



North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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Final Minutes ADVISORY PANEL October 2-5, 2018 - Anchorage, AK

The Advisory Panel met Tuesday, October 2, through Friday, October 5, 2018, in the Hilton Hotel in Anchorage, Alaska. The following members were present for all or part of the meetings (absent members are ~~stricken~~):

Christiansen, Ruth	Kauffman, Jeff	Stevens, Ben
Cochran, Kurt	Kwachka, Alexis	Upton, Matt (Co-Vice Chair)
Donich, Daniel	Lowenberg, Craig	Vanderhoeven, Anne
Drobnica, Angel (Co-Vice Chair)	Nichols, Carina	Weinstein, Samantha
Gruver, John	O'Donnell, Paddy	Weiss, Ernie (Chair) (<i>absent 1st day</i>)
Hayden, Natasha	Peterson, Joel	Wilt, Sinclair
Johnson, Jim	Scoblic, John	

The AP approved the minutes from the June 2018 meeting.

C1 BSAI Crab Specifications for 4 stocks

The AP recommends the Council adopt the 2018 Crab SAFE and the 2019 OFL and ABC recommendations made by SSC. *Motion passed 19-0.*

C2 Groundfish Harvest Specifications

Specifications Motions

GOA Groundfish

The AP recommends the Council adopt the proposed 2019 and 2020 Gulf of Alaska groundfish specifications of OFLs and ABCs as recommended by the SSC and set the TACs as shown in the **attached GOA Table 1**, with all proposed specifications consisting of rollovers of final specifications from 2019. The TACs for both the 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 the C2 action memo under Item 7. *Motion passed 16-0.*

The AP recommends that the Council set the 2019 and 2020 annual and seasonal Pacific halibut PSC limits and apportionments in the Gulf of Alaska as provided in Tables 14, 15, and 16 of Item 8 in the action memo. *Motion passed 17-0.*

Finally, the AP recommends that the Council adopt the proposed 2019 and 2020 halibut discard mortality rates (DMRs) for the Gulf of Alaska as shown in Table 17 of Item 9. *Motion passed 17-0.*

Rationale: Routine process of passing draft specs.

BSAI Groundfish

The AP recommends the Council adopt the proposed 2019 and 2020 Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish specifications of OFLs and ABCs as recommended by the SSC and set the TACs as shown in the **attached BSAI Table 1**, with all proposed specifications consisting of rollovers of final specifications from 2019. *Motion passed 17-0.*

The AP recommends the Council adopt the 2019 and 2020 flatfish flexibility ABC reserves as shown in Table 7 of agenda item C2-3. *Motion passed 18-0.*

The AP recommends the Council adopt the PSC limits as shown in Tables 8, 9, 10, and 11 (Agenda item C2-4) for halibut, red king crab, Tanner crab, opilio crab, and herring and their gear type and target fishery apportionments. The 2019 and 2020 crab PSC limits have been revised using current biomass amounts and herring PSC limits will be revised when the most current biomass amounts are known. *Motion passed 19-0.*

The AP recommends the Council adopt the halibut DMRs for 2019 and 2020 as shown in Table 12, agenda item C2-5. *Motion passed 19-0.*

Rationale:

- *Routine process of passing draft specifications.*
- *The BSAI TAC sheet for squid has been zeroed out because it will become an ecosystem component species beginning in 2019. The 1,200 mt difference has been added to the Bering Sea pollock TAC.*

Motion - SSC Subgroup on Survey Prioritization

The AP supports the recommendations of the SSC sub group on survey prioritization (agenda item B1). As noted in the report, the AP requests the Council perform a thorough evaluation to determine the impacts of reducing sample size during surveys, including dropping depth strata (as has been frequently done in the GOA) before modification to the standing survey schedules are implemented. *Motion passed 19-0.*

Rationale:

- *Surveys are listed as critical ongoing monitoring (the highest priority level) in the Council's research priorities.*
- *The North Pacific is a rapidly changing environment with changing abundance and distributions.*
- *Fewer surveys will introduce additional uncertainty in stock assessments.*
- *Recent assessment priorities were based on status quo survey frequency and may need to be reconsidered if surveys are further reduced.*
- *Industry has worked hard for many years to secure additional survey funding from Congress. Should NMFS continue to experience survey funding shortfalls, they should look for other areas to consider budget cuts.*

Motion - Separation between establishment of ABC and TAC

The AP recommends the Council maintain a strict separation between the establishment of groundfish ABCs, which are based on biological/environmental scientific information through the

stock assessment and Tier process, and the selection of groundfish TACs, which are derived from ABCs and take into consideration socio-economic factors of the fisheries.

Motion passed 17-2.

Rationale:

- *This is the current process that is explicitly outlined in the BSAI and GOA Groundfish FMPs. Any deviation from the current ABC-TAC structure would likely require an FMP amendment and associated analysis.*
- *Unlike biological stock assessment information, socio-economic factors are nearly impossible to objectively quantify. The ABC, which is always set below the OFL, is intended to maintain the biological productivity of a stock and should not be put at risk for influence by the economics of a directed or incidental fishery.*

C3 2019 Observer Program Annual Deployment Plan

AP Motion #1

The AP recommends the Council endorse the following recommendations from the FMAC as presented in their September 2018 meeting minutes:

- The bulleted list on pages 1-3 for the 2019 Annual Deployment Plan, including the reasons presented for selection of a 10% hurdle for pot gear.
- The bulleted list on page 4 for the Observer Fee Analysis.
- The bulleted list on pages 4-5 for the NMFS Observer Safety document.

Further, the AP supports the use of actual fishing effort from 2018 (with the last two months simulated) as the basis for final analysis in the 2019 Annual Deployment Plan.

Motion passed 19-0.

Rationale:

- *The Fishery Monitoring Advisory Committee thoroughly discussed not only the Draft 2019 ADP, but the Observer Fee analysis and Observer Safety document as well. Their discussions are well captured by all of the recommendations presented.*
- *It was acknowledged by both staff and the public that effort has the greatest impact on coverage rates so using fishing effort from 2018 will provide for the most accurate 2019 ADP analysis.*

AP Motion #2

The AP recommends the Council request that the FMAC partial coverage subgroup develop a list of recommendations for how to potentially minimize the costs of observers through both industry and observer efforts while maintaining the data sufficient for managing the fishery.

Motion passed 12-7.

Rationale:

- *While there are multiple projects and tasks currently being undertaken to address the concerns related to issues on observer costs and levels of observer coverage, signaling the FMAC subgroup (as well as all interested stakeholders) on the need for new or updated ideas is important.*
- *The pay-as-you-go system (for those fisheries without any type of catch share program) referenced in the original motion is acknowledged by the FMA Division to be consistently over or under in its coverage levels for fisheries. This introduces a large level of bias into the data needed for management of the fisheries; this is not a system the Council should return to.*

Minority Report:

The original motion provides the analytical framework necessary for a timely analysis. The suggestion, in the substitute motion, that the subgroup take up this issue is insupportable as it appears to be cumbersome and untimely.

Signed: Daniel Donich, Jim Johnson, Jeff Kauffman, Alexis Kwachka, Craig Lowenberg, Carina Nichols, Joel Peterson, and Samantha Weinstein.

The minority supported the following motion (that was replaced):

The AP recommends the Council request staff to develop a discussion paper to evaluate modifications to the current partial observer coverage category in the Gulf of Alaska. The discussion paper would analyze the efficiency and utility of a separate program with a “pay-as-you-go” system for the pelagic and non-pelagic trawl fleet. The fixed gear catcher vessels in the ADP observer program would remain in status quo ADP; trawl would be moved to its own program. Random selection would be designed into both formats, i.e., fixed gear in the current partial observer coverage category and trawl in a pay-as-you-go system.

One focus of such a paper would be, assessing the fees that would be necessary for fixed gear to be at 30%, 60% and 100% catch or trips observed and the costs of the trawl strata to have 30%, 60% or 100% of catch or trips and explore various hybrid solutions to cover additional costs to the trawl and fixed gear fleets. This would include increasing the observer fee from the base 1.25% for the ADP partial observer coverage for the fixed gear fleet.

AP Motion #3

The AP recommends the Council request supplemental federal funding for observer deployment in 2019 and beyond. Motion passed 19-0.

Rationale:

- *Currently the Council is undertaking multiple projects and tasks to address the concerns related to issues on both the costs and levels of observer coverage (e.g., observer fee analysis, initiation of EM aboard trawl vessels, Plan Team subgroup on the collection of biological samples). However, recognizing that these take time to complete, a more immediate solution for all stakeholders (fishery participants, communities, managers, NGOs) is to seek increased federal funding from Washington D.C.*

C4 Halibut Retention in BSAI Pots

Motion #1 - Alternatives and Elements

The AP recommends the Council take final action on the following Alternative and Elements that will allow for retention of halibut and sablefish IFQ/CDQ in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands:

Alternative 2: Allow retention of legal-sized halibut in single or longline pot gear used to fish for halibut or sablefish IFQ/CDQ in the BSAI provided the IFQ/CDQ holder holds sufficient halibut IFQ/CDQ for that IFQ regulatory area. The Pribilof Islands Habitat Conservation Zone will be closed to all fishing with pot gear.

Element 1: Gear retrieval A vessel cannot leave gear on the grounds untended for more than 10 days.

Element 2: Limit of a 9-inch maximum width of tunnel opening does not apply when vessel has unfished halibut IFQ/CDQ onboard.

Element 3: All vessels using pot gear to fish IFQ/CDQ are required to use logbooks and VMS.

Element 4: Require escape mechanisms in the mesh panels of pots. Require escape mechanism for crab and biodegradable panels.

Element 5: Establish regulations that would allow NMFS to close IFQ fishing for halibut if an OFL is approached for a groundfish or shellfish species consistent with regulations in place for groundfish.

The AP recommends that the Council request that NMFS include information on the BSAI IFQ pot gear effort in its annual inseason management report. In addition, the AP recommends that the Council review the effects of allowing retention of halibut in pot gear in the BSAI three years after implementation.

To the extent practicable, the AP recommends that halibut fishermen in the BSAI, interested in using pot gear under this action, consult with crab industry participants on experimenting with various crab escape mechanisms to minimize crab bycatch to address shared conservation concerns.

Rationale:

- *Closing the Pribilof Islands Habitat Conservation Zone to halibut pot gear will help protect Pribilof Islands Red and Blue King crab and is consistent with pot restrictions in other fisheries within the PIHCZ area.*
- *Leaving baited halibut and/or sablefish pot gear on the fishing grounds untended for extended periods of time creates wastage of both species from sand fleas and other causes. Likewise, leaving un-baited gear on the fishing grounds for extended periods of time creates unnecessary grounds preemption and gear conflicts. Selecting the longer 10-day tending requirement best balances concerns about safety, weather and gear conflicts.*
- *The 9-inch maximum opening width tunnel opening in pot gear for other fisheries is intended to minimize halibut bycatch and is considered to be a halibut excluder. Eliminating halibut excluders when targeting halibut with pot gear is logical.*
- *Currently, not all halibut boats using HAL gear to target halibut are required to carry VMS. Since this is a new gear type for the halibut fishery, it will be important to have VMS for enforcement purposes and may also provide information for in-season management reporting and the three-year review of the program.*

- *Requiring escape mechanisms and biodegradable mesh panels in each halibut pot will help minimize crab bycatch. Because halibut pots have not been used before, time and experimentation will be needed to maximize efficiency for harvesting halibut as well as reducing bycatch of crab. This element was intentionally left in vague form in consideration of the early stage gear development.*
- *Currently, NMFS has no mechanism for closing the halibut fishery due to excessive bycatch. Element 5 will address this concern. It was noted that NMFS will use the least restrictive measures such as time and area closures before shutting down the halibut fishery, as it does in other fisheries.*
- *Annual and in-season management reports will help the Council understand how the fishery is performing and where the program can be improved. In addition, a three-year review will allow the Council a time-certain opportunity to address unanticipated consequences or make other improvements to the halibut pot fishery.*

Motion passed 16-0.

Motion #2 - Discussion Paper

The AP recommends the Council initiate a discussion paper on the requirement for ~~fixed IFQ vessels and~~ fixed gear pot and longline vessels using AIS transmitters in the BSAI and GOA on their flag poles or buoys to turn off the AIS transmitters when traveling to and from the fishing grounds when the fishing gear is onboard the vessel. *Motion as amended passed 17-0.*

Rationale:

- *The placement of AIS transmitters on buoys is creating safety hazards for navigation. A better understanding is needed on the current extent and potential for growth of such practices. Potential solutions to distinguish buoys from vessels should be explored.*

C5 Bering Sea Fishery Ecosystem Plan

The AP recommends that the Council accept the draft Bering Sea Fishery Ecosystem Plan and direct staff to move forward with finalizing and preparing it for final adoption by the Council at its December 2018 meeting.

Motion passed 16-2.

Rationale:

- *The draft Bering Sea FEP has been through an extensive public review process via the Ecosystem Committee.*
- *The Council has been a leader in moving towards an ecosystem-based fishery management, and the Bering Sea FEP represents a key advancement.*
- *The Bering Sea FEP will promote Local and Traditional Knowledge and provide a transparent process and approach to incorporating ecosystem considerations into Council decisions.*
- *The FEP will provide a key tool to address management and conservation needs in the face of a changing climate and ecosystem.*

C6 BSAI Halibut Abundance-based Management PCS Limits

Motion #1

The AP recommends the following questions be addressed in the next paper:

1. What impact do the alternatives have on the halibut spawning stock biomass?
 - a. List the biological assumptions used to determine the impacts of the alternatives on the halibut spawning stock biomass.
2. What metrics should the operating model output to address to the Council's objectives of providing for a directed fishery?
3. How are the alternatives connecting to the objectives within the purpose and need, and where is additional specificity needed?

Motion Passed 19-0.

Rationale:

- *Understanding the extent of the impact of the different alternatives on the spawning stock biomass of halibut will help stakeholders balance the objectives of the action.*
- *In the event there is no significant impact of changing PSC halibut limits on the spawning stock biomass, even at low levels of abundance, we need to know how that was determined through the model.*
- *The biological assumptions used for natural mortality and migration need to be presented to provide some transparency to the model and the conclusions being drawn.*
- *Establishing metrics for evaluating the objective of providing for a directed fishery will help quantify and evaluate what is possible and who will benefit, given that a reduction in halibut 026 bycatch is transferred to the directed fishery in 4CDE for their harvest.*
- *The current list of objectives may be contradictory, not possible to achieve, and could require more specificity before being able to balance them under the National Standards.*

Motion #2

The AP recommends the following:

1. The Council accept staff recommendations relative to removing Alternative 3 and moving Element 1 to an option that applies to all alternatives.
2. The Council include Alternative 6, as recommended by staff and add a new option under Element 6 as it pertains to this alternative, expanding its scope to: Modify the secondary index such that the impact of the secondary index is immediate and greater at lower levels of abundance, providing for a 'fast down slow up' approach. For example, when halibut abundance as measured by the setline survey index is below "1", the "high" range of Multipliers for the Secondary Index in Element 6 are used. When the setline survey index is greater than 1, the "low" range of Multipliers for Secondary Index in Element 6 are used (see **attached** graphic).
3. The Council form a stakeholder group that will identify any additional information and context needed from the suite of alternatives, options and elements to better achieve

Council objectives, and inform refinement of alternatives for analysis. The group will also discuss and recommend performance measures to help analysis of the alternatives, elements and options. The stakeholder group will then recommend strawman alternatives for analysis to the Council.

4. The relative proportion of trawl and non-trawl CDQ allocation be accounted for through the starting point using one of the following: (1) all trawl (current default), (2) usage by gear, (3) apportionment of the relative trawl and fixed gear allocation within the CDQ sector.

Amendment to Main Motion #2

Alternative 5 (fixed gear look-up table, p. 41):

- Change upper right corner to "PSC limit = starting point"
- Change lower left corner to "PSC limit = starting point"
- Change upper left values from ">1.1" to "> = 1.1"

For Alternatives ~~3~~4/6, add for fixed gear: primary index is EBS trawl survey and secondary index is setline survey. *[Motion to amend by striking Alt 3, passed 19-0.]*

Motion to amend passed 19-0.

Rationale for Amendment:

Unnecessary because the original amendment strikes out alternative 3.

Final motion as amended passed 11-8.

Rationale:

- This motion is intended to be responsive to staff suggestions on areas of refinement of the Alternatives, Elements and Options and to set the stage for stakeholder engagement between Council meetings
- Staff recommended removing Alternative 3, as it was redundant, and to allow the application of Element 1 after the PSC limit is calculated under each Alternative.
- The additional element under Alternative 6 provides another mechanism for responding to the 026 component of the halibut stock that is more immediate and has greater impacts at lower levels of abundance, which could have the effect of better meeting one the objectives of this action- to provide for the directed fishery. The secondary index for trawl is the setline survey, which is the index that will provide for a directed fishery since it measures 026 abundance, and 026 abundance is deducted in the area it is caught. Unless PSC limits are responsive to the setline survey, bycatch could still preempt the directed halibut fishery.
- The current schedule has this action returning to the Council in one year, at which time, absent any additional information, there is a risk that default alternatives will be used that do not best reflect the objectives of the action. There are steps and policy decisions that stakeholders are best suited to work on, which can happen on a parallel trajectory to the development of an operating model. It is time to initiate a more formalized means of information sharing amongst stakeholders so that we do not lose momentum on this action and can continue to assist staff with honing in on eventual alternatives.
- PSC limits are currently set as an allocation to the sector, not by gear type. The alternatives under consideration, calculate PSC limits based on gear type first and then are allocated to

the sector. The CDQ sector has both fixed and trawl gear quota allocation and the default in the current paper apportions all of CDQ to trawl. It will be valuable to look at options that are more reflective of use or relative apportionment of the gear types that are represented in the sector.

- Our task is to build a resilient and long term framework for the next generation of fisheries participants across all sectors. While some may believe that the current bycatch management system is working right now, there exists a significant risk to the directed fishery, which continues to rely on the good will and performance of non-directed halibut users to operate under their PSC cap.

Rationale in Opposition to Final Motion:

- *The final motion presents mixed messages. The proposed purpose of the Stakeholder Working Group is to “identify any additional information and context needed from the suite of alternatives, options and elements and inform refinement of alternatives for analysis.” However, a modification and refinement to Alternative 6 is already included without the benefit of input from a comprehensive stakeholder group discussion. Additionally, if there are specific topics that members would like to identify at this time for the Stakeholder Working Group to discuss at a future meeting (as presented in the second failed amendment), it is appropriate to do so and should not be inhibited.*

Failed Motions to Amend:

1. Motion to amend by striking everything after the first sentence in item 2, failed 9-10.

Minority Report for Failed Amendment #1:

A minority of the AP felt that the inclusion of language (proposed in public comment) specifically referencing modification to analyst-proposed Alternative 6 (bullet item #2) is premature at this time and a more appropriate topic of discussion for the Stakeholder Working Group (as proposed in bullet item #3). As noted by staff in the analysis, Alternative 6 was developed and suggested for inclusion in the analytical document going forward as a direct contrast to Alternative 4. The primary difference between Alternatives 4 and 6 is the way in which it responds to the value of the secondary index so any modification to Alternative 6 (at this time) will inhibit that initial direct comparison and impede the development of a baseline understanding of the impacts of the two Alternatives. This is especially true in light of the fact that, as noted in the analysis, it is the selection of the Elements and Options that influence the responsiveness of the control rule. Further, it was noted in discussions that the modification to Alternative 6 proposed by the option has the impact of immediately dropping PSC limits and not allowing them to return past levels (e.g., if a survey shows a slight decline that may not be indicative of a longer trend the PSC limit is nonetheless decreased for years). This concern further supports discussion of this modification at the Stakeholder Working Group prior to its inclusion for analysis at this time.

Signed: Ruth Christiansen, Kurt Cochran, John Gruver, Joel Peterson, Paddy O'Donnell, John Scoblic, Matt Upton, Anne Vanderhoeven, and Sinclair Wilt.

2. Motion to amend by inserting following text at end of Item 3, failed 7-12.

“Discuss identifying a point when the halibut spawning stock biomass is at a point of low abundance where it needs to be protected, and whether voluntary efforts to leave at least 50% of the O26 halibut PSC reductions in the water may be appropriate.”

C7 Aleutian Islands Pacific Cod Set-Aside Adjustment

The AP supports release of the Regulatory Impact Review for the “AI Pacific Cod Harvest Set-Aside Adjustment” and final action to be scheduled for the December 2018 meeting, **with the following date changes for Alternative 4, in reference to the Bering Sea trawl CV limitation.**

Alternative 4.

1. Prior to March ~~1521~~, the A season trawl CV Pacific cod harvests in the Bering Sea and trawl CV Pacific cod harvests in the Aleutian Islands except harvests delivered shoreside west of 170° longitude in the AI shall be limited to an amount equal to the BSAI aggregate CV trawl sector A season allocation minus the lesser of the AI directed Pacific cod non CDQ DFA or 5,000 mt.
Upon the closure under the above provision, directed trawl CV fishing for non CDQ BSAI Pacific cod is prohibited for all trawl CVs vessels except trawl CVs delivering shoreside west of 170° longitude in the AI prior to March ~~1521~~, unless restrictions are removed earlier under 3 or 4 below.
2. Prior to March 15 AI directed Pacific cod non CDQ harvests of any sector other than the CV sector delivering shoreside west of 170° longitude in the AI as defined in (1) are limited to the amount of the AI directed Pacific cod non CDQ DFA above minus the amount set aside from the trawl CV BSAI allocation under 1). Catches of those other sectors under this provision are not subject to the regional delivery requirement.
3. If less than 1,000 mt of the AI Pacific cod non CDQ TAC has been landed shoreside west of 170 longitude in the AI by February 28 the restrictions under (1) and (2) shall be suspended for the remainder of the year.
4. If prior to November 1, neither the City of Adak nor the City of Atka have notified NMFS of the intent to process non CDQ directed AI Pacific cod in the upcoming year, the Aleutian Islands shoreside delivery requirement and restriction on the trawl CV sector allocation is suspended for the upcoming year. Cities can voluntarily provide notice prior to the selected date.

Amendment to add bolded language at end of first paragraph and the Alternative 4 changes, passed 19-0.

Final motion as amended passed 19-0.

Rationale in Support:

- *This action is intended to address a loophole in AM 113 that was identified in its first year of implementation, and not to argue the merits of AM 113. Absent action, the Council's original intent, to protect shoreside participation for Aleutian communities in the P. cod fishery, will be greatly diminished.*

- *The analysis presents a reasonable range of Alternatives to address the purpose and needs statement.*
- *The analysis clearly lays out the differences between the alternatives, in how they would function and what their impacts would be, as well as whether and how well they achieve the Council's intent.*

Rationale for Amended Language:

- *The original intent of Amendment 113 was for the inshore delivery requirement be protected and in place through March 15. However, there is currently a week-long gap between when the set-aside is lifted in the Aleutian Islands and when the limitation placed on the trawl CV cod harvest in the Bering Sea is lifted. Aligning the dates under Alternative 4 is not intended to undermine or adversely affect the AI set-aside. It is intended to remove the extra week in which trawl CVs could harvest additional TAC in the AI (and deliver anywhere) while the BS allocation continues to be limited, even though these are BSAI-wide allocations. Maintaining this additional week-long limitation is unnecessary given the number of BS dependent participants, the decline in cod biomass in the BS, and the potential for an even shorter BS trawl CV A season fishery under Alternative 4, unless the dates are changed to March 15.*

C8 IFQ Transfer Provisions

Motion 1- Beneficiary Provisions

The AP recommends moving the following alternatives forward for public review to modify the IFQ Beneficiary Transfer Provision. ~~The preliminary preferred alternatives are shown in bold.~~

Alternative 1: Status Quo

Alternative 2: At 50 CFR 679.41(k) modify all references to surviving spouse and immediate family member by adding "estate."

Alternative 3: Define "immediate family member" in regulations at 50 CFR 679 as follows:

Option 1: U.S. Office of Personnel Management definition

Option 2: Federal Family Medical Leave Act definition

An amendment to remove reference to the PPA in bold, passed 19-0.

Motion as amended, passed 19-0.

Rationale:

- *The AP recognizes that there is a need to define the term 'immediate family member' and views this largely as a housekeeping measure that will aid the agency in implementing the beneficiary provisions in the IFQ program.*

Motion 2- Medical Provisions

The AP recommends considering the following alternatives to modify the IFQ Medical Transfer Provision.

Alternative 1: Status Quo

Alternative 2: Define "Certified Medical Professional"

Option 1: Replace the current definition with a single, broader definition of certified medical professional, such as “Health care provider.” Health care provider could be defined as:

“An eligible health care provider is an individual authorized to provide health care services by the State where he or she practices and performs within the scope of their specialty to diagnose and treat medical conditions as defined by applicable Federal, state, or local laws and regulations. A health care provider outside the U.S. and its territories licensed to practice medicine is included in this definition.”

Option 2: Define a Certified Medical Professional as all or a sub-set of those individuals defined in the Social Security Act Sections 1861(r) and 1861(s).

Suboption: Option 1 and Option 2 would be limited to U.S. medical professionals.

Alternative 3: Revise federal regulations to allow the medical transfer provision to be used for any medical reason for:

Option 1: 2 of 5 most recent years

Option 2: 3 of 7 most recent years

Note: Only transfers after implementation of new rule would count towards the limit.

Suboptions apply to either Option 1 or 2:

Suboption 1: Establish a limit on the number of times (based on two options to define years) the medical transfer provision may be used (range of 5 to 10 times).

Suboption 2: Define most recent year as one year (365 days) from the date the medical transfer application was approved by NMFS.

Option 3: Allows QS holder to transfer 100% of IFQ associated with QS held under eligible medical transfer to designee for two years; in year 3, can transfer 80% of IFQ (by area by species) to designee; in year 4, can transfer 60% of IFQ; in year 5—no transfer allowed.

Motion Passed 16-0.

Rationale in favor of motions:

- *It is important to maintain flexibility within the IFQ medical provision while also reducing potential abuse of the provision.*
- *Option 3 could be a stair step approach in transitioning the IFQ fishery back toward an owner-operated fleet. It could also be less disruptive in allowing a gradual transition through the medical lease provision for valid conditions, rather than abruptly ending access to the provision.*
- *Interpreting what constitutes the same medical condition is problematic for NMFS RAM, applying this provision to any medical condition eliminates this complication.*
- *This agenda item addresses two different issues and is reflected in two separate motions; however, it is not the intent of the AP to bifurcate them in future iterations of the paper.*
- *It was noted that the proposed action may need to comport with the Family Medical Leave Act and/or the medical leave statutes of Alaska, Washington and Oregon. Federal and state medical leave frameworks could pose legal challenges for this action.*

D1 IFQ CQE Fish up in 3A

The following motion failed 8-9.

Motion:

The AP requests the Council to consider the following draft purpose and needs statement and initiate an analysis of alternatives to allow the fishing of “D” class quota on “C” class vessels for CQE communities in Area 3A.

The ability of fishermen in a remote coastal community to purchase QS or maintain existing QS may be limited by a variety of factors both shared among and unique to each community. Although the specific causes for decreasing QS holdings in a specific community may vary, the net effect is overall lower participation by residents of these communities in the halibut and sablefish IFQ fisheries. The substantial decline in the number of resident QS holders and the total amount of QS held by residents of remote coastal communities may have aggravated unemployment and related social and economic conditions in those communities. The Council recognized that a number of remote coastal communities were struggling to remain economically viable. The Council developed the CQE Program to provide these communities with long-term opportunities to access the halibut and sablefish resources. Limiting the fishing of "D" class CQE quota to "D" class community vessels may, in some situations, inhibit the Council's intent to provide Communities with long-term opportunities to access the Halibut resource.

Alternative 1. No Action

Alternative 2. Allow CQE communities to fish “D” class quota on “C” class vessels after:

- a) August 15
- b) September 1

~~Alternative III: Remove vessel class categories for all “C” and “D” class quota owned by CQEs.~~

Kurt Cochran Motion to amend striking Alternative 3, passed 13-4.

Motion to amend adding new Alternative 3 (below) passed 17-0

Alternative 3. Allow CQE communities to fish “D” class quota on “C” class vessels:

- a) 2 of 5 years
- b) 3 of 5 year
- c) 3 of 7 years

Final amended motion failed 8-9.

Rationale in opposition of original motion:

- *This action should first be vetted through the IFQ Committee.*
- *This is another action that will further degrade the IFQ program.*
- *If CQE organizations need access to C class quota they can go into the market and purchase C class.*
- *Similar flexibility is available to CQEs in other areas.*

Minority Report:

The CQE program was formed in recognition of the loss of fishing opportunities in rural coastal Alaska communities and to provide a pathway to regain access. If there are barriers that exist in the CQE program that inhibit its original intent, we should modify the program accordingly. While the concerns of stakeholders regarding the IFQ program about entry level opportunities was noted, this action would have de minimis impacts, as the scope of CQE organizations that this would apply to and the amount of quota holdings of those CQE organizations is limited. The funding mechanisms available for CQEs to purchase quota is limited, often to owner financing, posing challenges to accessing quota on the open market. The additional elements in the amendment that trigger the fishing-up provisions under a limited number of years, present a reasonable compromise to accommodate to weather conditions and other unanticipated circumstances with the local fleet. Similar flexibility is also available to CQEs in other areas.

Kurt Cochran, Angel Drobnica, Natasha Hayden, Jeff Kauffman, Anne Vanderhoeven and Ernie Weiss.

D2 Sablefish Discard Allowance

The AP recommends the Council develop an expanded discussion paper that explores the development of a range of alternatives to inform the potential for sablefish release allowances **for the IFQ fixed gear fishery for CVs and CPs**. These alternatives should include specification of a size limit associated with discretionary and mandatory release. Additionally, the paper will include, but is not limited to, the following: observer coverage, DMRs of the various gear types, whether a size limit will promote high-grading, exploring the impacts on ABC and TAC setting and how this action may affect other sablefish user groups, **whale depredation on the DMR released sablefish**, consideration of a pot only release option, and where the accounting of mortality will accrue from.

Motion to amend adding: “including whale depredation...” passed 18-0.

Motion to amend adding: “for the IFQ fixed gear...” passed 17-1.

Final amended motion passed 15-3.

Rationale in support:

- *The very high interactions with small fish from a strong 2014 year class in the sablefish fishery has triggered concerns from fishermen about the biological impacts on the future of the spawning biomass.*
- *The tradeoffs between discretionary and mandatory release options will be important to analyze.*
- *Management options for different areas or gear types may be appropriate as fisheries interactions, size selection and mortality by area and gear can vary.*
- *Information regarding the accounting of discard mortality will be helpful in assessing the impacts of this action on other sectors. Consideration of various accrual methods is recommended for further discussion.*
- *There may be value in moving action forward quickly as there is an urgency in trying to protect the 2014 year class that is currently showing up in the fishery. Additionally, it is important to consider management implications if further strong year classes show up.*

- *The enforcement challenges with Implementing a minimum size limit necessitate further discussion.*
- *Allowing the release of small sized sablefish has potential to increase the value of the sablefish catch, since the price/size differential for sablefish is significant.*
- *Sablefish abundance has been at historic low levels and strong year classes are critical in rebuilding the resource.*
- *Careful discard is already occurring as excess sablefish are released when an individual has reached their allotted amount of IFQ.*
- *CVs, CPs and both gear types- pot and longline, should be considered for future action.*

Rationale in Opposition:

- *This action has the potential to negatively impact other user groups, particularly if uncertainty regarding the amount of discarded mortality is accounted for during the TAC setting process*
- *This action has the potential to promote high grading and increased mortality, as a discretionary size limit release would allow fishermen to make the call on whether to release small fish based on economics.*
- *Whale depredation would likely increase if the release of small fish were allowed. Any DMR less than 100% would be meaningless if the fish were intercepted immediately after they were released.*

D3 Unguided Halibut Rental Boats

The AP recommends that the Council move Agenda Item D3, Unguided Rental Boats, discussion paper forward for Initial Review, with the following items incorporated into a revised purpose and need statement and action alternatives:

The document shows significant growth in the proportion of unguided recreational harvest of halibut since 2011, which was when the Council implemented the Charter Halibut Permit (CHP) program and then, in 2014, the Catch Sharing Plan. These programs imposed bag and size limit restrictions on halibut caught by the guided sector. This incentivized unguided rental boats to be used to avoid bag limit restrictions. The proportional increase in unguided removals are an open-ended reallocation away from the directed longline and charter fleet.

Alternative 1: Status Quo

Alternative 2: Annual registration for vessels in the For-Hire Sector, defined as all commercially operated unguided motorized vessels that want to retain recreationally caught Pacific halibut. The definition should encompass all persons providing access to the halibut resource via motorized vessel, including but not limited to unguided rental boats, motherships, bare-boat charters, fishing clubs, timeshares, and all other means by which compensation is exchanged or intended to be exchanged for access to the halibut resource. The For-Hire Sector bag limit and management rules in regulatory areas 2C and 3A would follow the charter bag limits and management measures in each area, and their allocation would remain in the recreational pool.

Option a: Registration conducted by:

Element 1: State of Alaska

Element 2: NMFS

Option b: Catch accounting:

Element 1: Statewide Harvest Survey

Element 2: Log Book

Motion passed 17-0.

Rationale:

- *Over the past seven years, declining trends in halibut abundance and the parallel reductions in charter bag limits created incentives for businesses to offer non-guided boat rentals and assisted unguided fishing experiences. This shift appears to create an increase in unguided sport harvest in IPHC areas 2C and 3A.*
- *Because unguided harvest is deducted from the total overall catch of halibut, before guided or commercial allocations are set, growth of this sector is driving a reallocation of halibut from the guided and commercial sectors to unguided.*
- *The for-hire sector definition broadens the types of vessels alluded to in the discussion paper, which is limited to vessels affiliated with charter operations, guides, and remote lodges. This broader definition is important to encompass the entire sector, which is growing in response to the differences between charter and unguided bag limits.*
- *Public comments indicate that this action should not be piecemeal but move forward harvest limitations to reflect the serious halibut conservation concerns that other directed fleets are dealing with. Aligning this sector with the charter sector bag limits and management measures will make this action more transparent for enforcement.*
- *Catch accounting could be recorded via a Council request to the State of Alaska to add an additional checkbox to the Statewide Harvest Survey, letting managers know whether the respondent used a for-hire vessel to access the halibut resource.*

E1 Staff Tasking

The AP recommends the Council include an overview in the upcoming Pacific cod allocation review of preemption concerns from the under 60-ft participants in the pot P. cod fishery in the BSAI.

Motion passed 16-0.

Rationale:

- *The AP heard public testimony regarding diminished participation of small tonnage boats operating in the federal Pacific cod fishery due to large capacity boats entering the fishery.*

Table 1. GOA - SSC Proposed OFL and ABC, and AP Proposed TAC Recommendations (metric tons) for 2019-2020 (Page 1)

11/3/2018

Species	Area	2017				2018				2019 and 2020		
		OFL	ABC	TAC	Catch	OFL	ABC	TAC	Catch as of 9/8/18	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pollock	State GHL	n/a	5,094	-	-	n/a	4,037	-	-	n/a	2,664	-
	W (610)	n/a	43,602	43,602	49,452	n/a	30,188	30,188	17,380	n/a	19,921	19,921
	C (620)	n/a	98,652	98,652	81,612	n/a	79,495	79,495	70,330	n/a	52,459	52,459
	C (630)	n/a	48,929	48,929	53,063	n/a	40,939	40,939	21,284	n/a	27,016	27,016
	WYAK	n/a	7,492	7,492	40	n/a	6,833	6,833	4,125	n/a	4,509	4,509
	Subtotal	235,807	203,769	198,675	184,167	187,059	161,492	157,455	113,119	131,170	106,569	103,905
	EYAK/SEO	13,226	9,920	9,920	-	11,697	8,773	8,773	-	11,697	8,773	8,773
	Total	249,033	213,689	208,595	184,167	198,756	170,265	166,228	113,119	142,867	115,342	112,678
Pacific Cod	W	n/a	36,291	25,404	18,166	n/a	8,082	5,657	3,488	n/a	7,633	5,343
	C	n/a	44,180	33,135	16,983	n/a	8,118	6,089	3,653	n/a	7,667	5,750
	E	n/a	7,871	5,903	55	n/a	1,800	1,350	92	n/a	1,700	1,275
	Total	105,378	88,342	64,442	35,204	23,565	18,000	13,096	7,233	21,412	17,000	12,368
Sablefish	W	n/a	1,349	1,349	1,181	n/a	1,544	1,544	859	n/a	2,174	2,174
	C	n/a	4,514	4,514	4,823	n/a	5,158	5,158	3,783	n/a	7,260	7,260
	WYAK	n/a	1,605	1,605	1,698	n/a	1,829	1,829	1,612	n/a	2,573	2,573
	SEO	n/a	2,606	2,606	2,798	n/a	2,974	2,974	2,161	n/a	4,187	4,187
	Total	11,885	10,074	10,074	10,500	22,703	11,505	11,505	8,415	35,989	16,194	16,194
Shallow-Water Flatfish	W	n/a	20,921	13,250	274	n/a	25,206	13,250	25	n/a	25,544	13,250
	C	n/a	19,306	19,306	2,296	n/a	25,315	25,315	994	n/a	25,655	25,655
	WYAK	n/a	3,188	3,188	-	n/a	2,242	2,242	1	n/a	2,272	2,272
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	1,099	1,099	-	n/a	1,925	1,925	1	n/a	1,951	1,951
	Total	54,583	44,514	36,843	2,570	67,240	54,688	42,732	1,021	68,114	55,422	43,128
Deep-Water Flatfish	W	n/a	256	256	21	n/a	413	413	2	n/a	416	416
	C	n/a	3,454	3,454	228	n/a	3,400	3,400	121	n/a	3,442	3,442
	WYAK	n/a	3,017	3,017	8	n/a	3,239	3,239	5	n/a	3,279	3,279
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	2,565	2,565	2	n/a	2,332	2,332	3	n/a	2,361	2,361
	Total	11,182	9,292	9,292	259	11,294	9,385	9,385	131	11,431	9,499	9,499
Rex Sole	W	n/a	1,459	1,459	48	n/a	3,086	3,086	35	n/a	2,909	2,909
	C	n/a	4,930	4,930	1,433	n/a	8,739	8,739	1,310	n/a	8,236	8,236
	WYAK	n/a	850	850	2	n/a	1,737	1,737	2	n/a	1,657	1,657
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	1,072	1,072	-	n/a	1,811	1,811	-	n/a	1,727	1,727
	Total	10,860	8,311	8,311	1,483	18,706	15,373	15,373	1,347	17,692	14,529	14,529
Arrowtooth Flounder	W	n/a	28,100	14,500	286	n/a	37,253	14,500	298	n/a	35,844	14,500
	C	n/a	107,934	75,000	26,530	n/a	73,480	48,000	11,650	n/a	70,700	48,000
	WYAK	n/a	37,405	6,900	33	n/a	16,468	6,900	37	n/a	15,845	6,900
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	12,654	6,900	14	n/a	23,744	6,900	11	n/a	22,845	6,900
	Total	219,327	186,093	103,300	26,863	180,697	150,945	76,300	11,996	173,872	145,234	76,300
Flathead Sole	W	n/a	11,098	8,650	73	n/a	12,690	8,650	61	n/a	13,222	8,650
	C	n/a	20,339	15,400	1,978	n/a	20,238	15,400	1,369	n/a	21,087	15,400
	WYAK	n/a	2,949	2,949	-	n/a	1,932	1,932	-	n/a	2,013	2,013
	S	n/a	857	857	-	n/a	406	406	-	n/a	424	424
	Total	43,128	35,243	27,856	2,051	43,011	35,266	26,388	1,430	44,822	36,746	26,487

Sources: 2017 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are from harvest specifications adopted by the Council in December 2016; 2018 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are from the harvest specifications adopted by the Council in December 2017, 2017 catches through December 31, 2017 and 2018 catches through September 8, 2018 from AKR Catch Accounting.

Table 1. GOA - SSC Proposed OFL and ABC, and AP Proposed TAC Recommendations (metric tons) for 2019-2020 (Page 2)

11/3/2018

Species	Area	2017				2018				2019 and 2020		
		OFL	ABC	TAC	Catch	OFL	ABC	TAC	Catch as of 9/8/18	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pacific ocean perch	W	n/a	2,679	2,679	2,682	n/a	3,312	3,312	2,950	n/a	3,240	3,240
	C	n/a	16,671	16,671	18,442	n/a	20,112	20,112	14,687	n/a	19,678	19,678
	WYAK	n/a	2,786	2,786	2,757	n/a	3,371	3,371	3,352	n/a	3,298	3,298
	W/C/WYAK	25,753	22,136	22,136	23,881	31,860	26,795	26,795	20,989	31,170	26,216	26,216
	SEO	2,073	1,782	1,782	-	2,902	2,441	2,441	-	2,840	2,389	2,389
	Total	27,826	23,918	23,918	23,881	34,762	29,236	29,236	20,989	34,010	28,605	28,605
Northern Rockfish	W	n/a	432	432	234	n/a	420	420	225	n/a	382	382
	C	n/a	3,354	3,354	1,601	n/a	3,261	3,261	1,966	n/a	2,965	2,965
	E	n/a	4	-	-	n/a	4	-	-	n/a	3	-
	Total	4,522	3,790	3,786	1,835	4,380	3,685	3,681	2,191	3,984	3,350	3,347
Shortraker Rockfish	W	n/a	38	38	43	n/a	44	44	21	n/a	44	44
	C	n/a	301	301	232	n/a	305	305	251	n/a	305	305
	E	n/a	947	947	277	n/a	515	515	270	n/a	514	514
	Total	1,715	1,286	1,286	552	1,151	864	864	542	1,151	863	863
Dusky Rockfish	W	n/a	158	158	125	n/a	146	146	33	n/a	135	135
	C	n/a	3,786	3,786	2,470	n/a	3,502	3,502	2,733	n/a	3,246	3,246
	WYAK	n/a	251	251	22	n/a	232	232	11	n/a	215	215
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	83	83	5	n/a	77	77	7	n/a	72	72
	Total	5,233	4,278	4,278	2,622	4,841	3,957	3,957	2,784	4,488	3,668	3,668
Roughey and Blackspotted Rockfish	W	n/a	105	105	34	n/a	176	176	69	n/a	174	174
	C	n/a	706	706	329	n/a	556	556	412	n/a	550	550
	E	n/a	516	516	175	n/a	712	712	122	n/a	703	703
	Total	1,594	1,327	1,327	538	1,735	1,444	1,444	603	1,715	1,427	1,427
Demersal shelf rockfish	Total	357	227	227	130	394	250	250	122	394	250	250
Thornyhead Rockfish	W	n/a	291	291	155	n/a	344	344	124	n/a	344	344
	C	n/a	988	988	616	n/a	921	921	526	n/a	921	921
	E	n/a	682	682	250	n/a	773	773	272	n/a	773	773
	Total	2,615	1,961	1,961	1,021	2,717	2,038	2,038	922	2,717	2,038	2,038
Other Rockfish	W/C	n/a	1,534	1,534	1,001	n/a	1,737	1,737	993	n/a	1,737	1,737
	WYAK	n/a	574	574	45	n/a	368	368	111	n/a	368	368
	EYAK/SEO	n/a	3,665	200	32	n/a	3,489	200	38	n/a	3,488	200
	Total	7,424	5,773	2,308	1,078	7,356	5,594	2,305	1,142	7,356	5,593	2,305
Atka mackerel	Total	6,200	4,700	3,000	1,074	6,200	4,700	3,000	1,218	6,200	4,700	3,000
Big Skate	W	n/a	908	908	190	n/a	504	504	412	n/a	504	504
	C	n/a	1,850	1,850	1,338	n/a	1,774	1,774	723	n/a	1,774	1,774
	E	n/a	1,056	1,056	128	n/a	570	570	67	n/a	570	570
	Total	5,086	3,814	3,814	1,656	3,797	2,848	2,848	1,202	3,797	2,848	2,848
Longnose Skate	W	n/a	61	61	189	n/a	149	149	31	n/a	149	149
	C	n/a	2,513	2,513	718	n/a	2,804	2,804	416	n/a	2,804	2,804
	E	n/a	632	632	299	n/a	619	619	183	n/a	619	619
	Total	4,274	3,206	3,206	1,206	4,763	3,572	3,572	630	4,763	3,572	3,572
Other Skates	GOA-wide	2,558	1,919	1,919	1,573	1,845	1,384	1,384	470	1,845	1,384	1,384
Sculpins	GOA-wide	7,338	5,591	5,591	1,316	6,958	5,301	5,301	385	6,958	5,301	5,301
Sharks	GOA-wide	6,020	4,514	4,514	1,635	6,020	4,514	4,514	1,943	6,020	4,514	4,514
Squids	GOA-wide	1,516	1,137	1,137	39	1,516	1,137	1,137	35	-	-	-
Octopuses	GOA-wide	6,504	4,878	4,878	231	1,300	975	975	82	1,300	975	975
TOTAL		796,158	667,877	535,863	303,577	655,707	536,921	427,512	164,758	602,897	479,050	375,280

Sources: 2017 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are from harvest specifications adopted by the Council in December 2016; 2018 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are from the harvest specifications adopted by the Council in December 2017, 2017 catches through December 31, 2017 and 2018 catches through September 8, 2018 from AKR Catch Accounting.

Table 1. BSAI - SSC Proposed OFL and ABC, and AP Proposed TAC Recommendations (metric tons) for 2019-2020

11/3/2018

Species	Area	2017				2018				2019 and 2020		
		OFL	ABC	TAC	Catch as of 12/31/2017	OFL	ABC	TAC	Catch as of 9/8/2018	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pollock	EBS	3,640,000	2,800,000	1,345,000	1,359,274	4,797,000	2,592,000	1,364,341	1,294,454	4,592,000	2,467,000	1,384,200
	AI	43,650	36,061	19,000	1,507	49,289	40,788	19,000	1,748	37,431	30,803	19,000
	Bogoslof	130,428	60,800	500	186	130,428	60,800	450	9	130,428	60,800	500
Pacific cod	BS	284,000	239,000	223,704	222,814	238,000	201,000	188,136	142,502	201,000	170,000	159,120
	AI	28,700	21,500	15,695	12,258	28,700	21,500	15,695	10,906	28,700	21,500	15,695
Sablefish	BS	1,499	1,274	1,274	1,159	2,887	1,464	1,464	1,422	4,576	2,061	2,061
	AI	2,044	1,735	1,735	590	3,917	1,988	1,988	457	6,209	2,798	2,798
Yellowfin sole	BSAI	287,000	260,800	154,000	132,266	306,700	277,500	154,000	97,101	295,600	267,500	156,000
Greenland turbot	BSAI	11,615	6,644	4,500	2,834	13,148	11,132	5,294	1,765	13,540	11,473	5,294
	BS	n/a	5,800	4,375	2,712	n/a	9,718	5,125	1,614	n/a	10,016	5,125
	AI	n/a	844	125	122	n/a	1,414	169	151	n/a	1,457	169
Arrowtooth flounder	BSAI	76,100	65,371	14,000	6,518	76,757	65,932	13,621	4,528	75,084	64,494	14,000
Kamchatka flounder	BSAI	10,360	8,880	5,000	4,503	11,347	9,737	5,000	2,814	12,022	10,317	5,000
Northern rock sole	BSAI	159,700	155,100	47,100	35,214	147,300	143,100	47,100	27,513	136,000	132,000	49,100
Flathead sole	BSAI	81,654	68,278	14,500	9,149	79,862	66,773	14,500	8,262	78,036	65,227	16,500
Alaska plaice	BSAI	42,800	36,000	13,000	16,492	41,170	34,590	16,100	21,453	38,800	32,700	16,252
Other flatfish	BSAI	17,591	13,193	2,500	4,133	17,591	13,193	4,000	5,871	17,591	13,193	4,000
Pacific Ocean perch	BSAI	53,152	43,723	34,900	32,544	51,675	42,509	37,361	25,524	50,098	41,212	37,880
	BS	n/a	12,199	11,000	8,987	n/a	11,861	11,861	4,024	n/a	11,499	11,499
	EAI	n/a	10,307	7,900	7,803	n/a	10,021	9,000	6,370	n/a	9,715	9,715
	CAI	n/a	8,009	7,000	6,868	n/a	7,787	7,500	6,767	n/a	7,549	7,549
	WAI	n/a	13,208	9,000	8,886	n/a	12,840	9,000	8,363	n/a	12,449	9,117
Northern rockfish	BSAI	16,242	13,264	5,000	4,699	15,888	12,975	6,100	5,286	15,563	12,710	6,500
Blackspotted/Rougheye Rockfish	BSAI	612	501	225	205	749	613	225	190	829	678	225
	EBS/EAI	n/a	306	100	71	n/a	374	75	45	n/a	414	75
	CAI/WAI	n/a	195	125	134	n/a	239	150	145	n/a	264	150
Shortraker rockfish	BSAI	666	499	125	161	666	499	150	147	666	499	150
Other rockfish	BSAI	1,816	1,362	875	831	1,816	1,362	845	763	1,816	1,362	845
	BS	n/a	791	325	261	n/a	791	275	145	n/a	791	275
	AI	n/a	571	550	570	n/a	571	570	618	n/a	571	570
Atka mackerel	BSAI	102,700	87,200	65,000	64,449	108,600	92,000	71,000	54,474	97,200	84,400	72,500
	EAI/BS	n/a	34,890	34,500	34,267	n/a	36,820	36,500	21,435	n/a	33,780	33,780
	CAI	n/a	30,330	18,000	17,749	n/a	32,000	21,000	20,077	n/a	29,350	24,895
	WAI	n/a	21,980	12,500	12,433	n/a	23,180	13,500	12,962	n/a	21,270	13,825
Skates	BSAI	49,063	41,144	26,000	31,892	46,668	39,082	27,000	13,517	44,202	36,957	27,000
Sculpins	BSAI	56,582	42,387	4,500	5,342	53,201	39,995	5,000	4,173	53,201	39,995	5,000
Sharks	BSAI	689	517	125	142	689	517	180	85	689	517	180
Squids	BSAI	6,912	5,184	1,342	1,996	6,912	5,184	1,200	1,456	0	0	0
Octopuses	BSAI	4,769	3,576	400	281	4,769	3,576	250	160	4,769	3,576	200
Total	BSAI	5,110,344	4,013,993	2,000,000	1,951,439	6,235,729	3,779,809	2,000,000	1,726,580	5,936,050	3,573,772	2,000,000

Sources: 2017 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs and 2018 OFLs and ABCs are from harvest specifications adopted by the Council in December 2016 and December 2017, respectively; 2017 catches through December 31, 2018 catches through September 8, 2018 from AKR Catch Accounting.

Attachment to Motion #2

Current Alternative 6

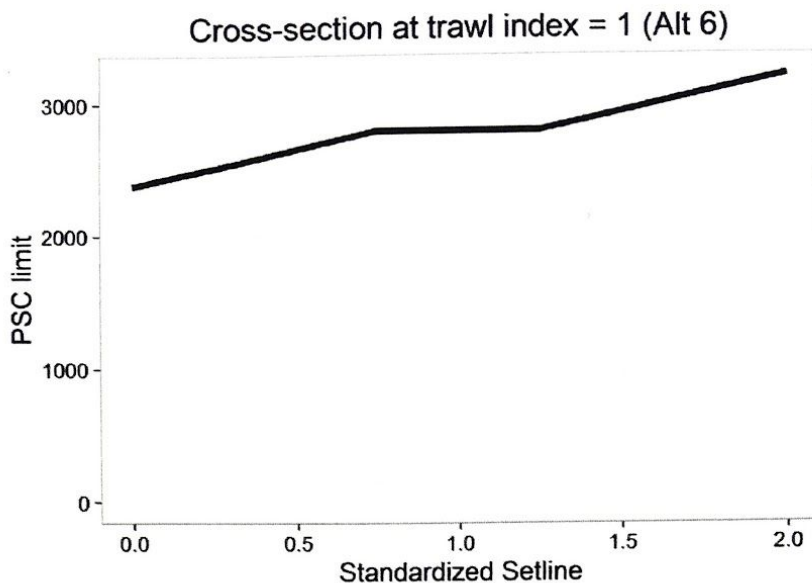
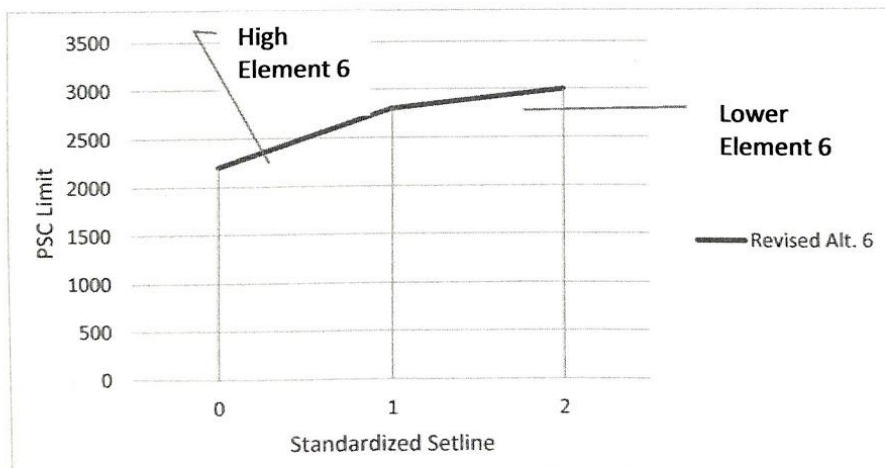


Figure 2-6 Trawl PSC limits for the Alternative 6 multidimensional control rule when the trawl index is set at 1. In this example, the setline index affects the trawl PSC when the index is 25% higher than average or 25% lower than average.

Revised Alternative 6.



Modify the secondary index such that the impact of the secondary index is greater at lower levels of abundance, providing for a 'fast down slow up' approach. For example, when halibut abundance as measured by the setline survey index is below "1", the "high" range of Multipliers for Secondary Index in Element 6 are used. When the setline survey index is greater than 1, the "low" range of Multipliers for Secondary Index in Element 6 are used.