# ADVISORY PANEL <br> Motions and Rationale <br> December 3-7, 2019 - Anchorage, AK 

## C2 GOA Groundfish Specs

## AP Motion 1

The AP recommends the Council set the 2020 and 2021 final annual and seasonal Pacific halibut PSC limits and apportionments in the Gulf of Alaska as shown in the handout (tables 14 - 16).

Motion passed 20-0

Table 14. Proposed 2020 and 2021 Pacific Halibut PSC Limits, Allowances, and Apportionments (Values are in metric tons)

| Trawl gear |  |  | Hook-and-line gear ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Other than DSR |  |  | DSR |  |
| Season | Percent | Amount | Season | Percent | Amount | Season | Amount |
| January 20 April 1 | 30.5 | 519 | January 1 - <br> June 10 | 86 | 221 | January 1 December 31 | 9 |
| April 1 - July 1 | 20 | 341 | June 10 September 1 | 2 | 5 |  |  |
| July 1 - August 1 | 27 | 462 | September 1 - <br> December 31 | 12 | 31 |  |  |
| August 1 October 1 | 7.5 | 128 |  |  |  |  |  |
| October 1 - <br> December 31 | 15 | 256 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 1,706 |  |  | 257 |  | 9 |

${ }^{1}$ The Pacific halibut prohibited species catch (PSC) limit for hook-and-line gear is allocated to the demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) fishery and fisheries other than DSR. The Council recommended and NMFS proposes that the hook-and-line sablefish fishery, and the pot and jig gear groundfish fisheries, be exempt from halibut PSC limits.

Table 15. Proposed 2020 and 2021 Seasonal Apportionments of the Pacific Halibut PSC Limit Apportioned Between the Trawl Gear Shallow-Water and Deep-Water Species Fisheries (Values are in metric tons)

| Season | Shallow-water | Deep-water ${ }^{1}$ | Total |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| January 20 - April 1 | 384 | 135 | 519 |
| April 1 - July 1 | 85 | 256 | 341 |
| July 1 - August 1 | 121 | 341 | 462 |
| August 1 - October 1 | 53 | 75 | 128 |
| Subtotal, January 20 - October 1 | 643 | 807 | 1,450 |
| October 1 - December 31 ${ }^{2}$ |  |  | 256 |
| Total |  |  | 1,706 |

${ }^{1}$ Vessels participating in cooperatives in the Rockfish Program will receive 191 mt of the third season (July 1 through August 1) deep-water species fishery halibut PSC apportionment.
${ }^{2}$ There is no apportionment between trawl shallow-water and deep-water species fisheries during the fifth season (October 1 through December 31).

Table 16. Proposed 2020 and 2021 Apportionments of the "Other hook-and-line fisheries" Halibut PSC Allowance Between the Hook-and-Line Gear Catcher Vessel and Catcher/Processor Sectors (Values are in metric tons)

| "Other <br> than <br> DSR" <br> allowance | Hook-andline sector | Sector annual amount | Season | Seasonal percentage | Sector seasonal amount |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 257 | Catcher <br> Vessel | 144 | January 1 - June 10 | 86 | 124 |
|  |  |  | June 10 - September 1 | 2 | 3 |
|  |  |  | September 1 - December 31 | 12 | 17 |
|  | Catcher/ <br> Processor | 113 | January 1 - June 10 | 86 | 97 |
|  |  |  | June 10 - September 1 | 2 | 2 |
|  |  |  | September 1 - December 31 | 12 | 14 |

## AP Motion 2

The AP recommends the Council adopt the final 2020 and 2021 halibut discard mortality rates (DMRs) for the Gulf of Alaska as shown in Table 17 of the action memo.

Motion passed 20-0

Table 17. Proposed 2020 and 2021 Discard Mortality Rates for Vessels Fishing in the Gulf of Alaska (Values are percent of halibut assumed to be dead)

| Gear | Sector | Groundfish <br> fishery | Halibut discard <br> mortality rate <br> (percent) |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Catcher vessel | All | 100 |
|  | Catcher/processor | All | 100 |
| Non-pelagic trawl | Catcher vessel | Rockfish Program | 52 |
|  | Catcher vessel | All others | 68 |
|  | Mothership and <br> catcher/processor | All | 75 |
| Hook-and-line | Catcher/processor | All | 11 |
|  | Catcher vessel | All | 13 |
| Pot | Catcher vessel and <br> catcher/processor | All | 0 |

## AP Motion 3

The AP recommends the Council adopt the final 2020 and 2021 Gulf of Alaska groundfish specifications for OFLs and ABCs as recommended by the SSC and set TACs as shown in the handout. The TACs for both Gulf of Alaska Pacific cod and Pollock have been adjusted to account for the State water GHL fisheries. The Gulf of Alaska Pacific cod adjustments are shown in table 2 of the action memo noting that final 2021amounts would be the same as what is listed for 2020 due to the recommended change by the SSC for the cod ABC in 2021. ${ }^{1}$ The AP recommends the Council approve a ${ }^{2} \mathbf{1 5} \% \mathbf{2 5 \%}$ increase from 2019 TAC for the 2020 TAC for the GOA sablefish stock. GOA sablefish TAC would be set at ${ }^{2} \mathbf{1 3 3 0 7} 14463.75$ MT with respective area apportionments: W ${ }^{2} 18181976.25$ MT, C ${ }^{2} 59556477.5$ MT, WYAK ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 1 0 2} 2285$ MT and SEO 234323730 MT.

Amendment ${ }^{2}$ to change 15\% to 25\% (and respective quantities) passed 12-8
Amendment ${ }^{1}$ passed 12-8
Motion as amended passed 12-8

Rationale:

- A 25\% increase to sablefish represents the plan team author's recommendation and is supported by the stock assessment model, which allows for a 49\% buffer for uncertainty from the maximum permissible ABC. It is also a compromise from the SSC's higher recommendation of $46 \%$, which also represents a conservative stair-stepped recommendation well below the maximum permissible $A B C$.
- Some fixed gear stakeholders expressed support for a 25\% increase during public testimony, referencing the success of pot fishing and reduced impacts of whale depredation.
- $50 \%$ of the 2014 sablefish year class are contributing to the spawning stock this year with more fish contributing each season.
- A scientifically supported quota increase will help the trawl industry minimize discards of sablefish early in the year and will help the rockfish program operate efficiently, without an overly constraining hard cap that is not reflective of high levels of sablefish abundance. Allowing vessels in the rockfish program to operate efficiently without the unnecessary risk of being shut down due to an artificially low TAC will allow for continued economic benefits to reach plants and communities in the GOA at a time when economic benefits from other fisheries such as P.cod will be significantly reduced.


## Minority Report

A minority of the AP could not support the adoption of the AP's proposed TAC sheet, as amended, due to concerns about sablefish quota increases and the status of pacific cod. There are many concerning signals that persist in the sablefish fishery that suggest a need for a more conservative approach to setting TAC below ABC. Spawning biomass is still at B33\%, which is below the target goal of B40 and sablefish is one of only two stocks in the GOA below the B target. The SAFE document explains how large year-classes of sablefish have failed to materialize in the past and most recently the 2014-year class size estimate has been downgraded by more than half since the 2017 stock assessment. The lack of large fish apparent in the directed fishery and survey data indicate that the sablefish stock is heavily dependent on a young stock of fish, and it was discussed in the SSC that the sablefish stock can be carried by a handful of large recruitment events as we are now seeing. Ensuring that these year classes reach spawning maturity is paramount to the future health of the sablefish stock. Additionally, the directed fishery CPUE is very low and the model did not adequately capture this as there was a large lack of fit to fishery CPUE and GOA trawl survey data. There is also little evidence of large young year classes appearing in GOA. Public comment did not support TAC=ABC and much of the directed fleet supported no increase. There is an economic benefit for all user groups in allowing the young sablefish stock to grow to a more marketable size; given their low M and longevity, it is possible to "bank" fish until they have time to grow.

Emphasis needs to be placed on understanding fish population swings in warming events and more funding for research is the only way to understand these changes. This should remain a top priority for decision-makers and industry.

With all gear groups closed to directed p.Cod fishing in the GOA, incidental catch becomes a big issue. It is problematic that the low fixed gear allocation in the GOA is automatically rolled over to incidental catch in the trawl fishery and that there is no mechanism for leaving this fish in the water or for controlling incidental catch up to the ABC. This is occurring while fixed-gear groups have no fishing opportunity. Focusing the pacific cod resource completely on incidental catch has also created a losing scenario for some processors that rely more on local labor and fixed gear boats, and an economic opportunity for processors that have a more automated-model and possess disproportionately high access to trawl catch. This will create long term consequences for the processing landscape in GOA communities.

Additionally, it is important to note that the state must be very cautious about opening a GHL fishery in the context of no directed federal cod fishery. If the assessment model is wrong, an overfishing status could be triggered because of a state fishery. MSC decertification is also a real threat and is something that all stakeholders should be concerned about.

Signed: Alexus Kwachka, Victoria O'Connell, Jim Johnson, Erik Velsko, Natasha Hayden, Jeff Kauffman and Jamie O'Connor

## Table 2. GOA TAC and GHL Considerations for State Waters Pacific Cod

Proposed 2020 Gulf of Alaska Pacific cod ABCs, TACs and State Guideline Harvest Levels (GHLs) in metric tons.

| Specifications | Western | Central | Eastern | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ABC | 4,942 | 8,458 | 1,221 | 14,621 |
| State GHL | 1,483 | 2,115 | 305 | 3,902 |
| $(\%)$ | $30 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25-30$ |
| Federal TAC | 3,459 | 6,344 | 916 | 10,719 |

Proposed 2021 Gulf of Alaska Pacific cod ABCs, TACs and State Guideline Harvest Levels (GHLs) in metric tons.

| Specifications | Western | Central | Eastern | Total |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ABC | 4,942 | 8,458 | 1,221 | 14,621 |
| State GHL | 1,483 | 2,115 | 305 | 3,902 |
| (\%) | $30 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25-30$ |
| Federal TAC | 3,459 | 6,344 | 916 | 10,719 |

Table 1. AP recommended OFLs and ABCs and AP recommended TACs for Groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska (metric tons) for $2020-2021$.


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## AP Motion 4

The AP recommends the Council approve the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report.
Motion passed 20-0

## Motion 5

The AP recommends the council ask the assessment author to do a decision analysis when they propose a reduction from the max $A B C$. The decision analysis should be on max $A B C$ and the Proposed reduction, eliminate the risk table seoring system, also describe and discuss how uncertainties and their unquantifiable risk are not already captured.

## Amendment passed 14-6 <br> Motion as amended passed 18-2

## Rationale:

- Clarity and transparency via a more refined qualitative explanation of the factors that go into recommendations to reduce $A B C$ below the maximum permissible, including the multiple layers of uncertainty, is important to increase stakeholder understanding and help inform the TAC setting process.


## Rationale in opposition to Amendment:

- The main purpose of the risk table is clearly articulate and details stock-specific concerns (potentially positive and negative) that fall outside the stock assessment/harvest control rules to help to fully inform any decisions related to a potential reduction in the maximum permissible ABC. A subjective numerical scoring system without an understanding of what a particular score means is not informative for decision-making while also suggesting the risk table is meant to be prescriptive in nature rather than informing.
- A decision analysis could calculate projections under the maxABC and the recommended buffer in order for scientists and stakeholders to see what the added benefit or risk to the spawning biomass would be at the differing ABC levels.

Rationale in opposition to amended Main motion:

- Stock assessment authors already describe the reasons for recommending an ABC below max ABC. By requiring them to only use model outputs to justify lowering ABC takes away any historical knowledge or intuition of the author and in this rapidly changing climate that is not precautionary. The current system, where the author can recommend something below max $A B C$ is helpful to understanding stock status.


## AP Motion 6

The AP recommends the CIE review Gulf Pacific Ocean Perch in April of 2020, and the terms of reference for the CIE need to prioritize fixing the models' performance and exploring the VAST model. The model should be revised before the September Plan Team meeting to move forward with the new ABC for the November Plan Team and 2021 Specs.

## Motion passed 20-0

## Rationale:

- The POP survey showed twice the POP biomass than the model; a CIE review of POP was recommended by the SSC and is important to model performance in time for use in next year's specification process


## AP Motion 7

The AP recommends NMFS prioritize an additional GOA trawl survey with a particular focus on the pacific cod and black cod for 2020.

Motion passed 20-0

## Rationale:

- The emergency survey for cod is important for all groups, particularly in the context of rapidly changing ocean conditions and the stock being so close to an overfished status


[^0]:    Sources: 2018 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are from harvest specifications adopted by the Council in December 2017; 2019 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are from the harvest specifications adopted by the Council in
    December 2018, 2018 catches through December 31, 2018 and 2019 catches through November 2, 2019 from AKR Catch Accounting
    *The SSC has requested that the OFL isted represents Alaska-wide OFL.

