

DRAFT FOR INITIAL/FINAL REVIEW

Analysis for the Proposed Housekeeping Amendment to the Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea and Aleutian Island King and Tanner Crab

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Abstract: This paper summarizes the proposed management measures that would amend the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island (BSAI) King and Tanner crab (KTC) fishery. The purpose of this action is to amend the BSAI KTC FMP to adopt a revised version of the BSAI KTC FMP which reflects updates to the: contents of the FMP incorporating updated information consistent with Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) guidelines for a FMP, and improve the organization of the FMP.

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Executive Summary

The analysis addresses the proposed amendment to the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island (BSAI) King and Tanner crab (KTC) fishery management plan (FMP) under consideration by the Council. The measures under consideration include amending the BSAI KTC FMP to revise and update the contents of the FMP to incorporate the best available information consistent with Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) guidelines for a FMP. Additionally, the proposed amendment to the FMP would improve the organizational structure of the BSAI KTC FMP to be more consistent with the other FMPs in Alaska such as the GOA/BSAI groundfish FMP. This action would provide improved structure to the document allowing for a succinct description of FMP contents.

Purpose and Need

“The BSAI king and Tanner crab FMP was developed in 1989 and has since been amended 53 times. Since the FMPs implementation, crab fisheries in the BSAI have undergone substantial changes, including the establishment of a voluntary cooperative. Given the changes in the stocks since the implementation of the FMP, the contents of the FMP are outdated, and the organizational structure of the FMP is inconsistent with the other FMPs for fisheries off of Alaska. Housekeeping of the BSAI king and tanner crab FMP is required to incorporate updated information consistent with MSA guidelines for a FMP. Additionally, the revised FMP should improve the organizational structure of the FMP for improved clarity in the document”.

Alternatives

Staff has drafted the following alternatives for this analysis: the Council may confirm or modify the below alternatives:

Alternative 1: No action; status quo

Alternative 2: Replace the BSAI KTC FMP with a revised version to include: updated contents on the status of stocks and fishing communities and allow for formatting consistent with other North Pacific FMPs.

Management Considerations

The proposed management measure would amend the FMP for the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island king and Tanner crab. The purpose of this action to amend the BSAI KTC FMP would revise the FMP to incorporate the best available science to date and improve the organizational flow of the documents. The amendment under consideration would adopt the revised FMP recognizing that the document did not make any substantive changes to the contents of the FMP and maintains the initial intent of the document. As such, it is preliminarily categorically excluded from the need to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) based on categorical exclusion criterion A1: an action that is a technical correction or a change to a fishery management action or regulation, which does not result in a substantial change in any of the following: fishing location, timing, effort, authorized gear types, or harvest levels.

There are several proposed BSAI KTC FMPs amendments occurring concurrently to this proposed action (December 2023). Should the Council choose to move forward with those actions and amend the FMP, the proposed FMP language will be closely tracked by staff to ensure the implementation of FMP language in both the current FMP and the proposed revised FMP, as attached. Regardless of timing of final rules, all proposed FMP amendments will be implemented.

Comparison of Alternatives for Decision-making

Alternative 1 would maintain the current BSAI KTC FMP as is. Alternative 2 would provide the Council with the option to incorporate updated information into the BSAI KTC FMP, and allow for an improved organization of the FMP to be consistent with other FMPs for fisheries off of Alaska.

1 Introduction

The proposed management measures that would apply exclusively to the for the BSAI KTC fisheries. The measures under consideration include measures to amend the FMP for BSAI KTC. All changes to an FMP require an FMP amendment that is approved by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC or Council). The FMP for BSAI KTC governs king and Tanner crab fisheries in the U.S. exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of the BSAI includes 10 stocks: 4 red king crab, *Paralithodes camtschaticus*, stocks (Bristol Bay, Pribilof Islands, Norton Sound and Western Aleutian Islands), 2 blue king crab, *Paralithodes platypus*, stocks (Pribilof Islands and St Matthew Island), 2 golden king crab, *Lithodes aequispinus*, stocks (Aleutian Islands and Pribilof Islands), Tanner crab *Chionoecetes bairdi*, and snow crab *Chionoecetes opilio*. All other crab stocks in the BSAI are exclusively managed by the State of Alaska.

The FMP establishes a State/Federal cooperative management regime that delegates crab fisheries management to the State of Alaska (State) with Federal oversight. The FMP defers much of the management of the BSAI KTC fisheries to the State of Alaska using the following three categories of management measures:

1. Those that are fixed in the FMP and require a FMP amendment to change;
2. Those that are framework-type measures that the state can change following criteria set out in the FMP; and
3. Those measures that are neither rigidly specified nor frameworked in the FMP.

The management measures that govern the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery are summarized in Table 1-1. The proposed action under consideration would amend this FMP and Federal regulations at 50 CFR 680. Actions taken to amend FMPs or implement regulations governing these fisheries must meet the requirements of applicable Federal laws, regulations, and Executive Orders.

Table 1-1 A summary of management measures in the BSAI King and Tanner Crab Fishery

| Types of Measures | Category 1 (Fixed in FMP) | Category 2 (Frameworked in FMP) | Category 3 (Discretion of State) |
|--|---|--|--|
| Management and Registration Areas | FMP area | Districts, Subdistricts, and Sections | |
| Harvest Levels | Status Determination Criteria Annual Catch Limits Rebuilding Plans | Guideline Harvest Levels and TACs | |
| Permit and Access | Voluntary cooperative Permit Requirements Limited Access Norton Sound Superexclusive Registration AFA Sideboard Restrictions | Registration Areas Harvest Limitations for AFA Vessels | |
| Gear | Legal Gear | Pot Limits | Gear Placement and Removal Gear Storage Gear modifications |
| Retention and Discard | | Sex Restrictions Minimum Size Limits | Bycatch Limits (in crab fisheries) |
| Time and Area Restrictions | Essential Fish Habitat Habitat Areas of Particular Concern | Fishing Seasons Closed Waters In-season Adjustments | |
| Monitoring and reporting | Federal Observer Requirements | | Reporting Requirements Vessel Tank Inspections State Observer Requirements |

1.1. Purpose and Need

The purpose of this action is to amend the BSAI KTC FMP as a housekeeping amendment to update the contents based off the best available science, including status of the stock, habitat associations, and fishing community interactions. Additional housekeeping would involve restructuring the document for improved clarity and consistency amongst other FMPs off of Alaska.

Staff drafted a strawman purpose and need statement for this action. The Council should consider whether to adopt or modify the purpose and need statement below:

“The BSAI king and Tanner crab FMP was developed in 1989 and has since been amended 53 times. Since the FMPs implementation, crab fisheries in the BSAI have undergone substantial changes, including the establishment of a voluntary cooperative. Given the changes in the stocks since the implementation of the FMP, the contents of the FMP are outdated, and the organizational structure of the FMP is inconsistent with the other FMPs for fisheries off of Alaska. Housekeeping of the BSAI king and tanner crab FMP is required to incorporate updated information consistent with MSA guidelines for a FMP. Additionally, the revised FMP should improve the organizational structure of the FMP for improved clarity in the document”.

1.2. Description of Management Area

The BSAI area is defined as those waters of the U.S. EEZ lying south of the Chukchi Sea statistical area, east of the 1990 U.S./Russian maritime boundary line, and extending south of the Aleutian Islands for 200 miles between the convention line and Scotch Cap Light (164°44'36"W. longitude) (Figure 1-1).

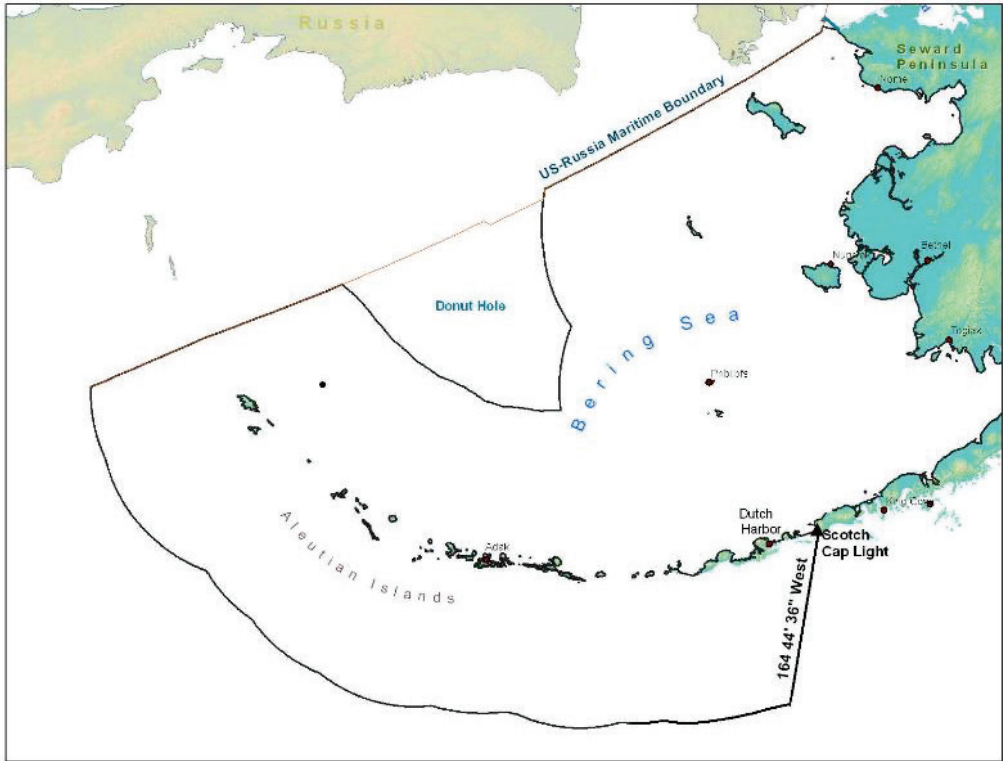


Figure 1-1 The BSAI Area

1.3. Documents Incorporated by Reference in this Analysis

This analysis relies heavily on the information and evaluation contained in previous analyses and stock assessment fishery evaluations (SAFE) documents. The documents listed below contain information about the fishery management areas, fisheries, marine resources, ecosystem, social, and economic elements of the BSAI KTC fisheries.

Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluations (SAFEs) for the BSAI KTC Fisheries ([NPFMC 2023](#)).

SAFE reports review recent research and provide estimates of the biomass of each species and other biological parameters. The SAFE report includes the acceptable biological catch (ABC) specifications used by ADF&G in the annual harvest specifications process. The SAFE report also summarizes available information on the ecosystems and the economic condition of the BSAI KTC fisheries.

BSAI King and Tanner Crab Fishery Management Plan ([BSAI KTC FMP- NPFMC](#))

The Fishery Management Plan (FMP) governs king and tanner crab fisheries in federal waters in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands. The FMP management unit is the EEZ of the Bering Sea and the Aleutian Islands, and includes 10 stocks under management: red king crab, *Paralithodes camtschaticus*, stocks (Bristol Bay, Pribilof Islands, Norton Sound and Western Aleutian Islands), blue king crab, *Paralithodes platypus*, stocks (Pribilof Islands and St Matthew Island), golden king crab, *Lithodes aequispinus*, stocks (Aleutian Islands and Pribilof Islands), Tanner crab, *Chionoecetes bairdi*, and snow crab, *Chionoecetes opilio*.

2 Description of Alternatives

The proposed action is a non-substantive change that would amend the BSAI KTC FMP to be consistent with current regulations and operations in the fisheries. Therefore, the proposed change has no effect, individually or cumulatively on the human environment (as defined in NAO 216-6). As such, it is preliminarily categorically excluded from the need to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) based on categorical exclusion criterion A1: an action that is a technical correction or a change to a fishery management action or regulation, which does not result in a substantial change in any of the following: fishing location, timing, effort, authorized gear types, or harvest levels.

The draft alternatives in this chapter were designed to accomplish the drafted purpose and need for the action. Due to the straightforward nature of this issue, staff drafted strawman alternatives for this analysis, the Council may confirm or modify the below alternatives:

Alternative 1: No action; status quo

Alternative 2: Replace the BSAI KTC FMP with a revised version to include: updated contents on the status of stocks and fishing communities and updated formatting consistent with other North Pacific FMPs.

The no-action alternative would maintain the current BSAI KTC FMP.

2.1. Alternative 2, Amend the BSAI KTC FMP

Alternative 2 would replace the current BSAI KTC FMP with a revised version that would include updates to the status of stocks and fishing communities, and updated formatting consistent with other North Pacific FMPs. The changes made to during the proposed housekeeping amendment are non-substantive and will not affect the status of the resource, harvest specifications, fishery operations or communities engaged in the BSAI KTC fisheries. A list of considerable changes is detailed in Table 2-1. It is important to note, that this table is not a comprehensive list of all changes made, but rather a high-level overview of areas in which the Council may wish to review more thoroughly to ensure all information is appropriately portrayed to maintain the integrity of the FMP, and all requirements under MSA are met for FMPs. Appendix A contains a table detailing the comprehensive changes to organizational structure in the revised FMP.

Table 2-1 Summary of the considerable changes made to the BSAI KTC FMP during the housekeeping process.

| Considerable Changes | Summary of Changes |
|----------------------|--|
| Entire FMP | Restructuring of the document into 6 main chapters consistent with other North Pacific FMPs: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction 2. Goals and Objectives 3. Conservation and Fishery Management Measures 4. Description of Stocks and Fishery 5. Relationship to Applicable Law and other fisheries 6. References |
| Section 3.4 | Crab Rationalization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational structure, • Content Summarization and rewording to be consistent throughout. • Updating outdated information that was not included in an FMP amendment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Program review timing changed to 7 years per April 2019 motion (PG 37). |
| Section 4.2 | Updated BSAI KTC stock status information including ABC, TAC, MMB, vessel participation, and retained catch from 2019/20-2022/23 fishing seasons. |
| Section 4.3 | Habitat sections re-structured: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moved from App. D to Section 4.3, and • Removed life history as it is included in the EFH appendix to reduce duplication of information. |
| Section 4.5/ App. C | Fishing communities engaged in BSAI KTC fisheries updated based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual community engagement and participation overview report (ACEPO) (Wise et al., 2022), • Fishing communities of Alaska engaged in federally managed fisheries (Fey et. al., 2016), and • Baseline Commercial Fishing Community profile updates: Akutan and Unalaska, Alaska (Downs and Henry, 2023). |
| Section 5.4 | Addition of a Fishery Impact Statement per MSA requirements of an FMP. |
| Appendix F | Research needs Appendix was added based off the 2021 Council Research Priorities, per MSA requirements. |

2.2. Comparison of Alternatives

Alternative 1 would maintain the current BSAI KTC FMP. Alternative 2 would provide the Council with the option to incorporate updated information into the BSAI KTC FMP as it pertains to status of the stocks, fishing community engagement, and allow for an improved organization and formatting of the FMP to be consistent with other FMPs for fisheries off of Alaska.

3 BSAI King and Tanner Crab Fishery

The BSAI area as defined in Section 0, and Figure 1-1 contains several stocks of King and Tanner crabs, 10 of which are managed under the BSAI KTC FMP:

1. Eastern Bering Sea snow crab,
2. Bristol Bay red king crab,
3. Eastern Bering Sea Tanner crab,
4. Pribilof Islands red king crab,
5. Pribilof Islands blue king crab,
6. Saint Matthew Island blue king crab,

7. Norton Sound red king crab,
8. Aleutian Islands golden king crab,
9. Pribilof Islands golden king crab, and
10. Western Aleutian Island red king crab.

The management goal, as defined in the BSAI KTC FMP is to maximize the overall long-term benefit to the nation of BSAI king and Tanner crab stocks by coordinated federal and state management, consistent with responsible stewardship for conservation of the crab resources and their habitats. The FMP clearly defines the management measures frameworked in the FMP to maintain the status and conservation of the stocks within the FMP. The FMP establishes a State/Federal cooperative management regime that defers crab management to the State of Alaska with Federal oversight. State regulations are subject to the provisions of the FMP, including its goals and objectives, the Magnuson-Stevens Act national standards, and other applicable federal laws.

The BSAI KTC fisheries have fluctuated drastically since the 1970s, and many are in a depressed state currently. As of 2023, *C. opilio*, PIBKC, and SMBKC are in rebuilding plans due to biomass falling below the minimum stock size threshold (MMST), more details of the rebuilding plans can be found in Section 3.2.2 of the revised FMP. In 2021, four crab fisheries of the of the 10 crab stocks and 11 fisheries managed under the BSAI King and Tanner crab FMP, were open to targeted fishing and were actively prosecuted during, including the *C. opilio* fishery, both Eastern and Western AIGKC, and the Western Bering Sea *C. bairdi* (WBT) and PIGKC fisheries. ADF&G closed the BBRKC fishery for the 2021/22 and 2022/23 seasons, given low numbers of mature females in the population. Both the Eastern Bering Sea Tanner (EBT) and SMBKC fisheries were closed to targeted fishing by ADF&G for the 2016/17 and subsequent crab seasons; in October, 2018, the Council declared the SMBKC fishery to be overfished and adopted a rebuilding plan in June, 2020. The NSRKC fishery was declared open by ADF&G for the 2021 season, however, the principal buyer of commercial NSRKC landings continued its suspension of purchasing from the fishery that began in 2020, and the fishery did not operate during 2021 (Nichols et. al., 2022). The PIBKC stock has been designated overfished, and the combined PIBKC and PIRKC fishery has been closed, since 1999. To date, there has been no stock survey for WAIRKC and therefore no basis for stock status determinations, and the fishery has been closed since 2003/2004. To monitor the status of crab stocks, periodic stock assessment fishery evaluations (SAFEs) are performed, and reviewed by the Council's advisory bodies. The most recent SAFE reports can be found at: <https://www.npfmc.org/fisheries/bsai-crab/>.

3.1. Effects of the alternatives

Alternative 1 would maintain the current BSAI KTC FMP as it is currently published.

Alternative 2 would incorporate the best available science into the BSAI KTC FMP as it pertains to status of the stocks, fishing community engagement, and allow for an improved organization of the BSAI KTC FMP to be consistent with other FMPs for fisheries off Alaska. Alternative 2 would not make any substantive changes that would affect the status of the stocks, fishing operations or fishing communities. Updating the FMP with the best available science would maintain compliance with MSA and provide an updated snapshot of the BSAI KTC fisheries off Alaska, given the last updates to the status of the stocks and community profiles was provided in 1998. It would behoove the Council to update the current contents of the FMP based on the fluctuations in stock status in recent years to appropriately portray stock status, EFH information, and community involvement.

Table 2-1 details the more substantive changes that the analyst made to the document, those of which are consistent with previous Council motions and Council intent and do not change the proposed management of the fisheries or current fishing operations. For example, consistent with an [April 2019 Council motion](#), staff modified the language in the FMP for scheduling crab rationalization program review to be on a cycle of 7 years, rather than the previously noted 5 years. The updates performed by staff were consistent with previous Council documentation of suggested changes or were a byproduct of updating the FMP with the best science available and incorporating additional information surrounding the BSAI KTC fisheries.

There were several housekeeping updates performed to the FMP during this revision of the FMP, resulting in a substantial improvement and restructuring of the document. The analyst would like to highlight that the Council may wish to initiate a further look at some areas of the FMP that require more than a housekeeping amendment to change such as: addressing the Tier system in which there is no way to adequately determine overfishing status for Tier 5 stocks given there exists no means to estimate stock biomass which may violate MSA at 303(a)(10), which requires the Council to determine if overfishing is occurring. Additionally, Section 3.4, Crab Rationalization, was updated to incorporate language consistent with the FMP and remove antiquated language from the original motion (i.e. “Options” and “sub options”). However, the Council may wish to continue with a further and more in-depth revision of this section to ensure the program elements and operations are consistent with the current regulations and maintain the program intent.

Regardless of the ancillary elements of the FMP that may require future attention and further analysis, staff feel that implementing the revised BSAI KTC FMP represents the best available science and exhibits substantial improvements to the organization of the document and accessibility of the information to the public.

As a note, there are several proposed BSAI KTC FMPs occurring simultaneous to this proposed action (December 2023). Should the Council choose to move forward with those actions and amend the FMP, the proposed FMP language will be closely tracked by staff to ensure implementation in both the current FMP and the proposed revised FMP, as attached. Regardless of timing of final rules, all proposed FMP amendments will be implemented.

4 Magnuson-Stevens Act and FMP Considerations

4.1. Magnuson-Stevens Act National Standards

Below are the 10 National Standards as contained in the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). In recommending a preferred alternative at final action, the Council must consider how to balance the national standards.

A brief discussion of this action with respect to each National Standard will be prepared for final action.

National Standard 1 — Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery for the United States fishing industry.

National Standard 2 — Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.

National Standard 3 — To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.

National Standard 4 — Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be: (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen, (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation, and (C) carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

National Standard 5 — Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, consider efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources, except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.

National Standard 6 — Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.

National Standard 7 — Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

National Standard 8 — Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities by utilizing economic and social data that meet the requirements of National Standard 2, in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

National Standard 9 — 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.

National Standard 10 — Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

4.2. Section 303(a)(9) Fisheries Impact Statement

Section 303(a)(9) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that a fishery impact statement be prepared for each FMP or FMP amendment. A fishery impact statement is required to assess, specify, and analyze the likely effects, if any, including the cumulative conservation, economic, and social impacts, of the conservation and management measures on, and possible mitigation measures for (a) participants in the

fisheries and fishing communities affected by the plan amendment; (b) participants in the fisheries conducted in adjacent areas under the authority of another Council; and (c) the safety of human life at sea, including whether and to what extent such measures may affect the safety of participants in the fishery.

Given the nature of this analysis, the proposed change has no effect, individually or cumulatively on the human environment (as defined in NAO 216-6). As such, it is preliminarily categorically excluded from the need to prepare an Environmental Assessment (EA) based on categorical exclusion criterion A1: an action that is a technical correction or a change to a fishery management action or regulation. The action described in this analysis would not have an effect on fishery operations, communities, participants involved in the fishery, and or/ safety of human life at sea (as noted above (a)-(c)). The proposed action would incorporate updated information consistent with MSA guidelines for a FMP. Additionally, the revised FMP should improve the organizational structure of the FMP for improved clarity in the document

4.3. Council's Ecosystem Vision Statement

In February 2014, the Council adopted, as Council policy, the following:

Ecosystem Approach for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Value Statement

The Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands are some of the most biologically productive and unique marine ecosystems in the world, supporting globally significant populations of marine mammals, seabirds, fish, and shellfish. This region produces over half the nation's seafood and supports robust fishing communities, recreational fisheries, and a subsistence way of life. The Arctic ecosystem is a dynamic environment that is experiencing an unprecedented rate of loss of sea ice and other effects of climate change, resulting in elevated levels of risk and uncertainty. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has an important stewardship responsibility for these resources, their productivity, and their sustainability for future generations.

Vision Statement

The Council envisions sustainable fisheries that provide benefits for harvesters, processors, recreational and subsistence users, and fishing communities, which (1) are maintained by healthy, productive, biodiverse, resilient marine ecosystems that support a range of services; (2) support robust populations of marine species at all trophic levels, including marine mammals and seabirds; and (3) are managed using a precautionary, transparent, and inclusive process that allows for analyses of tradeoffs, accounts for changing conditions, and mitigates threats.

Implementation Strategy

The Council intends that fishery management explicitly take into account environmental variability and uncertainty, changes and trends in climate and oceanographic conditions, fluctuations in productivity for managed species and associated ecosystem components, such as habitats and non-managed species, and relationships between marine species. Implementation will be responsive to changes in the ecosystem and our understanding of those dynamics, incorporate the best available science (including local and traditional knowledge), and engage scientists, managers, and the public.

The vision statement shall be given effect through all of the Council's work, including long-term planning initiatives, fishery management actions, and science planning to support ecosystem-based fishery management.

In considering this action, the Council is being consistent with its ecosystem approach policy. This action amends the FMP for BSAI king and Tanner crab fishery to revise the organization of the document and update the information with the best available science. The proposed amendment does not result in a substantial change in any of the following: fishing location, timing, effort, authorized gear types, or harvest levels. This is supportive of the Council's intention to maintain the crab stocks and promote sustainable fisheries.

5 Preparers and Persons Consulted

Preparers

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Contributors

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Diana Evans, NPFMC

Persons and Agencies Consulted

Karla Bush, ADF&G

Benjamin Daly, ADF&G

Alicia Miller, NMFS

6 References

NPFMC. 2012. Amendment 13 to the Fishery Management plan for the Scallop fishery off Alaska to implement an annual catch limit (ACL) and accountability measures (AMs) to prevent overfishing in the target fishery for weathervane scallops. NPFMC, Anchorage, AK.

NPFMC. 2021. Fishery Management Plan for the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs. NPFMC, Anchorage, AK. Available at: <https://www.npfmc.org/wp-content/PDFdocuments/fmp/Crab/CrabFMP.pdf>

NPFMC. 2023. Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation Introduction for the BSAI KTC fisheries. Final. October, 2023. NPFMC, Anchorage, AK. Available at: <https://meetings.npfmc.org/CommentReview/DownloadFile?p=c0a7a6cc-fed5-4369-a441-b487db9bd60f.pdf&fileName=BSAI%20Crab%20SAFE%202022%20Introduction.pdf>

7 Proposed draft Amendment text for BSAI king and Tanner crab FMP

Additions are in bold; removals are ~~struck through~~.

1. **Adopt the revised Bering Sea and Aleutian Island King and Tanner crab fishery management plan.**

Appendix A: Summary of Re-organization of the FMP

| CRAB (Current) | Moved to (internal) | CRAB (Revised) |
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