

# Groundfish Programmatic Workplan

The Council conducted its most recent *comprehensive* review of its Programmatic Groundfish Management Policy<sup>1</sup> (Policy) at its February 2022 meeting<sup>2</sup>, highlighting Council activities in calendar years 2019-2021 which continue to fulfill the Priorities and Objectives established in the Policy. Annual review of the Policy is a requirement of the GOA and BSAI Groundfish FMPs, and the Council fulfills that requirement through this Programmatic Workplan, a concise tool that presents Council actions relative to Policy Objectives and is provided at every Council meeting. The Council generally conducts a comprehensive review of the Policy every three years, in order to accommodate the multi-year lifespan of major Council actions. A comprehensive review will be scheduled within the next year.

The table below provides a two-meeting (previous and current) snapshot of the Programmatic Workplan, listing only Council actions relate to the Groundfish FMPs and indicating their correspondence to Programmatic Management Objectives. Those Management Objectives were intended to support decision-making under the Groundfish FMPs. Although the Policy's EBFM approach is reflected in actions outside of the Groundfish FMPs, these other actions are not included in the table. The tabular presentation of the Programmatic Workplan below as well as prior versions of the table are available on the Council eAgendas: (<https://meetings.npfmc.org/>).

Goal	Management Objective	Council actions	
		June 2025	October 2025
<b>1. Prevent Overfishing</b>  <i>Maintain Sustainable Harvest</i>	1. Adopt conservative harvest levels for multi-species and single species fisheries and specify optimum yield.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Blackspotted/rougheye rockfish accountability measures</li><li>• Subarea apportionment procedures</li><li>• Harvest control rule workshop</li><li>• Climate workplan discussion</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Blackspotted/rougheye rockfish accountability measures</li><li>• Spatial apportionment procedures</li><li>• Programmatic evaluation discussion</li></ul>
	2. Continue to use the optimum yield caps for the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries.		
	3. Provide for adaptive management by continuing to specify optimum yield as a range.		
	4. Provide for periodic reviews of the adequacy of F40 and adopt improvements, as appropriate.		
	5. Continue to improve the management of species through species categories.		
<b>2. Promote Sustainable Fisheries and Communities</b>	6. Promote conservation while providing for optimum yield in terms of the greatest overall benefit to the nation with particular reference to food production, and sustainable opportunities for recreational, subsistence, and commercial fishing participants and fishing communities.	<p>These considerations are applied in all Council management recommendations.</p> <p>See specific actions also under Goals 1,7 and 8.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• USCG Reports</li></ul>	
	7. Promote management measures that, while meeting conservation objectives, are also designed to avoid significant disruption of existing social and economic structures		
	8. Promote fair and equitable allocation of identified available resources in a manner such that no particular sector, group or entity acquires an excessive share of the privileges.		
	9. Promote increased safety at sea.		

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.npfmc.org/management-policies/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://meetings.npfmc.org/CommentReview/DownloadFile?p=f8c3ef0f-41e6-49d8-a17f-1714eaf6a1ba.pdf&fileName=D3%20Groundfish%20Management%20Policy%20Review.pdf>

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<b>3. Preserve Food Web</b>  <i>Ecosystem-based Fishery Management</i>	10. Develop indices of ecosystem health as targets for management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subarea apportionment procedures</li> <li>• Harvest control rule workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial apportionment procedures</li> <li>• Programmatic evaluation discussion</li> </ul>
	11. Improve the procedure to adjust acceptable biological catch levels as necessary to account for uncertainty and ecosystem factors.		
	12. Continue to protect the integrity of the food web through limits on harvest of forage species.		
	13. Incorporate ecosystem-based considerations into fishery management decisions, as appropriate.		
<b>4. Manage Incidental Catch and Reduce Bycatch and Waste</b>	14. Continue and improve current incidental catch and bycatch management program.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pelagic trawl gear definition analysis</li> <li>• Pelagic trawl gear innovations update</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MRA adjustments analysis</li> </ul>
	15. Develop incentive programs for bycatch reduction including the development of mechanisms to facilitate the formation of bycatch pools, vessel bycatch allowances, or other bycatch incentive systems.		
	16. Encourage research programs to evaluate current population estimates for non-target species with a view to setting appropriate bycatch limits, as information becomes available.		
	17. Continue program to reduce discards by developing management measures that encourage the use of gear and fishing techniques that reduce bycatch which includes economic discards.		
	18. Continue to manage incidental catch and bycatch through seasonal distribution of total allowable catch and geographical gear restrictions.		
	19. Continue to account for bycatch mortality in total allowable catch accounting and improve the accuracy of mortality assessments for target, prohibited species catch, and noncommercial species.		
	20. Control the bycatch of prohibited species through prohibited species catch limits or other appropriate measures.		
<b>5. Reduce and Avoid Impacts to Seabirds and Marine Mammals</b>	21. Reduce waste to biologically and socially acceptable levels.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BSAI FMP Biological Opinion update</li> </ul>
	22. Continue to cooperate with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to protect ESA-listed species, and if appropriate and practicable, other seabird species.		
	23. Maintain or adjust current protection measures as appropriate to avoid jeopardy of extinction or adverse modification to critical habitat for ESA-listed Steller sea lions.		
	24. Encourage programs to review status of endangered or threatened marine mammal stocks and fishing interactions and develop fishery management measures as appropriate.		
<b>6. Reduce and Avoid Impacts to Habitat</b>	25. Continue to cooperate with NMFS and USFWS to protect ESA-listed marine mammal species, and if appropriate and practicable, other marine mammal species.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pelagic trawl gear definition analysis</li> <li>• Pelagic trawl gear innovations update</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EFH 2028 5-year review workplan</li> </ul>
	26. Review and evaluate efficacy of existing habitat protection measures for managed species.		
	27. Identify and designate essential fish habitat and habitat areas of particular concern pursuant to Magnuson-Stevens Act rules, and mitigate fishery impacts as necessary and practicable to continue the sustainability of managed species.		
	28. Develop a Marine Protected Area policy in coordination with national and state policies.		
	29. Encourage development of a research program to identify regional baseline habitat information and mapping, subject to funding and staff availability.		
	30. Develop goals, objectives and criteria to evaluate the efficacy and suitable design of marine protected areas and no-take marine reserves as tools to maintain abundance, diversity, and productivity. Implement marine protected areas if and where appropriate.		

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7. Promote Equitable and Efficient Use of Fishery Resources	31. Provide economic and community stability to harvesting and processing sectors through fair allocation of fishery resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deregulatory measures to promote fisheries</li><li>• BSAI Pacific Cod pot LAPP discussion paper</li><li>• AFA, CGOA rockfish program review reports</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deregulatory measures to promote fisheries</li><li>• BSAI Pacific Cod pot LAPP discussion paper</li><li>• MRA adjustments analysis</li></ul>
	32. Maintain the license limitation program, modified as necessary, and further decrease excess fishing capacity and overcapitalization by eliminating latent licenses and extending programs such as community or rights-based management to some or all groundfish fisheries.		
	33. Provide for adaptive management by periodically evaluating the effectiveness of rationalization programs and the allocation of access rights based on performance.		
	34. Develop management measures that, when practicable, consider the efficient use of fishery resources taking into account the interest of harvesters, processors, and communities.		
8. Increase Alaska Native & Community Consultation	35. Continue to incorporate local and traditional knowledge in fishery management.		
	36. Consider ways to enhance collection of local and traditional knowledge from communities, and incorporate such knowledge in fishery management where appropriate.		
	37. Increase Alaska Native participation and consultation in fishery management.		
9. Improve Data Quality, Monitoring and Enforcement	38. Increase the utility of groundfish fishery observer data for the conservation and management of living marine resources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Observer Annual Report</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Observer Annual Deployment Plan, Committee reports</li></ul>
	39. Develop funding mechanisms that achieve equitable costs to the industry for implementation of the North Pacific Groundfish Observer Program.		
	40. Improve community and regional economic impact costs and benefits through increased data reporting requirements.		
	41. Increase the quality of monitoring and enforcement data through improved technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AFSC report on surveys</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• AFSC report on surveys</li></ul>
	42. Encourage a coordinated, long-term ecosystem monitoring program to collect baseline information and compile existing information from a variety of ongoing research initiatives, subject to funding and staff availability.		
	43. Cooperate with research institutions such as the North Pacific Research Board in identifying research needs to address pressing fishery issues.		
	44. Promote enhanced enforceability.	• Enforcement precepts (ongoing)	
45. Continue to cooperate and coordinate management and enforcement programs with the Alaska Board of Fish, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Fish and Wildlife Protection, the U.S. Coast Guard, NMFS Enforcement, International Pacific Halibut Commission, Federal agencies, and other organizations to meet conservation requirements; promote economically healthy and sustainable fisheries and fishing communities; and maximize efficiencies in management and enforcement programs through continued consultation, coordination, and cooperation.	• Agency reports		