

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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FINAL ADVISORY PANEL MINUTES December 9-12, 2014 Anchorage, Alaska

The following members were present for all or part of the meetings (absent ~~stricken~~):

Ruth Christiansen	Heath Hilyard	Paddy O'Donnell
Kurt Cochran	Jeff Kauffman	Joel Peterson
John Crowley	Mitch Kilborn	Theresa Peterson
Jerry Downing	Alexus Kwachka	Lori Swanson
Jeff Farvour	Craig Lowenberg	Anne Vanderhoeven
Becca Robbins Gisclair	Brian Lynch	Ernie Weiss
John Gruver	Chuck McCallum	Sinclair Wilt

Minutes from the October 2014 meeting were approved.

C1 Charter Halibut Management Measures for 2015

The AP recommends the Council adopt the following 2015 management measures as proposed by the Charter Halibut Implementation Committee:

Area 2C: Reverse slot limit of 40 inches or under and 80 inches or over (U40/O80).

Area 3A: In addition to the limitations under the existing management measure (one fish per day of any size in addition to one fish of 29" or under in combination with a limit of one daily trip by a charter operator), the following restrictions are added for the 2015 season:

- 1) An annual limit of 5 fish retained by the angler; and
- 2) Day of the week closure – Thursdays from June 15 through August 31st

Motion passed 21-0.

Rationale:

Area 2C

- Provides regulatory stability by remaining substantially similar to the previous 3 years regulation.
- Allows guided anglers the ongoing opportunity to retain "trophy class fish".
- Responsive to the needs and concerns of different sub-areas and business models.

Area 3A

- Continues to allow harvest of two fish daily.
- Minimizes excessive harm to the industry and angler access that would result from the adoption of only one management element (i.e. only day of the week or only annual limit).

C2 Bering Sea Salmon Bycatch

The AP recommends the Council release the document for public review with the changes noted below (additions underlined, deletions in ~~strikethrough~~):

Alternative 1. No action.

Alternative 2. Remove BSAI Am 84 regulations and incorporate chum salmon avoidance into the Am 91 Incentive Plan Agreements. Revise regulations at 50 CFR 679.21(c)(13) to include associated reporting requirements for chum salmon. Revise regulations at 50 CFR 679.21(c)(12)(iii)(B)(3) to include chum salmon bycatch avoidance as follows:

(3) Description of the incentive plan.

The IPA must contain a written description of the following:

(i) The incentive(s) that will be implemented under the IPA for the operator of each vessel participating in the IPA to avoid Chinook salmon and chum salmon bycatch under any condition of pollock and Chinook salmon abundance in all years;

(ii) The incentive(s) to avoid chum salmon should not increase Chinook salmon bycatch;

(iii) The rewards for avoiding Chinook salmon, penalties for failure to avoid Chinook salmon at the vessel level, or both;

(iv) How the incentive measures in the IPA are expected to promote reductions in a vessel's Chinook salmon and chum salmon bycatch rates relative to what would have occurred in absence of the incentive program;

(v) How the incentive measures in the IPA promote Chinook salmon savings and chum salmon savings in any condition of pollock abundance or Chinook salmon abundance in a manner that is expected to influence operational decisions by vessel operators to avoid Chinook salmon and chum salmon; and

(vi) How the IPA ensures that the operator of each vessel governed by the IPA will manage that vessel's Chinook salmon bycatch to keep total bycatch below the performance standard described in paragraph (f)(6) of this section for the sector in which the vessel participates.; and

(vii) How the IPA ensures that the operator of each vessel governed by the IPA will manage that vessel's chum salmon bycatch to avoid areas and times where the chum salmon are likely to return to Western Alaska.

Alternative 3. Revise Federal regulations to require that IPAs include the following provisions:

Option 1. Restrictions or penalties targeted at vessels that consistently have significantly higher Chinook salmon PSC rates relative to other vessels fishing at the same time. Include a requirement to enter a fishery-wide in-season PSC data sharing agreement.

Option 2. Required use of salmon excluder devices, with recognition of contingencies.

Suboption: Required use of salmon excluder devices, with recognition of contingencies, from Jan 20 – March 31, and Sept 1 until the end of the B season.

Option 3. A rolling hotspot program that operates throughout the entire A and B seasons.

- Option 4. Salmon savings credits last for a maximum of three years for savings credit based IPAs.
- Option 5. Restrictions or performance criteria used to ensure that Chinook salmon PSC bycatch rates in the month of October are not significantly higher than those achieved in the preceding months.

Include new measures presented by IPA groups in the analysis.

Alternative 4. Revise the Bering Sea pollock fishery seasons:

- Option 1. Change the start date of the Bering Sea pollock B season to June 1.
- Option 2. Shorten the Bering Sea pollock fishery to end on:
Suboptions: ~~September 15~~, October 1 or October 15].

New – Option 3. Reallocate pollock A and B season splits to:

- Suboption 1. 45% A Season / 55% B Season with A to B rollover
Suboption 2. 50% A Season / 50% B Season with A to B rollover

New - Include an economic analysis that looks at catch rates, recovery rates, roe and other product form production that occurs at the beginning and end of B Season.

Alternative 5. Revise Federal regulations to lower the performance standard under Am 91 in years of low Chinook salmon abundance per the options below. ~~Low abundance is defined as $\leq 500,000$ Chinook salmon, based on the total Chinook salmon run size index of the coastal WAK aggregate stock grouping in a [option: year or average of two years].~~ Sectors that exceed the applicable performance standard, in 3 out of 7 years, would be held to their proportion of the hard cap of 47,591 in perpetuity.

- Option 1. 25% reduction (36,693)
Option 2. 60% reduction (19,036)

~~Suboption: Apply the reduction [25% or 60%] to the B season portion of the performance standard only.~~

In addition to the 3 river index (Kuskokwim, Upper Yukon, and Unalakleet) with low abundance defined as $\leq 250,000$ Chinook salmon currently found in the current analysis, analyze a four river index (Kuskokwim, Upper Yukon, Unalakleet, and Nushagak) including a recommendation for a comparable low abundance trigger.

Include in the analysis more information that makes clear the assumptions, estimates, and calculations used in determining low abundance triggers.

Include economic impacts to the pollock fishery using the current IPA rules (status quo) as the basis for determining the impacts.

Analysts should also provide data and considerations to inform an approach to differentially apply the seasonal adjustments under Alt 4 and the reduction in the performance standard among the CV, CP, and MS sectors under Alternative 5. Analysts should also describe potential methods for addressing the time

lag between the population's vulnerability to marine fishery bycatch and the population statistics in the trigger.

Analysts should also develop and include recommended changes to Federal reporting requirements that would be necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of any of the alternatives.

New - General Additions:

1. Include AEQ impacts of Alternatives 4 and 5
2. Provide in the analysis an update of other impacts to Western Alaska Chinook runs such as identified in the AYK Sustainable Salmon Initiative.
3. An analysis of impacts to pollock dependent communities.
4. Add an option to eliminate data transmission requirements for CVs over 125' using ATLAS reporting software.

Motion passed 13-7.

Rationale:

- Inclusion of a September 15th end date doesn't provide a significant increase in Chinook savings when contrasted to the very likely impact on pollock harvest.
- Well informed decisions of the alternatives require an accurate understanding for the level of benefit to Chinook salmon abundance that will occur when choosing an alternative.
- Moving B season fish into A season will shift pollock harvest from the end of B Season when there is a likely potential of higher Chinook bycatch to the end of the A season where there is a likely lower bycatch of Chinook.
- Earlier closure dates will increase pollock harvest levels towards the early B Season. An economic analysis of early and late B season will illustrate the differences in product value coming from pollock harvested in early B Season compared to those products produced from later B Season pollock harvest.
- Removing the CWAK index provision is consistent with current analysis. The Nushagak, one of the most significant Chinook producing river systems in Western Alaska, should be included in an index intended to represent Western Alaska Chinook abundance.
- An accurate understanding for economic impacts on the pollock fishery require the analysis to use the distribution of pollock allocations found in each existing IPA, not sector level pollock allocations.
- Since the Performance Standard is an annual threshold, there is no B season apportionment.
- There is no significant benefit for requiring vessels over 125' to transmit ATLAS data while at sea. The cost of providing and maintaining such data transmitting systems is an unnecessary burden on the over 125' catcher vessels.

C2 Minority Report on substitute motion: A minority of the AP did not support the substitute motion and supported the original motion, attached below. In response to the drastic situation in Western Alaska in which even subsistence fisheries were closed on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers in 2014, it is essential that we keep moving forward with this action on an expedited timeline. The current set of alternatives contains a number of good options to address the bycatch situation, and the original motion provided a few minor changes to ensure that the incentives created under Amendment 91 to participate in industry incentive programs stay intact, and that the incentives apply to chum salmon bycatch as well. The original motion also retains important specifications from Amendment 84 that ensure minimum

standards—inclusion of a rolling hotspot program and 3rd party notifications—for a chum salmon bycatch program which increase accountability and transparency.

The substitute motion, on the other hand, does not address these issues and includes substantial requests for additional analysis and information. This additional analysis and information will not provide information which is needed to inform the Council's decision, but does threaten to significantly slow down the timeline for final action. The three river index provides for an appropriate index on which to base the trigger for lowering the performance standard in times of low abundance. The Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers combined account for 80% of the Chinook salmon subsistence harvest in the state of Alaska, thus an index which emphasizes these river systems is a good fit.

Signed by: Theresa Peterson, Ernie Weiss, Chuck McCallum, Becca Robbins Gisclair, Jeff Kauffman, Jeff Farvour, Alexis Kwachka

ORIGINAL MOTION: The AP recommends the Council release the document for public review with the changes noted below (additions underlined, deletions in ~~strikethrough~~):

Alternative 2

Revise ~~Remove~~ BSAI Am 84 regulations to exempt vessels from the Chum Salmon Savings Area if they are participating in an approved Amendment 91 Incentive Plan Agreement and incorporate chum salmon avoidance into the Am91 Incentive Plan Agreements. Revise regulations at 50 CFR 679.21(c)(13) to include associated reporting requirements for chum salmon. Revise regulations at 50 CFR 679.21(c)(12)(iii)(B)(3) to include chum salmon bycatch avoidance as follows:

(3) Description of the incentive plan only changes are shown.

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- (viii) A description of a rolling hot spot program for chum salmon bycatch which includes notifications to at least one third party group. Third party groups include any organizations representing western Alaskans who depend on non-Chinook salmon and have an interest in non-Chinook salmon bycatch reduction but do not directly fish in a groundfish fishery. Third party groups will be notified of violations of the chum salmon rolling hot spot program and will receive closure notices for the rolling hot spot program. (As under A. 84 currently)

Alternative 5

Revise Federal regulations to lower the performance standard under Am 91 in years of low Chinook salmon abundance per the options below. Low abundance is defined as ≤250,000 ~~500,000~~ Chinook salmon, based on the total post-season in-river Chinook salmon run size index of the ~~east~~ ~~WAK~~ Unalakleet, Upper Yukon, and Kuskokwim aggregate stock grouping in a [option: year or average of two years]. Sectors that exceed the applicable performance standard, in 3 out of 7 years, would be held to their proportion of the hard cap of 47,591 in perpetuity.

...

Add the following:

In years of low Chinook salmon abundance (when the lower performance cap is triggered), the Amendment 91 opt-out cap will be equal to the lower performance standard.

FAILED MOTION: A motion to initiate a trailing amendment to analyze reducing the 60,000 hard cap by 25% (40,000) or 60% (24,000), failed 7-13.

C2 Minority Report on trailing amendment: A minority of the AP felt that in a time when subsistence and commercial fisheries for Chinook salmon were completely shut down in 2014 on the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers, allowing the pollock fishery to catch up to 60,000 Chinook salmon is problematic. Literally every Chinook salmon counts in this situation, and a bycatch of 60,000 Chinook salmon would be devastating to Western Alaska Chinook salmon runs at this point. The 60,000 cap was set above the average bycatch at the time it was adapted, and bycatch has declined since. Given the declines we have seen since the high bycatch in 2007 and surrounding years, it is hard to conclude that Western Alaska Chinook salmon runs can sustain these levels of bycatch. While bycatch alone is not the cause of the decline, it is one of the few sources of mortality (aside from in-river management) over which we have control, thus it is appropriate to look at adjusting the 60,000 hard cap.

Signed by: Theresa Peterson, Ernie Weiss, Chuck McCallum, Becca Robbins Gisclair, Jeff Kauffman, Jeff Favour, Alexis Kwachka

C3 GOA Skate MRA

The AP recommends the Council adopt Alternative 4 for final action. *Motion passed 21-0.*

C4 Final BSAI Groundfish Specifications

The AP recommends the Council adopt 2015 and 2016 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs for groundfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, as shown in Attachment 1. An amendment to reduce the Pollock TAC by 25,000 mt and move it to Atka mackerel (proportionally allocated by area) *passed 19-2. The amended motion passed 18-3.*

C4 Minority Report: BSAI Groundfish Specifications: A minority of the AP believe that the TAC numbers approved by the AP move an excessive amount of quota to the pollock sector and significantly underfund the Amendment 80 fleet, removing all benefit to that sector resulting from the new flatfish flexibility provision. In addition to accommodating the return of the Atka mackerel fishery in 2015, TAC numbers for flatfish must be set high enough to allow the sector to maximize flatfish harvest and adjust to changes in fishing conditions throughout the year.

Signed by: Lori Swanson, Ruth Christiansen, Alexis Kwachka

The AP recommends to the Council that they request NMFS institute immediate emergency action as provided for in Section 305(c) of the MSA to lower the halibut PSC limits for all sectors in the BSAI to the actual bycatch usage levels from 2013. This action would be for a **maximum** duration ~~of three years~~, or until the implementation of reductions in halibut PSC limits ultimately agreed upon in the halibut bycatch reduction action currently before the Council (with the next Council action in February), whichever comes first.

The amendment to the motion passed 20-1. Final motion as amended passed 11-9 with 1 abstention.

Rationale:

- The International Pacific Halibut Commission has no direct authority over the amount of halibut taken as bycatch or in the monitoring and estimation of bycatch. The IPHC therefore relies on U.S. and Canadian agencies for the necessary bycatch information and management.
- Bycatch is part of a national focus for the U.S. based on specific requirements in federal legislation or policy. The MSA is the primary law for federal fisheries management. The MSA

contains national standard for fishery conservation and management. National Standard 9 specifically addresses bycatch reduction, stating:

- “Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (A) minimize bycatch and (B) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch.
- Changes in O26 bycatch directly translate into changes to directed fishery yields.
- O26 bycatch increased by 840,000 lbs over 2013. Had this remained constant, the 4CDE FCEY would be 1.21 instead of 0.37
- Had a 10% reduction occurred (as requested by the Council), the 4CDE FCEY would be 1.434 Mlbs
- Communities, IFQ and CDQ halibut fishermen are at risk of a fishery failure and are looking for immediate relief through bycatch reductions.
- This action provides a mechanism for the directed halibut users and halibut processors to maintain the much reduced 2014 halibut allocation until the halibut bycatch reduction action currently before the Council works its way through the process.

The AP recommends the Council rollover PSC limit amounts for 2015 and 2016 in Tables 12-15 in C4 action memo item 7. *Motion passed 19-2*

The AP recommends the Council adopt Table 11 in C5 action memo item 5 to set the ABC buffers for flathead sole, rock sole, and yellowfin sole equal to the difference between TAC and ABC for each species. *Motion passed 21-0.*

The AP recommends the Council approve the BSAI SAFE report. *Motion passed 21-0.*

C5 Final GOA Groundfish Specifications

The AP recommends the Council adopt 2015 and 2016 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs for groundfish the Gulf of Alaska as show in [Attachment 2](#). The TACs for both GOA pacific cod and pollock have been adjusted to account for the state water GHL fisheries as show in in the C5 action memo Item 3, State Water TAC Consideration tables. *Motion passed 20-0.*

The AP recommends the Council adopt the 2015 and 2016:

- GOA halibut limits and apportionments contained in Tables 9 and 10 in C5 action memo item 4, per Amendment 95 (PSC reductions).
- Apportionment of halibut PSC trawl limits in the GOA between shallow and deep-water species as contained in Tables 11 and 12 in C5 action memo item 4.
- Apportionments of “other hook and line fisheries” annual halibut PSC allowance between hook and line gear catcher vessels and catcher processors in the GOA contained in Tables 13 and 14 in C5 action memo item 4.

Motion passed 20/0.

The AP recommends the Council approve the GOA SAFE document. *Motion passed 20-0.*

C6 GOA Sablefish Longline Pots

The AP recommends the Council send the document out for another initial review with the following revisions (additions **bold/underlined**, deletions in **~~bold/strikeout~~**):

Alternative 1. No action.

Revised Alternative 2. Allow the use of pot longline gear in the GOA sablefish IFQ fishery

Element 1. Limit of ~~0 to 400 pots~~ **...150, 250, 350, 400 (pots** per vessel)

Element 2. Gear retrieval

Option 1. Require vessels to remove their pot gear when making a landing.

Suboption. Provide an exemption for vessels less than 60', 50', or 40'.

Option 2. Require the location of pots left on the grounds or lost on the grounds to be submitted when landings are made.

Option 3. Remove gear when finished with IFQ or switching to a different fishery within 7 days.

Option 4. Gear not left more than 2 weeks unattended.

Option 5. No in water pot storage.

Option 6. Use biodegradable panels on pots.

Element 3. Gear specifications.

~~**Option 1. Require the use of neutrally buoyant groundline.**~~

Option 2. Require both ends of the pot longline set to be marked.

Option 3. Require pot tags and flagpoles with transponders that work with AIS or an equivalent system.

Element 4. Retention of incidentally caught halibut.

Allow the retention of halibut caught incidentally in sablefish pots, provided the sablefish IFQ holder also holds sufficient halibut IFQ.

Option 1. Allow the retention of halibut caught incidentally in sablefish pots up to an MRA percentage, provided the sablefish IFQ holder also holds sufficient halibut IFQ.

An amendment to strike Option 1 under Element 3, passed 15-6. Final motion as amended passed 19-2.

C6 Minority Report on "no pot limit" amendment: A minority of the AP supported an amendment to include a "no pot limit" option in the range of alternatives for Element 1 (failed 12-9). The minority felt it represented a reasonable range of alternatives as intended in the Council motion based on public comment and the pot limit being deemed unnecessary in the BSAI crab fisheries post-rationalization. Signed by: Anne Vanderhoeven, Ruth Christiansen, Jerry Downing, Craig Lowenberg, Sinclair Wilt, Kurt Cochran, John Gruver

C6 Minority Report on amendment to separate pots from longlines by area/time: A minority supported an amendment to include consideration of using time and/or area to separate longline and pot gear to

minimize gear conflicts (failed 11-10). The third part of the Council's purpose and need statement for this action speaks to "minimizing gear conflicts that could result from allowing pot and longline gear to fish in the same regulatory area." Some members of the industry believe gear conflicts and gear loss will be significant if this major new gear type is introduced to the GOA sablefish fishery. The existing motion lacks options to mitigate these impacts. The undersigned AP members support a more cautious area or sub-area specific evaluation of allowing pots in the GOA and believe options should be added to inform that approach.

Signed by: Jeff Favour, Brian Lynch, Chuck McCallum, Ernie Weiss, Alexis Kwachka, Becca Robbins Gisclair, Theresa Peterson, Jeff Kauffman

C7 VESSEL IFQ CAPS

AP recommends the Council develop a Purpose and Need statement and initiate an analysis to provide relief from halibut vessel IFQ caps in years with low caps, sablefish vessel caps to address unharvested sablefish quota and to provide additional second generation opportunity in both fisheries. The analysis should consider the following alternatives which are not mutually exclusive:

Alt 1: Status quo

Alt 2: Option 1: Raise the vessel IFQ caps for sablefish IFQ caps (all areas, all QS types)

Sub-option 1: 2.5% cap

Sub-option 2: 5% cap

Raise the vessel IFQ caps for halibut (all areas, all QS types)

Sub-option 1: 1%,

Sub-option 2: 1.5%

Option 2: Exclusively raise Sablefish A-share IFQ vessel caps in all areas to (options) 1.5%, 2%, or 5% based on the Sablefish IFQ TAC for all areas and all quota categories.

Alt 3: Create a minimum vessel cap which would apply to the statewide cap for vessels harvesting IFQ in Areas 3 and 4 and for sablefish in the GOA and BSAI.

Option 1: 2013 cap

Option 2: 2011 cap

Option 3: 2011 cap plus 15%

Alt 4: Second generation quota of halibut and sablefish for all types/classes in all areas would be exempt from having their IFQ harvest accrue to the vessel IFQ cap.

Option: the provision to exclude SE/2C for alternatives 2 through 4.

Motion passed 11-9.

Rationale for Alt 2, Option 2:

- The logic behind this motion is to improve efficiency.
- One of the goals of the IFQ program was to maintain the historical make-up of the harvesting sector. This only applies to IFQ participants with exclusive A-shares i.e. not mixed quota- No B, C, or D shares.
- Since the inception of the IFQ program, the cap has been overly restrictive for a FLL vessel.
- The cap only allows FLL vessels to make a partial trip before reaching the cap.

C7 Minority Report on Vessel IFQ Cap discussion: The undersigned AP members recognize that raising the vessel caps, allowing vessels to fish over the vessel caps, and establishing a vessel cap “floor” will facilitate additional consolidation of QS onto fewer boats. The sablefish/halibut fleet has been reduced to by 70% since the IFQ program was implemented. Additional consolidation undermines the goals of the IFQ program, hurts coastal communities, and increases entry level barriers. In terms of halibut, table 5 of the document illustrates the relatively few vessels that would benefit from this significant change to the program. There is no “stranded” quota in the Gulf; only BSAI sablefish is not fully utilized. We also believe that the stranding of fish may be, at least partially, a result of factors other than low vessel caps. Changing the caps allows a few vessels with a lot of QS to acquire more to the detriment of all other IFQ holders, their crew, and the coastal economies that depend on them.

Signed by: Theresa Peterson, Jeff Favour, Alexis Kwachka, Chuck McCallum, Ernie Weiss, Lori Swanson, Jeff Kaufman, Becca Robbins Gisclair, Brian Lynch

C8 EM Workgroup Report

The AP supports the EMWG in prioritizing operational testing of standard EM systems and building community capacity for pre implementation in 2016. *Motion passed 19-0.*

C9 Observers on Small CPs

The AP recommends that the Council adopt the draft Purpose and Need Statement and the alternatives for further analysis recommended by NMFS in its discussion paper on placing small catcher processors in partial observer coverage. *Motion passed 18-0.*

D1 VMS Discussion Paper

The AP appreciates the VMS discussion paper and concurs with the Enforcement Committee’s recommendation that these features be further considered for use in future actions. *Motion passed 21-0.*

Rationale:

- The document shows how VMS might be better used in North Pacific fisheries.
- These options should be considered as possible applications arise.
- Possible increased costs would be considered as part of any action.

D3 Pribilof Canyons

The AP received public comment and looks forward to the report from AFSC in June.

AP recommended TACs and SSC recommended OFL and ABC (metric tons) for BSAI Groundfish, 2015-2016

Species	Area	2014			Catch as of 11/8/14	2015			2016		
		OFL	ABC	TAC		OFL	ABC	TAC	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pollock	EBS	2,795,000	1,369,000	1,267,000	1,294,703	3,330,000	1,637,000	1,325,000	3,319,000	1,554,000	1,350,000
	AI	42,811	35,048	19,000	2,375	36,005	29,659	19,000	38,699	31,900	19,000
	Bogoslof	13,413	10,059	75	427	21,200	15,900	100	21,200	15,900	100
Pacific cod	BS	299,000	255,000	246,897	208,053	346,000	255,000	246,822	389,000	255,000	246,822
	AI	20,100	15,100	6,997	6,145	23,400	17,600	9,422	23,400	17,600	9,422
Sablefish	BS	1,584	1,339	1,339	315	1,575	1,333	1,333	1,431	1,211	1,211
	AI	2,141	1,811	1,811	817	2,128	1,802	1,802	1,934	1,637	1,637
Yellowfin sole	BSAI	259,700	239,800	184,000	143,805	266,400	248,800	152,750	262,900	245,500	152,777
Greenland turbot	BSAI	2,647	2,124	2,124	1,653	3,903	3,172	2,648	6,453	5,248	3,250
	BS	n/a	1,659	1,659	1,476	n/a	2,448	2,448	n/a	4,050	3,050
	AI	n/a	465	465	177	n/a	724	200	n/a	1,198	200
Arrowtooth flounder	BSAI	125,642	106,599	25,000	18,697	93,856	80,547	19,000	91,663	78,661	19,000
Kamchatka flounder	BSAI	8,270	7,100	7,100	6,395	10,500	9,000	6,450	11,000	9,500	6,450
Northern rock sole	BSAI	228,700	203,800	85,000	51,549	187,600	181,700	52,000	170,100	164,800	52,000
Flathead sole	BSAI	79,633	66,293	24,500	16,102	79,419	66,130	16,300	76,504	63,711	16,300
Alaska plaice	BSAI	66,800	55,100	24,500	18,808	54,000	44,900	19,400	51,600	42,900	19,400
Other flatfish	BSAI	16,700	12,400	2,650	4,388	17,700	13,250	4,425	17,700	13,250	4,425
Pacific Ocean perch	BSAI	39,585	33,122	33,122	32,373	42,558	34,988	31,812	40,809	33,550	31,470
	BS	n/a	7,684	7,684	7,429	n/a	8,771	7,500	n/a	8,411	7,500
	EAI	n/a	9,246	9,246	9,021	n/a	8,312	8,312	n/a	7,970	7,970
	CAI	n/a	6,594	6,594	6,439	n/a	7,723	6,500	n/a	7,406	6,500
	WAI	n/a	9,598	9,598	9,485	n/a	10,182	9,500	n/a	9,763	9,500
Northern rockfish	BSAI	12,077	9,761	2,594	2,339	15,337	12,488	2,350	15,100	12,295	2,350
Blackspotted/Roughye rockfish	BSAI	505	416	416	196	560	453	276	686	555	276
	EBS/EAI	n/a	177	177	98	n/a	149	126	n/a	178	126
	CAI/WAI	n/a	239	239	98	n/a	304	150	n/a	377	150
Shortraker rockfish	BSAI	493	370	370	194	690	518	250	690	518	250
Other rockfish	BSAI	1,550	1,163	773	931	1,667	1,250	880	1,667	1,250	880
	BS	n/a	690	300	316	n/a	695	325	n/a	695	325
	AI	n/a	473	473	615	n/a	555	555	n/a	555	555
Atka mackerel	BSAI	74,492	64,131	32,322	30,947	125,297	106,000	56,050	115,908	98,137	31,050
	EAI/BS	n/a	21,652	21,652	21,185	n/a	38,493	38,269	n/a	35,637	21,200
	CAI	n/a	20,574	9,670	9,520	n/a	33,108	17,330	n/a	30,652	9,600
	WAI	n/a	21,905	1,000	242	n/a	34,400	451	n/a	31,848	250
Skates	BSAI	41,849	35,383	26,000	24,695	49,575	41,658	26,250	47,035	39,468	26,250
Sculpins	BSAI	56,424	42,318	5,750	4,570	52,365	39,725	4,750	52,365	39,725	4,750
Sharks	BSAI	1,363	1,022	125	122	1,363	1,022	130	1,363	1,022	130
Squids	BSAI	2,624	1,970	310	1,678	2,624	1,970	400	2,624	1,970	400
Octopuses	BSAI	3,450	2,590	225	351	3,452	2,589	400	3,452	2,589	400
Total	BSAI	4,196,553	2,572,819	2,000,000	1,872,627	4,769,174	2,848,455	2,000,000	4,764,283	2,731,897	2,000,000

Sources: 2014 OFLs and ABCs are from harvest specifications adopted by the Council in December 2013, 2014 catches through November 8, 2014 from AKR Catch Accounting.

- Pollock - Bering Sea Increased TAC 13,650 mt to 1,280,650
- Pollock - Aleutian Islands Decreased TAC 13,650 to 5,350 mt
- Other rockfish - Bering Sea Increased TAC 100 mt to 400 mt
- Skates Increased TAC 600 mt to 26,600 mt
- Sharks Increased TAC 100 mt to 225 mt
- Squids Increased TAC 1,190 mt to 1,764 mt
- Octopuses Increased TAC 200 mt to 425 mt

AP recommended TACs and SSC recommended OFL and ABC (metric tons) for GOA Groundfish, 2015-2016

Species	Area	2014			Catch as of 11/8/14	2015			2016		
		OFL	ABC	TAC		OFL	ABC	TAC	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pollock ^{a/}	W (61)	n/a	36,070	36,070	13,318	n/a	31,634	31,634	n/a	41,472	41,472
	C (62)	n/a	81,784	81,784	83,049	n/a	97,579	97,579	n/a	127,936	127,936
	C (63)	n/a	39,756	39,756	42,068	n/a	52,594	52,594	n/a	68,958	68,958
	WYAK	n/a	4,741	4,741	1,317	n/a	4,719	4,719	n/a	6,187	6,187
	Subtotal	211,998	162,351	162,351	139,752	256,545	191,309	186,526	321,067	250,824	244,553
	EYAK/SEO	16,833	12,625	12,625	1	16,833	12,625	12,625	16,833	12,625	12,625
	Total	228,831	174,976	174,976	139,753	273,378	203,934	199,151	337,900	263,449	257,178
Pacific Cod	W	n/a	32,745	22,922	20,910	n/a	38,702	27,091	n/a	38,702	27,091
	C	n/a	53,100	39,825	38,429	n/a	61,320	45,990	n/a	61,320	45,990
	E	n/a	2,655	1,991	294	n/a	2,828	2,121	n/a	2,828	2,121
	Total	107,300	88,500	64,738	59,633	140,300	102,850	75,202	133,100	102,850	75,202
Sablefish	W	n/a	1,480	1,480	1,195	n/a	1,474	1,474	n/a	1,338	1,338
	C	n/a	4,681	4,681	4,706	n/a	4,658	4,658	n/a	4,232	4,232
	WYAK	n/a	1,716	1,716	1,655	n/a	1,708	1,708	n/a	1,552	1,552
	SEO	n/a	2,695	2,695	2,819	n/a	2,682	2,682	n/a	2,436	2,436
	Total	12,500	10,572	10,572	10,375	12,425	10,522	10,522	11,293	9,558	9,558
Shallow-Water Flatfish	W	n/a	20,376	13,250	243	n/a	22,074	13,250	n/a	19,577	13,250
	C	n/a	17,813	17,813	4,144	n/a	19,297	19,297	n/a	17,114	17,114
	WYAK	n/a	2,039	2,039	1	n/a	2,209	2,209	n/a	1,959	1,959
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	577	577	1	n/a	625	625	n/a	554	554
	Total	50,007	40,805	33,679	4,389	54,207	44,205	35,381	48,407	39,204	32,877
Deep-Water Flatfish	W	n/a	302	302	68	n/a	301	301	n/a	299	299
	C	n/a	3,727	3,727	271	n/a	3,689	3,689	n/a	3,645	3,645
	WYAK	n/a	5,532	5,532	5	n/a	5,474	5,474	n/a	5,409	5,409
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	3,911	3,911	4	n/a	3,870	3,870	n/a	3,824	3,824
	Total	16,159	13,472	13,472	348	15,993	13,334	13,334	15,803	13,177	13,177
Rex Sole	W	n/a	1,270	1,270	124	n/a	1,258	1,258	n/a	1,234	1,234
	C	n/a	6,231	6,231	3,382	n/a	5,816	5,816	n/a	5,707	5,707
	WYAK	n/a	813	813	1	n/a	772	772	n/a	758	758
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	1,027	1,027	-	n/a	1,304	1,304	n/a	1,280	1,280
	Total	12,207	9,341	9,341	3,507	11,957	9,150	9,150	11,733	8,979	8,979
Arrowtooth Flounder	W	n/a	31,142	14,500	1,875	n/a	30,752	14,500	n/a	29,545	14,500
	C	n/a	115,612	75,000	33,085	n/a	114,170	75,000	n/a	109,692	75,000
	WYAK	n/a	37,232	6,900	50	n/a	36,771	6,900	n/a	35,328	6,900
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	11,372	6,900	16	n/a	11,228	6,900	n/a	10,787	6,900
	Total	229,248	195,358	103,300	35,026	226,390	192,921	103,300	217,522	185,352	103,300
Flathead Sole	W	n/a	12,730	8,650	212	n/a	12,767	8,650	n/a	12,776	8,650
	C	n/a	24,805	15,400	2,284	n/a	24,876	15,400	n/a	24,893	15,400
	WYAK	n/a	3,525	3,525	1	n/a	3,535	3,535	n/a	3,538	3,538
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	171	171	-	n/a	171	171	n/a	171	171
	Total	50,664	41,231	27,746	2,497	50,792	41,349	27,756	50,818	41,378	27,759

a/ 2015-2016 W/C/WYAK Subarea amounts for pollock are apportionments of subarea ACL that allow for regulatory reapportionment.

b/ Note 1 mt moved from the northern rockfish stock EGOA allocation to EGOA "other rockfish" category.

AP recommended TACs and SSC recommended OFL and ABC (metric tons) for GOA Groundfish, 2015-2016

Species	Area	2014			Catch as of 11/8/14	2015			2016		
		OFL	ABC	TAC		OFL	ABC	TAC	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pacific Ocean Perch	W		2,399	2,399	2,063		2,302	2,302		2,358	2,358
	C		12,855	12,855	13,434		15,873	15,873		16,184	16,184
	WYAK		1,931	1,931	1,871		2,014	2,014		2,055	2,055
	W/C/WYAK	19,864		17,185	17,368	23,406	20,189	20,189	23,876	20,597	20,597
	SEO	2,455	2,124	2,124	-	954	823	823	973	839	839
	E(subtotal)				1,880		2,837	2,837		2,894	2,894
Total		22,319	19,309	19,309	17,368	24,360	21,012	21,012	24,849	21,436	21,436
Northern Rockfish ^{a/}	W	n/a	1,305	1,305	802	n/a	1,226	1,226	n/a	1,158	1,158
	C	n/a	4,017	4,017	3,410	n/a	3,772	3,772	n/a	3,563	3,563
	E	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-
	Total	6,349	5,322	5,322	4,212	5,961	4,998	4,998	5,631	4,721	4,721
Shortraker Rockfish	W	n/a	92	92	73	n/a	92	92	n/a	92	92
	C	n/a	397	397	323	n/a	397	397	n/a	397	397
	E	n/a	834	834	253	n/a	834	834	n/a	834	834
	Total	1,764	1,323	1,323	649	1,764	1,323	1,323	1,764	1,323	1,323
Dusky Rockfish	W	n/a	317	317	134	n/a	296	296	n/a	273	273
	C	n/a	3,584	3,584	2,825	n/a	3,336	3,336	n/a	3,077	3,077
	WYAK	n/a	1,384	1,384	87	n/a	1,288	1,288	n/a	1,187	1,187
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	201	201	4	n/a	189	189	n/a	174	174
	Total	6,708	5,486	5,486	3,050	6,246	5,109	5,109	5,759	4,711	4,711
Rougheye and Blackspotted Rockfish	W	n/a	82	82	25	n/a	115	115	n/a	117	117
	C	n/a	864	864	536	n/a	632	632	n/a	643	643
	E	n/a	298	298	172	n/a	375	375	n/a	382	382
	Total	1,497	1,244	1,244	733	1,345	1,122	1,122	1,370	1,142	1,142
Demersal shelf rockfish	Total	438	274	274	104	361	225	225	361	225	225
Thornyhead Rockfish	W	n/a	235	235	237	n/a	235	235	n/a	235	235
	C	n/a	875	875	666	n/a	875	875	n/a	875	875
	E	n/a	731	731	218	n/a	731	731	n/a	731	731
	Total	2,454	1,841	1,841	1,121	2,454	1,841	1,841	2,454	1,841	1,841
Other Rockfish ^{b/} (Other slope)	WGOA & CGOA	n/a	-	-	-	n/a	-	-	n/a	-	-
	WYAK	n/a	1,031	1,031	940	n/a	1,031	1,031	n/a	1,031	1,031
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	580	580	53	n/a	580	580	n/a	580	580
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	2,470	200	37	n/a	2,469	200	n/a	2,469	200
	Total	5,347	4,081	1,811	1,030	5,347	4,080	1,811	5,347	4,080	1,811
Atka mackerel	Total	6,200	4,700	2,000	981	6,200	4,700	2,000	6,200	4,700	2,000
Big Skate	W	n/a	589	589	135	n/a	731	731	n/a	731	731
	C	n/a	1,532	1,532	1,150	n/a	1,257	1,257	n/a	1,257	1,257
	E	n/a	1,641	1,641	94	n/a	1,267	1,267	n/a	1,267	1,267
	Total	5,016	3,762	3,762	1,379	4,340	3,255	3,255	4,340	3,255	3,255
Longnose Skate	W	n/a	107	107	51	n/a	152	152	n/a	152	152
	C	n/a	1,935	1,935	1,031	n/a	2,090	2,090	n/a	2,090	2,090
	E	n/a	834	834	336	n/a	976	976	n/a	976	976
	Total	3,835	2,876	2,876	1,418	4,291	3,218	3,218	4,291	3,218	3,218
Other Skates	Total	2,652	1,989	1,989	1,559	2,980	2,235	2,235	2,980	2,235	2,235
Sculpins	GOA-wide	7,448	5,569	5,569	1,075	7,448	5,569	5,569	7,448	5,569	5,569
Sharks	GOA-wide	7,986	5,989	5,989	1,188	7,986	5,989	5,989	7,986	5,989	5,989
Squids	GOA-wide	1,530	1,148	1,148	92	1,530	1,148	1,148	1,530	1,148	1,148
Octopuses	GOA-wide	2,009	1,507	1,507	1,057	2,009	1,507	1,507	2,009	1,507	1,507
Total		790,468	640,675	499,274	292,544	870,064	685,597	536,158	910,895	731,049	590,161

a/ 2015-2016 W/C/WYAK Subarea amounts for pollock are apportionments of subarea ACL that allow for regulatory reapportionment.

b/ Note 1 mt moved from the northern rockfish stock EGOA allocation to EGOA "other rockfish" category.