0.183	0.179
Natural mortality (male)	0.135	0.100	0.129	0.142	0.134	0.135	0.134	0.137	0.147
Length at Amin (male)	21.018	21.090	21.068	21.123	21.002	21.018	21.019	21.036	20.609
Length at Amax (male)	43.608	43.429	43.495	42.991	43.817	43.608	43.609	43.620	43.507
CV young (male)	0.095	0.093	0.094	0.091	0.097	0.095	0.095	0.094	0.101
CV old (male)	0.056	0.058	0.057	0.057	0.055	0.056	0.056	0.056	0.053
vBL k (male)	0.245	0.246	0.245	0.257	0.244	0.245	0.245	0.244	0.258

**Quantity**

	<b>Base model</b>	<b>M = 0.1</b>	<b>M = 0.124 female, M = 0.129 male</b>	<b>MWT asymptotic selex</b>	<b>WCGBTS logistic selex</b>	<b>Including shrimp trawl</b>	<b>New WA catch recon.</b>	<b>Excluding triennial</b>	<b>Francis weighting</b>
Virgin recruitment (thousands)	34.799	21.003	33.238	43.231	33.617	34.804	34.735	36.926	46.056
ln(R0)	10.457	9.952	10.412	10.674	10.423	10.457	10.456	10.517	10.738
SSB unfished (mt)	158,958	146,924	154,430	169,851	158,176	158,994	159,453	163,646	178,711
SB0 (thousand mt)	85.461	75.897	79.590	87.720	85.613	85.482	85.756	88.152	94.196
SSB 2025 (thousand mt)	46.934	25.349	42.767	55.576	44.510	46.932	46.976	51.300	55.190
B ratio 2025	0.549	0.334	0.537	0.634	0.520	0.549	0.548	0.582	0.586
SPR ratio 2025	1.175	1.555	1.193	0.981	1.230	1.175	1.176	1.118	1.018

Table 18: Estimated data weights derived using the McAllister-Ianelli and Francis methods.

<b>Fleet</b>	<b>Composition data type</b>	<b>McAllister Ianelli weighting (base model)</b>	<b>Francis weighting (alternative)</b>
BottomTrawl	Length	0.050650	0.047336
Hake	Length	0.027593	0.022136
HnL	Length	0.163975	0.151737
MidwaterTrawl	Length	0.043474	0.037357
Net	Length	0.117189	0.123590
Triennial	Length	0.092958	0.092528
WCGBTS	Length	0.101256	0.091040
BottomTrawl	Age	0.208474	0.237723
Hake	Age	0.182336	0.219824
HnL	Age	0.527511	0.526337
MidwaterTrawl	Age	0.130392	0.128981
Net	Age	0.185949	0.210475
WCGBTS	Age	0.122436	0.119538

### 5.3 Management

Table 19: Potential OFL, ABC, ACL, the buffer between the OFL and ABC, estimated SB (mt), and fraction of unfished SB with adopted OFL and ABC and assumed catch for the first two years of the projection period. The predicted OFL is the calculated total catch determined by FSPR=50%.

Year	Adopted OFL (mt)	Adopted ACL (mt)	Assumed Catch (mt)	OFL (mt)	Buffer	ABC (mt)	ACL (mt)	SB (mt)	Fraction Unfished
2025	12,254	11,237	10,669	-	-	-	-	46,934	0.549
2026	11,382	10,392	9,824	-	-	-	-	41,475	0.485
2027	-	-	-	4,533	0.935	4,238	4,238	36,918	0.432
2028	-	-	-	4,676	0.93	4,349	4,349	36,217	0.424
2029	-	-	-	5,051	0.926	4,677	4,677	36,388	0.426
2030	-	-	-	5,428	0.922	5,004	5,004	36,993	0.433
2031	-	-	-	5,685	0.917	5,213	5,213	37,635	0.440
2032	-	-	-	5,826	0.913	5,320	5,320	38,143	0.446
2033	-	-	-	5,895	0.909	5,359	5,359	38,507	0.451
2034	-	-	-	5,929	0.904	5,360	5,360	38,773	0.454
2035	-	-	-	5,950	0.9	5,355	5,355	38,990	0.456
2036	-	-	-	5,968	0.896	5,347	5,347	39,183	0.458

Table 20: Summary table of 12-year projections beginning in 2027 for alternate states of nature based on the axis of uncertainty (a combination of M, h). Columns range over low, mid, and high state of nature, and rows range over different assumptions of total catch levels (discards + retained). Catches in 2025 and 2026 are allocated using the percentage of landings for each fleet in 2019-2024.

			State of nature					
			Low		Base		High	
Management decision	Year	catch (mt)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)
ACLp*=0.40, sigma=0.50	2025	10,669	34,412	37.5	46,934	54.9	55,743	65.7
	2026	9,824	29,166	31.8	41,475	48.5	49,924	58.8
	2027	3,957	24,814	27.0	36,918	43.2	45,052	53.1
	2028	4,059	24,414	26.6	36,362	42.5	44,260	52.2
	2029	4,360	24,786	27.0	36,674	42.9	44,428	52.3
	2030	4,659	25,472	27.7	37,429	43.8	45,123	53.2
	2031	4,852	26,079	28.4	38,235	44.7	45,935	54.1
	2032	4,943	26,440	28.8	38,912	45.5	46,675	55.0
	2033	4,971	26,563	28.9	39,448	46.2	47,318	55.8
	2034	4,973	26,524	28.9	39,883	46.7	47,891	56.4
	2035	4,956	26,405	28.8	40,260	47.1	48,417	57.0
	2036	4,937	26,271	28.6	40,611	47.5	48,913	57.6
ACLp*=0.45, sigma=0.50	2025	10,669	34,412	37.5	46,934	54.9	55,743	65.7
	2026	9,824	29,166	31.8	41,475	48.5	49,924	58.8
	2027	4,238	24,814	27.0	36,918	43.2	45,052	53.1
	2028	4,349	24,269	26.4	36,218	42.4	44,117	52.0
	2029	4,677	24,497	26.7	36,389	42.6	44,146	52.0
	2030	5,004	25,028	27.3	36,994	43.3	44,694	52.7
	2031	5,213	25,462	27.7	37,636	44.0	45,350	53.4
	2032	5,320	25,642	27.9	38,144	44.6	45,928	54.1
	2033	5,359	25,577	27.9	38,508	45.1	46,410	54.7

			State of nature					
			Low		Base		High	
Management decision	Year	catch (mt)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)	SB (mt)	Depletion (%)
	2034	5,360	25,350	27.6	38,774	45.4	46,826	55.2
	2035	5,355	25,046	27.3	38,990	45.6	47,207	55.6
	2036	5,348	24,723	26.9	39,183	45.8	47,564	56.0

## 6 Figures

### 6.1 Data

#### 6.1.1 Indices

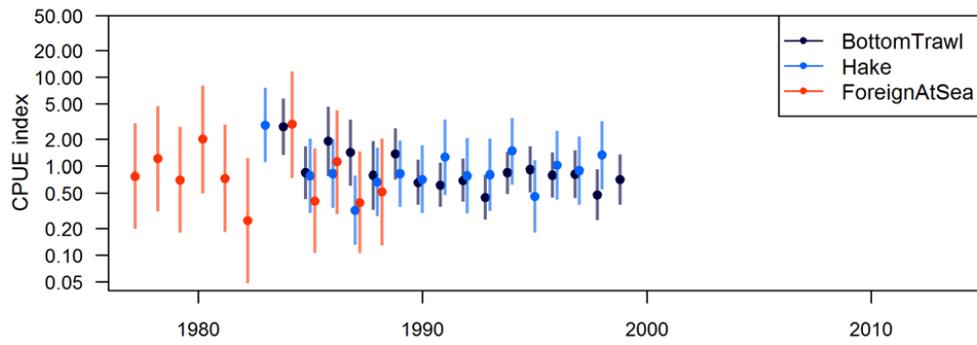


Figure 1: Fishery-dependent indices of abundance from the 2011 assessment scaled to the mean of their own series.

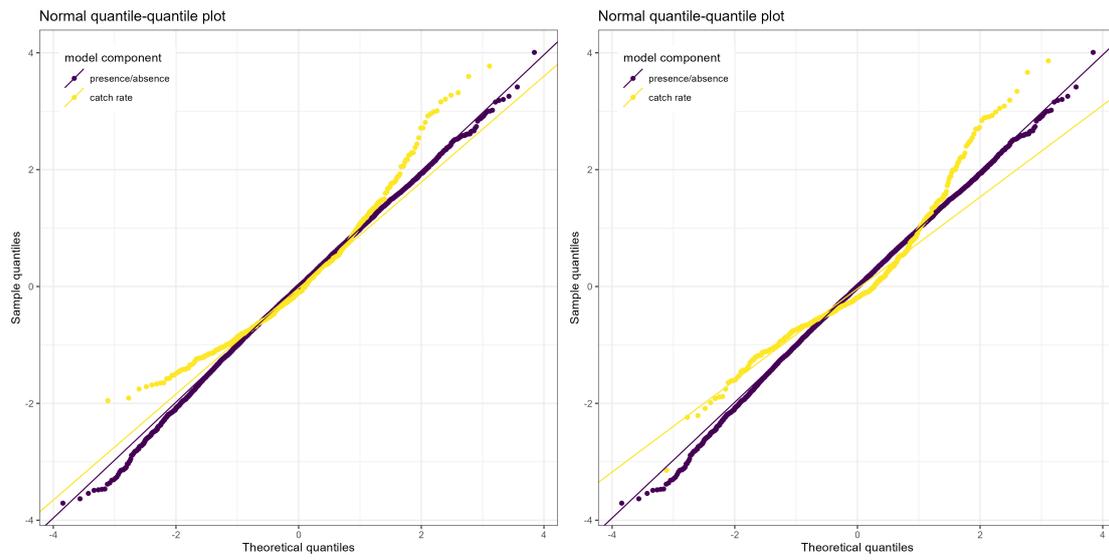


Figure 2: QQ plots for delta-gamma (panel 1) and delta-lognormal (panel 2, used in base model) sdmTMB index.

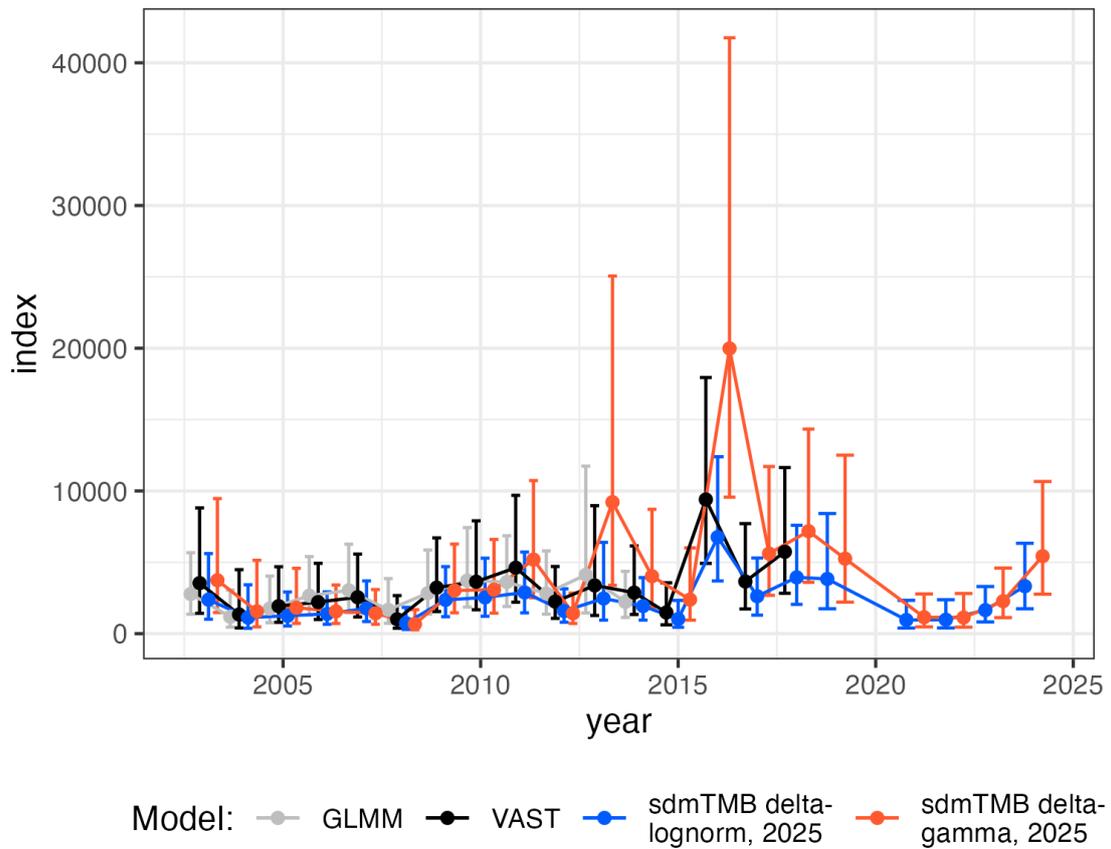


Figure 3: Comparison of the estimated index of relative abundance for the West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey using a GLMM (gray line, 2015 stock assessment), VAST (black line, 2019 stock assessment), a delta-gamma sdmTMB index (blue line) and a delta-lognormal sdmTMB index (red line, used in base model). The error bars give 5 and 95% intervals for each survey.

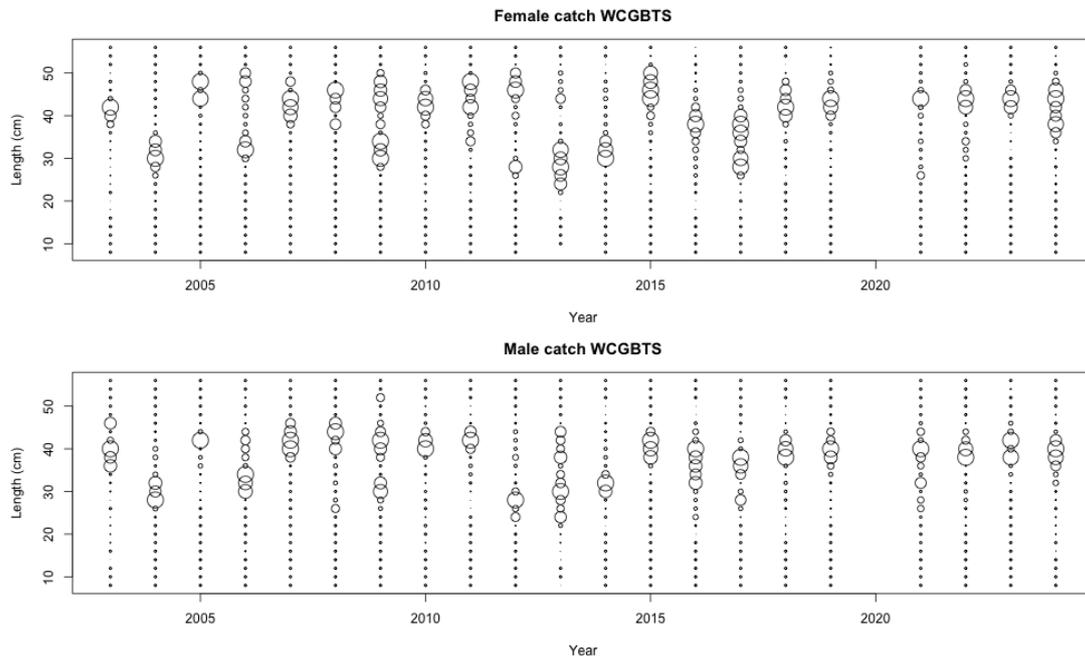


Figure 4: Expanded length compositions for the WCGBTS

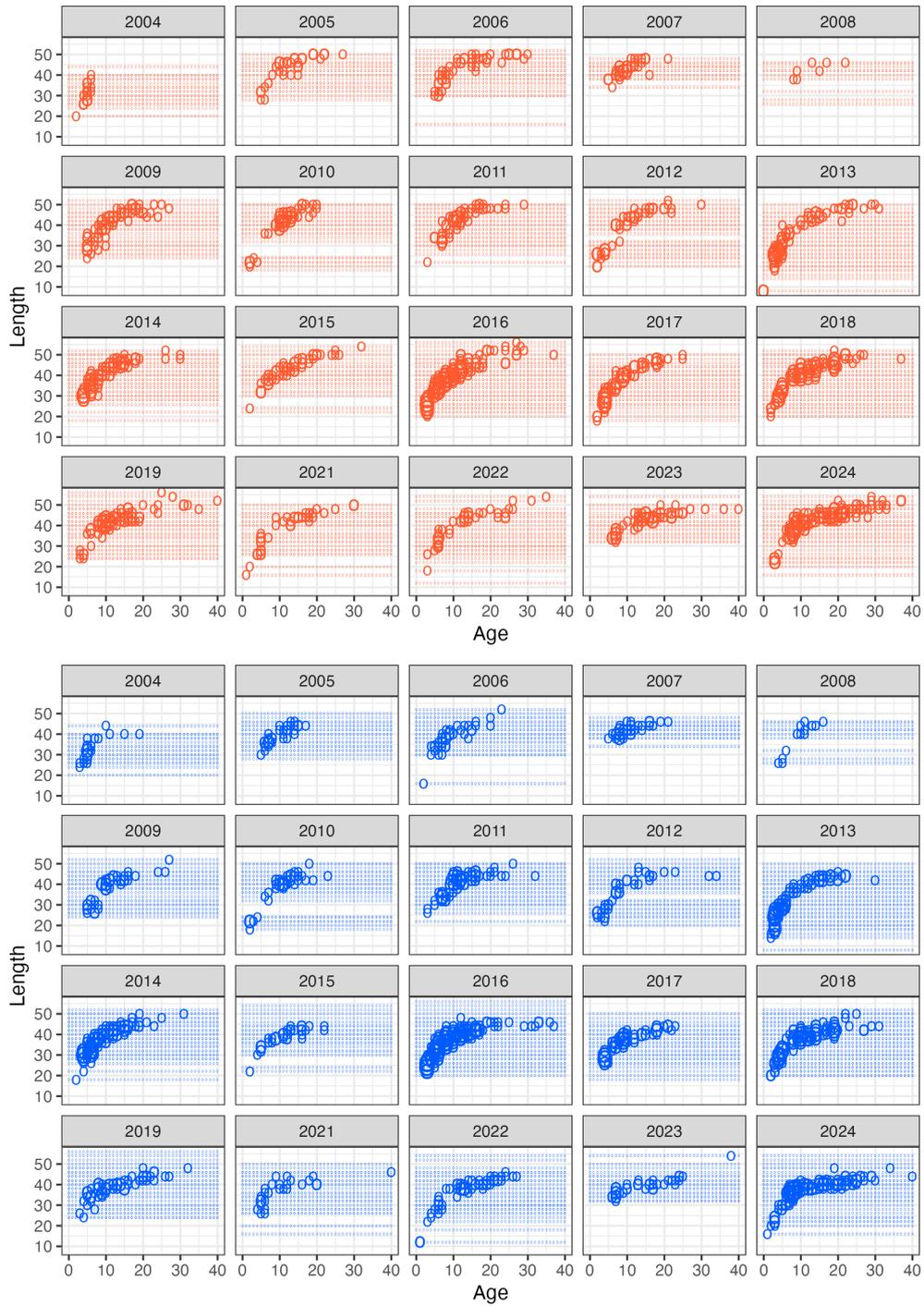


Figure 5: Conditional age-at-length from WCG BTS observations for females (red) and males (blue).

6.1.2 Composition data

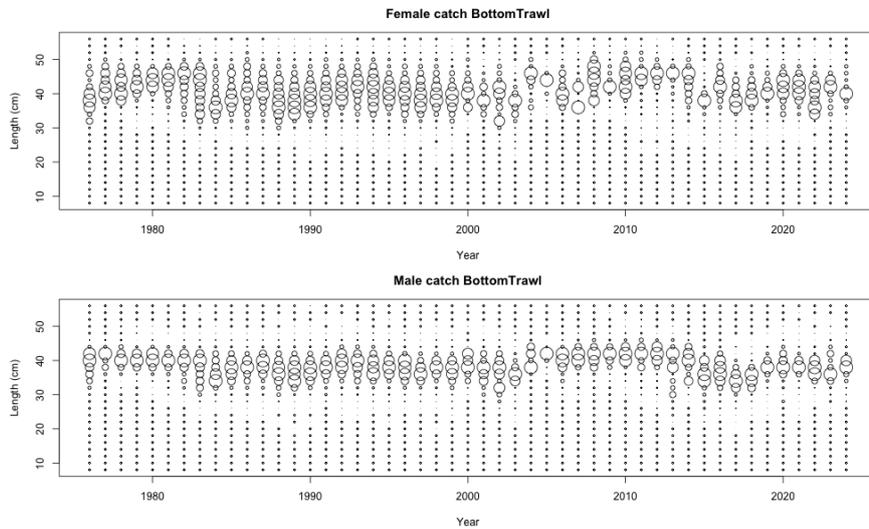


Figure 6: Expanded length compositions for the bottom trawl fishery. The area of the circle is proportional to the proportion-at-length.

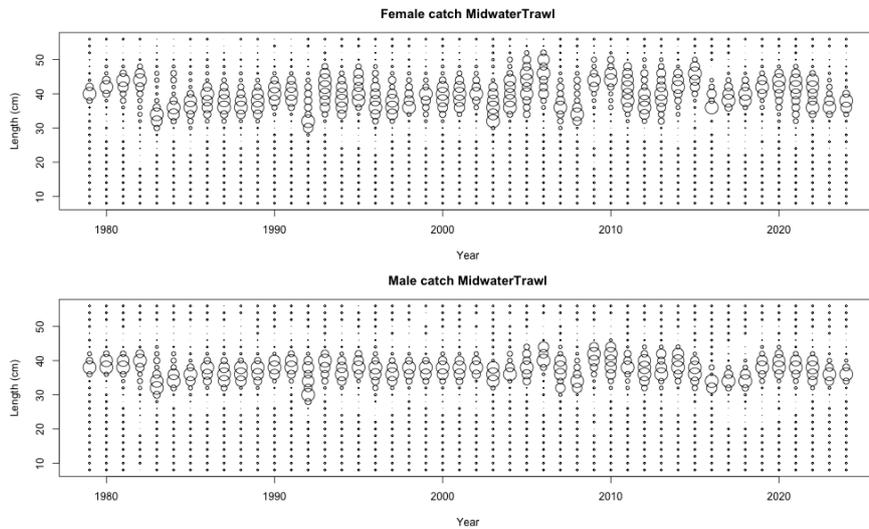


Figure 7: Expanded length compositions for the midwater trawl fishery. The area of the circle is proportional to the proportion-at-length.

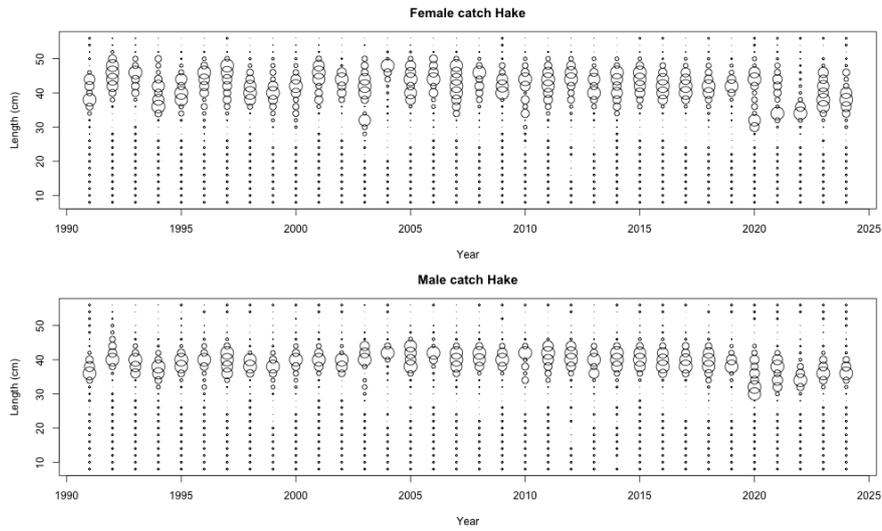


Figure 8: Expanded length compositions for the hake fishery. The area of the circle is proportional to the proportion-at-length.

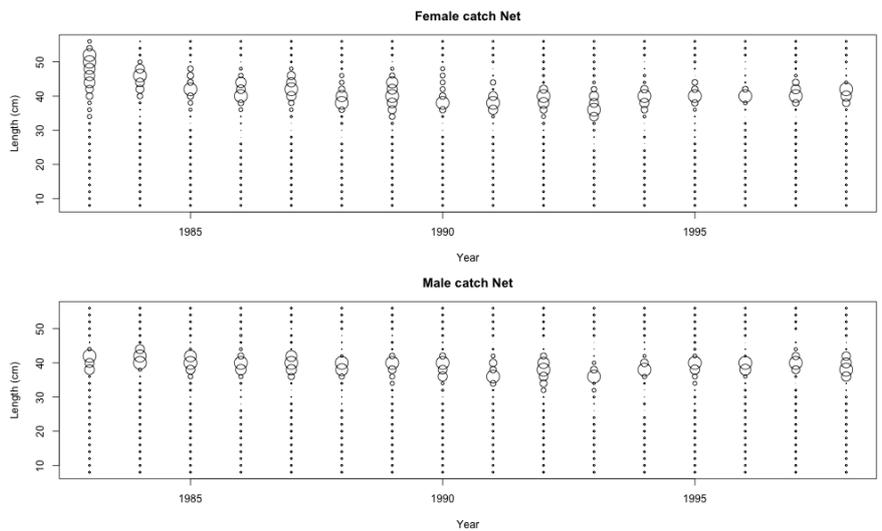


Figure 9: Expanded length compositions for the net fishery. The area of the circle is proportional to the proportion-at-length.

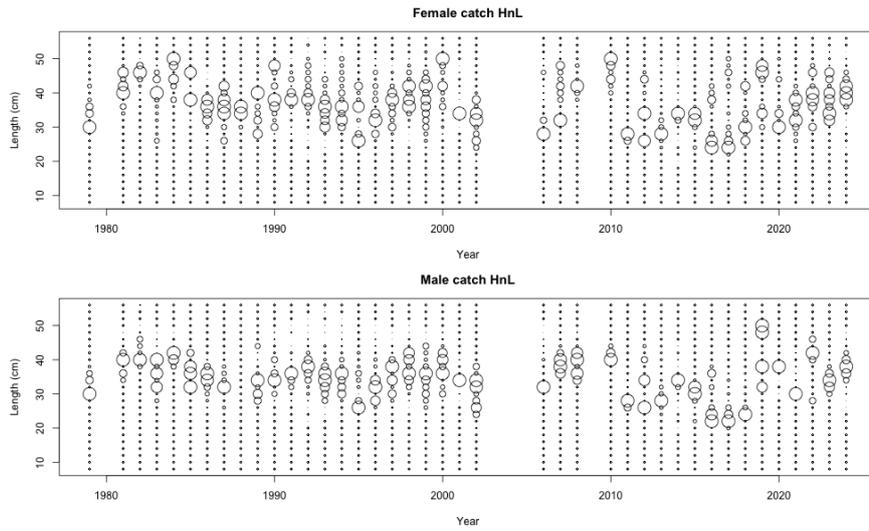


Figure 10: Expanded length compositions for the hook-and-line fishery. The area of the circle is proportional to the proportion-at-length.

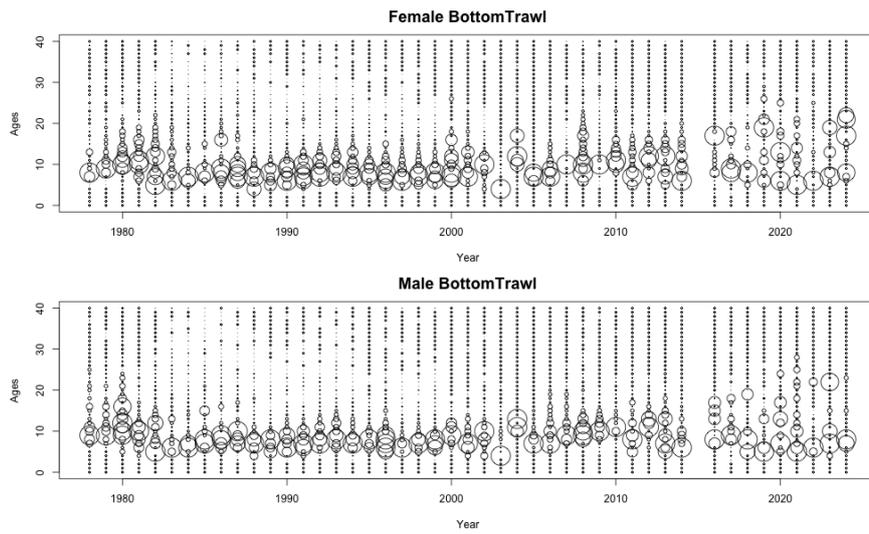


Figure 11: Expanded age compositions for the bottom trawl fishery. The area of the circle is proportional to the proportion-at-age.

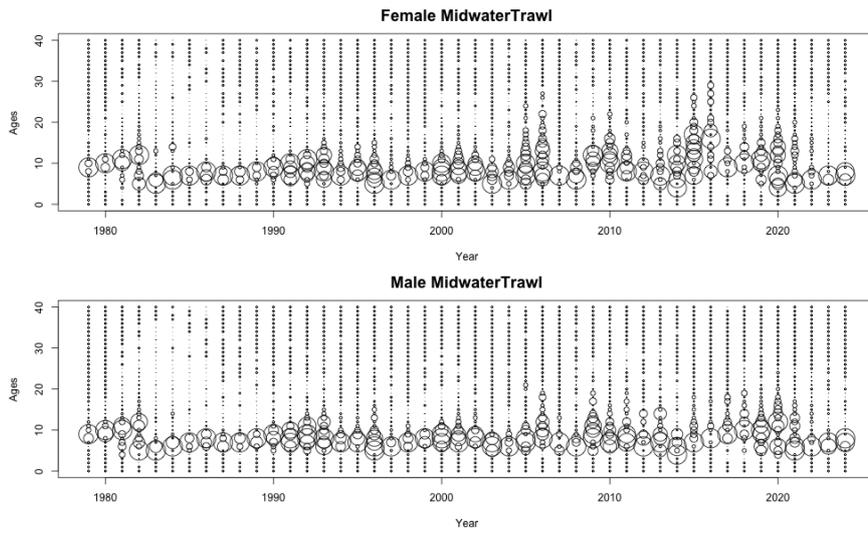


Figure 12: Expanded age compositions for the midwater trawl fishery. The area of the circles is proportional to the proportion-at-age.

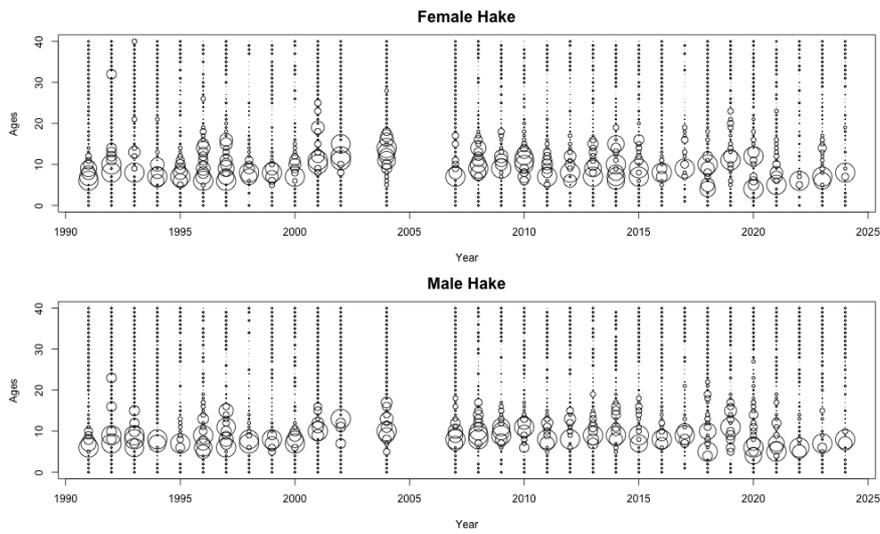


Figure 13: Expanded age compositions for the hake fishery. The area of the circles is proportional to the proportion-at-age.

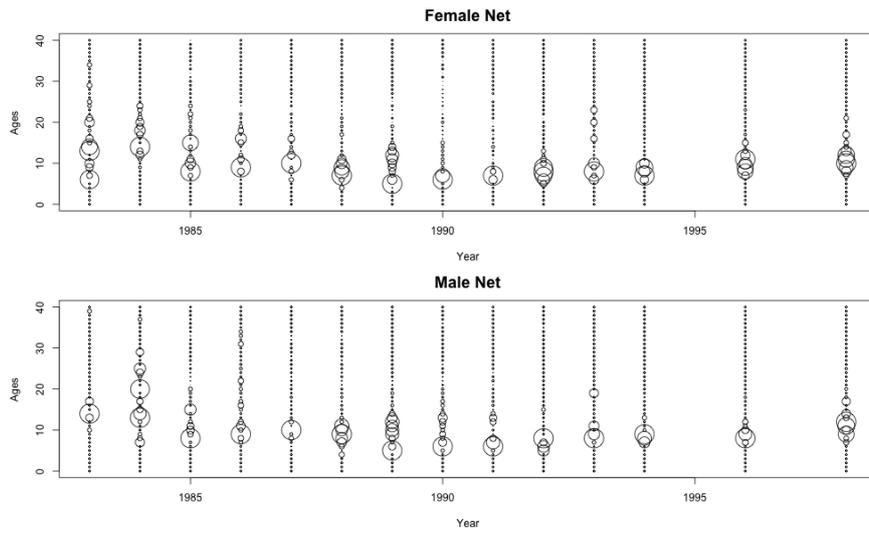


Figure 14: Expanded age compositions for the net fishery. The area of the circles is proportional to the proportion-at-age.

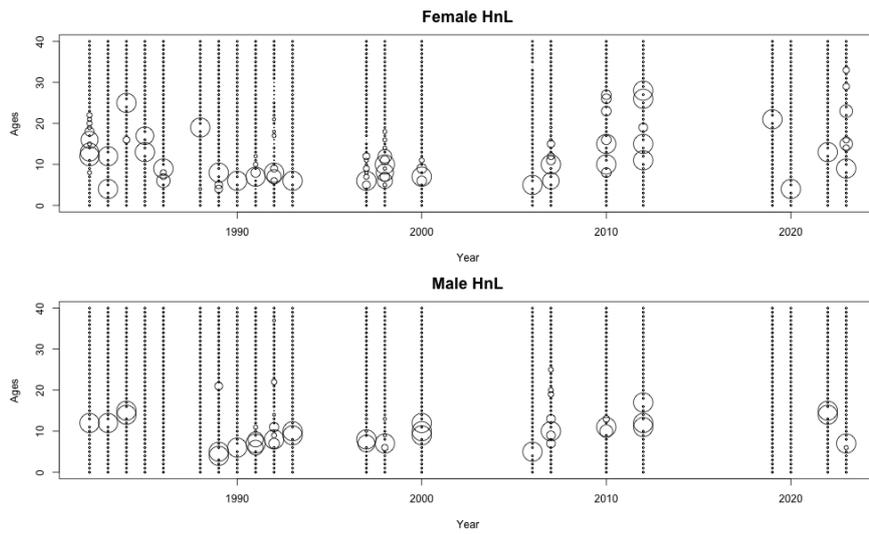


Figure 15: Expanded age compositions for the hook-and-line fishery. The area of the circles is proportional to the proportion-at-age.

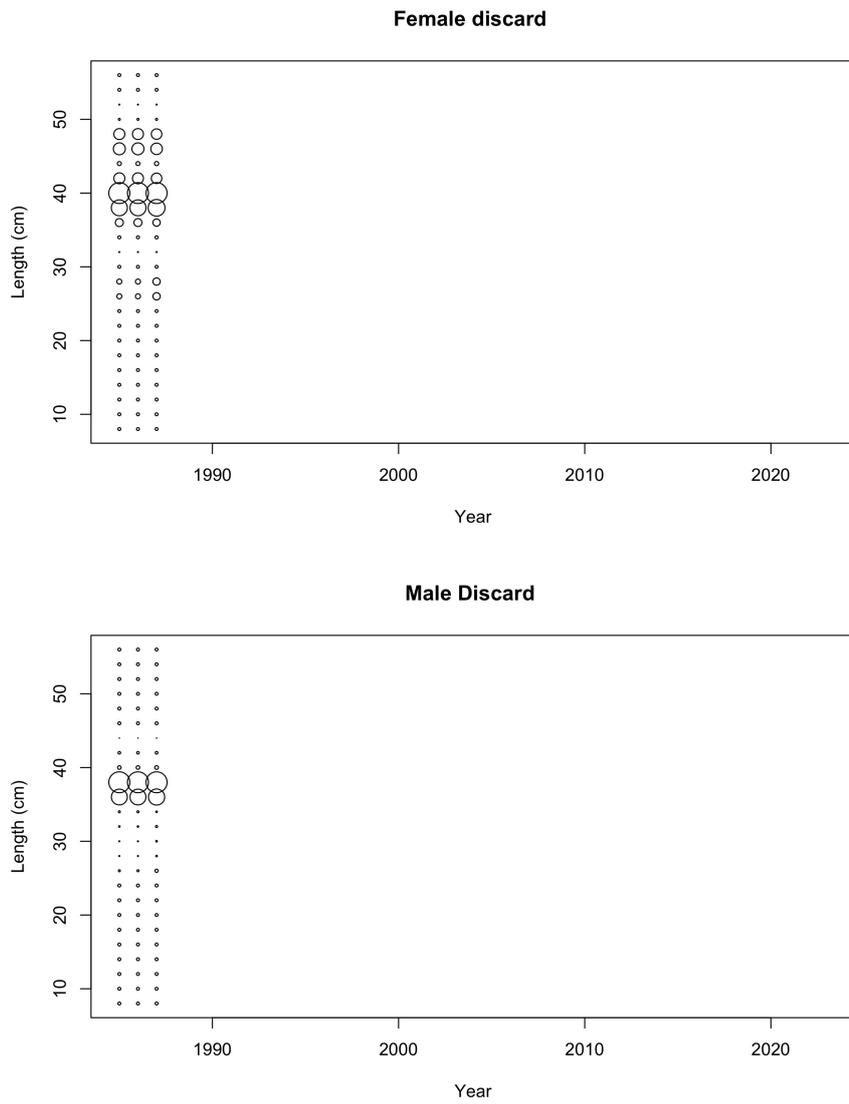


Figure 16: Length compositions for discards from the Pikitch study. The discard length comps were fitted into the model.

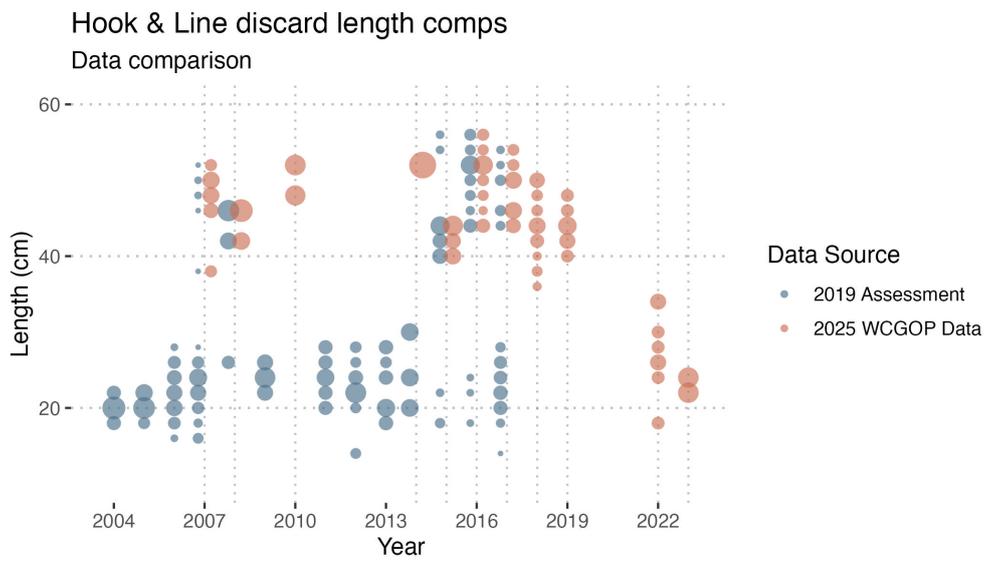


Figure 17: Comparison between discard data for the hook-and-line fleet from the 2019 assessment, which included nearshore fixed gear fleets, and discards queried from WCGOP for this assessment.

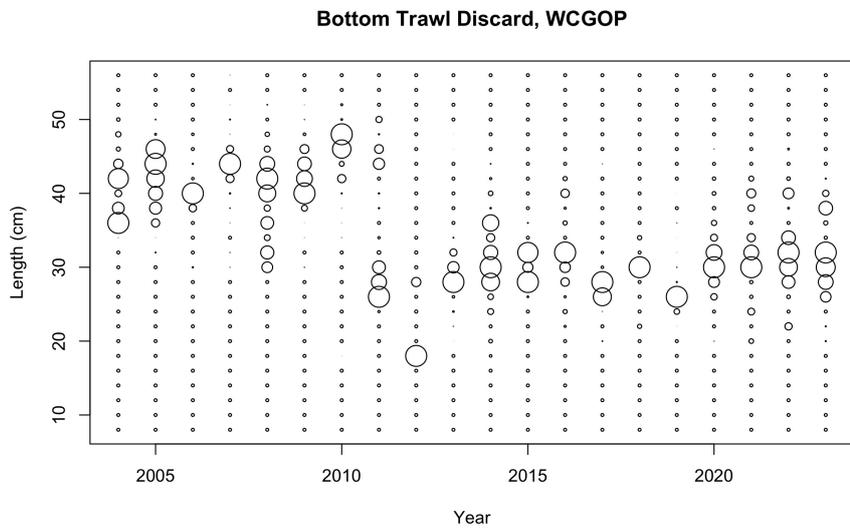


Figure 18: Length compositions of the discards for the bottom trawl.

6.1.3 Biological data

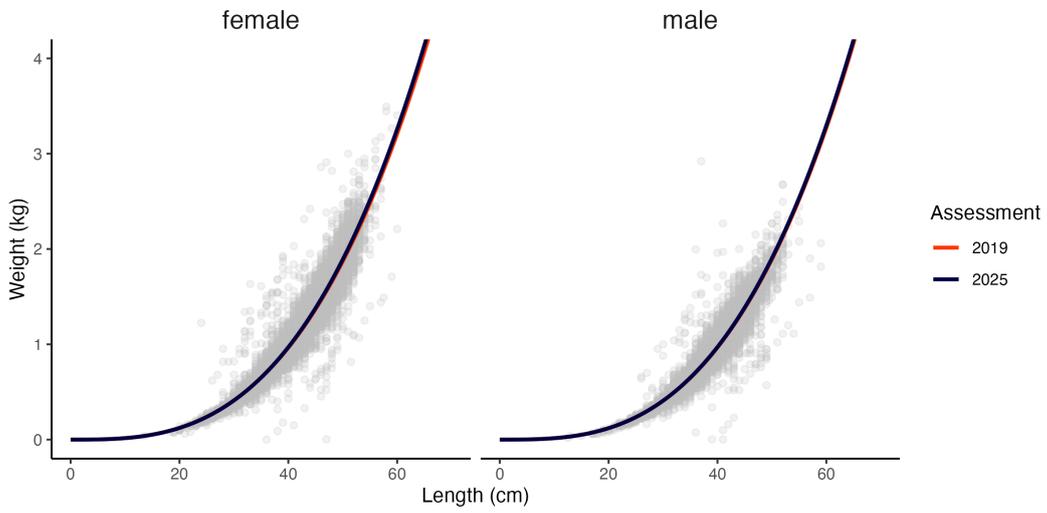


Figure 19: Fits to weight-at-length observations (dashed line) for females (left) and males (right) from the previous and current assessments. Fits to the current assessment use observations from all data sources (points)

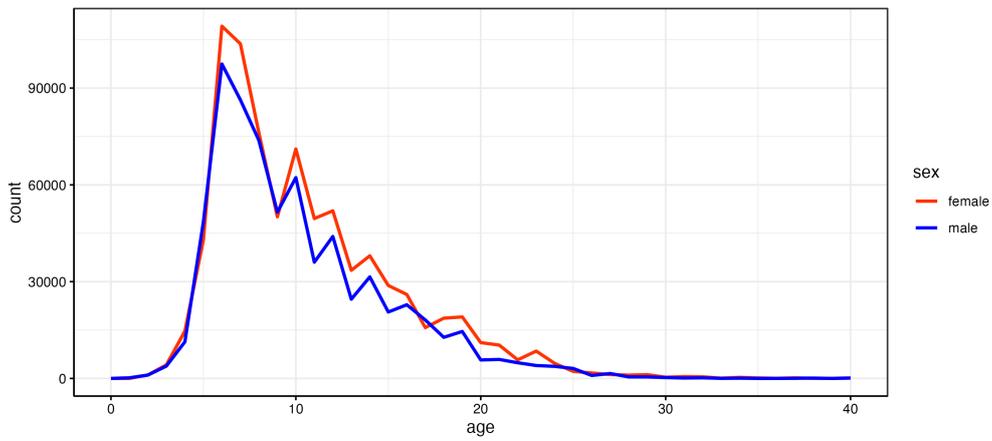


Figure 20: Number at age observed from all data for female and male widow rockfish.

## 6.2 Model

### 6.2.1 Bridging

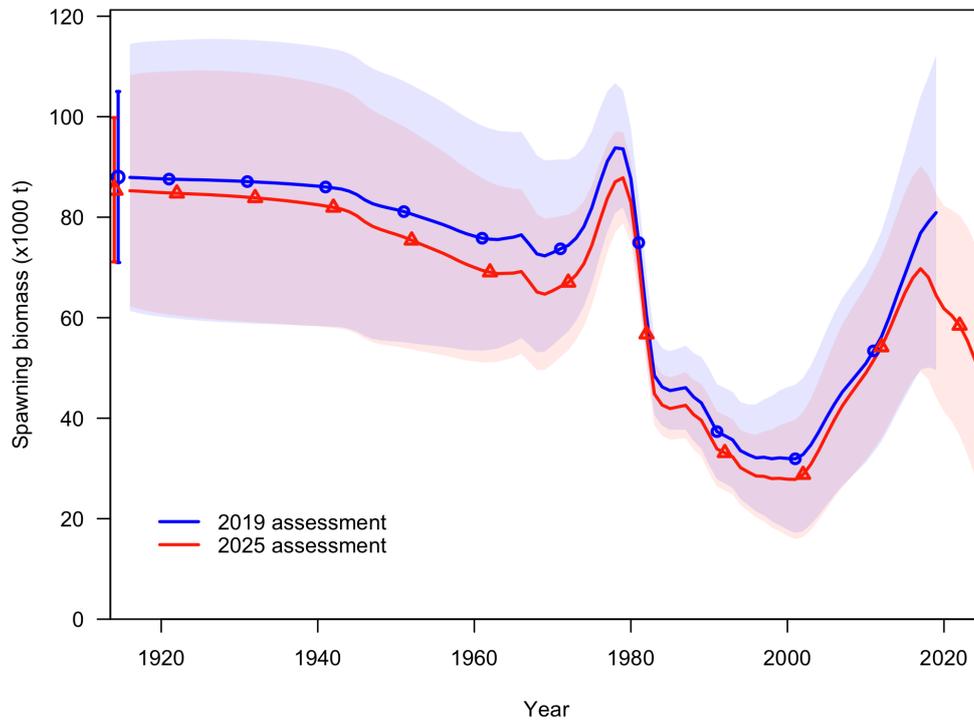


Figure 21: Time series of spawning stock biomass (SSB) estimates and asymptotic 95% confidence intervals estimates from 2019 and 2025 base models.

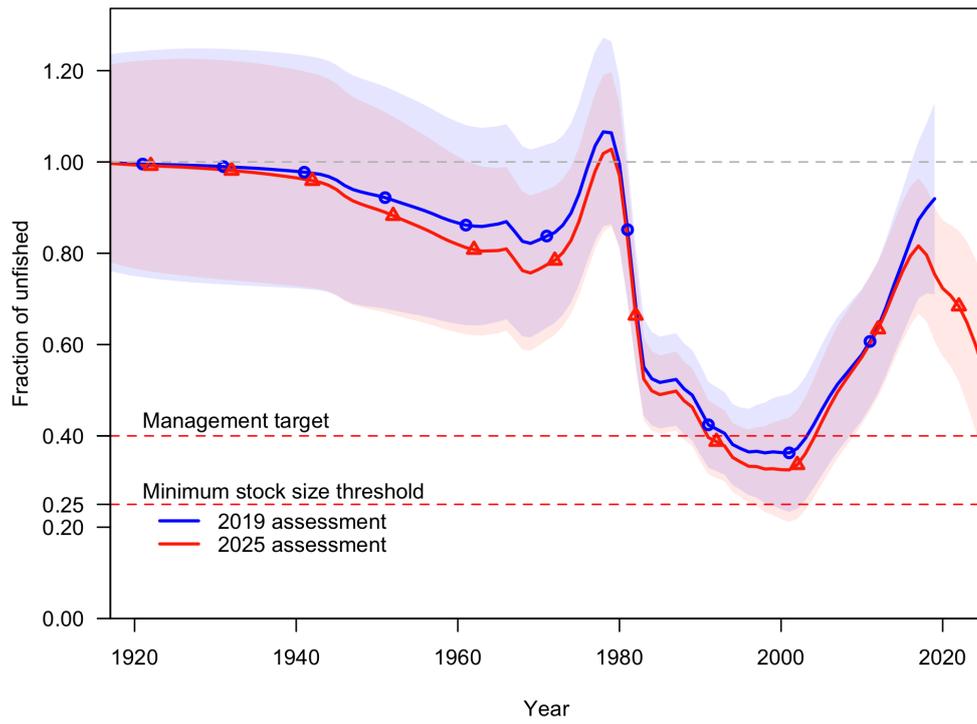


Figure 22: Time series of fraction of unfished spawning stock biomass estimates and asymptotic 95% confidence intervals estimates from 2019 and 2025 base models.

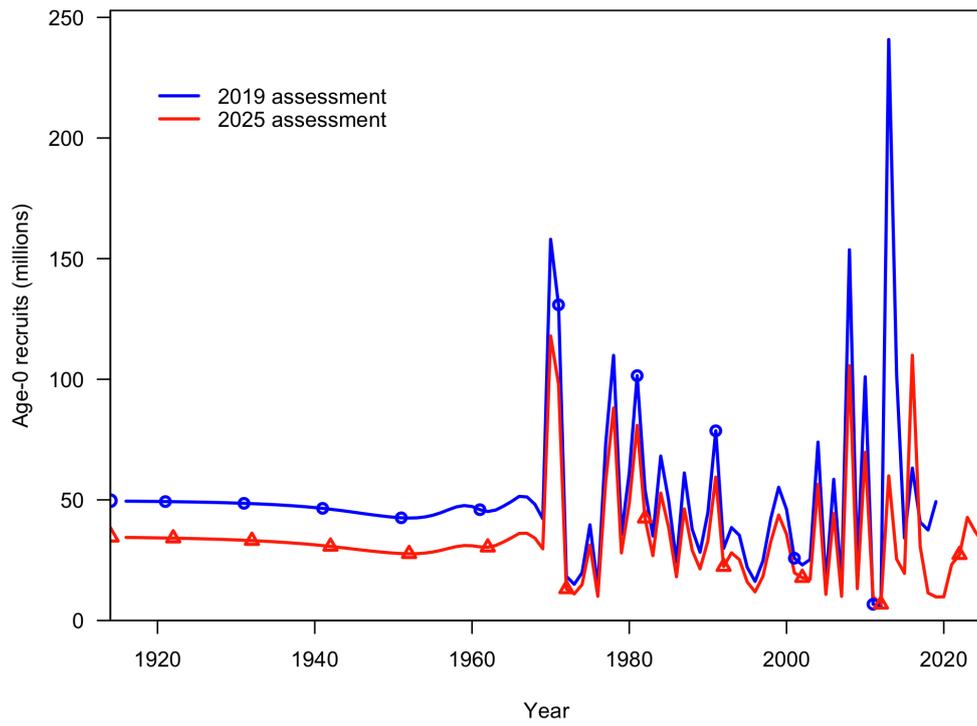


Figure 23: Estimates of age-0 recruits (in millions of individuals) from 2019 and 2025 base models.

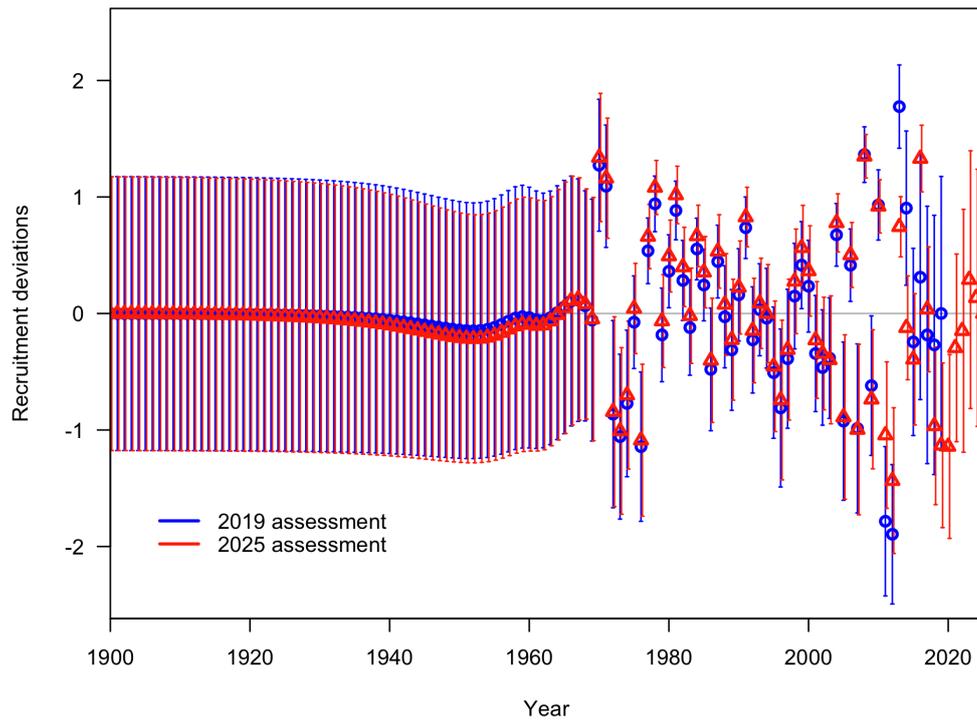


Figure 24: Estimates of age-0 (log-)recruitment deviations from 2019 and 2025 base models, with asymptotic 95% confidence intervals.

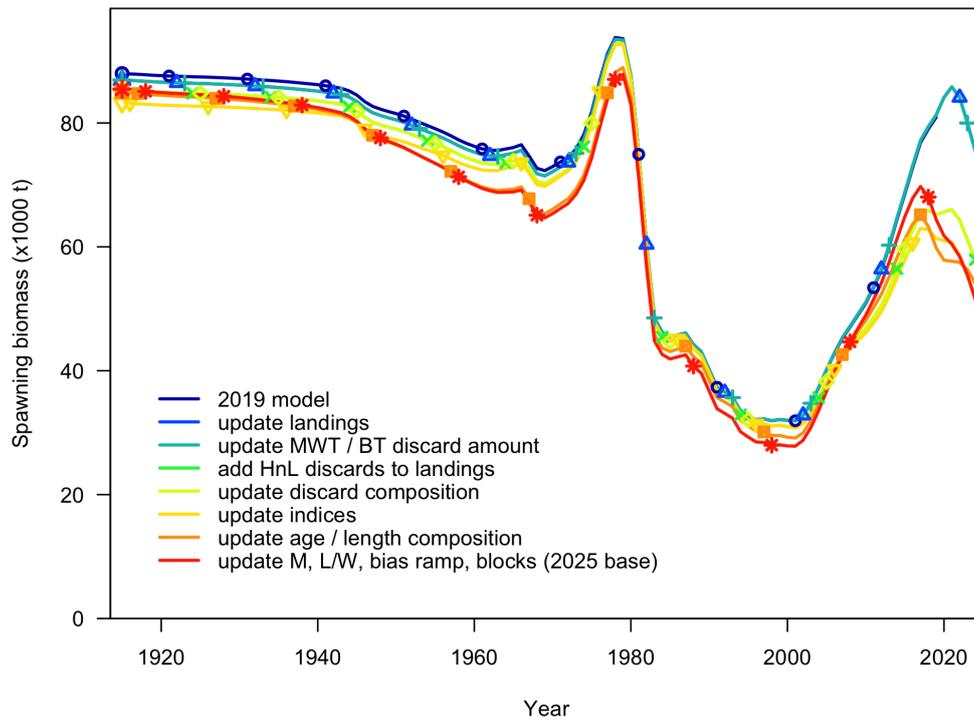


Figure 25: Time series of spawning stock biomass (SSB) estimates from model runs bridging from the 2019 assessment (dark blue) to the current base model (red). For illustration purposes, the addition of midwater and bottom trawl discards (without updating hook-and-line discards) precedes the addition of hook-and-line discards to hook-and-line landings. Some bridging steps with minimal impact on SSB are grouped (including updating mortality priors, length/weight regression estimates, stock-recruitment bias ramp estimation, and the addition of blocks on midwater and hake retention).

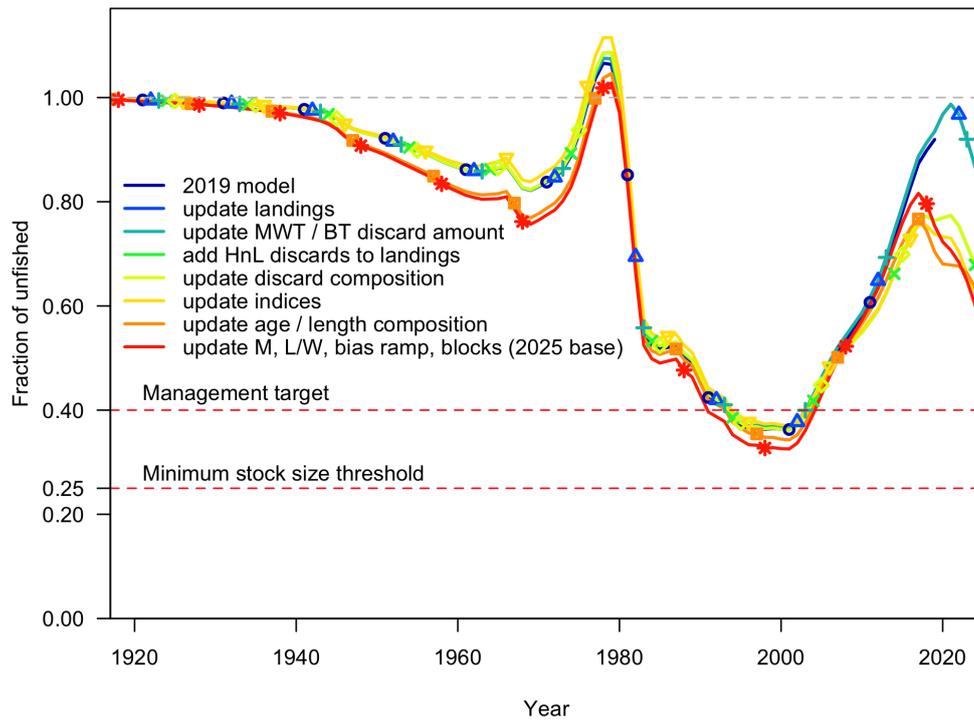


Figure 26: Time series of relative spawning stock biomass (fraction unfished / depletion) estimates from model runs bridging from the 2019 assessment (dark blue) to the current base model (red).

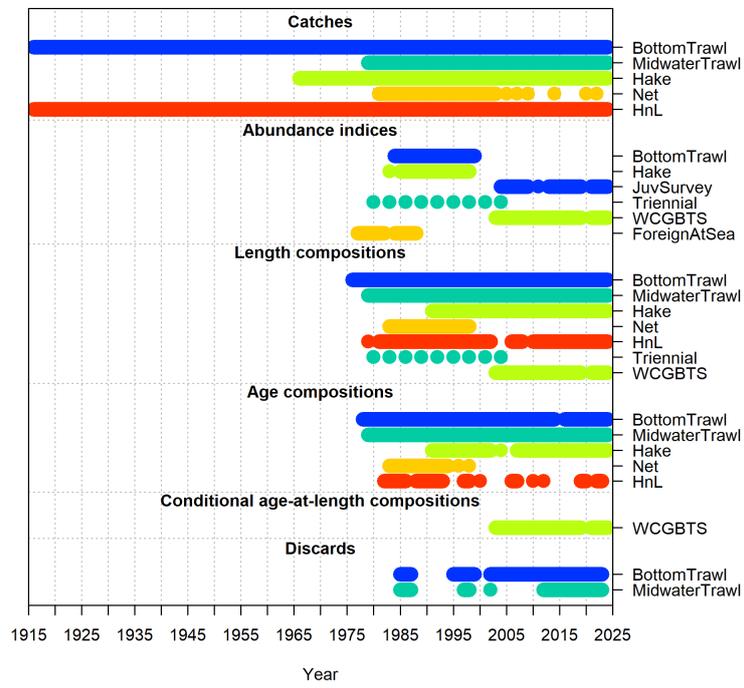


Figure 27: Data sources by type and year that were used in the base model.

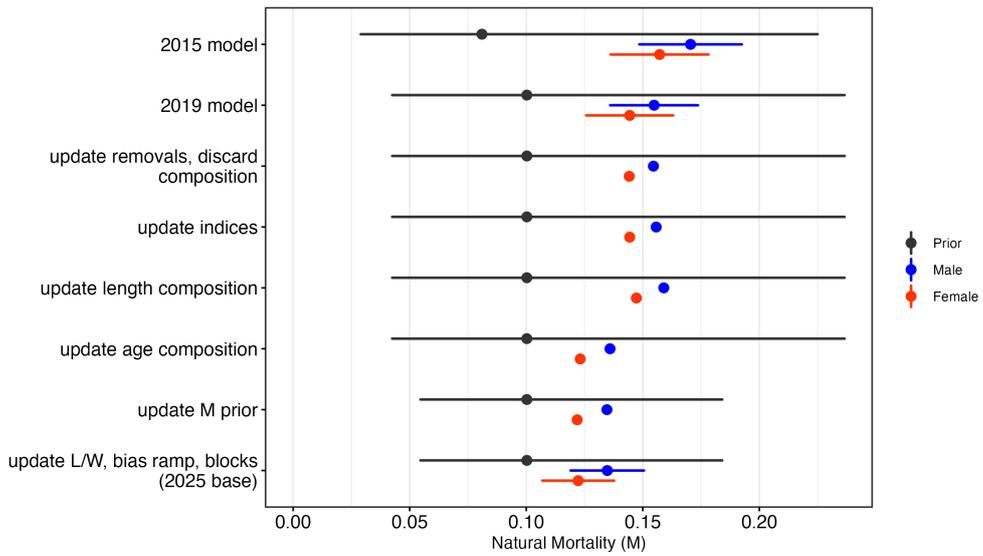


Figure 28: The prior for natural mortality (grey,  $M$ , yr<sup>-1</sup>) and the estimated  $M$  for females (red) and males (blue) from the 2015 base model, 2019 base model, and selected intermediate models bridging to the 2025 base model. Prior 95% quantiles are based on the assumed lognormal distribution. Confidence intervals for estimated male and female  $M$  are shown only for the 2015, 2019, and 2025 base models and are based on a normal asymptotic approximation to the sampling distribution. Depicted bridging models are selected to highlight changes with a notable impact on  $M$ .

6.2.2 Selectivity

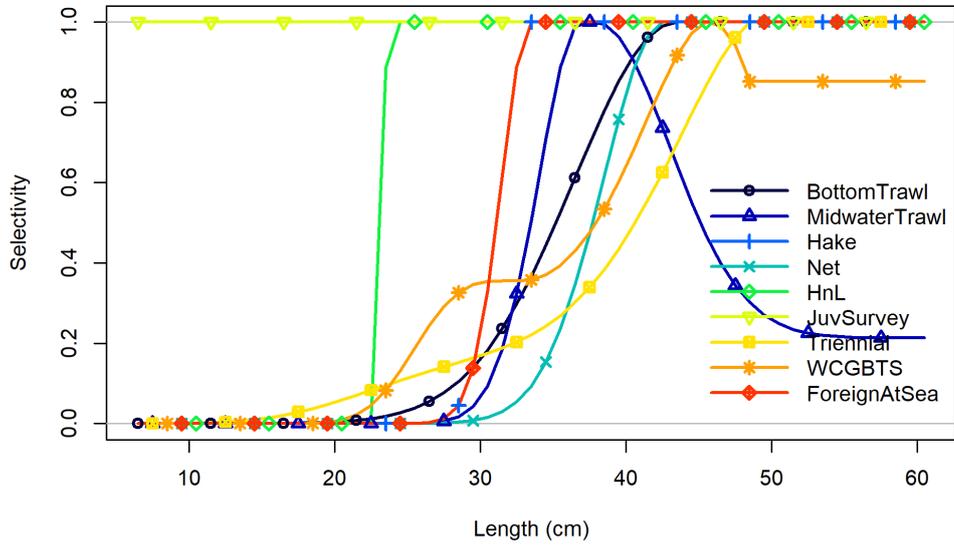


Figure 29: Estimated selectivity for different fleets and surveys.

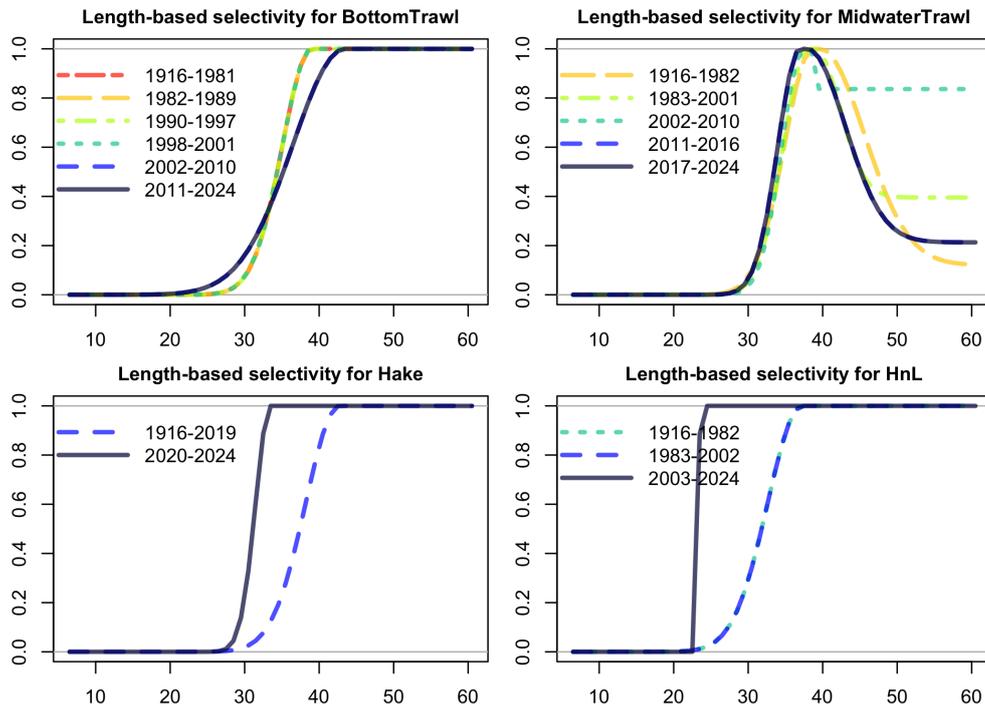


Figure 30: Estimated selectivity curves by time block for bottom trawl, midwater trawl, hake, and hook-and-line fleets.

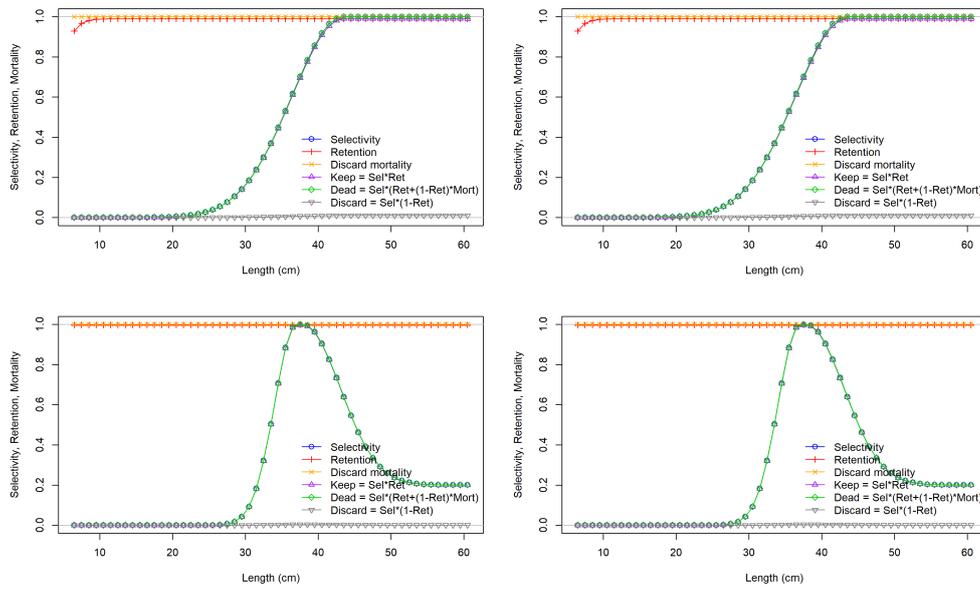


Figure 31: Estimated selectivity for Bottom Trawl (top row) and Midwater Trawl (bottom row) for males (left column) and females (right column)

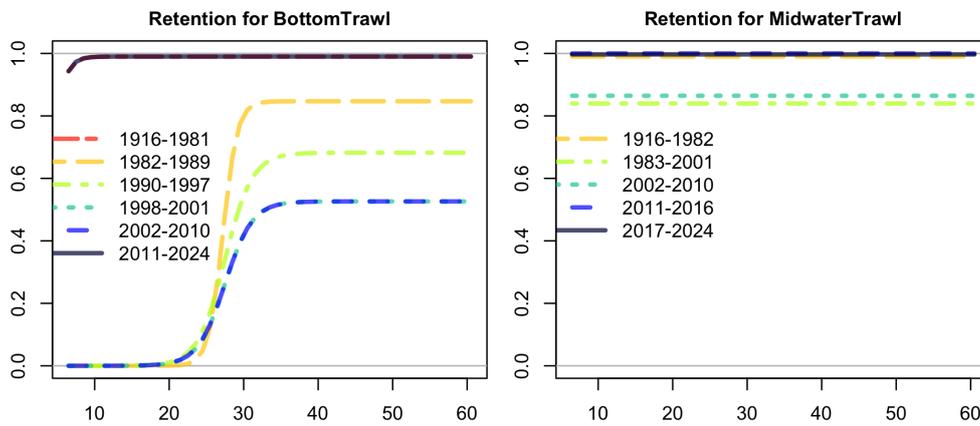


Figure 32: Estimated retention curves by time block for bottom and midwater trawl fleets.

## 6.2.3 Biology

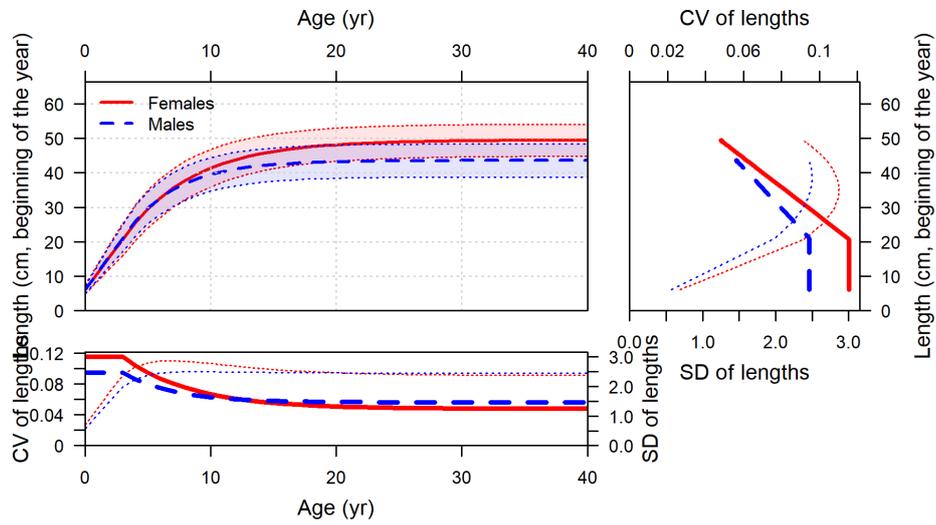


Figure 33: Length at age (top-left panel) with estimated coefficient of variation (CV, thick line) and calculated standard deviation (SD, thin line) versus length at age in the top-right panel and versus age in the lower-left panel.

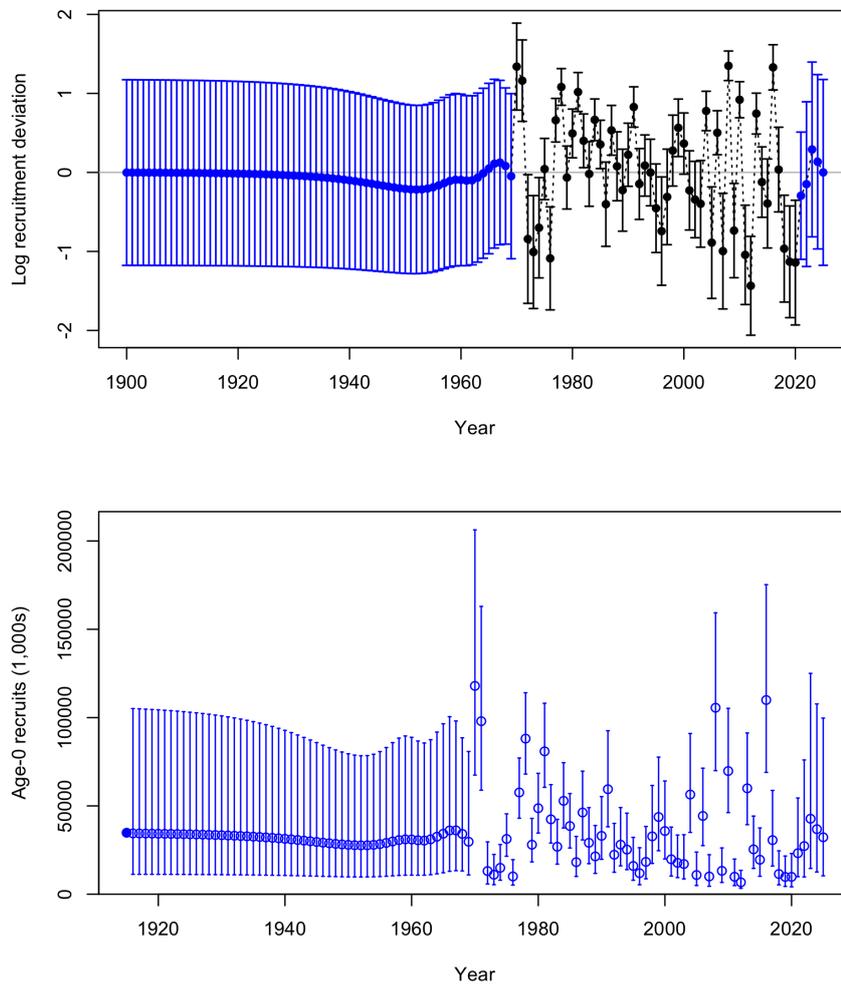


Figure 34: Estimates of recruitment (upper) and recruitment deviates (lower) with approximate asymptotic 95% confidence intervals (vertical lines) from the MLE estimates.

## 6.2.4 Fits to data

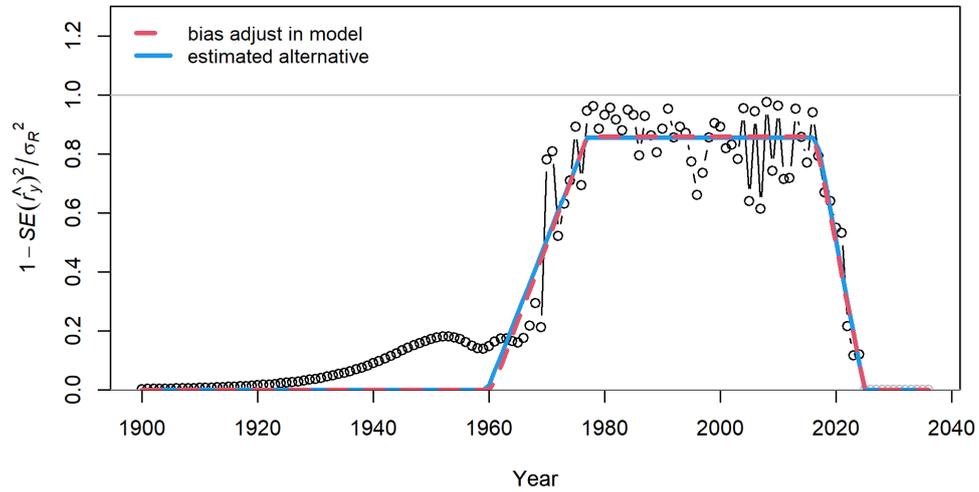


Figure 35: Estimated and input recruitment bias adjustment ramp. Red line shows current settings for bias adjustment specified in the model. Blue line shows least squares estimate of alternative bias adjustment relationship for recruitment deviations.

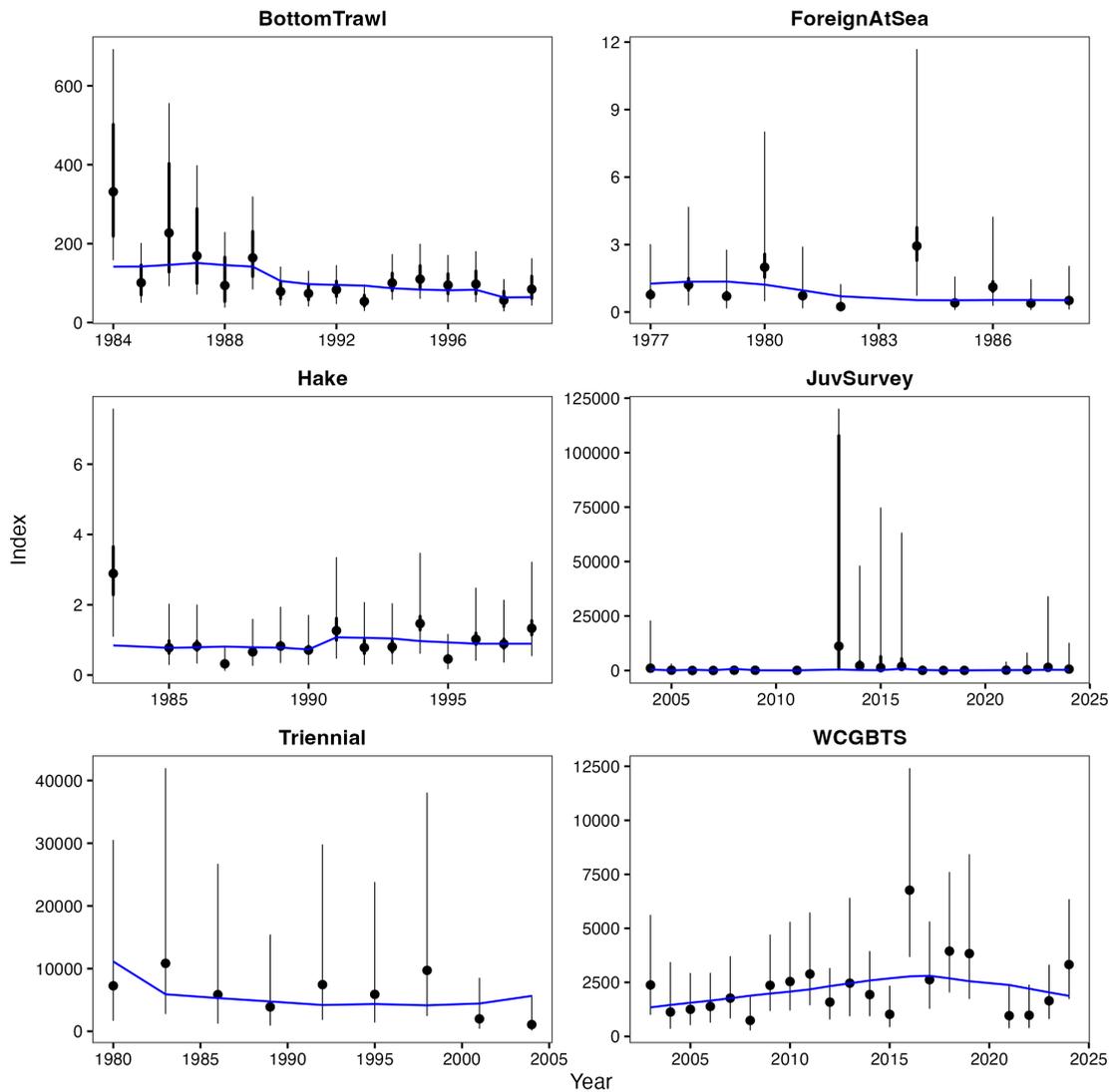


Figure 36: Fits (blue lines) to the abundance estimates (black points) for the base model. A separate  $q$  is estimated for the Hake series starting in 1991. Except the juvenile survey (counts) all indices are biomass-based. 95% confidence intervals are shown assuming a normal distribution of the log-estimates. Thicker lines (if present) indicate input uncertainty before addition of the estimated additional uncertainty parameter. The y-axis of the juvenile survey is truncated to highlight interannual variability in counts.

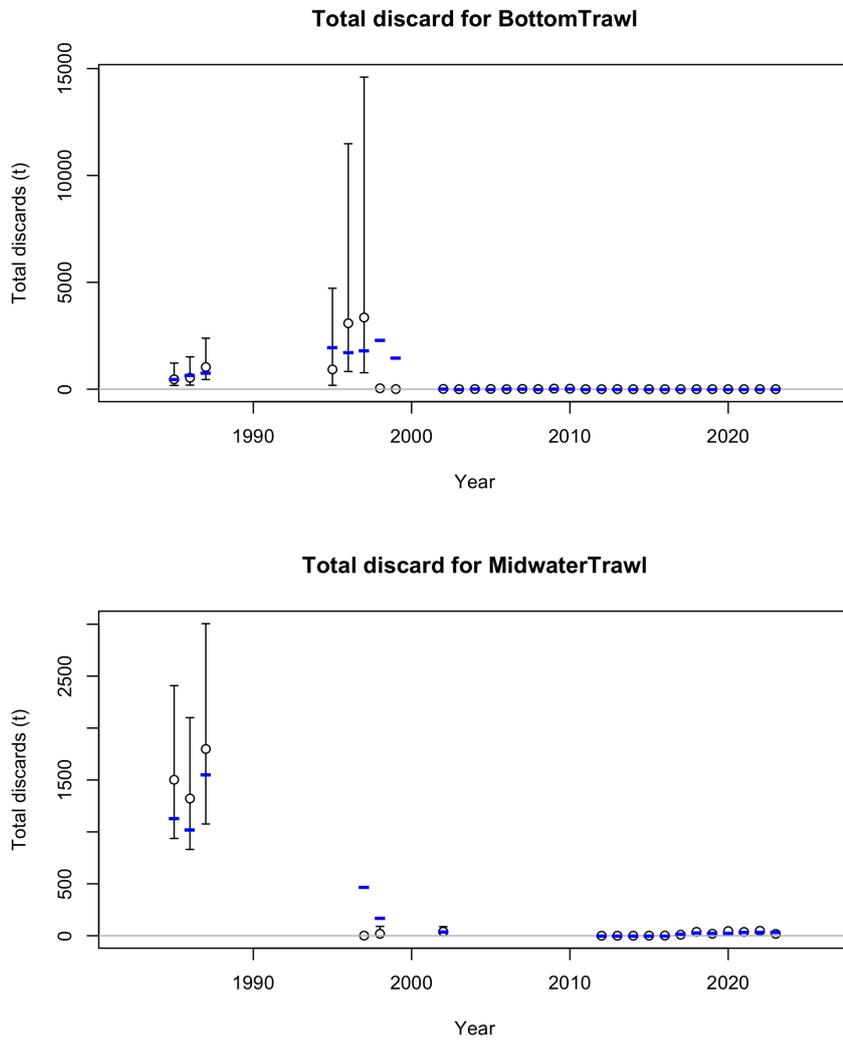


Figure 37: Predicted (blue line) and observed (open circles) discards for the bottom trawl (top) and midwater trawl (bottom) fleets from the base model. 95% confidence intervals are shown for the observations.

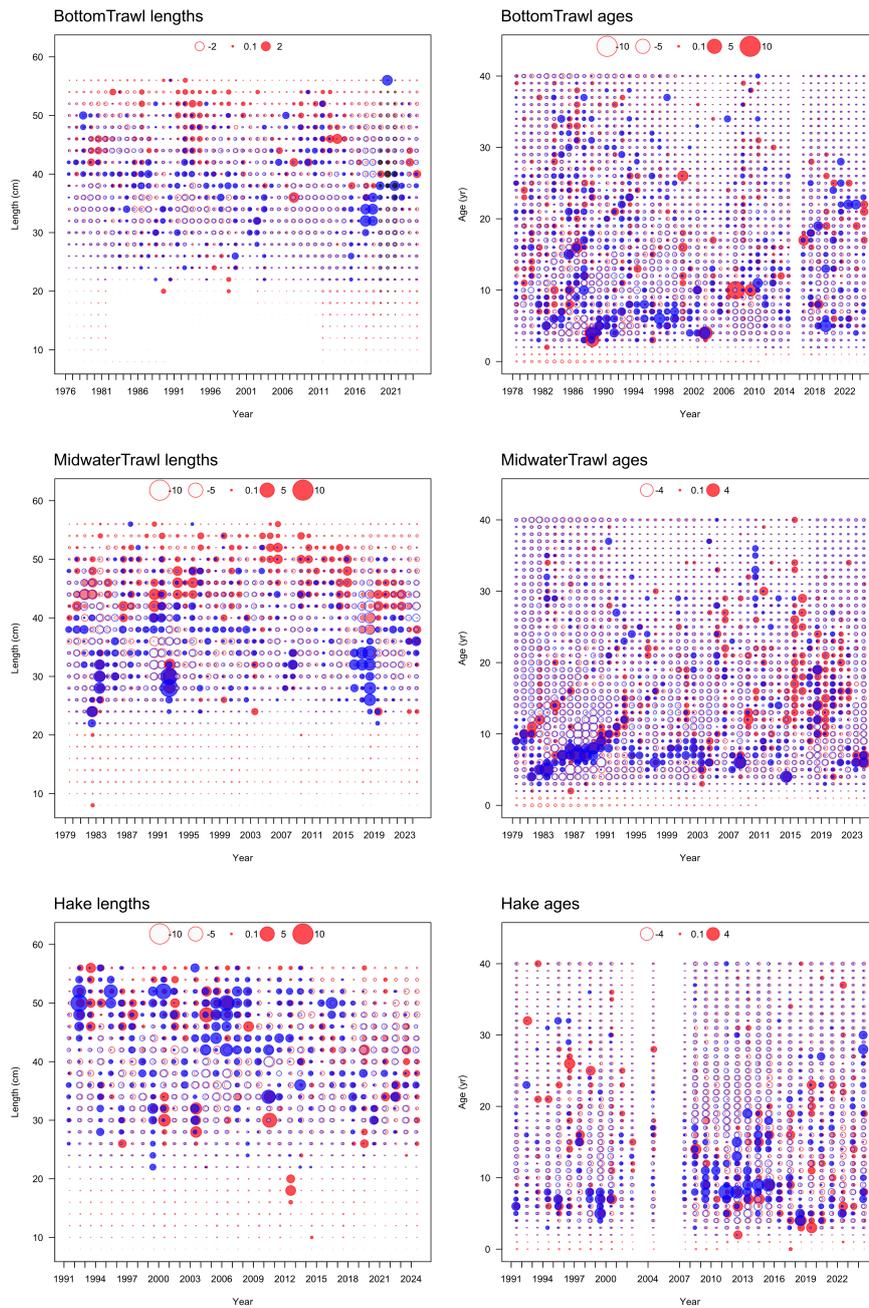


Figure 38: Pearson residuals for fits to length frequency data (left) and age frequency data (right) for landings from the trawl commercial fleets (rows). Filled circles indicate that the fitted proportion was less than the observed proportion. Red indicates females, blue males, and gray unsexed.

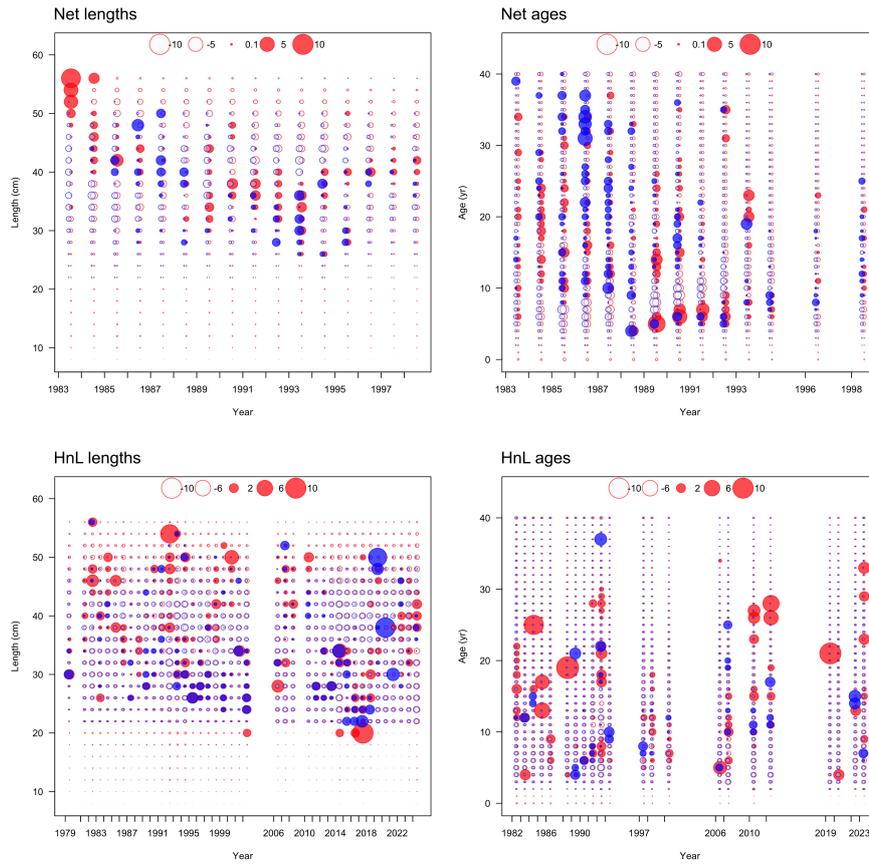


Figure 39: Pearson residuals for fits to length frequency data (left) and age frequency data (right) for landings from the net and hook-and-line commercial fleets (rows). Filled circles indicate that the fitted proportion was less than the observed proportion. Red indicates females, blue males, and gray unsexed.

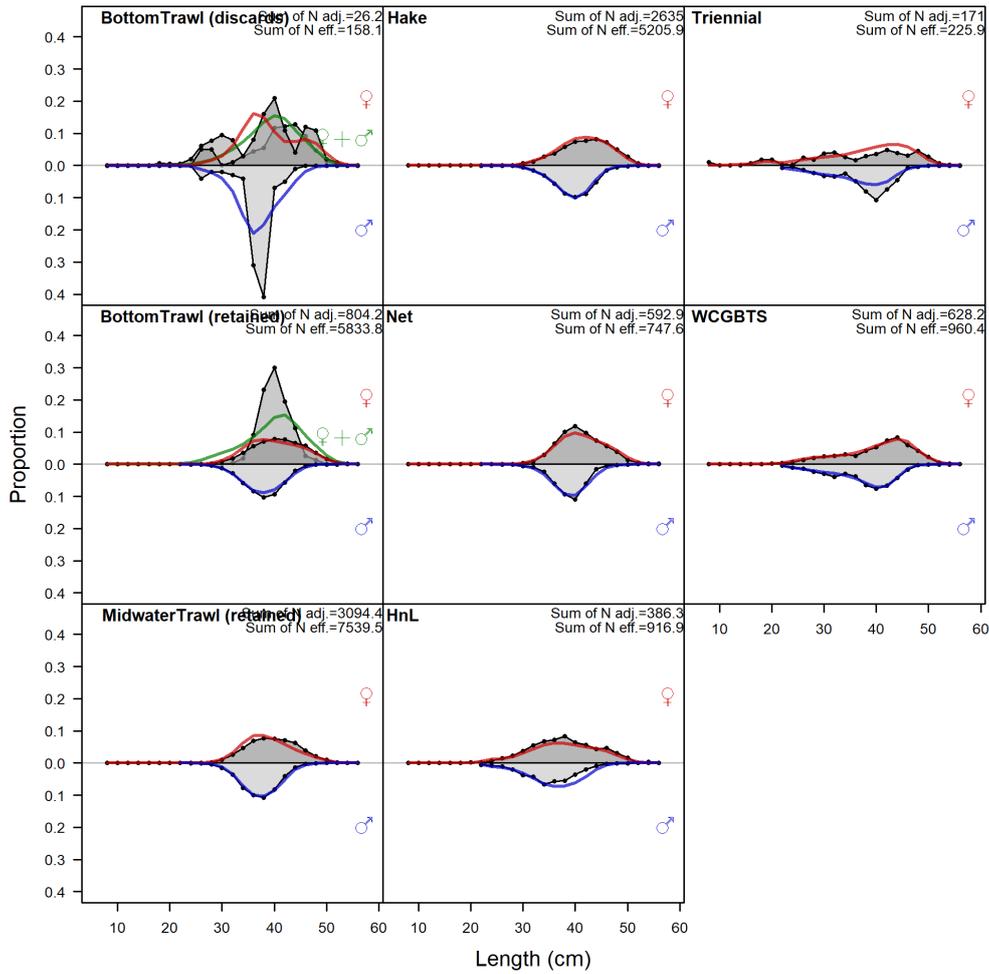


Figure 40: Combined length frequencies for all years from fishery (retained catch) and survey length frequency data (points). Fits are shown by the red line (females) and blue line (males).

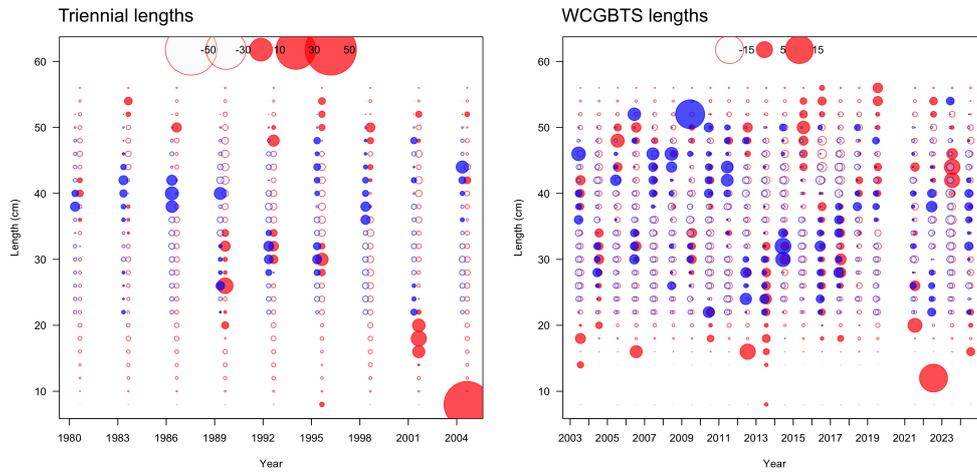


Figure 41: Pearson residuals for fits to the triennial survey length frequency data (left) and WCGBTS length frequency data (right). Filled circles indicate that the fitted proportion was less than the observed proportion. Red indicates females, blue males, and gray unsexed.

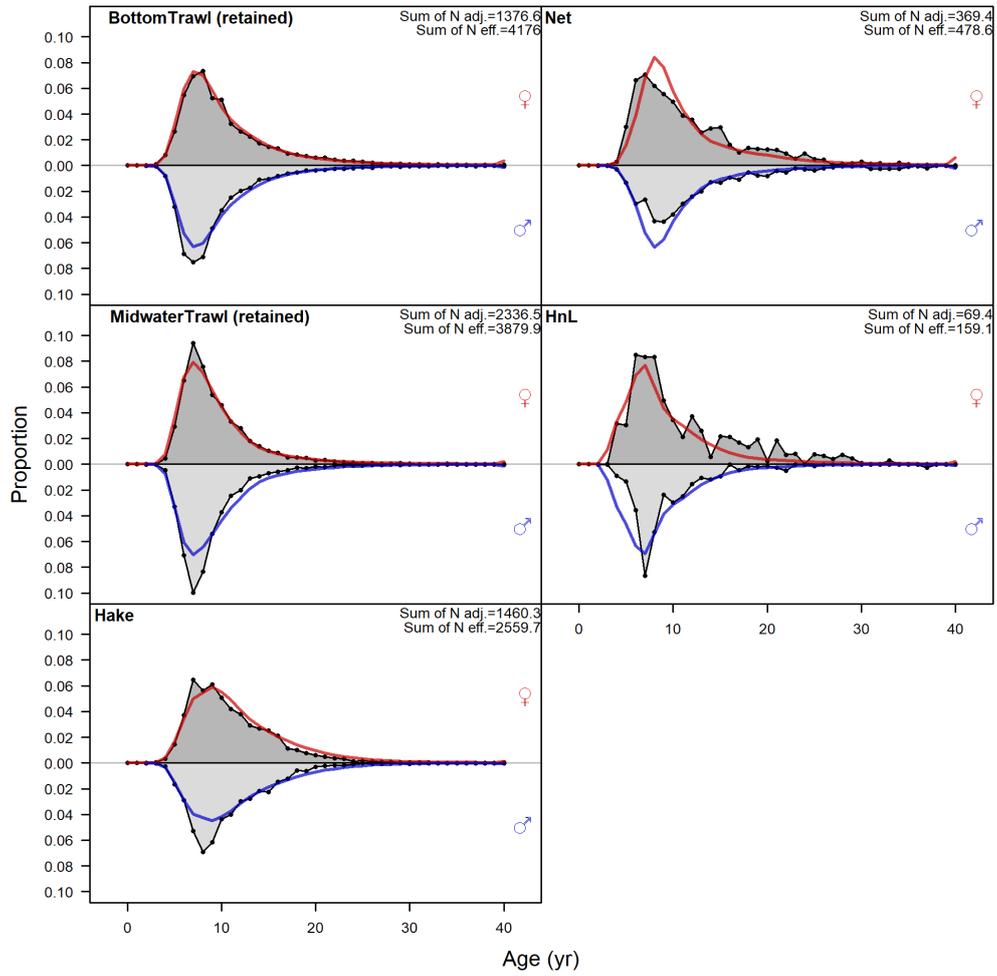


Figure 42: Combined age frequencies for all years from fishery (retained catch) and survey length frequency data (points). Fits are shown by the red line (females) and blue line (males).

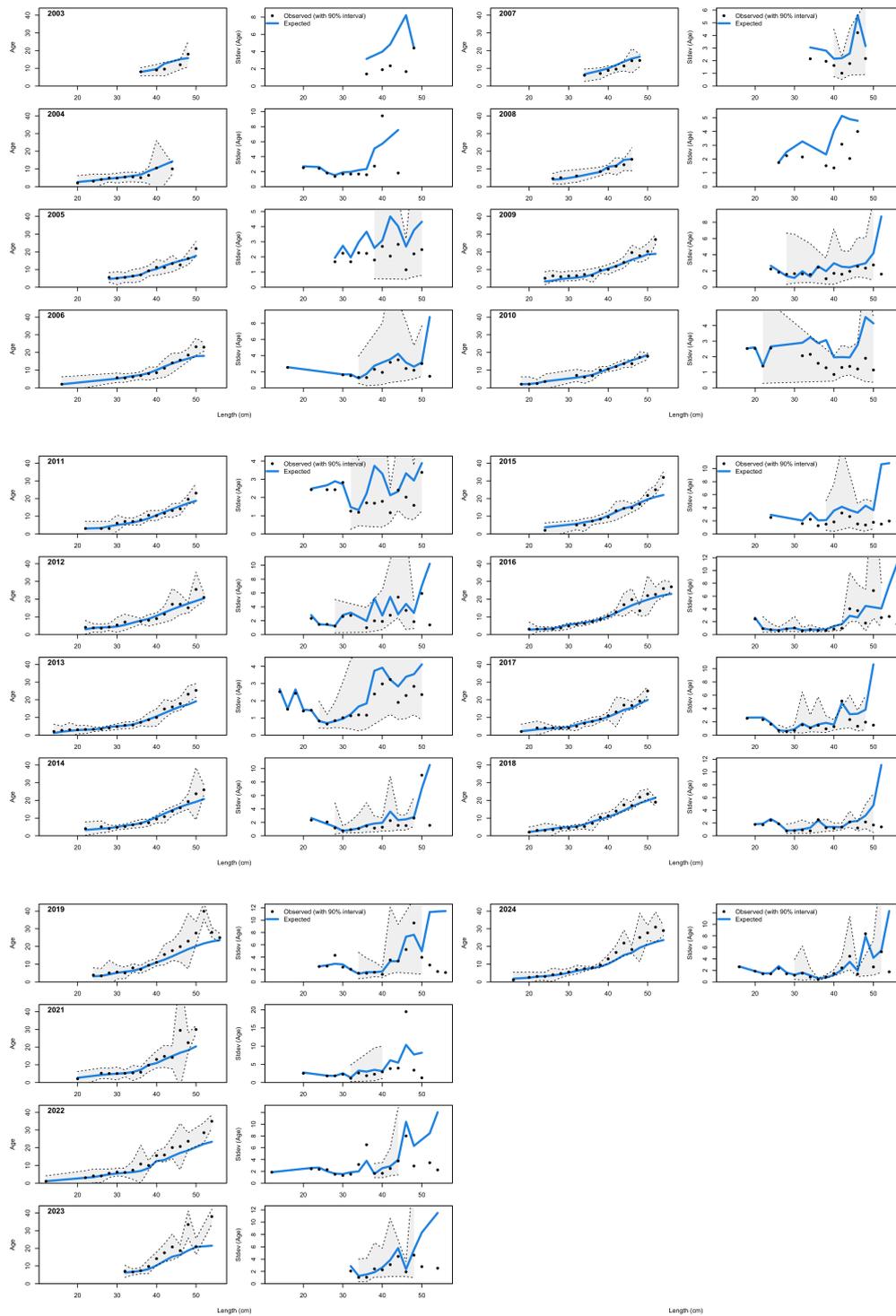


Figure 43: Observed and expected age-at-length with 95% confidence intervals (left) and observed and expected standard deviation of age-at-length with 95% confidence intervals (right) for the WCGBTS.

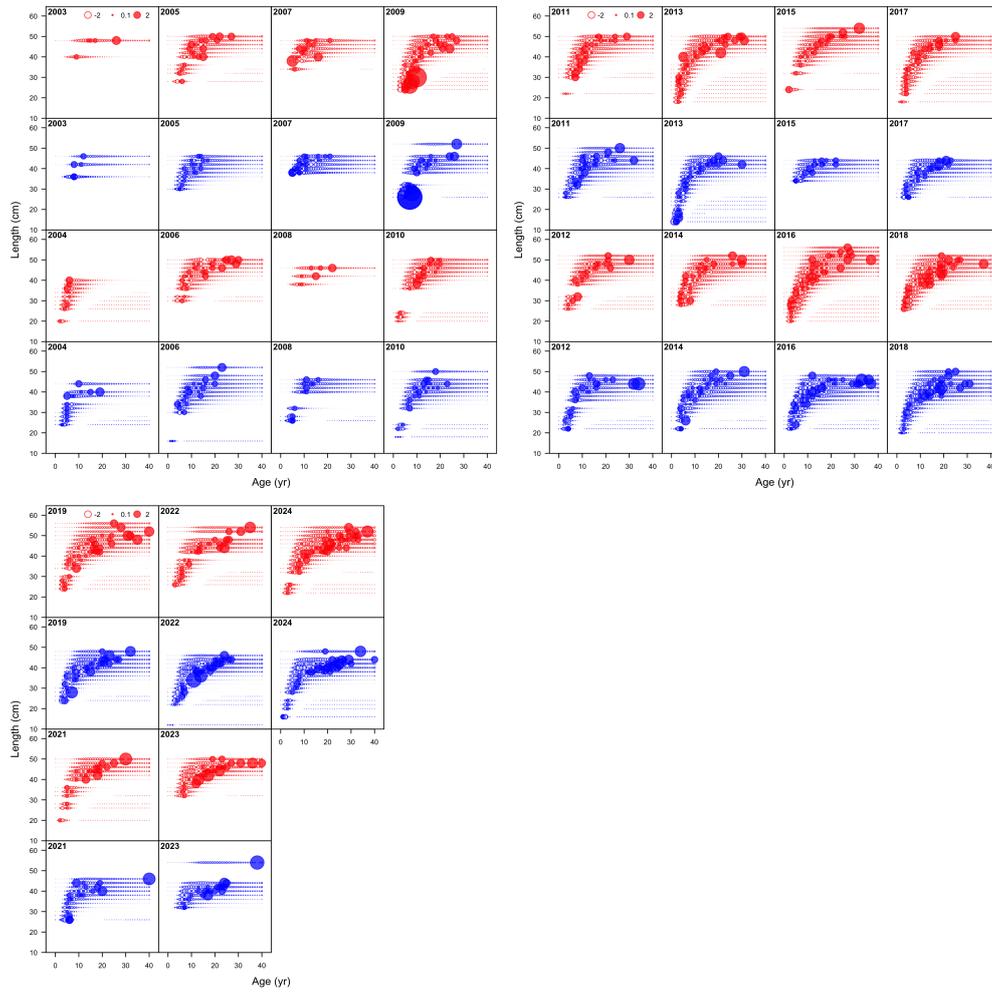


Figure 44: Combined age and length frequency data for all years from fishery (retained catch) and survey length frequency data (points) for females (red) and males (blue).

6.2.5 Timeseries

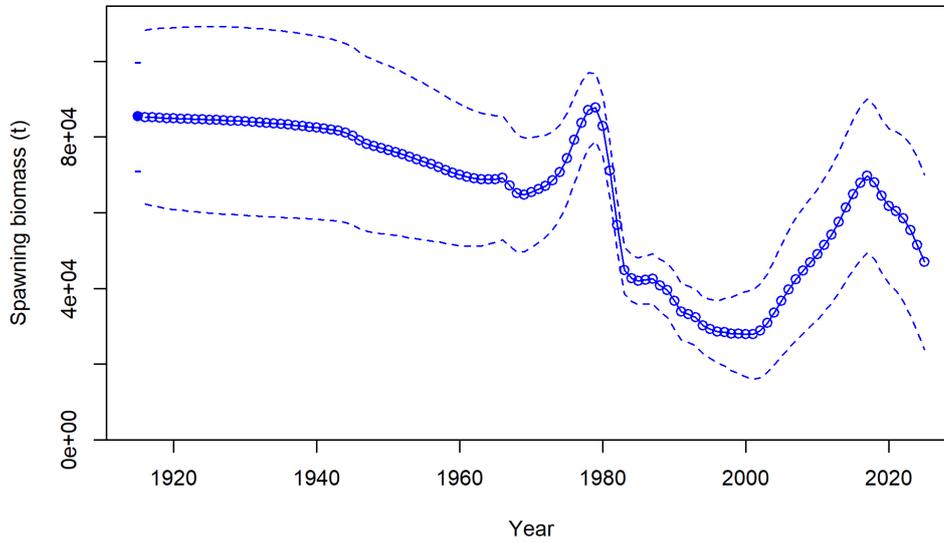


Figure 45: Predicted SB (thousand mt) for widow rockfish using the base assessment. The solid line is the MLE estimate, and the dashed lines depict the approximate asymptotic 95% confidence intervals.

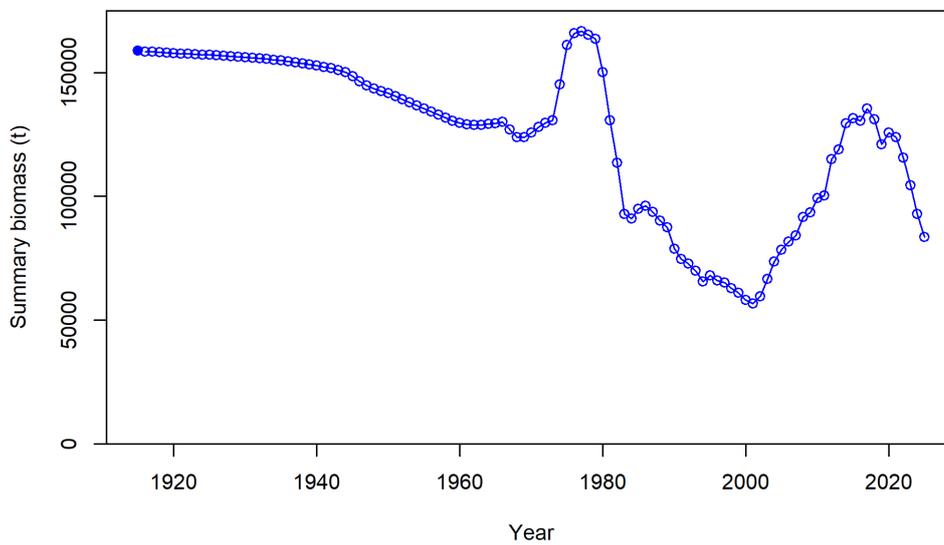


Figure 46: Predicted summary biomass (age 4+) from the base model.

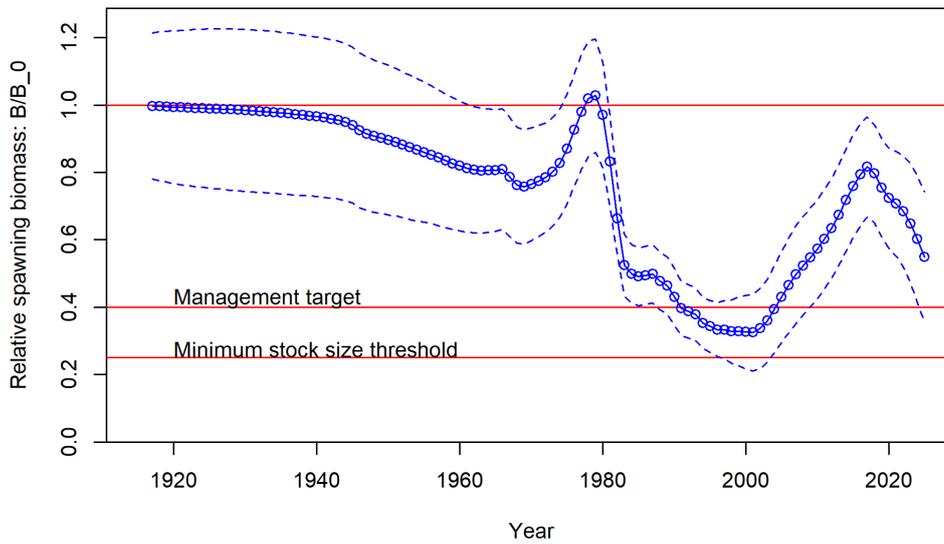


Figure 47: Predicted relative SB from the widow rockfish base assessment model. The solid blue line is the MLE estimate, and the dashed lines depict the approximate asymptotic 95% confidence intervals. The red lines show the equilibrium level (100%), the management target of 40% of unfished biomass, and the minimum stock size threshold of 25% of unfished biomass.

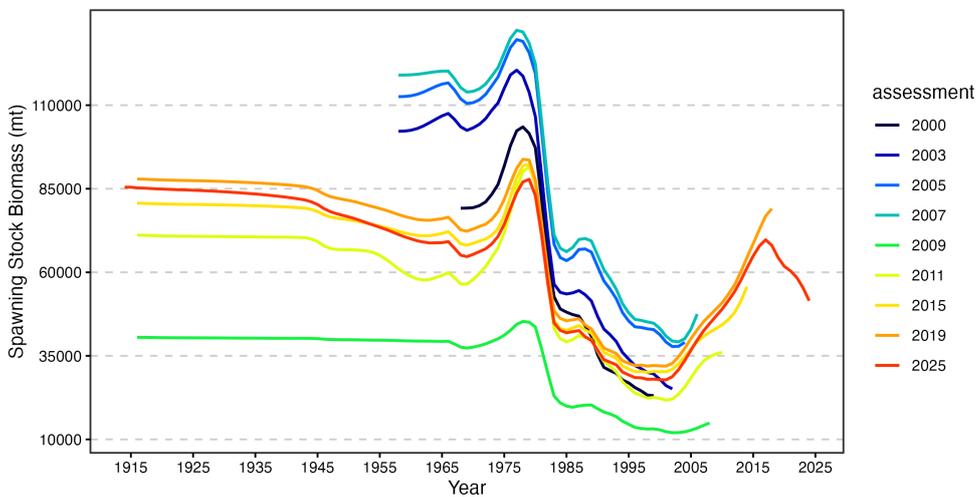


Figure 48: Predicted SB (2011 onward) or spawning output (2000-2009) from past assessments in comparison with the current assessment.

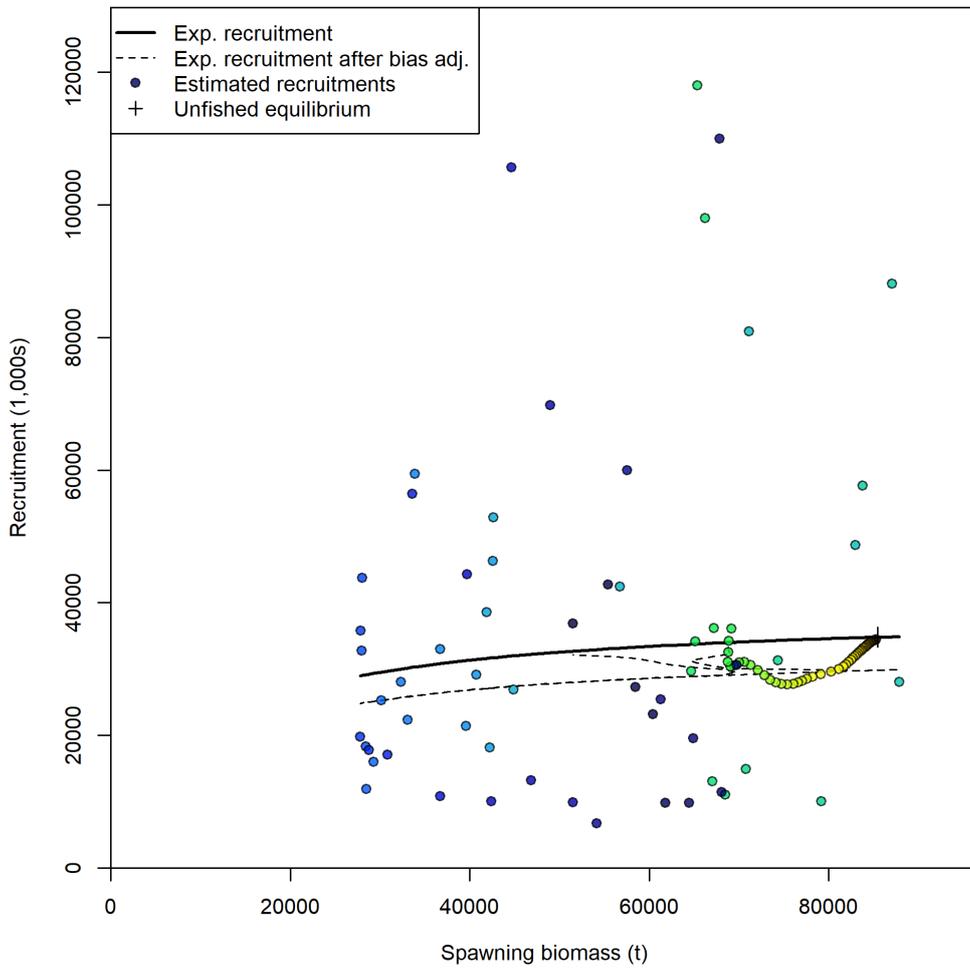


Figure 49: Estimated recruitment and the assumed stock-recruit relationship (black line). The dashed line shows the effect of the bias correction for the lognormal distribution.

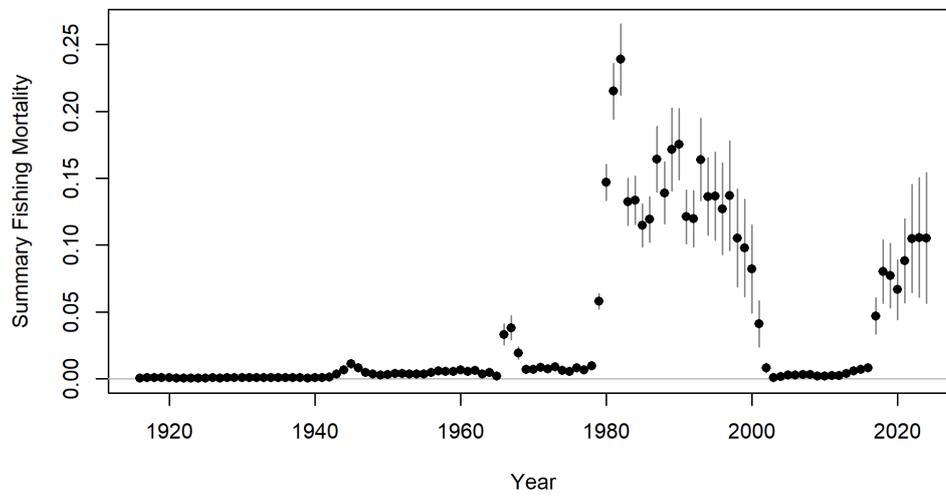


Figure 50: Plot of the summary fishing mortality for each year of the model with 95% confidence intervals.

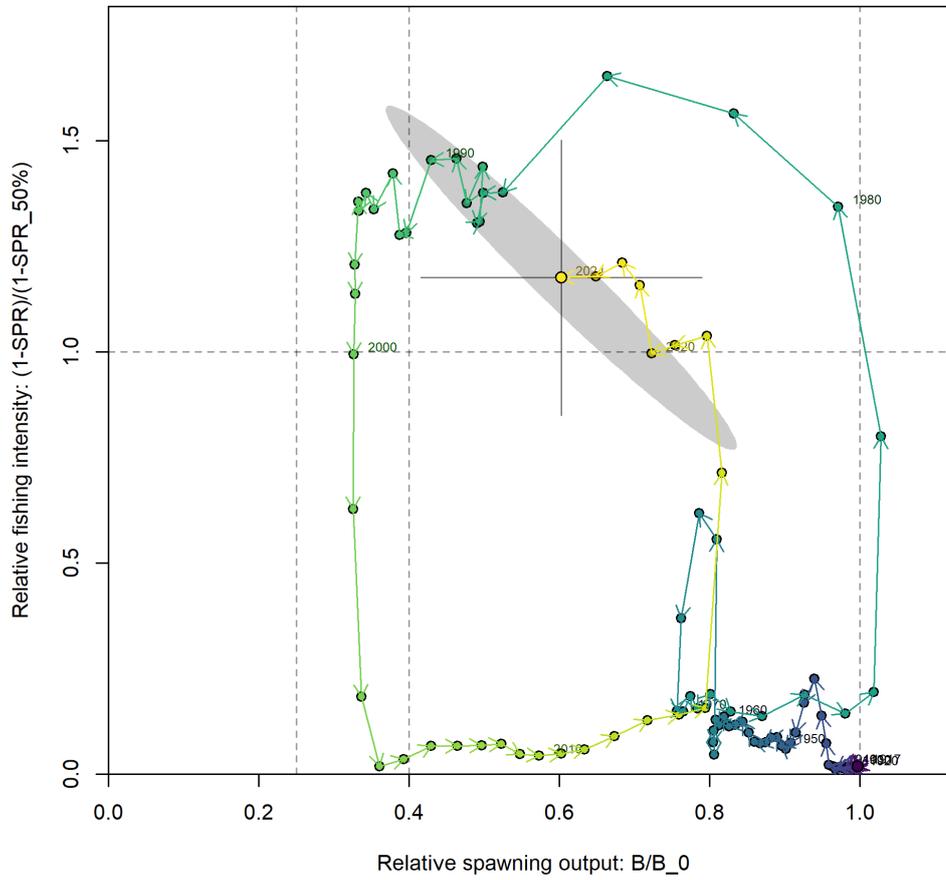


Figure 51: Phase plot of relative  $(1-SPR)/(1-SPR_{50\%})$  (y-axis) and depletion (x-axis) for widow rockfish.

### 6.3 Model Dignostics

#### 6.3.1 Sensitivity analyses

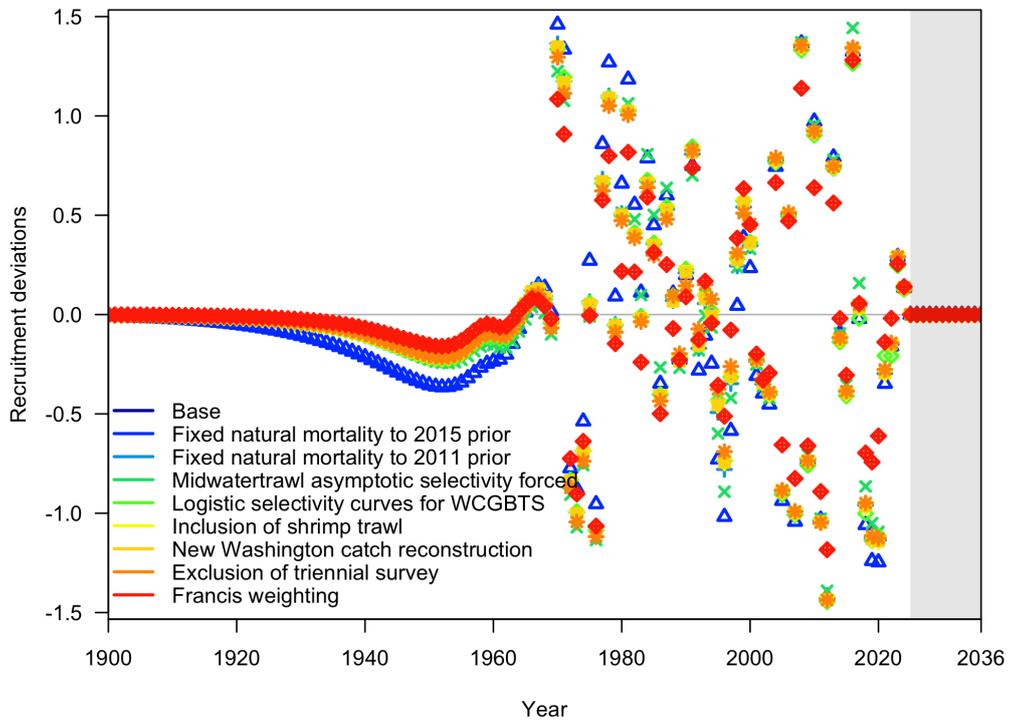


Figure 52: Estimates of recruitment deviations for sensitivity models.

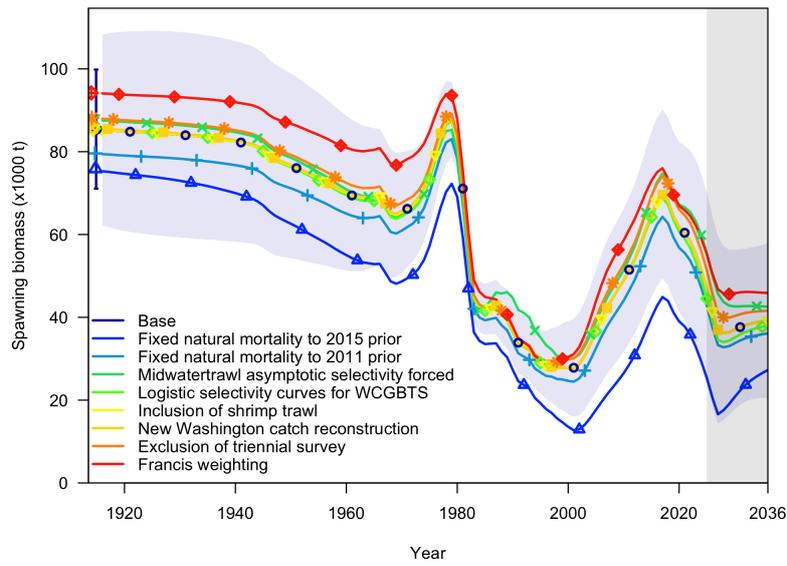


Figure 53: SB (with 95% confidence interval around the base model) for the base model and sensitivity runs.

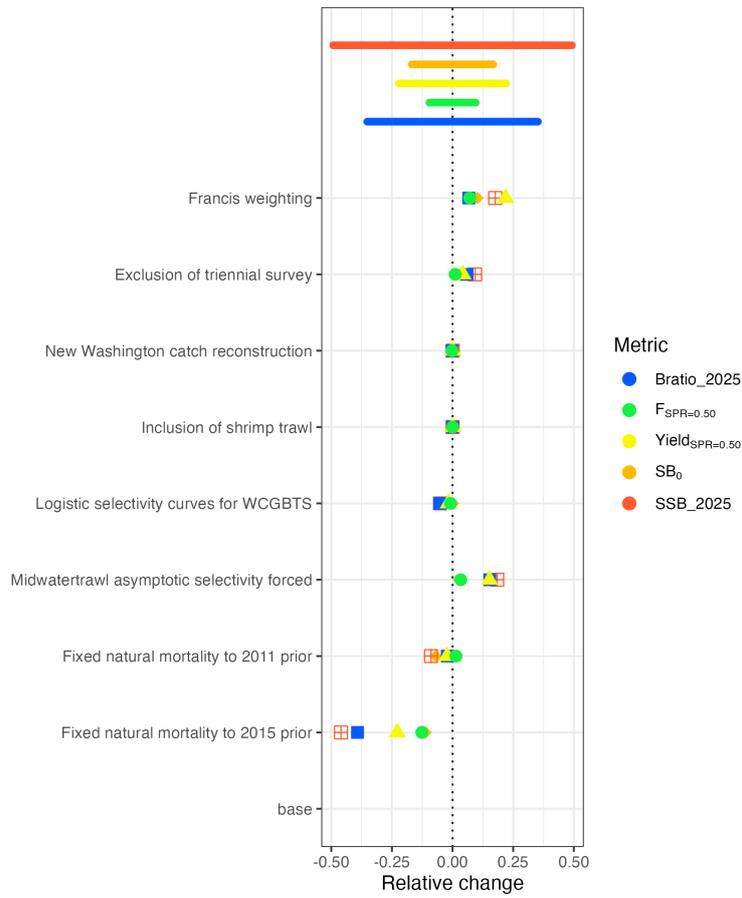


Figure 54: Comparison of model estimated quantities for 2025, given as percent of the base model estimated value, by sensitivity run.

6.3.2 Retrospective analysis

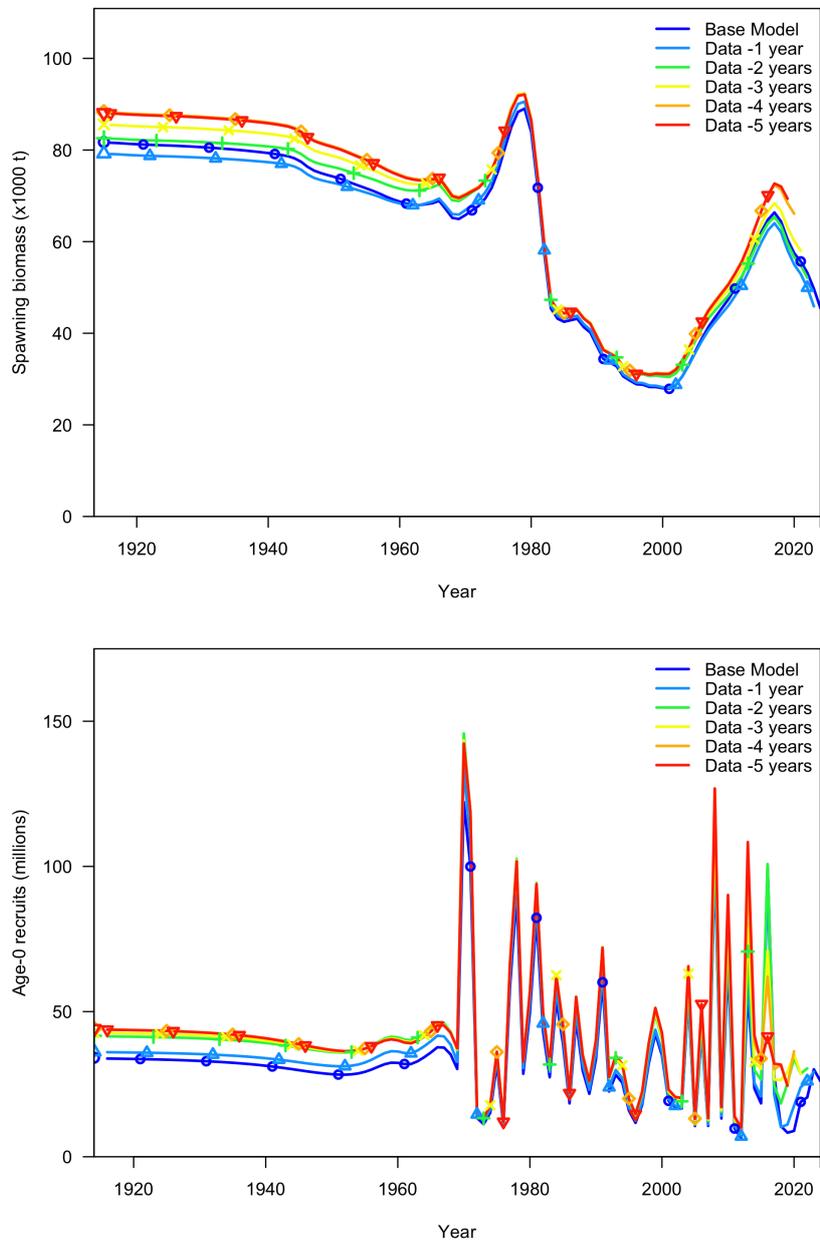


Figure 55: Five-year retrospective estimates of SB (top) and recruitment deviations (bottom).

6.3.3 Likelihood profiles

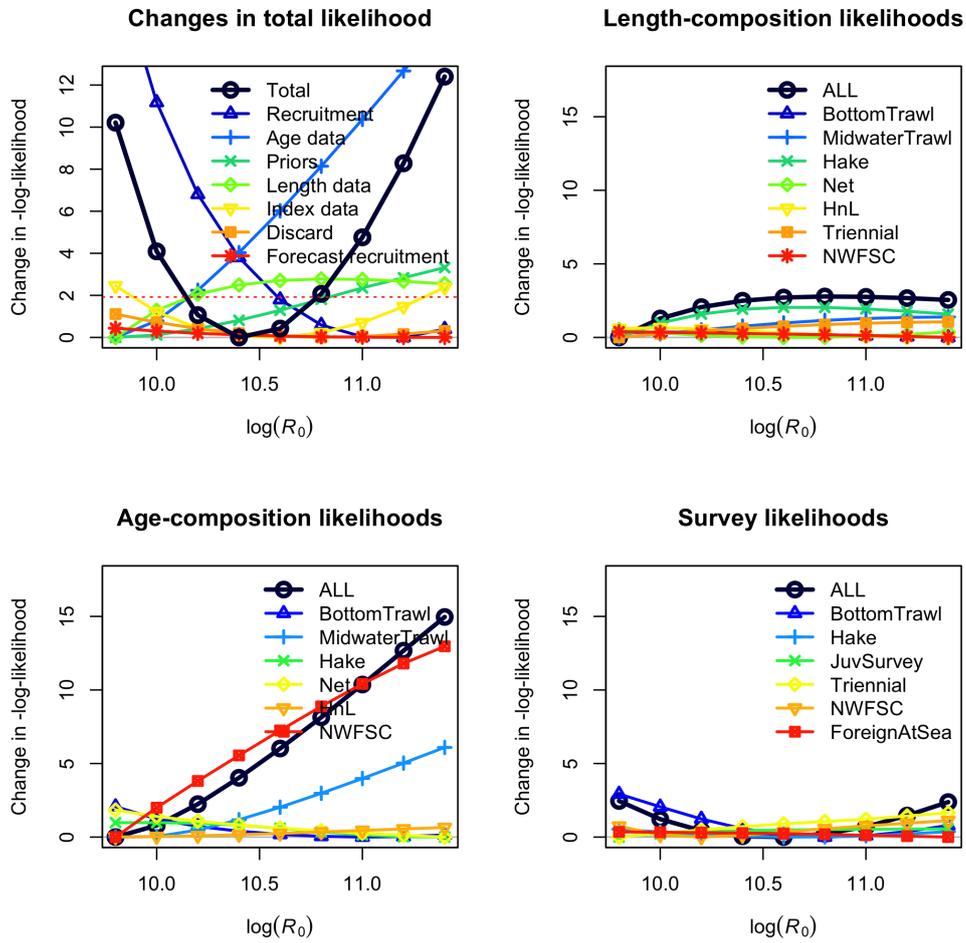


Figure 56: Likelihood components in the likelihood profile for unfished equilibrium recruitment ( $R_0$ )

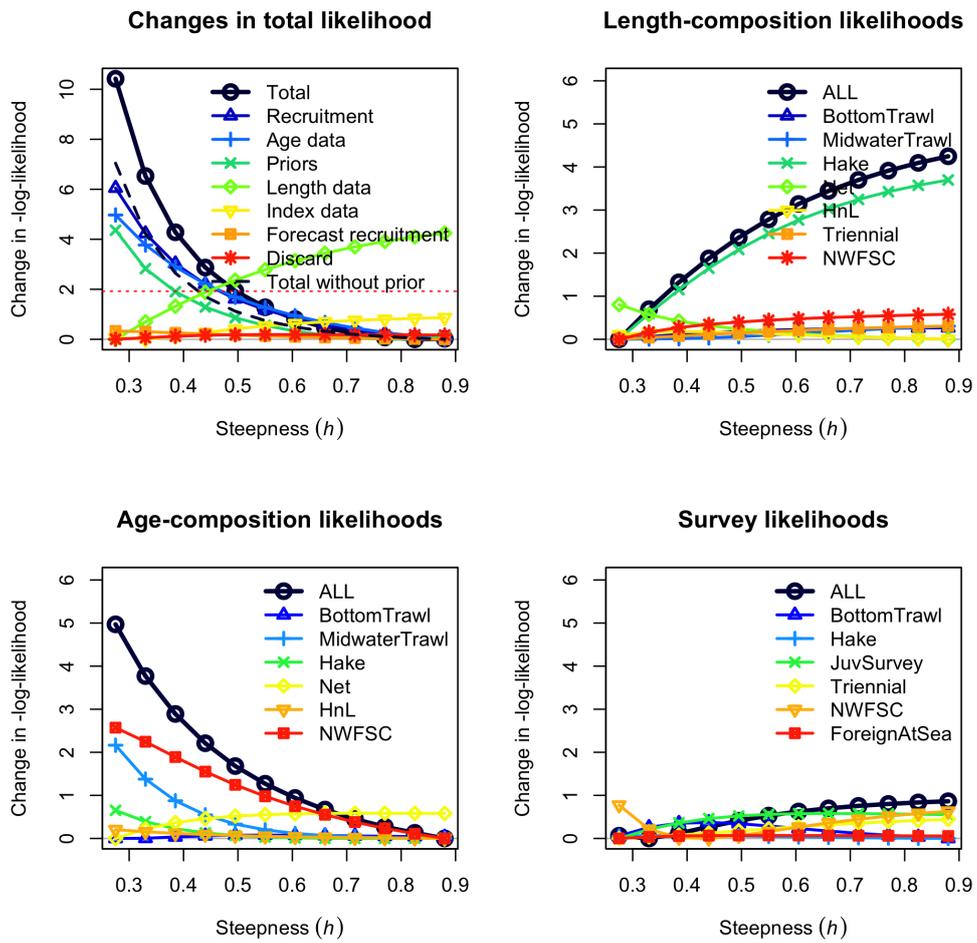


Figure 57: Likelihood components in the likelihood profile for steepness ( $h$ ).

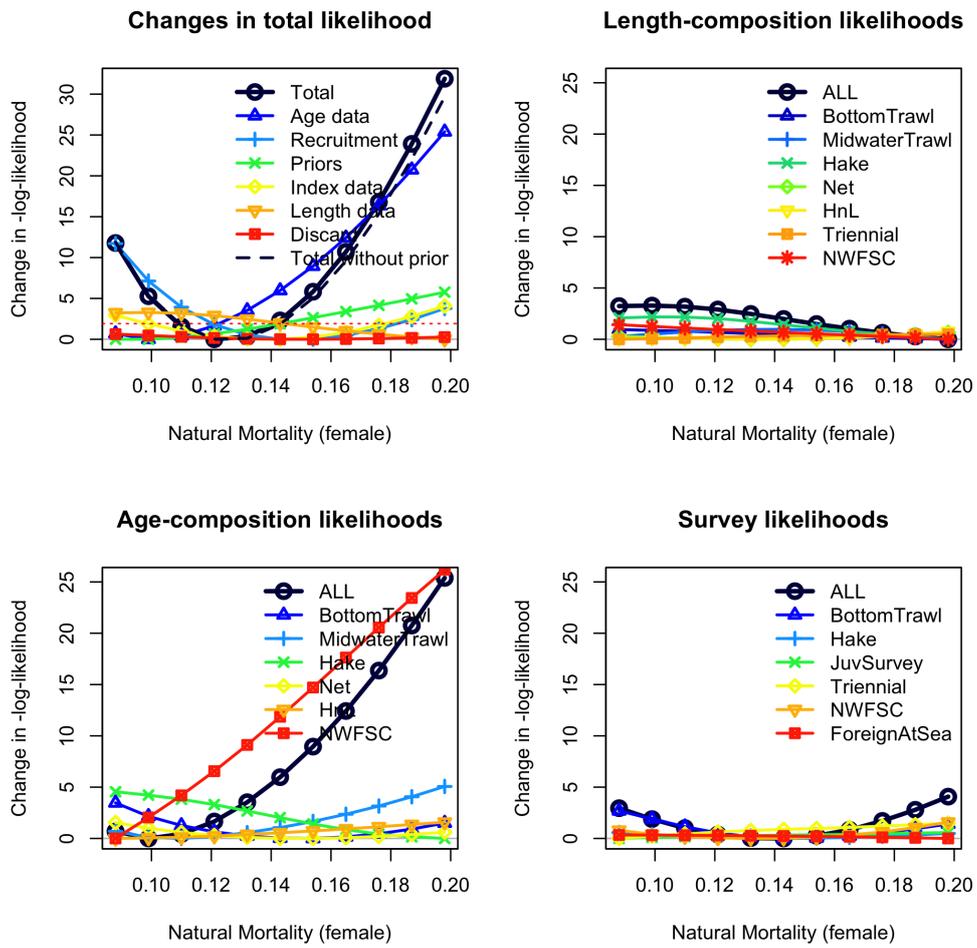


Figure 58: Likelihood components in the likelihood profile for female natural mortality (M). Male natural mortality are set to the same value.

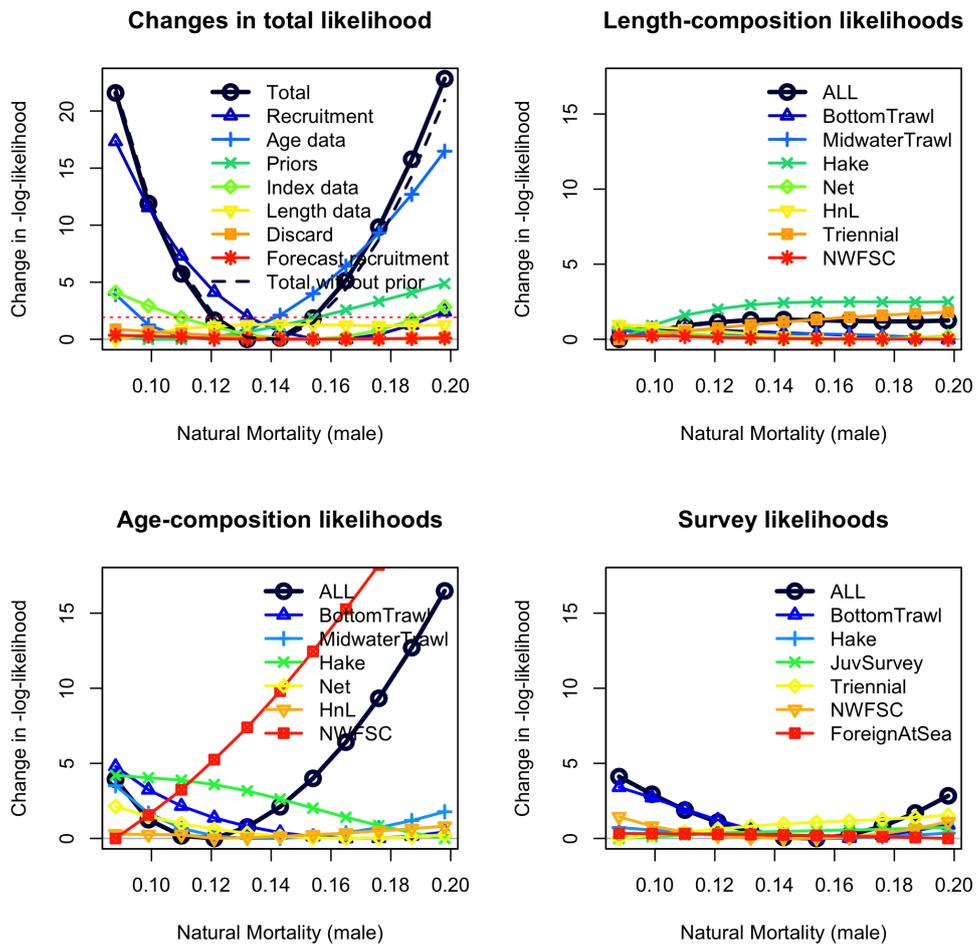


Figure 59: Likelihood components in the likelihood profile for male natural mortality (M). Female natural mortality is set to the same value.

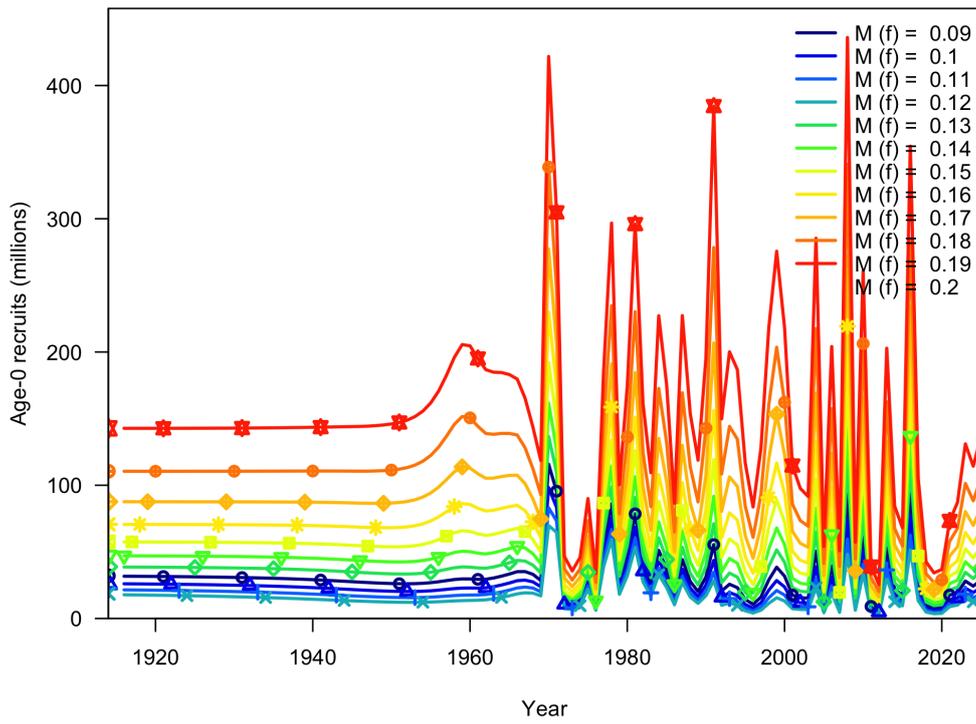


Figure 60: Time series of recruitment estimates for models with different fixed values of natural mortality ( $M$ )

## 6.4 Management

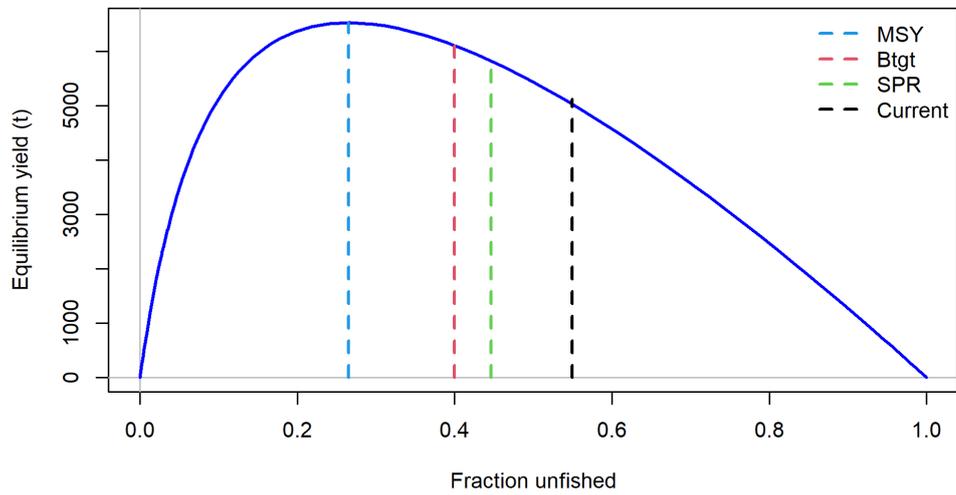


Figure 61: Estimated plot of equilibrium yield vs the fraction of unfished biomass.

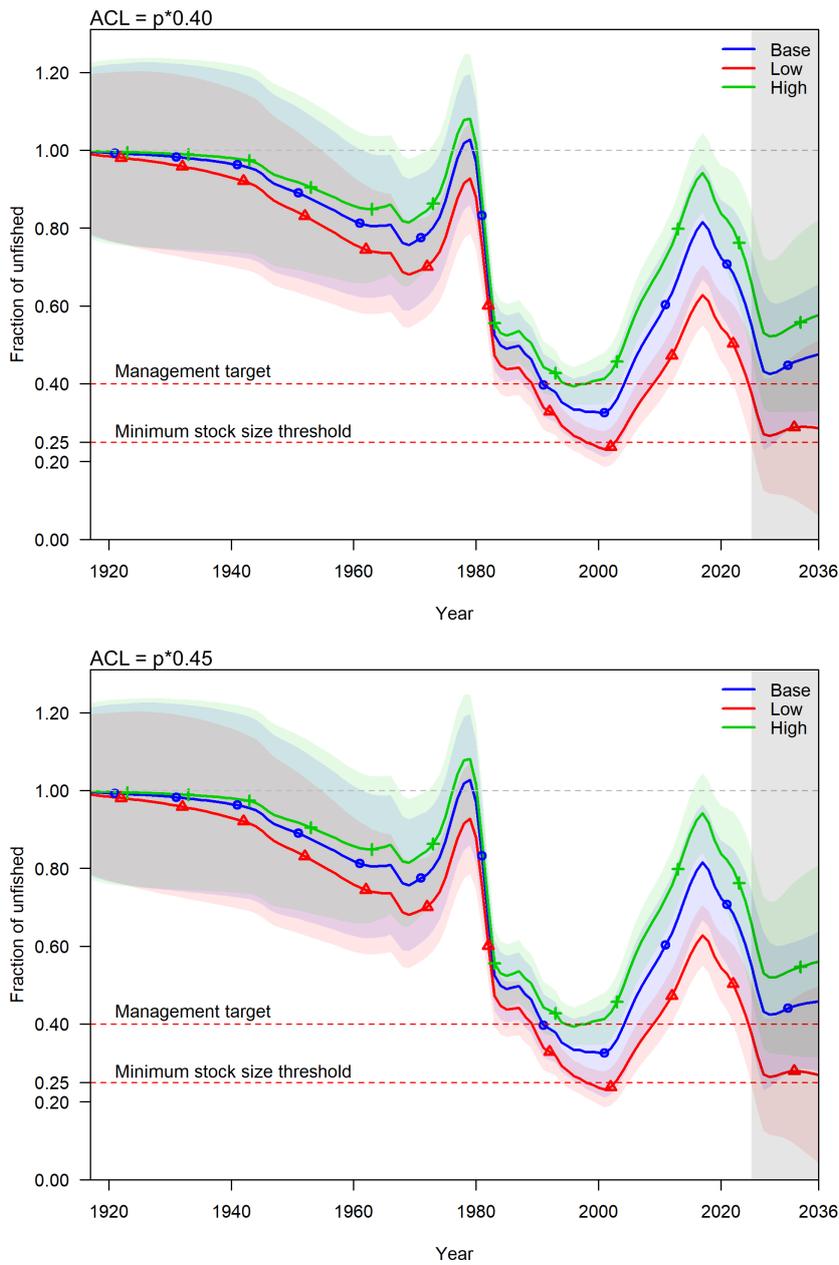


Figure 62: Base model, low state of nature, and high state of nature SB trajectories under two catch scenarios:  $ACL = p*0.4$ ,  $ACL = p*0.45$  for 2027 to 2036. The shaded areas indicate the 12.5% and 87.5% lognormal quantiles of spawning biomass.

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## 8 Appendix A: Annual fits to length and age composition and supplemental figures

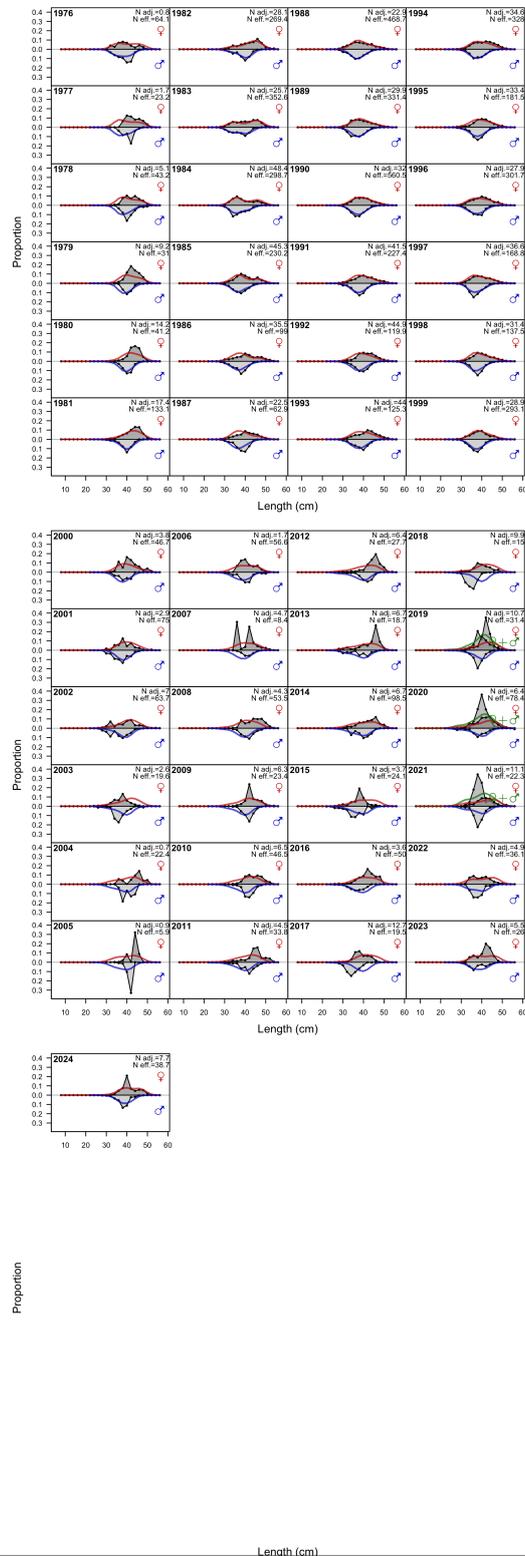


Figure A1: Fits to the retained length compositions for the bottom trawl fleet.

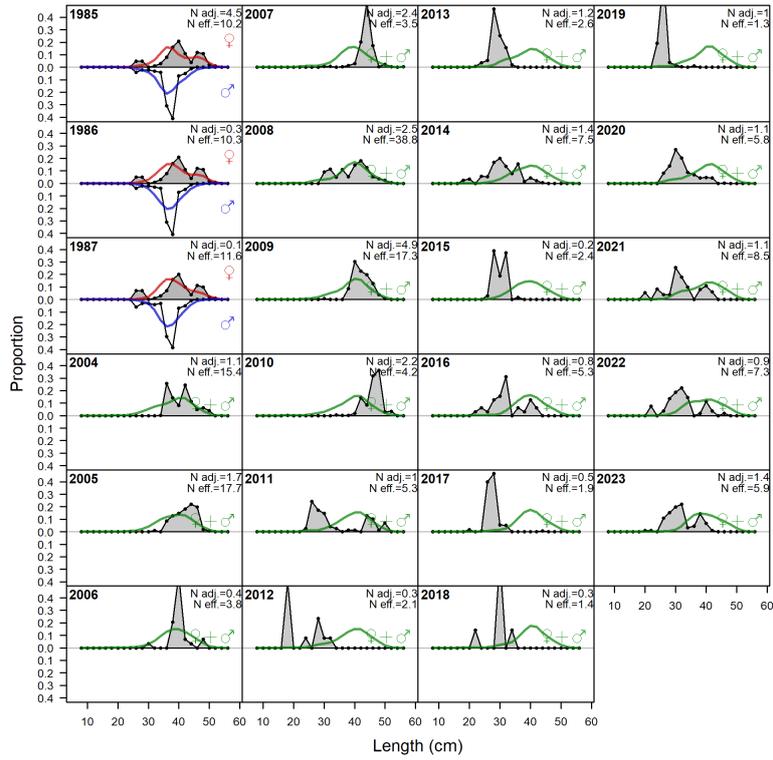


Figure A2: Fits to the discarded length compositions for the bottom trawl fleet.

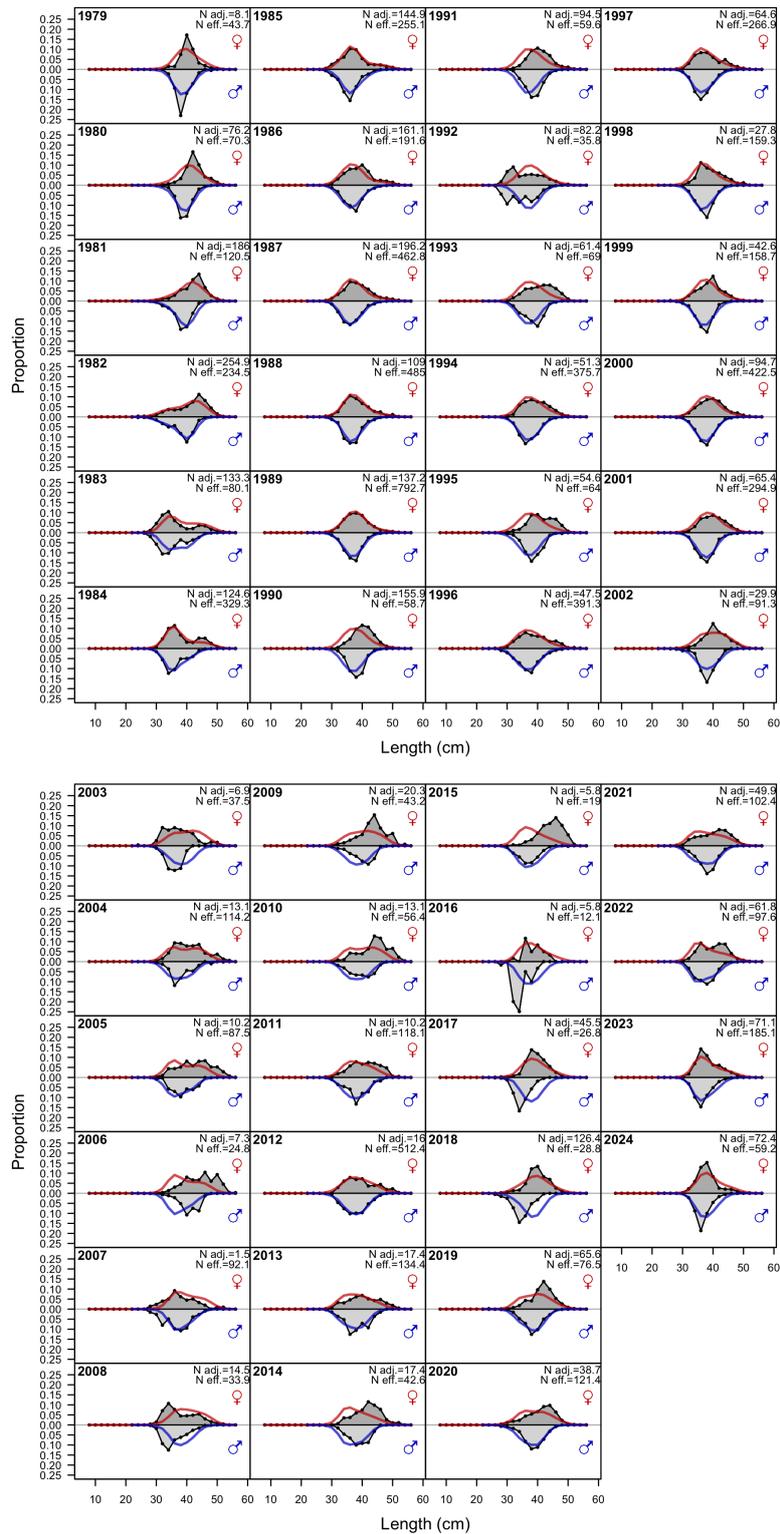


Figure A3: Fits to the retained length compositions for the midwater trawl fleet.

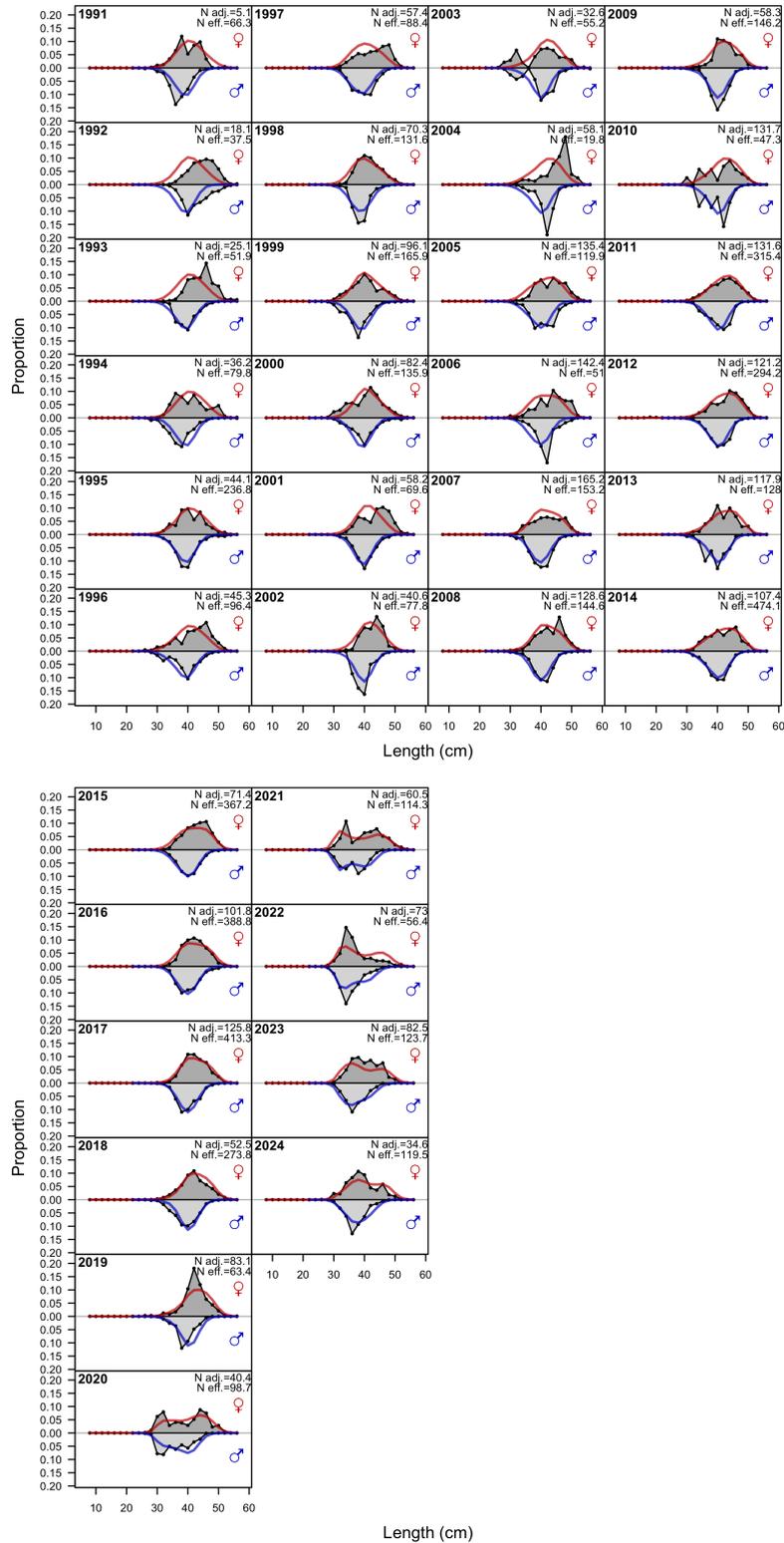


Figure A4: Fits to the retained length compositions for the hake fleet.

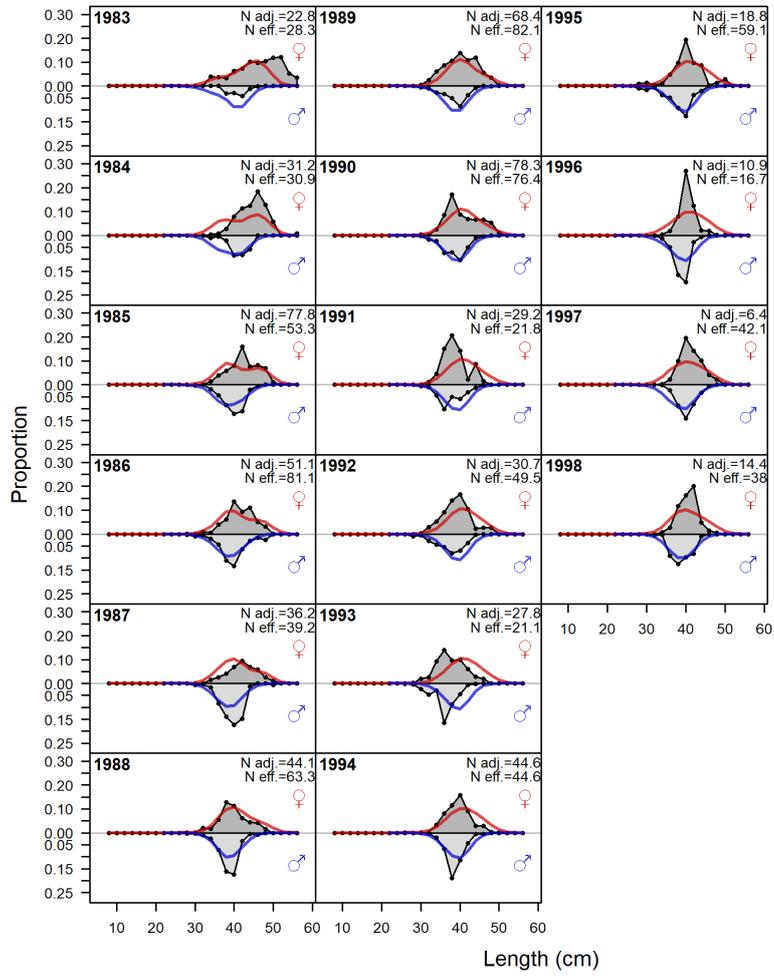


Figure A5: Fits to the retained length compositions for the net fleet.

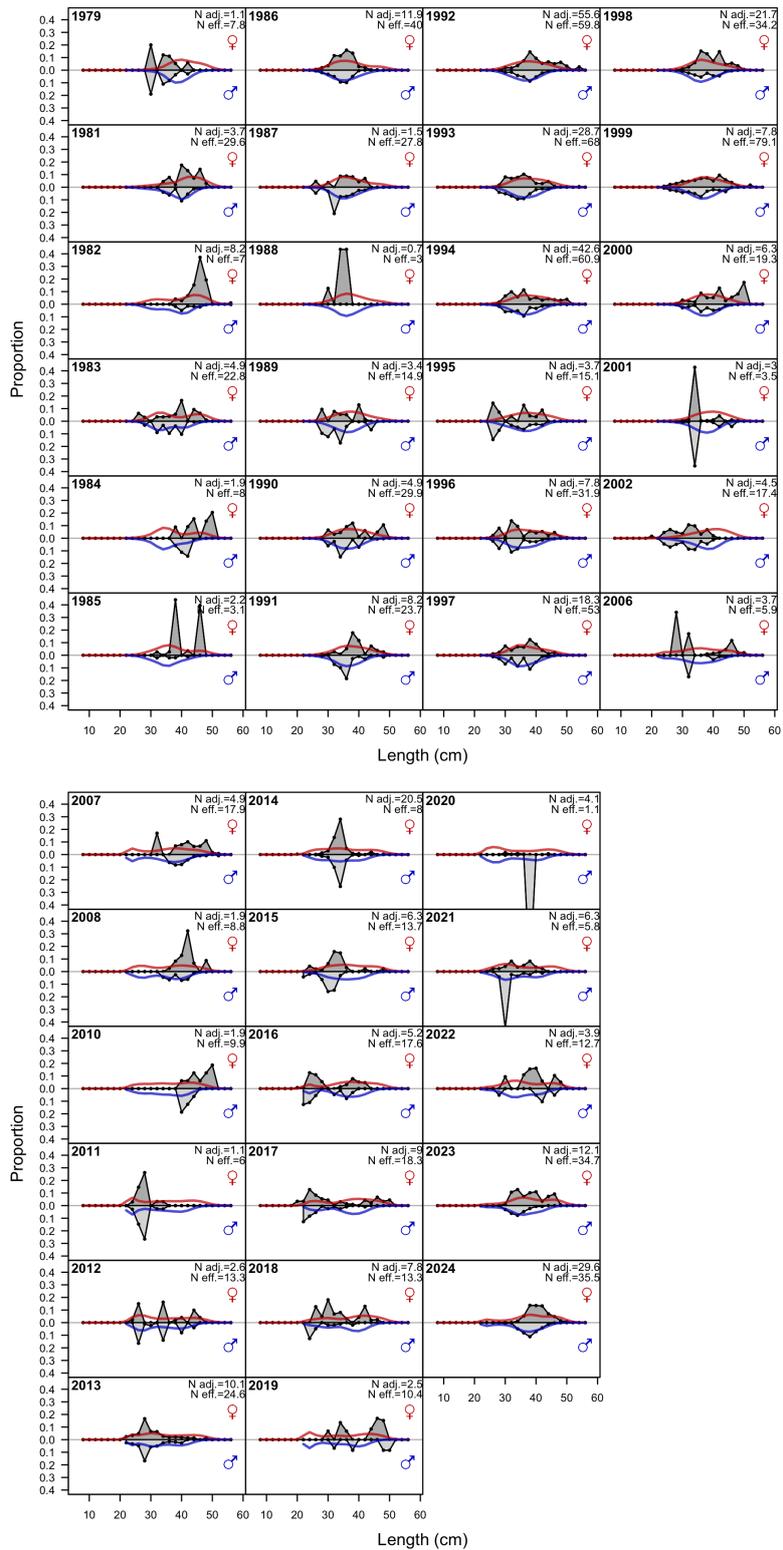


Figure A6: Fits to the retained length compositions for the hook-and-line fleet.

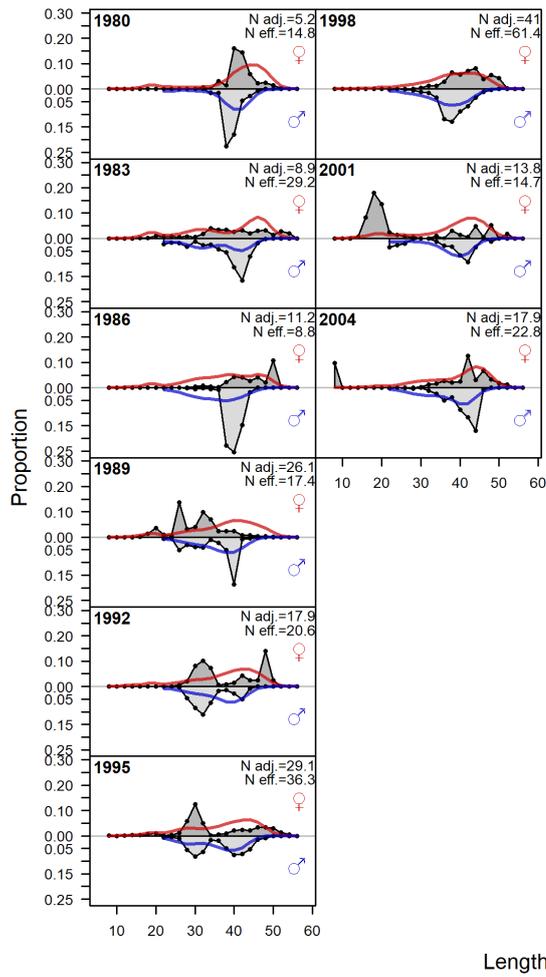


Figure A7: Fits to the length compositions for the triennial survey.

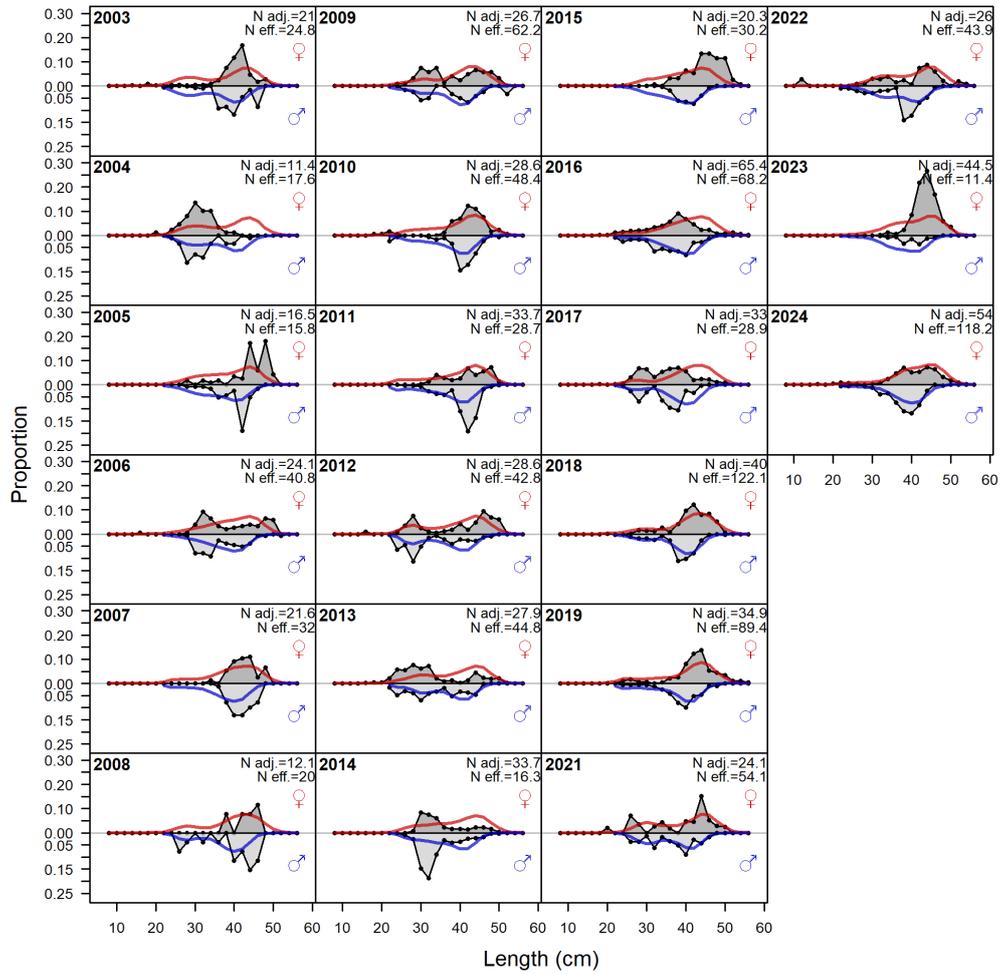


Figure A8: Fits to the length compositions for the WCGBTS.

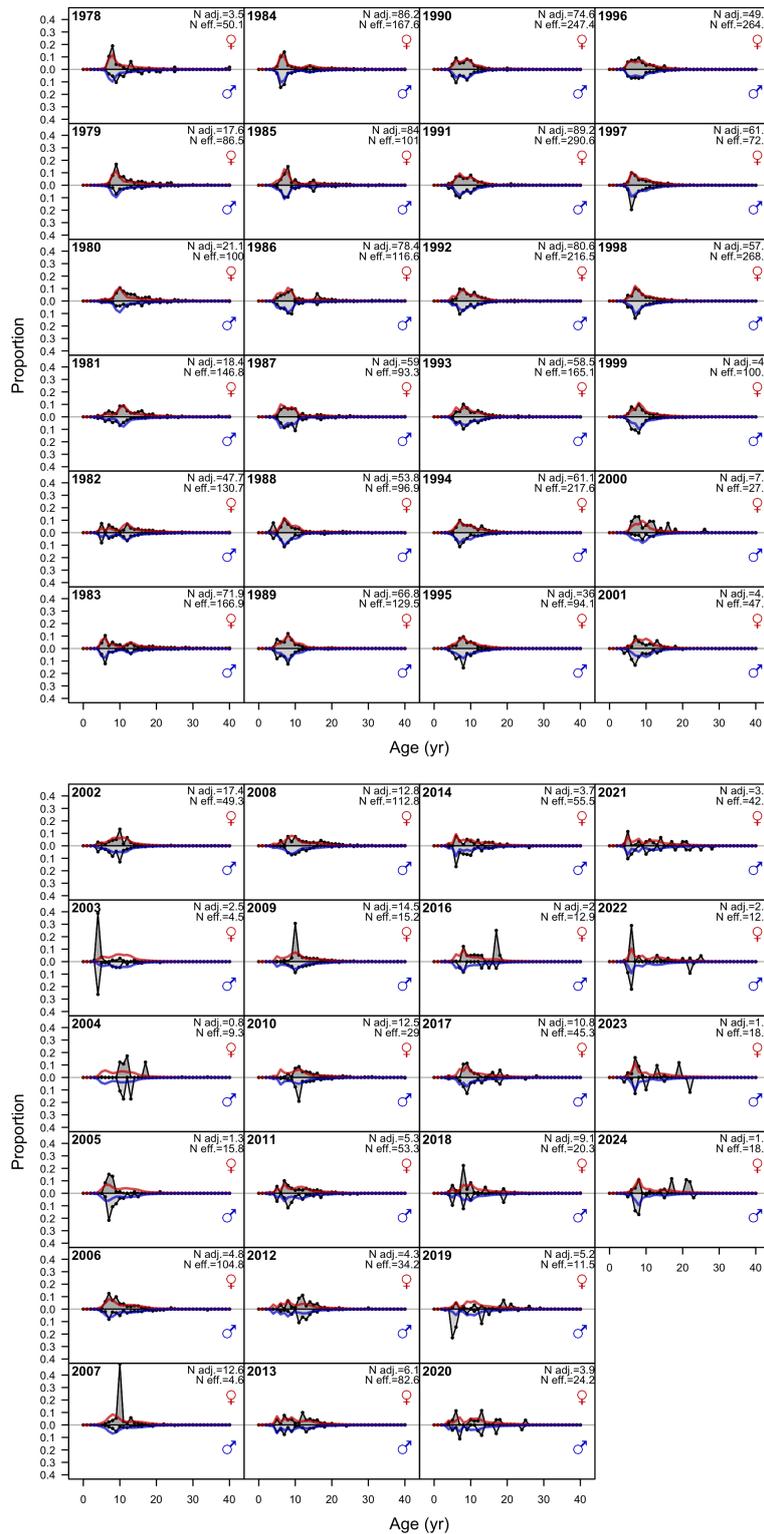


Figure A9: Fits to the retained age compositions for the bottom trawl fleet.

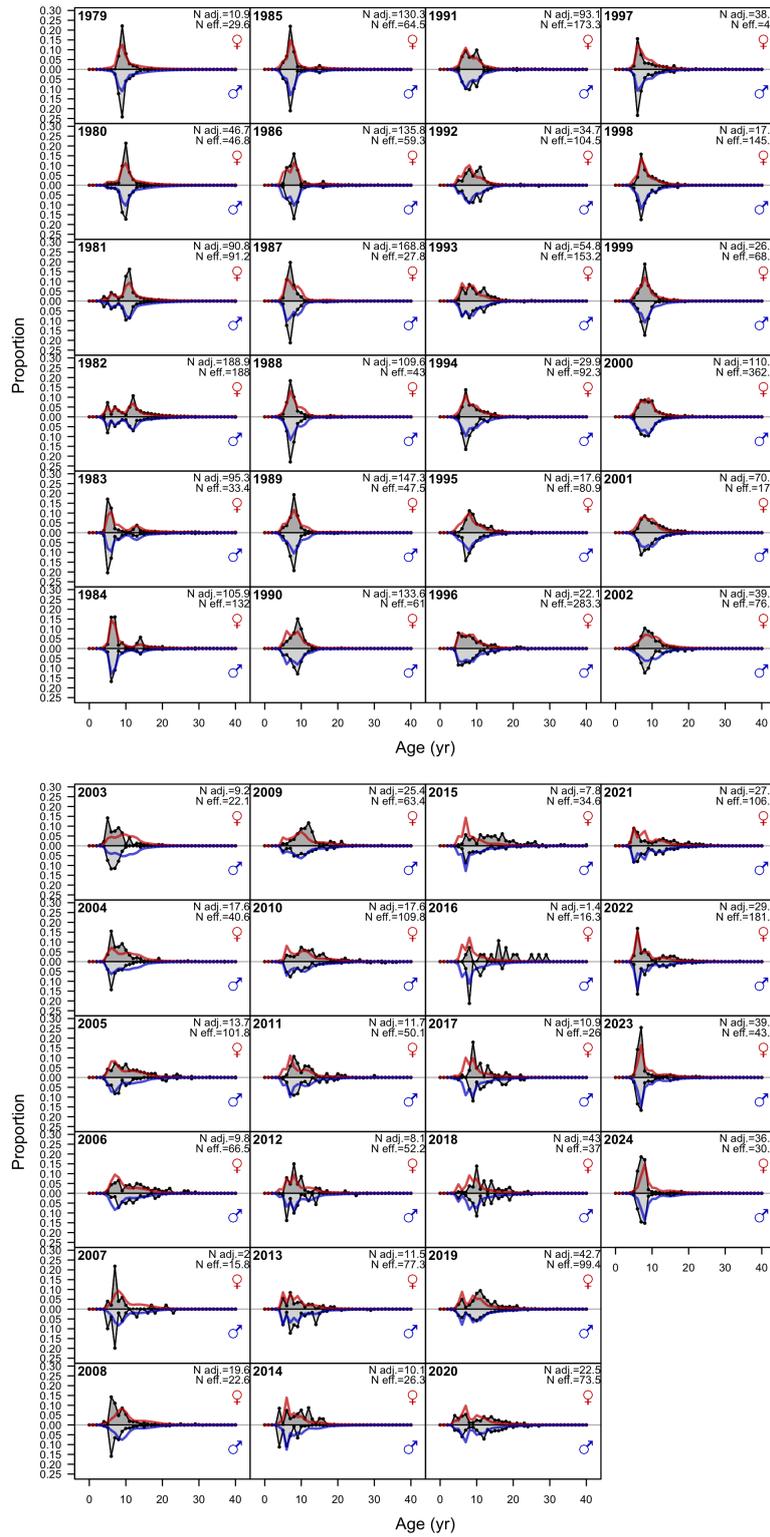


Figure A10: Fits to the retained age compositions for the midwater trawl fleet.

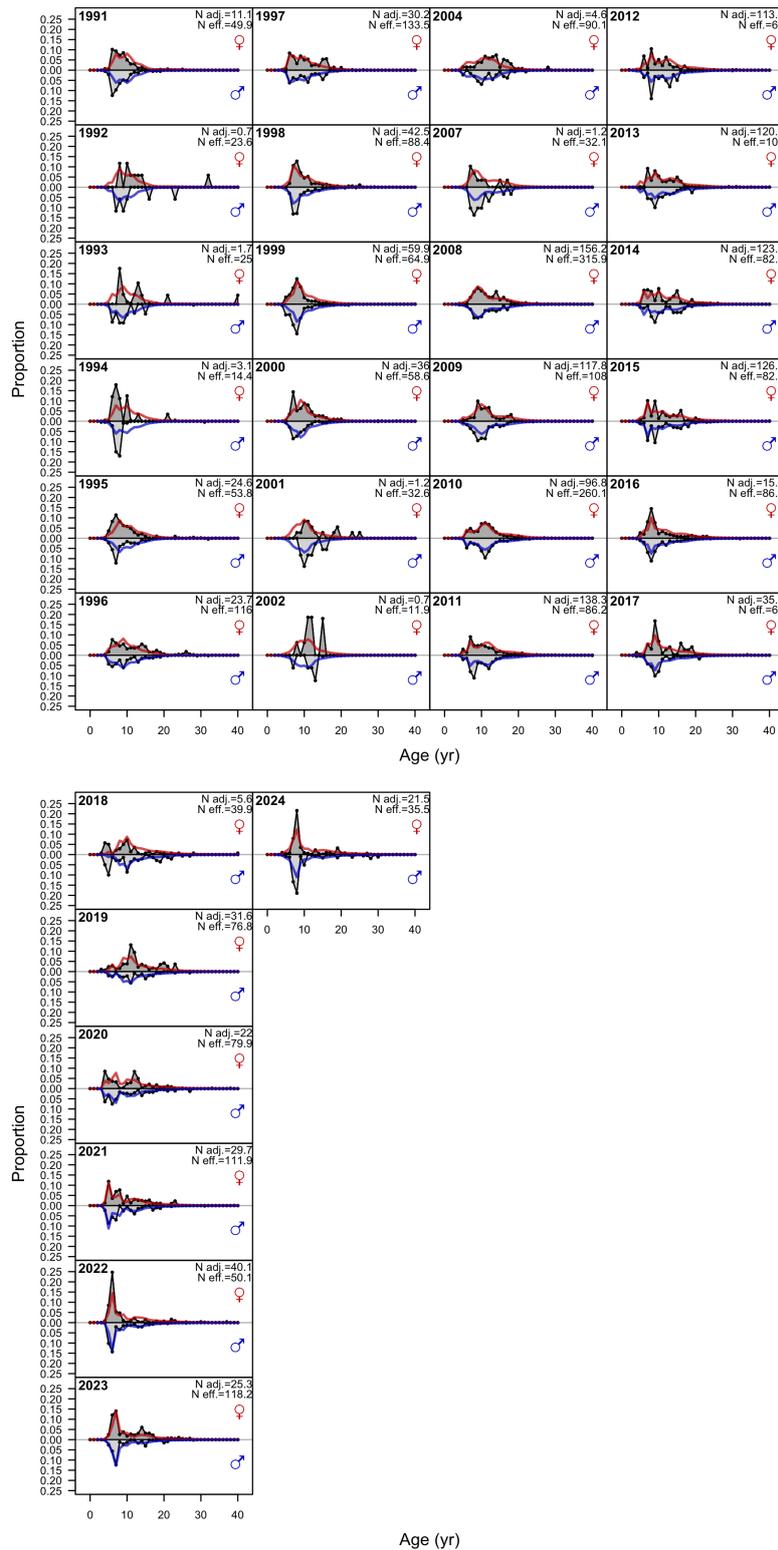


Figure A11: Fits to the retained age compositions for the hake fleet.

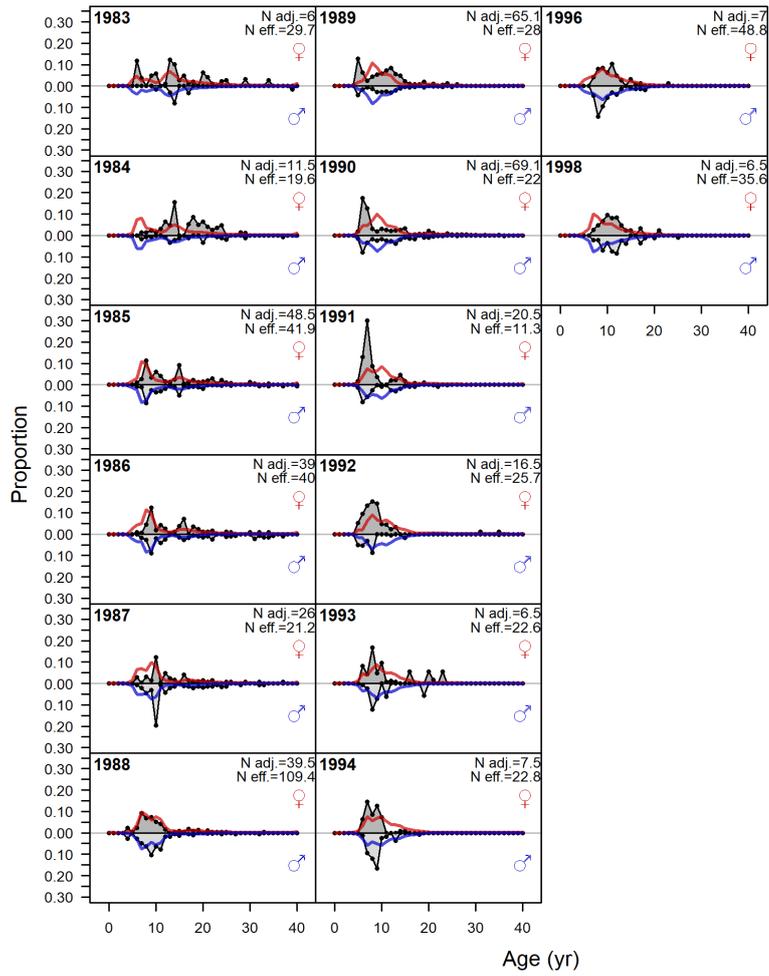


Figure A12: Fits to the retained age compositions for the net fleet.

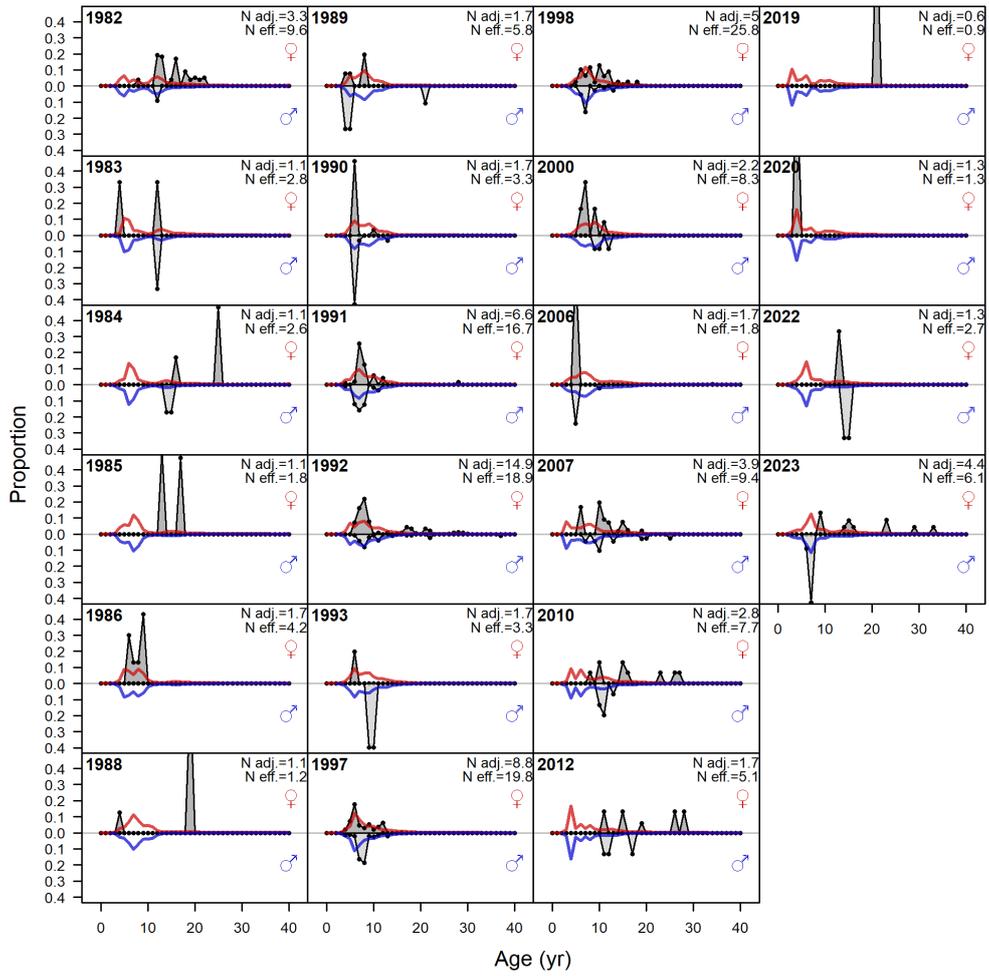


Figure A13: Fits to the retained age compositions for the hook-and-line fleet.

## Acronyms

**ABC** Acceptable Biological Catch. [xvi](#), [xvii](#), [27](#), [38](#), [87](#)

**ACL** annual catch limit. [xv](#), [xvi](#), [xvii](#), [2](#), [27](#), [28](#), [38](#), [87](#), [141](#)

**GEMM** Groundfish Expanded Mortality Multi-Year. [vi](#)

**Juvenile Survey** SWFSC and NWFSC/PWCC Midwater Trawl Survey. [vi](#), [5](#)

**NMFS** National Marine Fisheries Service. [vi](#), [2](#)

**OFL** overfishing limit. [xvii](#), [xx](#), [28](#), [38](#), [87](#)

**SB** spawning biomass. [vi](#), [vii](#), [viii](#), [xiii](#), [xvi](#), [xvii](#), [xx](#), [xxi](#), [12](#), [14](#), [20](#), [21](#), [22](#), [23](#), [24](#), [25](#), [26](#), [27](#), [28](#), [87](#), [126](#), [127](#), [132](#), [134](#), [141](#)

**sdmTMB** [Species Distribution Models with Template Model Builder](#). [4](#)

**SPR** spawning potential ratio. [xiii](#), [xvi](#), [27](#)

**Triennial Survey** Alaska Fisheries Science Center/Northwest Fisheries Science Center West Coast Triennial Shelf Survey. [vi](#), [13](#), [14](#), [18](#), [19](#)

**WCGBTS** Northwest Fisheries Science Center West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey. [vi](#), [xxi](#), [3](#), [11](#), [13](#), [14](#), [17](#), [18](#), [19](#), [20](#), [23](#), [26](#), [27](#), [28](#)

**WCGOP** West Coast Groundfish Observer Program. [iii](#), [v](#), [xx](#), [2](#), [26](#)