

2013 catch is through May 25 and 2012 catch is through May 26 unless otherwise stated.

**Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands**

Bering Sea Pollock

NMFS reallocated Aleutian Islands pollock TAC increasing the Bering Sea TAC by 1,900 mt for CDQ and 10,500 mt for inshore, C/P, and mothership directed fisheries. The revised Bering Sea A season allocations, total catch, and percent taken are:

Sector	A season allocation	A season catch	% Taken
Inshore	219,820	218,460	99
C/P	175,856	175,663	100
Mothership	43,964	43,310	99
CDQ	50,640	50,598	100
Total	490,280	488,031	100

The 2013 B season allocation of 737,670 mt becomes available June 10, 2013.

Salmon in the pollock fishery

In 2013, the total Chinook salmon is 463 salmon higher and groundfish catch in the pollock fishery is 14,267 mt higher than in 2012. For both years the rate is about 0.02 Chinook salmon per metric ton of groundfish in the pollock fishery.

	Chinook Salmon						Non-Chinook Salmon						
	2013			2012			2013			2012			
	#	GF	Rate	#	GF	Rate	#	GF	Rate	#	GF	Rate	
CDQ	472	51,349	0.01	344	49,652	0.01	CDQ	15	51,349	0.0003	1	49,652	0.0000
Non-CDQ	7,763	454,496	0.02	7,428	441,926	0.02	Non-CDQ	190	454,496	0.0004	10	441,926	0.0000
Total	8,235	505,845	0.02	7,772	491,578	0.02	Total	205	505,845	0.0004	11	491,578	0.0000

Pacific cod

Hook-and-line Catcher/Processors

The 2013 C season allocation of 55,209 mt becomes available June 10.

	2013	2012
Total Catch	55,040	52,811
A season TAC	57,462	57,684
Remaining TAC	2,422	4,873
Number of vessels	27	28

Hook-and-line or pot gear less than 60 feet length overall

NMFS reallocated 1,800 mt of the A season jig allocation to the less than 60 ft allocation.

Year	2013	2012
Total Catch	7,229 (includes 677 after closure)	7,219 (includes 251 after closure)
Annual TAC	6,427 (4,627 + 1,800 from jig)	6,445 (4,645 + 1,800 from jig)
Remaining TAC	-802	-774
Closure	February 7	February 17
Number of vessels	24 (5 hook-and-line, 19 pot)	21 (3 hook-and-line, 18 pot)

Trawl catcher vessels

The 2013 C season allocation of 7,697 mt becomes available June 10. In 2012, after May 26, 2,766 mt (774 mt in the Pacific cod target) of Pacific cod was reported by trawl catcher vessels.

Year	2013	2012
Total Catch	40,452	43,814
A/B season TAC	43,615	43,783
Remaining TAC	3,163	-31
A season closure	March 11	February 29
B, C season opening	April 1	March 23 to April 15, June 10
Number of vessels	Pacific cod 53, All 97	Pacific cod 53, All 101

Flatfish

Catch for all sectors including CDQ

Species	2013		2012	
	Catch	% TAC Remaining	Catch	% TAC Remaining
Alaska plaice	18,034	90%	6,717	33%
Arrowtooth flounder	4,282	17%	6,228	25%
Kamchatka flounder	3,880	39%	2,477	16%
Flathead sole	7,780	34%	5,432	16%
Greenland turbot	169	8%	202	2%
Other flatfish	599	17%	2,500	69%
Rock sole	48,617	53%	70,176	81%
Yellowfin sole	76,916	39%	65,368	32%
Total	160,277		159,100	

NMFS closed directed fishing for Greenland turbot in the Bering Sea subarea and the Aleutian Islands subarea effective May 1, 2013 due to the low TAC in 2013. Around September 1, NMFS will assess if there is enough Bering Sea TAC remaining to open directed fishing.

NMFS prohibited retention of Alaska plaice May 15, 2013.

Halibut mortality - In 2013 compared to 2012 the total halibut mortality in the BSAI is 38 mt higher and in the GOA is 421 mt lower.

Area and Gear	2013			2012		
	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate
BSAI non-pelagic trawl CV	330	55,471	0.59%	449	56,482	0.79%
BSAI non-pelagic trawl C/P	885	191,286	0.46%	650	196,800	0.33%
BSAI pelagic trawl CV	23	265,724	0.01%	105	259,052	0.04%
BSAI pelagic trawl C/P	154	240,121	0.06%	170	232,527	0.07%
BSAI hook-and-line CV	3	1,461	0.21%	5	909	0.55%
BSAI hook-and-line C/P	164	79,242	0.21%	142	75,557	0.19%
<b>BSAI Total</b>	<b>1,559</b>	<b>833,305</b>	<b>0.19%</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>821,327</b>	<b>0.19%</b>
GOA non-pelagic trawl CV	500	38,144	1.31%	777	31,606	2.46%
GOA non-pelagic trawl C/P	176	6,649	2.65%	245	6,939	3.53%
GOA pelagic trawl CV	9	51,182	0.02%	4	52,580	0.01%
GOA pelagic trawl C/P	0	0	0.00%	0	0	0.00%
GOA hook-and-line CV	150	3,267	4.59%	221	4,404	5.02%
GOA hook-and-line C/P	33	23,478	0.14%	39	16,095	0.24%
<b>GOA Total</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>122,720</b>	<b>0.71%</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>111,624</b>	<b>1.15%</b>

**Gulf of Alaska**  
**Pacific cod - Western GOA**

Sector	2013 A season				2012 A season			
	Allocation	Catch	Closed	# of vessels	Allocation	Catch	Closed	# of vessels
Hook-and-line C/Ps	2,254	2,251	Apr 21	6	2,257	1,958	Jun 10	8
Hook-and-line CVs	145	134	Apr 24	22	145	126	Apr 2	18
Jig	318	38	n/a	6	189	117	Jun 10	21
Pot CV/CP	4,095	4,536	Jan 28	32	4,100	4,225	Feb 6	35
Trawl CV	5,728	5,831	Mar 3	28	5,736	5,752	Feb 22	27
Trawl C/P	186	43	Jan 20	<3	186	400	Feb 14	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,726</b>	<b>12,833</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>12,613</b>	<b>12,578</b>		<b>113</b>

The 2013 trawl catcher vessel fishery closed February 14 and reopened March 1 through 3.

**Pacific cod - Central GOA**

Sector	2013 A season				2012 A season			
	Allocation	Catch	Closed	# of vessels	Allocation	Catch	Closed	# of vessels
Hook-and-line C/Ps	1,488	605	n/a*	5	1,736	1,707	Feb 23	6
Hook-and-line CVs <50 ft	3,375	3,376	Mar 21	65	3,938	4,403	Mar 4	77
Hook-and-line CVs >=50 ft	2,032	2,055	Mar 21	64	2,372	2,444	Mar 20	69
Jig	444	196	n/a	36	256	274	Mar 6	36
Pot CV/CP	6,459	5,929	Feb 10	48	7,538	7,820	Feb 10	55
Trawl CV	7,657	8,209	Mar 23	51	8,936	9,186	Mar 26	48
Trawl C/P	726	766	Apr 17	4	847	658	Apr 8	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,180</b>	<b>21,136</b>		<b>274</b>	<b>25,623</b>	<b>26,492</b>		<b>297</b>

\*Hook-and-line C/P fishery closes by regulation June 10, 2013.

**Pollock**

The 2013 Area 610 pollock fishery caught 937 mt of the 4,292 mt A season allocation. All the other fisheries caught their A season allocations.

Season	610			620			630		
	Opened	Closed	Days	Opened	Closed	Days	Opened	Closed	Days
A	Jan 20	Mar 10	49	Jan 20	4-Feb	15	Jan 20	Jan 22	2
							Feb 8	Feb 14	6
B	Mar 10	Mar 30	20	Mar 10	17-Mar	7	Mar 10	Mar 10	0
							Mar 22	Mar 26	4

The Area 640 the fishery opened January 20 to March 3 and reopened March 22.

**Salmon**

In the 2013 Western and Central GOA pollock fisheries the total Chinook salmon bycatch is 5,033 salmon with a rate of 0.10 Chinook salmon per metric tons of groundfish compared to 3,420 salmon in 2012 with a rate of 0.07 Chinook salmon per metric tons of groundfish.

	Area	Chinook	Groundfish	Rate	Non-Chinook	Groundfish	Rate
2013	Total	5,033	51,295	0.10	234	51,295	0.005
	Western	258	6,081	0.04	153	6,081	0.025
	Central - 620	3,800	36,907	0.10	20	36,907	0.001
	Central - 630	975	8,307	0.12	62	8,307	0.007
2012	Total	3,420	46,925	0.07	36	46,925	0.001
	Western	806	8,656	0.09	28	8,656	0.003
	Central - 620	2,399	31,124	0.08	8	31,124	0.000
	Central - 630	215	7,145	0.03	0	7,145	0.000

Total GOA-wide Salmon bycatch in all Fisheries						
	Chinook	Groundfish	Rate	Non-Chinook	Groundfish	Rate
2013	14,289	148,351	0.10	1,494	148,351	0.01
2012	5,410	142,725	0.04	201	142,725	0.001

Groundfish as prohibited species closure

NMFS prohibited retention of big skate in the Central Regulatory Area of the GOA May 8, 2013.

Number of Catcher Vessels Trips and Groundfish with Observer Onboard by Area and Gear in the Western and Central GOA

Vessels may use more than one gear type.

2013										
Area	Hook-and-line		Non-pelagic trawl		Pot		Pelagic trawl		Total	
	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish
610	2	Conf.	11	245	18	376	22	873	53	Conf.
620	23	409	23	976	5	79	51	5,065	102	6,529
630	94	1,176	96	5,558	35	525	29	2,375	254	9,634
640	22	252	1	Conf.	0	0	0	0	23	Conf.
650	28	304	1	Conf.	0	0	0	0	29	Conf.
2012										
Area	Hook-and-line		Non-pelagic trawl		Pot		Pelagic trawl		Total	
	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish	Trips	Groundfish
610	0	0	0	0	7	293	10	Conf.	17	Conf.
620	0	0	23	974	1	Conf.	114	11,858	138	Conf.
630	27	339	139	5,625	38	940	54	3,373	258	10,277
640	22	313	0	0	1	Conf.	7	770	30	Conf.
650	14	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	156

**Timelines for Current Actions  
June 2013**

Agenda B-2  
June 2013

<b>FMP Amendment Status: <u>Actions Since April 2013</u></b>	<b>Lead Council, SF &amp; GC Staff</b>	<b>Date of Council Action</b>	<b>Start Regional Review</b>	<b>Received by GCAK</b>	<b>Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review</b>	<b>Proposed FMP Amendment Notice of Availability Published in Federal Register</b>	<b>Proposed Rule Published in Federal Register</b>	<b>Final Rule or Notice of Approval Published in Federal Register</b>
Amendment 31 (KTC) C-Share Active Participation/application deadline modification <b>Complicated, mid-sized, Many C-share QS holders affected</b>	Fina, Palmigiano, Smoker	April 2008	PR: 8/22/11	PR: 9/13/11				<b>FR: No pressing deadline at this time.</b>
Amendment 41 (KTC) Crab regional emergency relief	Fina, Harrington, Smoker	December 2010	PR: 4/13/12 FR: 3/29/13	PR: 4/27/12 FR: 4/1/13	PR: 12/4/12 <b>FR: 4/26/13</b>	December 13, 2012 77 FR 74161 EOC: 2/11/13 Approved: 3/11/13	January 30, 2013 77 FR 6279 EOC: 3/1/13	<b>May 15, 2013 78 FR 28523 Effective: 6/14/13</b>
Amendment 42 (KTC) Crab EDR revisions <b>Straightforward revisions, mid-sized, Many harvesters/processors affected</b>	Fina, Palmigiano, Meyer	February 2012	PR: 9/4/12 <b>FR: 5/17/13</b>	PR: 9/6/12 <b>FR: 5/20/13</b>	PR: 3/7/13 <b>FR: 6/3/13</b>	March 12, 2013 78 FR 15677 EOC: 5/13/13	March 21, 2013 78 FR 17341 EOC: 4/22/13	<b>FR: 5/28/13 Industry &amp; Council interest for change by EDR due date.</b>
Amendment 43 (KTC) and Amendment 103 (BSAI) Pribilof Island Blue King Crab Rebuilding <b>Moderately complex, short, MSA requirement, Few pot cod harvesters affected</b>	Stram, Ellgen, Smoker	June 2012	PR: 3/29/13	PR: 4/8/13				<b>FR: 1/1/14. In 2009, Council notified rebuilding plan would not meet 2014 goals, new measures needed.</b>
Amendment 44 (KTC) Modifications to Right-of-first-refusal provisions <b>Straightforward revisions, short, Crab communities, processors &amp; harvesters</b>	Cunningham, Palmigiano, Smoker	February 2013	<b>PR: 6/30/13</b>					<b>FR: No pressing deadline at this time. Interest likely to increase soon.</b>

Timelines for Current Actions

<b>FMP Amendment Status:</b> <u>Actions Since April 2013</u>	<b>Lead Council, SF &amp; GC Staff</b>	<b>Date of Council Action</b>	<b>Start Regional Review</b>	<b>Received by GCAK</b>	<b>Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review</b>	<b>Proposed FMP Amendment Notice of Availability Published in Federal Register</b>	<b>Proposed Rule Published in Federal Register</b>	<b>Final Rule or Notice of Approval Published in Federal Register</b>
Amendment 89 (GOA) Tanner crab protection and trawl sweep revisions <b>Complicated, mid-sized, some GOA trawl participants affected</b>	Evans, Pearson, Smoker	October 2010  April 2012	PR: 9/10/12	PR: 9/24/12	PR: 5/28/13	June 3, 2013 78 FR 33040 EOC: 8/2/13		FR: 10/1/2013 Increasing Council, & industry interest in 2013 implementation
Amendment 94 (GOA) Revise CQE vessel use caps and implement other CQE-related regulatory amds (CQE Omnibus) <sup>1/</sup>	Evans, Murphy, Meyer	October 2011	PR: 7/20/12 FR: 5/1/13	PR: 8/3/12 FR: 5/2/13	PR: 2/15/13 FR: 5/17/13	February 22, 2013 78 FR 12287 EOC: 4/23/13 Approved: May 21, 2013	March 6, 2013 78 FR 14490 EOC: 4/5/13	June 4, 2013 78 FR 33243 Effective: 7/5/13
Amendment 95 (GOA) Halibut PSC management <b>Complicated, long, all GOA trawl and longline participants affected</b>	DiCosimo, Davis, Sullivan	June 2012	PR: 4/15/13	PR: 4/29/13				FR: 10/1/13 Strong Council, Industry, & Congressional interest for 2014
Amendment 96 (GOA) CQE Allow purchase of small QS blocks <b>Straightforward, mid-sized, few CQEs affected</b>	Cunningham Murphy Meyer	April 2013	PR: 8/15/13					FR: 3/1/14 Interest to have in place before the start of the 2014 halibut IFQ fishery

<sup>1/</sup>NMFS consolidated three Council actions on the CQE Program into Amendment 94 and its associated proposed rule. In addition to the CQE vessel use caps, which are the subject of Amendment 94, this action includes the regulatory amendments to allow Area 3A CQEs to purchase D class halibut QS (Council final action in February 2011) and to add three new CQE communities (Council final action in December 2010).

Timelines for Current Actions

<b>FMP Amendment Status:</b> <u><a href="#">Actions Since April 2013</a></u>	<b>Lead Council, SF &amp; GC Staff</b>	<b>Date of Council Action</b>	<b>Start Regional Review</b>	<b>Received by GCAK</b>	<b>Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review</b>	<b>Proposed FMP Amendment Notice of Availability Published in <i>Federal Register</i></b>	<b>Proposed Rule Published in <i>Federal Register</i></b>	<b>Final Rule or Notice of Approval Published in <i>Federal Register</i></b>
Amendment 99 (BSAI) Revise Freezer Longline LLP License Maximum Length Overall (Vessel Replacement) <b>Moderately complicated, short, freezer longline LLP holders affected</b>	McCracken Kelly, Meyer	October 2012	<b>PR: 5/17/13</b>	<b>PR: 5/22/13</b>				<b>FR: 12/31/2013</b> Increasing Council, industry & Congressional interest in implementation.
Amendment 102 (BSAI) CQE Program in Area 4B (Adak) and Area 4B Fish-up <b>A bit complicated, mid-sized, one community/some D share QS holders affected</b>	Evans, Murphy, Meyer	February 2012  April 2012	PR: 3/29/13	<b>PR: 5/10/13</b>				<b>FR: 12/31/2013</b> Council and industry interest increasing.
Amendment 104 (BSAI) Skate HAPC <b>Straightforward, short, no regulatory impact</b>	Witherell, HCD Staff, Lepore	February 2013	<b>FMP only HCD lead staff</b>					<b>FR: No pressing deadline at this time.</b>
Amendment 105 (BSAI) Flatfish Flexibility <b>A bit complicated, mid-sized, potentially affects entire BSAI TAC-setting process</b>	Evans, Kelly, Sullivan	April 2013	<b>PR: 9/1/13</b>					<b>FR: 9/1/14</b> Strong industry, interest for rule by 14/15 specs.
Amendment 106 (BSAI) AFA Vessel Replacement <b>Straightforward, mid-sized, all AFA vessels affected</b>	Evans, McKeen, Smoker	April 2013	<b>PR: 7/15/13</b>					<b>FR: 1/1/14</b> Consistent industry interest in implementation ASAP

Timelines for Current Actions

<b>Regulatory Amendment Status:</b> <u>Actions Since April 2013</u>	<b>Council, SF &amp; GC Staff</b>	<b>Date of Council Action</b>	<b>Start Regional Review</b>	<b>Received by GCAK</b>	<b>Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review</b>	<b>Proposed Rule Published in Federal Register</b>	<b>Final Rule Published in Federal Register</b>
<b>Groundfish Regulatory Amendments</b>							
Revisions to MRAs in the BSAI arrowtooth flounder fishery	McCracken, Hartmann, Sullivan	October 2010	PR: 8/12/11 FR: 2/20/13	PR: 8/12/11 FR: 2/28/13	PR: 8/28/12 <b>FR: 5/2/12</b>	September 14, 2012 77 FR 56798 EOC: 10/15/12	<b>May 20, 2013</b> <b>78 FR 29248</b> <b>Effective: 6/19/13</b>
Revisions to R&R rules for FFPs and FPPs <b>Housekeeping revisions to streamline permitting</b>	N/A, Bearden, Meyer	N/A	<b>PR: 5/30/13</b>				<b>FR: No pressing deadline at this time</b>
<b>Halibut Regulatory Amendments</b>							
Establish new minimum vessel ownership criteria for using hired skipper of 12 months and 20% interest <b>Complicated, mid-size, initial QS holders affected</b>	DiCosimo, McKeen, Meyer	December 2007	PR: 1/20/12 <b>FR: 5/14/13</b>	PR: 2/1/12 <b>FR: 5/16/13</b>	PR: 10/12/12	October 31, 2012 77 FR 65843 EOC: 11/30/12	<b>FR: 7/1/13</b> <b>Council interest.</b>
Revise IFQ hired skipper provisions <b>Somewhat complicated, mid-size, initial QS holders affected</b>	DiCosimo, Murphy, Meyer	April 2011	PR: 9/27/12	PR: 11/31/12	PR: 3/19/13	<b>April 26, 2012</b> <b>78 FR 24707</b> <b>EOC: 5/28/13</b>	<b>FR: 12/1/13</b> <b>Council interest.</b>
Revised Halibut Catch Sharing Plan for Areas 2C and 3A <b>Complicated (but many provisions considered before), long, affects halibut commercial/charter fleets.</b>	DiCosimo, Scheurer, Sullivan	June 2012	PR: 3/29/13	<b>PR: 4/25/13</b>			<b>FR: 12/1/13</b> <b>Very strong Council, industry, Congressional interest.</b>



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**  
**National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

*National Marine Fisheries Service*  
P.O. Box 21668  
Juneau, Alaska 99802-1668

AGENDA B-2  
Supplemental  
June 2013

May 28, 2013

Eric Olson, Chairman  
Chris Oliver, Executive Director  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
605 W. Fourth Avenue, Suite 306  
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Chairman Olson and Mr. Oliver:

At its February 2011 meeting, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) requested a report from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) on leasing in the commercial halibut and sablefish individual fishing quota (IFQ) fisheries.

IFQ regulations prohibit halibut and sablefish catcher vessel quota share (QS) holders from transferring IFQ separately from its original QS, except in limited circumstances, to another person (e.g., medical transfers and surviving heir provisions). Additionally, regulations at 50 CFR 679.42(i) and (j) limit the ability of QS holders to use hired masters to harvest their IFQ. These restrictions have the effect of limiting the ability of initial recipients of catcher vessel QS to receive compensation for their IFQ without being onboard the vessel when the IFQ is harvested. NMFS suggests that Council recommendations to further restrict the use of hired masters in the IFQ fisheries are likely the most feasible and effective way to accelerate the transition to an owner-onboard fishery, and recommends that NMFS proceed with rulemaking for these proposed actions. NMFS does not recommend that the Council proceed with an action to develop more restrictive leasing prohibitions in the IFQ fisheries.

In recent years, Council and NMFS staff examined the feasibility of creating a regulatory prohibition on IFQ leasing, and have concluded that it is challenging to define all potential practices that could result in catcher vessel QS holders receiving compensation for the use of IFQ without being onboard the vessel. Additionally, administering such a prohibition likely would require NMFS to impose additional information submission requirements that would enable NMFS to determine whether a transaction complies with the lease restriction. NMFS suggests that the resources needed to develop a regulatory prohibition on IFQ leasing and the potential additional costs for participants and NMFS to administer such a prohibition could be significant, and it is important to balance these additional administrative costs with other fisheries management priorities.

NMFS is currently in the rulemaking process to implement two Council-recommended regulatory amendments (see the NMFS Alaska Region website at



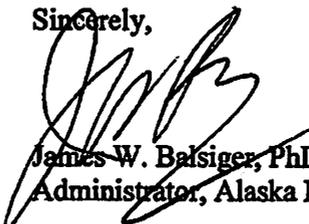
www.alaskafisheries.noaa.gov). First, NMFS published a proposed rule on October 21, 2012 (72 FR 65843), and is developing a final rule to revise the minimum vessel ownership requirements for an individual catcher vessel QS holder to hire a master, commonly known as the "10% rule". If the final rule is approved, an individual catcher vessel QS holder would be required to own a minimum of 20 percent of the vessel used to harvest their IFQ for at least 12 months prior to hiring a master. Second, NMFS published a proposed rule on April 26, 2013 (78 FR 24707), to prohibit the use of hired masters to fish IFQ derived from halibut and sablefish catcher vessel QS transferred after February 12, 2010. NMFS intends to prepare a final rule based on the analysis prepared for the action and a review of the public comments received on the proposed rule. Approval and implementation of these regulatory amendments likely will expedite the transition to an owner-onboard halibut and sablefish fishery by increasing the minimum active participation requirements for individual catcher vessel QS holders wishing to hire a master and by placing a cap on the amount of catcher vessel IFQ that may be fished by a hired master.

NMFS intends to continue tracking the use of hired masters in the IFQ fisheries and can update the Council on request. If the Council is concerned about active participation by QS holders in the future, it could consider additional regulatory changes to further restrict, or potentially eliminate, the use of hired masters for individual QS recipients after some fixed date to ensure the transition to an owner-onboard fleet.

An additional issue that has been raised that could slow the transition to an owner-operated fleet is the potential for the expanded use of medical transfers by QS holders to increase the use of hired masters. The IFQ regulations authorize transfers of catcher vessel IFQ to accommodate medical conditions of an individual QS holder that prevents the QS holder from fishing their IFQ. To limit use of the provision, regulations at § 679.42(d)(2) specify that medical transfers of catcher vessel IFQ are limited (1) to individuals not otherwise eligible to use hired masters, and (2) to applicants that have not received approval of a medical transfer in any 2 of the previous 5 years for the same medical condition. NMFS requires a medical professional to describe the medical condition and verify the applicant's inability to participate in the IFQ fisheries before approving a medical transfer.

NMFS has tracked the use of the medical transfer provision since it was implemented in 2007. Approximately 2 percent of all catcher vessel QS holders have used the medical transfer provision each year since implementation. NMFS will continue to track the use of the medical transfer provision and can notify the Council if an increasing number of QS holders are using the provision to transfer IFQ.

Sincerely,



James W. Balsiger, PhD  
Administrator, Alaska Region

**cc: Matthew Brown, NOAA Office of Law Enforcement**  
**cc: Lisa Lindeman: NOAA General Counsel, Alaska Section**  
**cc: Susan Auer, NOAA General Counsel, Enforcement Section**

**AGENDA B-2**  
**Supplemental**  
**June 2013**

## Briefing

### NMFS proposal to revise regulations concerning the use and approval of scales for weighing catch at-sea.

#### OVERVIEW

The use of at-sea scales can provide very precise and potentially accurate estimates of catch. These estimates are especially useful in catch share fisheries where catch accounting methods must be verifiable. At-sea scales have proven to be reliable and are now used to account for the vast majority of catch by catcher-processors fishing off Alaska. However, recent concerns about fraud and tampering with the flow scale call into question the overall accuracy of the approach and indicates that catch estimates based on scale weights could systematically underestimate harvest in those fisheries dependent on scale weights for catch accounting unless these concerns are addressed. Further, since NMFS first implemented weighing requirements for some catcher processors in 1998, the program has grown dramatically; scale technologies have evolved; and NMFS has developed greater expertise with at-sea scales. We believe that a suite of modifications to the at-sea scales program will reduce the potential for fraud, improve catch accounting accuracy, and bring regulations up to date with recent changes in technology.

#### COUNCIL ACTION

NMFS plans to consult with the Council during the development of the analysis for this action. Council members and the public can identify questions or other areas of concern with the action. It is not necessary for the Council to take action, unless the Council wishes to review the analysis and draft regulations more thoroughly at a future Council meeting. Unless otherwise recommended by the Council, NMFS intends to promulgate these regulations under section 305(d) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to develop regulations necessary to implement fishery management plans (FMPs). Specifically, this action is necessary to implement the Management Objectives (Section 2.2.1) of the FMP for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Subarea, to "Increase the quality of monitoring and enforcement data through improved technology" (objective 42) and "Promote enhanced enforceability" (Objective 45). This action is also consistent with Management Objectives in Section 2.2.1.9 of the FMP for groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska to "Increase the quality of monitoring and enforcement data through improved technology" (Objective 41) and "Promote enhanced enforceability" (Objective 44).

#### PROGRAM HISTORY

The at-sea scales program was developed in response to a need for catch accounting methodologies that were more precise and verifiable at the level of the individual haul and less dependent on estimates of total catch generated by at-sea observers. This was necessary as a result of the implementation of large-scale quota programs that required NMFS to provide verifiable and defensible estimates of quota harvest. The requirements for weighing catch at-sea were first implemented in 1998 (February 4, 1998, 63 FR 5836) and initially affected only trawl catcher/processors participating in the Multispecies Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program (CDQ Program). The at-sea

scales program was expanded significantly in 2000 as a result of statutory requirements of the American Fisheries Act that required all at-sea catch by specified vessels in the BSAI pollock fishery to be weighed (January 28, 2000, 65 FR 4520). Further expansion occurred in 2007 to include trawl catcher/processors participating in the GOA rockfish pilot program (November 20, 2006, 71 FR 67210) and non-American Fisheries Act catcher/processors participating in BSAI trawl fisheries -- commonly known as the Amendment 80 sector (September 14, 2007, 72 FR 52668). Finally, the at-sea scales program was expanded in 2013 to include freezer longliners that participate in BSAI Pacific cod fisheries (September 30, 2012, 79 FR 59053). A summary of the growth of the at-sea scales program is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Growth of the At-Sea Scales Program between inception and today

Year	# of vessels weighing catch <sup>1</sup>	Total weighed (mt) <sup>3</sup>	% BSAI TAC
1999	20	121,000	6%
2004	23	836,000	42%
2008	42	944,000	47%
2012	39	1,100,000	55%
2013 <sup>2</sup>	58	N/A	N/A

1. BSAI groundfish only, does not include crab.
2. Estimated based on number of vessels with NMFS approved scales on 3/1/2013. Does not include crab catcher/processors.
3. Does not include catch weighed in the GOA, crab catch, or catch weighed in the Pacific whiting fishery off the West coast.

When the at-sea scales program was developed, NMFS understood that a rigorous scale approval and monitoring program would be necessary, and the program that was developed incorporated three levels of oversight. First, each model of scale approved for use at-sea must have been tested by an independent laboratory and found to meet specified standards of accuracy and reliability. Second, each scale must be inspected annually by NMFS inspectors in order to ensure that it remains accurate and has been adequately maintained and properly installed. Finally, each scale must be tested daily when in use. The first two components of the scale monitoring program are similar to the standards in place for the approval of land scales used in trade applications throughout the United States. The third component, daily testing, is not required for land scales but is necessary because of the demanding environment where these scales are used, and because motion-compensated scales are more likely to lose accuracy than are land scales.

NMFS researched the best available technology before developing regulatory standards. However, since the first at-sea scales rules were implemented, there have been several significant changes. First, catcher processors and motherships are able to communicate more quickly and easily with NMFS. When scales were first required, the electronic logbook (ELB) was in early development stages and its use was not required. Now, all vessels that are required to weigh catch at-sea are also required to report catch daily using an ELB. Second, scale technology and onboard computer technology have advanced significantly. When the at-sea scales regulations were implemented, the internal capacity of the scales to store data was very limited. NMFS determined that the most important information to retain was the weight of the prior ten hauls and an audit trail that described recent meteorologically significant changes to the scale. However, the new generation of scales is significantly easier to program and offer a great deal more on board storage capacity.

When the program began, NMFS-approved flow scales (scales used to weigh total catch) manufactured by Marel hf and Skanvaegt; and platform scales (used by observers to weigh samples or individual fish) manufactured by Marel, Skanvaegt and Pols. While technologically advanced at the time of approval, these scales were comparatively primitive by today's standards. They used LED lighting for the displays; were unable to communicate or integrate with other on-board equipment; had minimal on-board data storage capabilities; and could not be quickly and easily reprogrammed as vessel or NMFS needs changed. The first generation scale electronics are reaching the end of their functional lives and are being replaced by considerably more sophisticated electronics. At this time, only 8 out of 62 vessels with NMFS-approved flow scales continue to use first generation scales and, based on communications with scale manufacturers, we anticipate that most or all of these first-generation electronics will be replaced by the time this proposed action would be implemented.

#### POTENTIAL FOR SCALE FRAUD

At-sea scales can potentially provide highly accurate estimates of catch. However, in the event that these scales are misused, those estimates may be biased and could potentially result in significant underestimation of catch. As with any other piece of equipment, it is possible to deliberately tamper with flow scales in a way that results in consistent underestimation of catch in spite of the requirement for daily scale testing.

NMFS Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) has investigated several cases of potential scale tampering and fraud that may have resulted in large underestimations of catch in the BSAI pollock fishery. Recent investigations have resulted in the issuance of Notices of Violation (NOVAs) to three vessels owned by the American Seafoods Company; the American Dynasty, the Northern Eagle, and the Ocean Rover. Based on the allegations contained in these NOVAs, catch was frequently under-reported by over 10% compared to independent tests conducted by NMFS-certified observers using NMFS-tested and approved motion compensated platform scales.

Unfortunately, scale fraud, such as that alleged in the NOVAs recently announced by OLE can be difficult to detect and older scale electronics lacked the ability to be

programmed in more sophisticated ways that could either prevent, or facilitate detection, of these activities. Thus it is difficult to determine the precise scope of the scale fraud problem. However, as time goes on, and the techniques for defrauding catch-weighing systems become better known, it is reasonable to expect that the frequency of this activity may increase.

#### PROPOSED REGULATORY CHANGES

NMFS believes that the potential for scale fraud can be reduced significantly through a combination of enhanced monitoring of crew activities taking place in the vicinity of the scale coupled with software changes that will allow NMFS staff to better track when scale faults occur, as well as to determine the time and magnitude of changes that could affect the accuracy of the scale. NMFS also believes that proposed regulations may be necessary to define accuracy standards and testing requirements for scales. The exact suite of potential proposed changes and an appropriate range of alternatives to be examined have not been developed. However, at this time NMFS is considering the following changes.

**Require electronic reporting of daily tests.** NMFS is only aware of the results of daily scale testing at the time they are specifically requested. In general they are only requested once per year at the time of the annual scale inspection. Because all vessels that are required to weigh catch at-sea are also required to use electronic logbooks for daily catch reporting; requiring daily electronic reporting of scale test results would be reasonably simple and cost-free for vessels. Daily reporting would allow NMFS staff to track the accuracy of scales in near real time and identify potential issues during the season.

**Change the maximum allowable error for daily flow scale tests.** Current regulations allow the flow scale weight of test material to be as much as 3% different from the platform scale weight of the same material. Based on a preliminary analysis of daily test data from 2010, it appears that scales were considerably more likely to be underestimating the weight of catch than overestimating it. NMFS will analyze options for encouraging vessels to maintain scales such that the errors are closer to zero. This could involve reducing the allowable error from  $\pm 3\%$ , or developing a more complex algorithm for assessing whether a scale can continue to be used.

**Require video monitoring of areas where catch is weighed.** Beginning in 2010, AFA catcher/processors and motherships were required to provide video-monitoring of all areas where salmon are sorted (August 30, 2010, 75 FR 53026). In most cases the sorting area is very close to the flow scale and the operation of the scale is often visible. Expanding the use of video monitoring capacity already on board vessels would help to ensure that all required catch passes across the scale; that the scale is operating at all times when catch is passing over it; and that many types of fraudulent activity are made difficult or impossible. Upgrading the systems to include clear views of the scale itself would not be difficult. Some additional video monitoring may be required on vessels that do not currently deploy video technology near flow scales (e.g., Amendment 80 vessels).

**Enhance auditing of scale adjustments.** Current regulations require that adjustments to the scale be recorded in the form of an audit trail that can only be cleared by NMFS or other authorized personnel. Scales are not required to record when they are in a fault state, or not running, nor are they required to record the time and magnitude of routine marine calibrations. NMFS believes that an enhanced audit trail will assist in preventing scale fraud as well as increase the amount of useful diagnostic information available to scale technicians and NMFS staff.

The regulatory changes to the audit trail requirements would be made in consultation with scale manufacturers, including manufacturers that have expressed past interest in the NMFS scale approval process. Depending on feasibility, NMFS hopes to require logs of the start/stop time of the scale; all marine calibrations and their magnitude; and a record of the type and duration of all fault states.

**Establish standards for at-sea calibrations.** Depending on conditions, at-sea scales must be frequently recalibrated, but this recalibration provides an opportunity for vessel crew to make the scale weigh improperly. In these cases, the scale is properly calibrated so that it can pass daily testing. NMFS will examine requiring that scales only be calibrated when an observer is present or at specified times.

**Miscellaneous changes to be analyzed.**

*Require sand bags be used for daily tests.* Scales can currently be tested using sand bags or fish. NMFS has found that testing with fish is less reliable and easier to manipulate. NMFS will consider eliminating the option of using fish to test scales. At this time, all freezer longliners and approximately half of trawl catcher processors use sand bags instead of fish.

*More clearly define what a scale is and what is a spare part.* Vessels often need to make repairs to scales when at-sea. One of the most common repairs is to replace the entire scale head (which contains the scale electronics, stored data, and display) with a spare head. NMFS interprets current regulations to require that the spare head be tested and approved by NMFS; however current regulations are not explicit that this is the case.

*Restrict the times and/or locations where scale inspections can take place.* NMFS staff will currently inspect scales in the Puget sound area, Dutch Harbor or Kodiak. Industry may request inspections with at least ten working days notice. NMFS staff are not required to, and may not be able to, inspect all scales on-demand or within a specific time frame due to budgetary constraints or weather conditions. As the program has grown, the number of inspection trips required has grown as well. NMFS staff have worked with fleets to consolidate inspections, but additional consolidation could occur by providing standardized times and locations for testing. NMFS and industry participants subject to cost recovery fees could realize cost savings and greater certainty in their operations if scale inspections take place only during specified periods unless otherwise approved by NMFS. NMFS would work with potentially affected industry participants in the development of any alternative approaches.



# NOAA FISHERIES

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

Fisheries Home

Law Enforcement Home About Our Office Priorities Compliance Assistance Newsroom FAQ

About Us

**Fisheries Home » Office of Law Enforcement**

Programs

## Enforcement actions help protect sustainable fisheries

Regions

Preventing overfishing and rebuilding stocks depends not only on state-of-the-art science and management programs, but also on fair and effective enforcement. NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement and Office of General Counsel help make sure that fishermen and others in the fishing industry follow the rules put in place to sustain fisheries resources for the long term.

Science Centers

On May 8, 2013, American Seafoods Company and the owners and operators of the catcher/processors Ocean Rover and Northern Eagle were charged by NOAA's Office of General Counsel for tampering with the equipment used for weighing Alaska pollock. Pollock on these vessels are processed for many uses, from frozen fish sticks and imitation crab to roe and fish oil.

Partners

The respondents in these cases are alleged to have adjusted their flow scales to record lower weights, and then recorded these inaccurate weights in their logbooks in violation of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and the American Fisheries Act.

Congress

Flow scales are used to ensure accurate catch accounting. Adjusting the equipment to record a lower weight allowed the vessels to go over their quotas, essentially stealing fish from others permitted in the Alaska pollock fishery.

Fisheries Resources

Felony and major civil cases involving the potential for significant damage to the resource or to the integrity of management schemes are a high priority for the Alaska Division of NOAA's Law Enforcement, which investigated these cases.

Educators and Students

"We are enforcing regulations at all levels of industry," said Acting Special Agent in Charge Matthew Brown. "Our focus is not on the 'big guy' or the 'little guy.' Our focus is on the damage to the resource. Violations of this magnitude have the potential to severely impact fisheries if left unchecked."

News & Multimedia

Get Involved

The Alaska pollock fishery is one of the largest, most valuable fisheries in the world. It's also considered one of the best-managed fisheries in the world, adopting U.S. catch shares management early. Every year, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council adjusts the amount of Alaska pollock fishermen can harvest according to pollock population levels and other factors, such as the overall limit on groundfish catch for the eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands region. Trained observers closely monitor catches to ensure that limits of pollock, and of other species incidentally caught in the pollock fishery (bycatch), are not exceeded.

"We view sustainability as a process rather than an end point," said NOAA Fisheries' Sam Rauch, on announcing the *2012 Report to Congress on the Status of U.S. Fisheries* earlier this month. "Cases like these help us actively manage our fisheries to achieve the greatest benefit for the nation."

These are not the first cases of their kind. NOAA's Office of General Counsel issued a Notice of Violation and Assessment (NOVA) in January 2012 for similar violations alleged to have occurred on another American Seafoods Company catcher/processor, the American Dynasty. The penalty being sought in this pending case is \$543,500. In the Ocean Rover case, NOAA's Office of General Counsel issued a NOVA proposing an assessed penalty of \$848,000; in the Northern Eagle case, General Counsel issued a NOVA proposing an assessed penalty of \$1,337,000.

A NOVA is issued to persons and entities believed to be responsible for an alleged violation, which could include owners and operators of vessels. The respondents have 30 days from the receipt of the NOVA to respond by paying the penalty, seeking to have the assessment modified, or requesting a hearing before an administrative law judge to deny or contest all or any part of the charges and the penalties assessed.

NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement and Office of General Counsel protect marine wildlife and habitat by enforcing domestic laws and international treaty requirements designed to ensure these global resources are available for future generations.

Fair and effective law enforcement also is critical to sustaining the multi-billion dollar domestic commercial fishing industry.

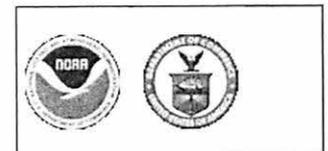
*This story was developed by Lesli Bales-Sherrod, communications specialist for NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement. To contact her, please call 301-427-8234 or email Lesli.Bales-Sherrod@noaa.gov.*

**More information:**

- Ocean Rover NOVA
- Northern Eagle NOVA

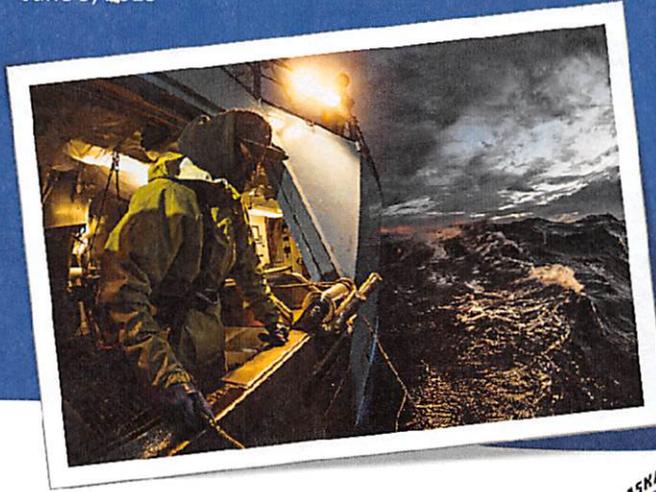
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An overview of the  
*Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute*

June 5, 2013



The Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute is a marketing organization with the mission of **increasing the economic value** of the Alaska seafood resource through:

- Increasing positive awareness of the Alaska Seafood brand
- Collaborative marketing programs that align ASMI and industry marketing efforts for maximum impact within the food industry
- Championing the sustainability of Alaska seafood harvests resulting from existing Alaska fisheries management imperatives. (State of Alaska Constitution and Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Management and Conservation Act.)
- Proactive marketing planning to address short and long-term goals while remaining flexible and responsive to a changing environment and economy
- Quality assurance, technical industry analysis, education, advocacy and research
- Prudent, efficient fiscal management



## Impact of Alaska Seafood Industry

Alaska seafood directly employs 62,650 workers in Alaska, over 28,200 are Alaska residents .

Including multiplier effects, accounts for 81,000 jobs, \$6.7 billion in economic output, and \$2.1 billion in labor income within AK .

Accounts for 10 percent of all civilian labor income in AK, and 7 percent of all resident labor income.

Southcentral is home to most participants but participation rate highest in western Alaska, Kodiak, and Southeast.

*Source: McDowell Group*



## LEAD BY INDUSTRY



- **A partnership** of public and private sectors to foster economic development
- **Guided by Governor-appointed Board of Directors:** five processors, two commercial harvesters

### Species Committees

- Salmon
- Halibut-Sablefish
- Shellfish
- Whitefish

### Operational Committees

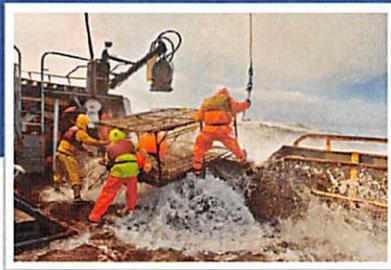
- International Marketing
- Seafood Technical
- Foodservice Marketing
- Retail Marketing



## ASMI BUILDS 'ALASKA' BRAND

**Alaska Seafood  
remains the second  
most commonly  
specified brand on  
U.S. Menus!**

*Source: Datassential 2012 – largest menu  
database in the U.S.*



- ASMI promotes all species of Alaska seafood, under the "Alaska" brand.
- AS 16.51.110 prohibits ASMI promoting seafood by geographic origin other than from the state generally, geographic region of the state, or specified brand name.
- Alaska Constitution -Article 8, Section 4  
*"Sustained Yield – Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the State shall be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses."*



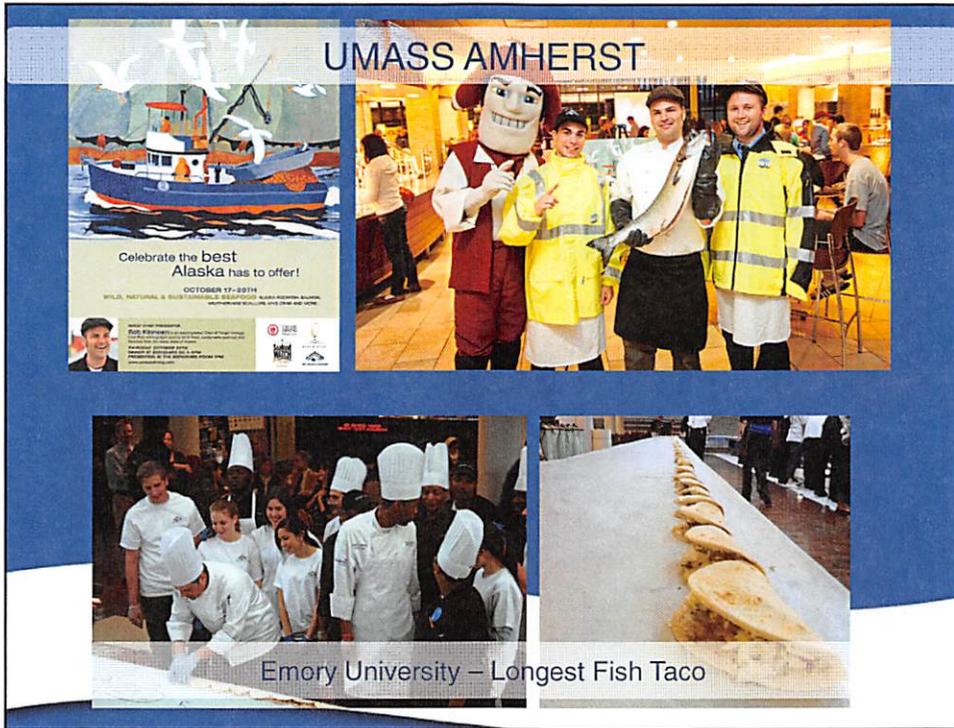
## ASMI Programs

Through communications, public relations and advertising activities, millions of people around the world are exposed to positive message about Alaska Seafood.

US Retail Marketing  
Communications  
International Marketing  
US Foodservice Marketing  
Seafood Technical  
Global Food Aid







**Wild Alaska Sockeye Salmon**  
**Ancient Grain Breaded Alaska Pollock Fillets**

**Gordon Food Service**  
**\$4 Rebate on All Alaska Seafood Items UP TO \$200**  
**Why Alaska Seafood?**

**Good things come from Sysco**  
**Sysco Iowa**  
**Alaskan Gold Rush!**  
**Alaska Seafood Promotion**  
**Feb. 2013 - April 8, 2013**

### Merchandising Materials

**ALASKA SEAFOOD FLAVOR**  
**AS BIG AS ALL OUTDOORS**

**Wild Alaska Seafood**  
**Why we fish the wild Alaska seas.**

**WILD ALASKA HALIBUT**  
**WHAT A CATCH!**

**Alaska, Naturally.**

**IF YOU THINK YOU'RE A FISHERMAN, YOU'RE NOT A FISHERMAN.**

### Consumer Media Relations

This collage features three covers of *Cooking Light* magazine. The first cover highlights "25 Healthy Dishes for a Perfect Summer" and includes a recipe for a burger with wild-caught Alaskan halibut. The second cover is titled "THE JOYS of EASY COOKING" and features a "20-Min Picnic" recipe. The third cover is "HEALTHY FALL PLEASURES" with a "ZESTY TORTILLA SOUP" recipe. Below the covers are several articles and photos, including "The Best of Spring" from *EatingWell* and "Border Grill Recipes: Cooking With Tequila" from *the KITCHEN*. A prominent photo shows a plate of "FARM-RAISED SALMON" with vegetables.

### Consumer & Trade Events

This section contains three photographs of trade events. The top-left photo shows a booth for "Alaska Seafood" with a woman in a black jacket serving people. The top-right photo shows a man in a blue shirt serving a large bowl of food to a group of people. The bottom photo shows a man in a light blue shirt serving a woman in a black dress at a food sampling station.

## Retail Training

- About Alaska Seafood II
- About Alaska**
- Species & Catch Methods
- Preparation Techniques
- Bookstore

**ABOUT ALASKA**

The ABOUT ALASKA Training Section includes 3 distinct topic areas. After completion of each of these topics, you'll be quizzed and then guided to the next training section.

- ALASKA CONSTITUTION
- FISHERIES MANAGEMENT**
- FROZEN ALASKA SEAFOOD

**WELCOME TO ALASKA SEAFOOD U**

Get Certified in 3 Easy Steps!

- 1 Create Account
- 2 Take Quiz
- 3 Get Certificate

**ALREADY A MEMBER?**

Please enter your user name and password to activate your account, edit your account or restore testing.

Member Name:

Password:

[Forgot your ID or Password?](#)

**HEADLINE**

Quia ipsum vel eum, volutate velit esse illum dolores eu laqueis eros et accumsan, et etiam praesent tunc duiis obore la feugiat.

Now Playing: Fisheries Management

About Alaska / Species & Catch Methods / Preparation Techniques / Bookstore

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## Industry Communication

**84%**

**WILD ALASKA SEAFOOD  
COOK IT FROZEN!**

[www.cookitfrozen.com](http://www.cookitfrozen.com)

FACT: 84% of consumers say they prefer frozen fish.  
ACT: For the power of Alaska Seafood's COOK IT FROZEN! technology to work in your frozen case, contact us about our free, comprehensive membership program — today!  
www.alaskaseafood.org

**100%**

**Wild, Natural & Sustainable**

Perch is 100% certified to sustainability. It's more sustainably sourced and less fish-based than any other fish-based product. Perch is also certified by the National Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

Ask for information on sustainability and environmental impact, contact Larry Bellows at 907.536.7817 or Lbellows@alaska-seafood.org

**80%**

**Wild, Natural & Sustainable**

FACT: 80% of consumers are more likely to purchase seafood when they see the Alaska Seafood logo.  
ACT: Put the power of Alaska to work in your seafood market. Contact us about our free, comprehensive membership program — today!  
www.alaskaseafood.org

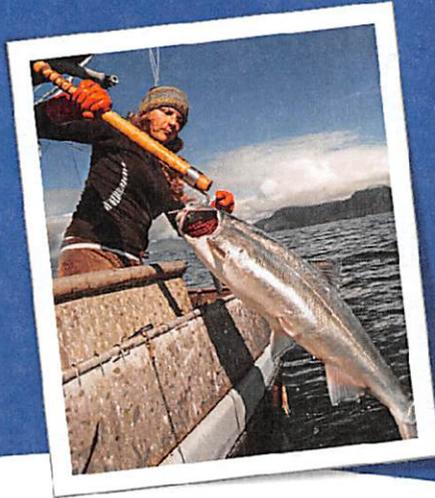
**ALASKA SEAFOOD**  
Wild, Natural & Sustainable™

### Great Alaska Seafood Cook Off



### Chef Seminars & Media Trips





Alaska Seafood:  
A global leader in  
responsibly managed  
fisheries



### *FAO – Based Responsible Fisheries Management Certification of Alaska Fisheries*

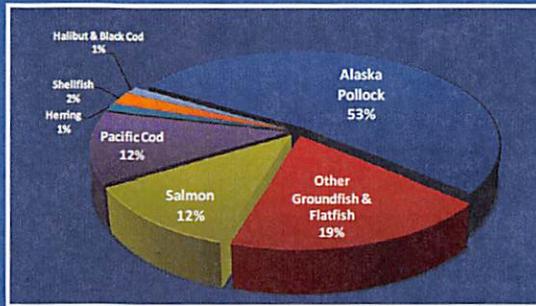
This new independent, third-party certification of the management of the major Alaska commercial fisheries is directly based on the respected United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (Code) and the FAO Guidelines for the Ecolabelling of Fish and Fishery Products from Marine Capture Fisheries (Guidelines) – both recognized around the globe as the best criteria for responsible fisheries management.

#### *Certified Fisheries*

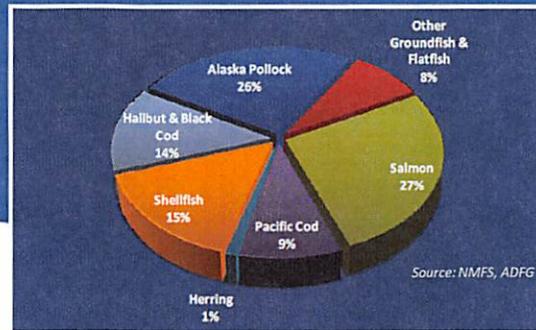
*Alaska Salmon  
Alaska Halibut  
Alaska Black Cod  
Alaska Pollock  
Alaska Crab  
Alaska Cod  
More to come!*



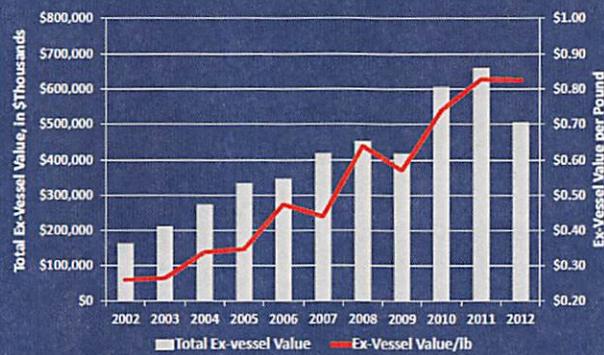
Total 2012 Alaska Seafood Harvest:  
5.5 Billion lbs.



Total 2012 Alaska Seafood Ex Vessel Value:  
\$1.9 billion



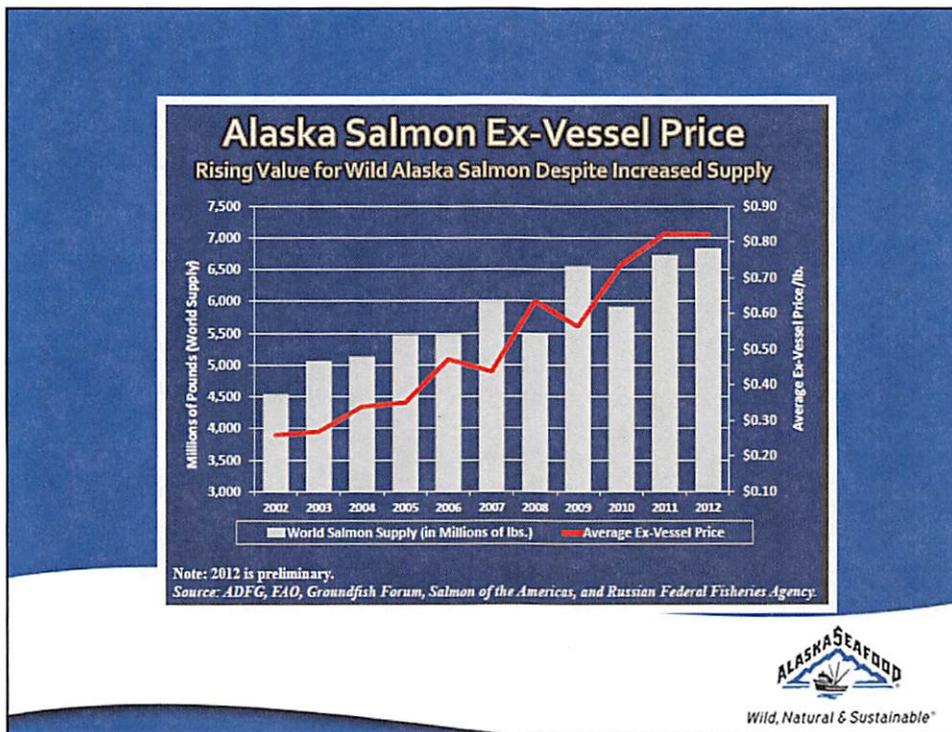
### Ex-Vessel Value of Alaska Salmon



Note: 2012 is preliminary.  
Source: ADFG and McDowell Group estimates.



Wild, Natural & Sustainable®



Thank you!

Tyson Fick

[AlaskaSeafood.org](http://AlaskaSeafood.org)



Wild, Natural & Sustainable®

**Bering Sea Aleutian Islands Catch Report  
(includes CDQ)**

Through: 25-MAY-2013

**National Marine Fisheries Service  
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries  
Catch Accounting**



**Bering Sea**

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Other Rockfish (includes CDQ)	43	400	357	11%	2
	Pacific Ocean Perch (includes CDQ)	251	8,130	7,879	3%	21
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	163	632	469	26%	8
	Sablefish CDQ (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	42	158	116	26%	0
	Sablefish (Trawl)	24	672	648	4%	14
	Sablefish CDQ (Trawl)	0	59	59	0%	0
	Greenland Turbot	31	1,369	1,338	2%	4
	Greenland Turbot CDQ	2	172	170	1%	0
X	Pollock, AFA Inshore	218,460	549,551	331,091	40%	0
X	Pollock, AFA Catcher Processor	175,663	439,640	263,977	40%	0
X	Pollock, AFA Mothership	43,310	109,910	66,600	39%	0
X	Pollock CDQ	50,598	126,600	76,002	40%	0
	Pollock, Incidental Catch, non-Bogoslof (includes CDQ)	21,669	33,669	12,000	64%	537
	Pollock, Incidental Catch, Bogoslof (includes CDQ)	20	100	80	20%	0

**Bering Sea Aleutian Islands Catch Report  
(includes CDQ)**

Through: 25-MAY-2013

National Marine Fisheries Service  
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries  
Catch Accounting



**Aleutian Islands**

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Other Rockfish (includes CDQ)	148	473	325	31%	11
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Eastern	3,870	8,742	4,872	44%	301
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Eastern CDQ	249	1,048	799	24%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Central	1,625	6,233	4,608	26%	211
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Central CDQ	2	747	745	0%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Western	0	9,109	9,109	0%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Western CDQ	551	1,091	540	51%	148
	Rougheye Rockfish (includes CDQ) - BS + Eastern	58	169	111	35%	15
	Rougheye Rockfish (includes CDQ) - Central + Western	12	209	197	6%	1
	Atka Mackerel, Eastern (Jig)	0	70	70	0%	0
	Atka Mackerel, Eastern ICA	4	1,000	996	0%	0
X	Atka Mackerel, Eastern (Trawl)	4,973	14,021	9,048	35%	108
X	Atka Mackerel, Eastern CDQ	331	1,808	1,477	18%	0
	Atka Mackerel, Central ICA	0	75	75	0%	0
X	Atka Mackerel, Central (Trawl)	2,540	6,640	4,100	38%	139
X	Atka Mackerel, Central CDQ	51	805	754	6%	0
	Atka Mackerel, Western ICA	0	40	40	0%	0
X	Atka Mackerel, Western (Trawl)	0	1,300	1,300	0%	0
X	Atka Mackerel, Western CDQ	5	161	156	3%	0
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	245	1,284	1,039	19%	28
	Sablefish CDQ (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	0	321	321	0%	0
	Sablefish (Trawl)	18	455	437	4%	4
	Sablefish CDQ (Trawl)	0	40	40	1%	0
	Greenland Turbot (includes CDQ)	119	383	264	31%	11
X	Pollock	0	5,000	5,000	0%	0
X	Pollock CDQ	0	0	0	0%	0
X	Pollock, Incidental Catch (includes CDQ)	1,153	1,600	447	72%	316

# Bering Sea Aleutian Islands Catch Report (includes CDQ)

Through: 25-MAY-2013

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## Bering Sea Aleutian Islands

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Alaska Plaice (includes CDQ)	17,867	17,000	-867	105%	345
	Arrowtooth Flounder	3,594	21,250	17,656	17%	615
	Arrowtooth Flounder CDQ	112	2,675	2,563	4%	3
	Flathead Sole	7,254	20,270	13,016	36%	477
	Flathead Sole CDQ	277	2,429	2,152	11%	1
	Kamchatka Flounder (includes CDQ)	3,300	8,500	5,200	39%	299
	Northern Rockfish (includes CDQ)	232	3,000	2,768	8%	7
	Other Flatfish (includes CDQ)	556	2,975	2,419	19%	16
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (Amendment 80)	14,227	31,112	16,885	46%	751
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (AFA)	5,088	5,340	252	95%	71
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Vessel (Trawl)	40,452	51,312	10,860	79%	79
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (Hook-and-Line)	55,040	112,671	57,631	49%	524
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Vessel (Hook-and-Line >= 60 ft)	0	463	463	0%	0
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (Pot)	1,840	3,470	1,630	53%	0
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Vessel (Pot >= 60 ft)	9,900	19,434	9,534	51%	0
X	Pacific Cod (Jig)	8	1,451	1,443	1%	0
	Pacific Cod (Hook-and-Line and Pot < 60 ft)	7,229	6,427	-802	112%	0
	Pacific Cod, Incidental Catch (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	2	500	498	0%	0
	Pacific Cod CDQ	14,105	27,820	13,715	51%	292
	Rock Sole	44,363	82,495	38,132	54%	320
	Rock Sole CDQ	3,593	9,885	6,292	36%	2
	Shortraker Rockfish (includes CDQ)	45	370	325	12%	4
	Yellowfin Sole	70,474	176,814	106,340	40%	3,330
	Yellowfin Sole CDQ	4,198	21,186	16,988	20%	181
	Octopus (includes CDQ)	111	500	389	22%	0
	Sculpin (includes CDQ)	3,054	5,600	2,546	55%	73
	Shark (includes CDQ)	20	100	80	20%	0
	Skate (includes CDQ)	14,593	24,000	9,407	61%	347
	Squid (includes CDQ)	63	595	532	11%	6
<b>Total:</b>		<b>847,827</b>	<b>1,993,530</b>	<b>1,145,703</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>9,623</b>

Other flatfish: all flatfish except Pacific halibut, flathead sole, Greenland turbot, rock sole, yellowfin sole, Kamchatka flounder, arrowtooth flounder, and Alaska plaice.

Other rockfish: all Sebastes and Sebastolobus species except for Pacific ocean perch, northern, shortraker, and roughey rockfish.

For changes to the harvest specifications refer to <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/2013/hschanges.htm>

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**Chinook Salmon**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
X	BS Pollock (Pelagic)	Count	7,763	55,104	47,341	14%	0
X	BS Chinook Salmon PSQ	Count	472	4,896	4,424	10%	0
	AI Pollock (Pelagic)	Count	0	647	647	0%	0
	AI Chinook Salmon PSQ	Count	0	53	53	0%	0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>8,235</b>	<b>60,700</b>	<b>52,465</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>0</b>

**Halibut Mortality**

**Non-Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Halibut Mortality (Non-Trawl)	MT	169	833	664	20%	1
<b>Total:</b>			<b>169</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>1</b>

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Halibut Mortality (Trawl)	MT	1,365	3,200	1,835	43%	6
<b>Total:</b>			<b>1,365</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>6</b>

**Trawl and Hook-and-Line Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Halibut Mortality PSQ	MT	69	393	324	18%	1
<b>Total:</b>			<b>69</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>1</b>

**Herring (includes CDQ fisheries)**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Pacific Cod	MT	0	40	40	1%	0
	Rockfish	MT	0	13	13	0%	0
	Rock Sole, Flathead Sole, Other Flatfish	MT	2	30	28	5%	0
	Pollock, Atka Mackerel, Other Species	MT	0	200	200	0%	0
	Pollock Pelagic	MT	0	2,165	2,165	0%	0
	Yellowfin Sole	MT	25	180	155	14%	1
	Turbot, Arrowtooth, Kamchatka, Sablefish	MT	0	20	20	0%	0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>2,648</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1</b>

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**Opilio (Tanner) Crab - COBLZ**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Opilio Crab	Count	445,772	9,377,690	8,931,918	5%	51,164
	Opilio Crab PSQ	Count	5,031	1,123,643	1,118,612	0%	597
<b>Total:</b>			<b>450,803</b>	<b>10,501,333</b>	<b>10,050,530</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>51,761</b>

**Bairdi Crab, Zone 1**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Bairdi Crab PSQ	Count	3,663	104,860	101,197	3%	0
	Bairdi Crab	Count	37,965	875,140	837,175	4%	0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>41,628</b>	<b>980,000</b>	<b>938,372</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>0</b>

**Bairdi Crab, Zone 2**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Bairdi Crab	Count	214,558	2,652,210	2,437,652	8%	38,248
	Bairdi Crab PSQ	Count	3,503	317,790	314,287	1%	817
<b>Total:</b>			<b>218,061</b>	<b>2,970,000</b>	<b>2,751,939</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>39,065</b>

**Red King Crab, Zone 1**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Red King Crab PSQ	Count	1,611	10,379	8,768	16%	0
	Red King Crab	Count	15,080	86,621	71,541	17%	0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>16,691</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>80,309</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>0</b>

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### Western, Central Pollock

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
X	Pollock, 610 Shumagin	5,886	28,072	22,186	21%	0
X	Pollock, 620 Chirikof	35,934	51,443	15,509	70%	21
X	Pollock, 630 Kodiak	8,765	27,372	18,607	32%	16

### Western Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	630	14,500	13,870	4%	0
	Deep Water Flatfish	15	176	161	9%	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	121	13,250	13,129	1%	0
	Flathead Sole	546	8,650	8,104	6%	0
	Rex Sole	71	1,300	1,229	5%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	17	2,040	2,023	1%	0
	Rougeye Rockfish	12	81	69	15%	0
	Shortraker Rockfish	26	104	78	25%	1
	Thornyhead Rockfish	28	150	122	19%	2
	Dusky Rockfish	3	377	374	1%	0
	Northern Rockfish	8	2,008	2,000	0%	0
	Other Rockfish	7	44	37	15%	0
	Pacific Cod	12,832	21,210	8,378	60%	2
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	225	1,400	1,175	16%	12
	Sablefish (Trawl)	12	350	338	4%	0
	Big Skate	46	469	423	10%	0
	Longnose Skate	14	70	56	20%	1

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## Central Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	11,208	75,000	63,792	15%	36
	Deep Water Flatfish	98	2,308	2,210	4%	4
	Shallow Water Flatfish	1,390	18,000	16,610	8%	350
	Flathead Sole	1,333	15,400	14,067	9%	43
	Rex Sole	3,044	6,376	3,332	48%	2
	Pacific Ocean Perch	2,492	10,926	8,434	23%	0
	Rougheye Rockfish	71	856	785	8%	2
	Shortraker Rockfish	117	452	335	26%	11
	Dusky Rockfish	692	3,533	2,841	20%	2
	Northern Rockfish	483	3,122	2,639	15%	0
	Thornyhead Rockfish	197	766	569	26%	26
	Other Rockfish	90	606	516	15%	3
	Pacific Cod	21,697	36,966	15,269	59%	320
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	2,069	4,432	2,363	47%	308
	Sablefish (Trawl)	107	1,108	1,001	10%	23
	Big Skate	1,711	1,793	82	95%	10
	Longnose Skate	690	1,879	1,189	37%	20

## Eastern Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Rougheye Rockfish	92	295	203	31%	14
	Shortraker Rockfish	139	525	386	26%	17
	Thornyhead Rockfish	114	749	635	15%	14
	Pacific Cod	107	2,424	2,317	4%	15
	Big Skate	37	1,505	1,468	2%	3
	Longnose Skate	207	676	469	31%	9

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## West Yakutat

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	28	6,900	6,872	0%	1
	Deep Water Flatfish	1	1,581	1,580	0%	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	0	4,647	4,647	0%	0
	Flathead Sole	0	4,686	4,686	0%	0
	Rex Sole	0	832	832	0%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	62	1,641	1,579	4%	0
	Dusky Rockfish	0	495	495	0%	0
	Other Rockfish	19	230	211	8%	2
	Pollock	2,896	3,385	489	86%	0
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	1,334	1,769	435	75%	85
	Sablefish (Trawl)	1	261	260	0%	0

## Southeast

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	21	6,900	6,879	0%	2
	Deep Water Flatfish	1	1,061	1,060	0%	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	0	1,180	1,180	0%	0
	Flathead Sole	0	1,760	1,760	0%	0
	Rex Sole	0	1,052	1,052	0%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	0	1,805	1,805	0%	0
	Dusky Rockfish	6	295	289	2%	0
	Other Rockfish	20	200	180	10%	2
	Pollock	0	10,774	10,774	0%	0
	Demersal Shelf Rockfish	175	303	128	58%	4
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	1,728	3,190	1,462	54%	144

## Entire Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Atka Mackerel	20	2,000	1,980	1%	0
	Octopus	112	1,455	1,343	8%	1
	Sculpin	547	5,884	5,337	9%	41
	Shark	734	6,028	5,294	12%	83
	Other Skates	984	2,030	1,046	48%	36
	Squid	131	1,148	1,017	11%	0
<b>Total:</b>		<b>122,204</b>	<b>436,255</b>	<b>314,051</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>1,691</b>

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**Non-Chinook Salmon**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Non Chinook Salmon	Count	1,494	0		0%	0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>1,494</b>	<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>

**Chinook Salmon**

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Chinook Salmon	Count	14,335	25,000		0%	0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>14,335</b>	<b>25,000</b>		<b>57%</b>	<b>0</b>

**Halibut Mortality**

**Non-Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
X	Other Hook-and-Line Fisheries	MT	140	290	150	48%	0
<b>Total:</b>			<b>140</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>48%</b>	

**Trawl Gear**

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Trawl Fishery	MT	684	1,973	1,289	35%	9
<b>Total:</b>			<b>684</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>9</b>

No salmon PSC limits apply to all trawl fisheries in the GOA.

Amendment 93 implemented Chinook salmon PSC limits in the GOA pollock fisheries. See car140\_goa\_non\_sb.pdf

Other hook-and-line fisheries means all hook-and-line fisheries except sablefish and demersal shelf rockfish in the Southeast District. The hook-and-line sablefish fishery is exempt from halibut PSC limits.

Halibut mortality for the demersal shelf rockfish fishery in Southeast District is not listed due to insufficient observer coverage.

Data is based on observer reports extrapolated to total groundfish harvest. Estimates for all weeks may change due to incorporation of late or corrected data.

Trawl halibut PSC limit data include catch from Rockfish Program cooperatives.