

Attachment 5

Information submitted
to the Scientific and Technical Committee

by the United States Party

for the 7th Annual Conference of the Parties
to the Convention on the Conservation and
Management of Pollock Resources
in the Central Bering Sea

Moscow, 16-19 September 2002

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Table 1. United States Pollock Catches in metric tons, 1993-2002

Year	E. Bering Sea	Aleutians	Bogoslof	Gulf of Alaska
1993	1,198,790	54,074	885	108,066
1994	1,197,224	53,224	556	110,890
1995	1,169,614	60,184	264	73,248
1996	1,102,579	26,597	389	37,106
1997	1,036,789	24,721	163	89,893
1998	1,058,288	22,053	8	123,805
1999	889,561	965	1	93,422
2000	1,019,067	1,174	29	23,643
2001	1,247,305	788	61	70,485
(Up to August 1) 2002	792,309	887	5	71,877
(Remainder of 2002)	544,191	13	90	18,944

Note: (Data from <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/sustainablefisheries/catchstats.htm>)

Table 2. Historical catch of pollock from the Bering Sea, in metric tons, 1977-2002

Year	Western Bering Sea	Donut Hole	Navarin Region	Bogoslof	Aleutian Region	Eastern Bering Sea	Total Bering Sea
1977	265000				7625	978370	1,250,995
1978	417000				6282	979431	1,402,713
1979	546,000				9,504	935,714	1,491,218
1980	825,000				58,156	958,280	1,841,436
1981	1,133,000				55,516	973,502	2,162,018
1982	976,000				57,978	955,964	1,989,942
1983	1,006,000				59,026	981,450	2,046,476
1984	755,000	181,200	503,000		81,834	1,092,055	2,613,089
1985	662,000	363,400	488,000		58,730	1,139,676	2,711,806
1986	867,000	1,039,800	570,000		46,641	1,141,993	3,665,434
1987	812,000	1,326,300	463,000	377,436	28,720	859,416	3,866,872
1988	1,327,000	1,395,900	852,000	87,813	30,000	1,228,721	4,921,434
1989	1,029,000	1,447,600	684,000	36,073	15,531	1,229,600	4,441,804
1990	814,000	917,400	232,000	151,672	79,025	1,455,193	3,649,290
1991	504,000	293,400	178,000	264,760	78,649	1,217,301	2,536,110
1992	597,000	10,000	315,000	160	48,745	1,164,440	2,135,345
1993	677,000	1,957	389,000	885	54,074	1,198,790	2,321,706
1994		NA	288,900	556	53,224	1,197,224	1,539,904
1995		Trace	427,300	264	60,184	1,169,614	1,657,362
1996		Trace	753,000	389	26,597	1,102,579	1,882,565
1997		Trace	735,000	163	24,721	1,036,789	1,796,673
1998		Trace	719,000	8	22,053	1,058,288	1,799,349
1999		Trace	639,000	1	965	889,561	1,529,527
2000		Trace	377,000	29	1,174	1,019,067	1,397,270
2001		Trace	400,000	61	788	1,247,305	1,648,154
2002*		Trace		5	887	792,309	793,201
Remain 02				90	13	544191	

* U.S. data for 2002 is through August 1, 2002

Sources of Data

U.S. Data, 1979-1992 from Pollock stock assessment document at 7th Annual Conference

1993-2002 data from web site: www.fakr.noaa.gov

Navarin Data, 1994-2001 (from Russian pollock stock assessment document presented by the Russian Party at the 6th annual conference in Poland)

Navarin Data, 1984-1993 (from The Aleutian Basin Pollock Stock in 2001 written by TINRO and presented at 6th annual conference)

Western Bering Sea data from Balykin (1996)

Table 3 Bering Sea "donut hole" pollock catches (in metric tons) and catch per unit effort (in t/hour, t/day, or t/haul) by country by quarter, 1985-1993.

		CHINA ¹		JAPAN ²		KOREA ³		POLAND ²		USSR/FSU ⁴		TOTAL ⁵
		T	T/HR	T	T/HR	T	T/HR	T	T/HR	T	T/TRAWL	T
1985	Q1	?		136.315	?	68.841	6.6	30.392	6.23			235.548
	Q2	?		8.429	?	11.789	6.7	67.472	7.50			87.690
	Q3	?		2.549	?	0	-	94	3.36			2.643
	Q4	?		16.213	?	1.814	11.7	17.916	9.82			35.943
	TOT	1.600		163.506	4.8	82.444	6.6	115.874	7.39			363.424
1986	Q1	?		381.012	7.7	79.758	6.86	72.396	7.26	?	?	533.166
	Q2	?		76.000	6.7	11.394	4.80	49.435	7.31	?	?	136.829
	Q3	?		6.514	2.2	0	0.00	345	3.03	?	?	6.859
	Q4	?		242.095	12.4	64.566	11.91	41.073	6.47	?	?	347.734
	TOT	3.200		705.621	8.5	155.718	8.02	163.249	7.00	12.000	?	1.039.788
1987	Q1	0	0	345.917	8.0	60.729	9.07	86.968	6.80	?	?	493.614
	Q2	0	0	80.103	4.5	16.753	5.38	86.142	5.66	?	?	182.998
	Q3	34	0.88	905	0.9	26.176	3.58	16.157	6.00	?	?	43.272
	Q4	16.495	4.61	376.625	11.2	138.212	8.75	41.051	4.07	?	?	572.383
	TOT	16.529	4.57	803.550	8.4	241.870	7.35	230.318	5.64	34.000	?	1.326.267
1988	Q1	849	1.83	126.089	4.4	17.524	3.66	58.929	2.85	?	?	203.391
	Q2	0	0	85.880	4.4	32.233	4.13	102.646	5.72	?	?	220.759
	Q3	343	1.75	34.262	5.8	60.546	3.70	54.106	4.90	?	?	149.257
	Q4	17.227	3.76	503.751	9.1	158.296	6.43	83.033	4.39	?	?	762.307
	TOT	18.419	3.51	749.982	6.8	268.599	5.01	298.714	4.38	61.000	?	1.396.714
1989	Q1	1.138	1.43	110.289	3.7	24.882	2.92	41.047	3.42	?	?	177.356
	Q2	0	0	138.490	10.8	134.209	5.20	105.481	6.15	?	?	378.180
	Q3	16.991	2.95	34.658	5.3	91.625	3.16	44.660	3.72	?	?	187.934
	Q4	13.010	2.85	371.472	6.3	91.580	3.61	77.382	4.82	?	?	553.444
	TOT	31.139	2.80	654.909	6.0	342.296	3.86	268.570	4.51	150.700	34.3	1.447.614
1990	Q1	3.207	1.51	74.267	2.3	15.454	1.65	17.331	2.08	?	?	110.259
	Q2	4.093	2.66	165.488	4.4	120.534	2.94	102.176	3.52	?	?	392.291
	Q3	13.997	2.03	50.744	4.2	75.462	2.53	55.976	2.63	?	?	196.179
	Q4	6.529	1.73	126.521	2.4	32.821	1.48	47.971	2.50	?	?	213.842
	TOT	27.826	1.94	417.020	3.1	244.271	2.39	223.454	2.87	4.800	22.9	917.371
1991	Q1	132		12.880	.6	3.913	0.5	1.714	0.82	270	9.6 ^{T/D}	18.909
	Q2	4.978	.8	71.766	3.0	35.770	1.6	38.072	1.90	3.201	23.4 ^{T/D}	153.787
	Q3	10.540	1.1	33.203	2.6	29.196	1.3	15.073	1.66	0	0	88.012
	Q4	1.003	.9	22.601	1.3	9.080	0.4	7	0.08	0	0	32.691
	TOT	16.653	1.0	140.450	1.8	77.959	1.0	54.866	1.76	3.471	18.5 ^{T/D}	293.399
1992	Q1	408	14.9 ^{T/D}	0		0		0		0?	?	409
	Q2	3.565	17.4 ^{T/D}	2.695	1.2	4.018	0.8	0		0?	?	10.137
	Q3	0		-	-	35	0.5	0		-	-	35
	Q4	0		-	-	0	-	0		-	-	-
	TOT	3.973	17.1	2.695	1.2	4.053	0.8	0		0	-	10.581
1993	Q1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Q2	-	-	66	0.6	232	0.5	595	0.76	-	-	-
	Q3	-	-	30	0.3	244	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
	Q4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOT	-	-	99	0.4	476	0.4	595	0.76	-	-	-

*preliminary data 1-Data provided by China. Page 42-Data provided at the 1991 and 1992 Seattle pollock workshops. 3-Compiled from data provided by Korea at 1990 Khabarovsk symposium and at 1991 and 1992 Seattle workshops: cpue data was interpolated from a graph presented at the 1990 Khabarovsk symposium. 4-Data

presented at US-USSR bilateral meetings, from 1991 and 1992 Seattle pollock workshops and from 1991 Washington DC meeting. 5-Quarterly totals may not sum to the yearly total if a quarterly breakdown was not available. Updated through October 31, 1995

Additional notes on Korean data: CPUE data in t/day are as follows

1991 Q1	10.0	1992 Q1	-	1993 Q1	-
1991 Q2	25.0	1992 Q2	12.5	1993 Q2	5.5
1991 Q3	1.3	1992 Q3	7.0	1993 Q3	5.2
1991 Q4	0.4	1992 Q4	-	1993 Q4	-

Additional notes on data from Poland: CPUE data in t/day are as follows

1985 Q1	49.75	1986 Q1	49.24	1987 Q1	43.47	1988 Q1	24.52
1985 Q2	56.05	1986 Q2	49.73	1987 Q2	51.02	1988 Q2	56.21
1985 Q3	47.00	1986 Q3	20.31	1987 Q3	68.50	1988 Q3	55.49
1985 Q4	58.90	1986 Q4	43.90	1987 Q4	41.86	1988 Q4	51.33
Annual	54.50	Annual	47.70	Annual	47.00	Annual	43.80

1989 Q1	27.38	1990 Q1	18.40	1991 Q1	6.40	1992 Q1	-
1989 Q2	59.01	1990 Q2	40.30	1991 Q2	19.50	1992 Q2	-
1989 Q3	39.88	1990 Q3	31.30	1991 Q3	18.30	1992 Q3	-
1989 Q4	41.76	1990 Q4	20.90	1991 Q4	0.60	1992 Q4	-
Annual	42.94	Annual	29.50	Annual	18.00	Annual	-

1993 Q3 12.90

**Notes About Fisheries Management of Pollock Resources
in the U.S. EEZ in the Bering Sea-Aleutians Region, Year 2002**

excerpted from

Eastern Bering Sea Walleye Pollock Stock Assessment

by

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11/20/01

Summary of Catch quotas for Year 2002

Bogoslof Area - No directed fishery for pollock since 1998, bycatch limit for 2002 = 100 mt

Aleutians Region - No directed fishery for pollock since 1999, bycatch limit for 2002 = 1,000 mt

Eastern Bering Sea - Catch quota for 2002 = 1,485,000 mt

Fisheries Management Issues

In response to continuing concerns over the possible impacts groundfish fisheries may have on rebuilding populations of Steller sea lions, NMFS and the NPFMC have made changes to the Atka mackerel (mackerel) and pollock fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska (GOA). These have been designed to reduce the possibility of competitive interactions with Steller sea lions. For the pollock fisheries, comparisons of seasonal fishery catch and pollock biomass distributions (from surveys) by area in the eastern Bering Sea (EBS) led to the conclusion that the pollock fishery had disproportionately high seasonal harvest rates within critical habitat which *could* lead to reduced sea lion prey densities. Consequently, the management measures were designed to redistribute the fishery both temporally and spatially according to pollock biomass distributions. The underlying assumption in this approach was that the independently derived area-wide and annual exploitation rate for pollock would not reduce local prey densities for sea lions. Here we examine the temporal and spatial dispersion of the fishery to evaluate the potential effectiveness of the measures.

Three types of measures were implemented in the pollock fisheries:

Additional pollock fishery exclusion zones around sea lion rookery or haulout sites,

Phased-in reductions in the seasonal proportions of TAC from critical habitat, and

Additional seasonal TAC releases to disperse the fishery in time.

Prior to the management measures, the pollock fishery occurred in each of the three major fishery management regions of the north Pacific ocean managed by the NPFMC: the Aleutian Islands (1,001,780 square km inside the EEZ), the eastern Bering Sea (968,600 square km), and the Gulf of Alaska (1,156,100 square km). The marine portion of Steller sea lion critical habitat in Alaska west of 150°W encompasses 386,770 square km of ocean surface, or 12% of the fishery management regions.

Prior to 1999, a total of 84,100 square km, or 22% of critical habitat, was closed to the pollock fishery. Most of this closure consisted of the 10 and 20 nm radius all-trawl fishery exclusion zones around sea lion rookeries (48,920 square km or 13% of critical habitat). The remainder was largely management area 518 (35,180 square km, or 9% of critical habitat) which was closed pursuant to an international agreement to

protect spawning stocks of central Bering Sea pollock.

In 1999, an additional 83,080 square km (21%) of critical habitat in the Aleutian Islands was closed to pollock fishing along with 43,170 square km (11%) around sea lion haulouts in the GOA and eastern Bering Sea. Consequently, a total of 210,350 square km (54%) of critical habitat was closed to the pollock fishery. The portion of critical habitat that remained open to the pollock fishery consisted primarily of the area between 10 and 20 nm from rookeries and haulouts in the GOA and parts of the eastern Bering Sea foraging area.

The Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands pollock fishery was also subject to changes in total catch and catch distribution. Disentangling the specific changes in the temporal and spatial dispersion of the EBS pollock fishery resulting from the sea lion management measures from those resulting from implementation of the American Fisheries Act (AFA) is difficult. The AFA reduced the capacity of the catcher/processor fleet and permitted the formation of cooperatives in each industry sector by 2000. Both of these changes would be expected to reduce the rate at which the catcher processor sector (allocated 36% of the EBS pollock TAC) caught pollock beginning in 1999, and the fleet as a whole in 2000. Because of some of its provisions, the AFA gave the industry the ability to respond efficiently to changes mandated for sea lion conservation that otherwise could have been more disruptive to the industry. Reductions in seasonal pollock catches from BSAI sea lion critical habitat were realized by closing the entire Aleutian Islands region to pollock fishing and by phased-in reductions in the proportions of seasonal TAC that could be caught from the Sea Lion Conservation Area, an area which overlaps considerably with sea lion critical habitat. In 1998, over 22,000 mt of pollock was caught in the Aleutian Island regions, with over 17,000 mt caught in AI critical habitat. Since that time directed fishery removals of pollock have been prohibited.

On the eastern Bering Sea shelf, both the catches of pollock and the proportion of the total catch caught in critical habitat have been reduced significantly since 1998 as a result of the management measures (though the drop in the latter half of 2000 was due to closures from an injunction):

Year	Months	Catch Outside SCA	Total Catch	Percent Inside SCA
1998	Jan-Jun	70,786	384,899	82%
	Jun-Dec	247,691	403,068	39%
	Jan-Dec	318,477	787,967	60%
1999	Jan-Jun	154,963	338,801	54%
	Jun-Dec	360,117	467,776	23%
	Jan-Dec	515,080	806,577	36%
2000	Jan-Jun	240,801	375,285	36%
	Jun-Dec	550,109	571,903	4%
	Jan-Dec	790,910	947,188	16%
2001	Jan-Jun	343,458	474,545	28%
	Jun-Dec	367,686	641,660	43%
	Jan-Dec	711,144	1,116,205	36%

Note: Pollock catches as reported by at-sea observers only, 2001 data are preliminary.

An additional goal for minimizing the potential for impacting the sea lion population is to disperse the fishery throughout more of the pollock range on the eastern Bering Sea shelf. This was apparent in the first half of 2001 with more fishing distributed northwest of the SCA and around the Pribolof Islands (Fig.

1.2). However, in the second-half of 2001 the fishery was more concentrated than usual within the SCA (Fig. 1.5). This is in sharp contrast to the same period in 2000 when this area was closed for much of the season.

Seasonal TAC releases were intended to disperse the fishery throughout more of the year. Prior to the increased sea lion conservation measures, the fishery was concentrated in 2 seasons, each approximately 6 weeks in length in January-February, and September-October; 94% of the pollock fishery occurred during these four months, with 45% in January-February and 49% in September-October. In 1999, the measures dispersed the early fishery into March (which reduced the percentage taken in February) and the later fishery into August, but very little into the April-July period. One way of examining the seasonal aspect of the 2000 fishery is to plot the raw observer sampling effort by month (Fig. 1.7). This is roughly proportional to total catch by the pollock fishery and shows that significant removals occurred in 7 months of the year.

Also relevant to current management measures are examinations of historical patterns of pollock fishing. For this we compiled foreign observer data by month for each year and computed the geographic center of where the removals occurred. Results show that the fishing patterns in the 1980s were quite different than in the 1990s. There appears to be much greater separation between fishing in the early and later seasons within a year during the 1990s while during the 1980s, there appears to be very similar centers of catch distributions in both early and late seasons (Fig. 1.8). This could be partly due to differences in observer coverage and changes to pelagic gear during the 1990s.

TABLE 4.—2002 ACCEPTABLE BIOLOGICAL CATCH (ABC), TOTAL ALLOWABLE CATCH (TAC), INITIAL TAC (ITAC), CDQ RESERVE ALLOCATION, AND OVERFISHING LEVELS OF GROUND FISH IN THE BERING SEA AND ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA (BSAI) ¹

[All amounts are in metric tons]

Species	Area	Overfishing level	ABC	TAC	ITAC ²	CDQ re-serve ³
Pollock ⁴	Bering Sea (BS)	3,530,000	2,110,000	1,485,000	1,283,040	148,500
	Aleutian Islands (AI)	31,700	23,800	1,000	900	100
	Bogoslof District	46,400	4,310	100	90	10
Pacific cod	BSAI	294,000	223,000	200,000	170,000	15,000
	BS	2,900	1,930	1,930	821	265
Sablefish ⁵	AI	3,850	2,550	2,550	541	431
	BSAI	82,300	49,000	49,000	41,650	3,675
Atka mackerel	Western AI		19,700	19,700	16,745	1,478
	Central AI		23,800	23,800	20,230	1,785
	Eastern AI/BS		5,500	5,500	4,675	413
	BSAI	136,000	115,000	86,000	73,100	6,450
Yellowfin sole	BSAI	268,000	225,000	54,000	45,900	4,050
Rock sole	BSAI	36,500	8,100	8,000	6,800	600
	BS		5,427	5,360	4,556	402
Greenland turbot	AI		2,673	2,640	2,244	198
	BSAI	137,000	113,000	16,000	13,600	1,200
Arrowtooth flounder	BSAI	101,000	82,600	25,000	21,250	1,875
Flathead sole	BSAI	21,800	18,100	3,000	2,550	225
Other flatfish ⁶	BSAI	172,000	143,000	12,000	10,200	900
Alaska plaice	BSAI	17,500	14,800	14,800	12,580	1,111
Pacific ocean perch	BS		2,620	2,620	2,227	197
	AI Total		12,180	12,180	10,353	914
	Western AI		5,660	5,660	4,811	425
	Central AI		3,060	3,060	2,601	230
	Eastern AI		3,460	3,460	2,941	260
Northern rockfish ⁷	BSAI	9,020	6,760	6,760	5,746	
	BS			19	16	(?)
	AI			6,741	5,730	506
Shortraker/Rougheye ⁷	BSAI	1,369	1,028	1,028	874	
	BS			116	99	(?)
	AI			912	775	68
Other rockfish ⁸	BS	482	361	361	307	27
	AI	901	676	676	575	51
Squid	BSAI	2,620	1,970	1,970	1,675	
Other species ⁹	BSAI	78,900	39,100	30,825	26,201	2,312
Total		4,974,242	3,184,085	2,000,000	1,717,399	187,504

¹ Amounts are in metric tons. These amounts apply to the entire Bering Sea (BS) and Aleutian Islands (AI) management area unless otherwise specified. With the exception of pollock, and for the purpose of these specifications, the Bering Sea subarea includes the Bogoslof District.

² Except for pollock, squid, and the portion of the sablefish TAC allocated to hook-and-line or pot gear, 15 percent of each TAC is put into a reserve. The ITAC for each species is the remainder of the TAC after the subtraction of the reserve.

³ Except for pollock and the hook-and-line or pot gear allocation of sablefish, one half of the amount of the TACs placed in reserve, or 7.5 percent of the TACs, is designated as a CDQ reserve for use by CDQ participants (see § 679.31).

⁴ The American Fisheries Act (AFA) requires that 10 percent of the annual pollock TAC be allocated as a directed fishing allowance for the CDQ sector. NMFS then subtracts 4 percent of the remainder as an incidental catch allowance of pollock, which is not apportioned by season or area. The remainder is further allocated by sector as follows: inshore, 50 percent; catcher/processor, 40 percent; and motherships, 10 percent. NMFS, under regulations at § 679.24(b)(4), prohibits nonpelagic trawl gear to engage in directed fishing for non-CDQ pollock in the BSAI.

⁵ The ITAC for sablefish reflected in Table 3 is for trawl gear only. Regulations at § 679.20(b)(1) do not provide for the establishment of an ITAC for the hook-and-line or pot gear allocation for sablefish. Twenty percent of the sablefish TAC allocated to hook-and-line gear or pot gear and 7.5 percent of the sablefish TAC allocated to trawl gear is reserved for use by CDQ participants (see § 679.31(c)).

⁶ "Other flatfish" includes all flatfish species, except for Pacific halibut (a prohibited species), flathead sole, Greenland turbot, rock sole, yellowfin sole, arrowtooth flounder, and Alaska Plaice.

⁷ The CDQ reserves for shortraker, rougheye, and northern rockfish will continue to be managed as the "other red rockfish" complex for the BS. For 2002 the CDQ reserve for the "other red rockfish" complex is 10 mt.

⁸ "Other rockfish" includes all *Sebastes* and *Sebastolobus* species except for Pacific ocean perch, northern, shortraker, and rougheye rockfish.

⁹ "Other species" includes sculpins, sharks, skates and octopus. Forage fish, as defined at § 679.2, are not included in the "other species" category.

TABLE 5.—2002 ABCs, TACs, AND OVERFISHING LEVELS OF GROUND FISH FOR THE WESTERN/CENTRAL/WEST YAKUTAT (W/C/WYK), WESTERN (W), CENTRAL (C), EASTERN (E) REGULATORY AREAS, AND IN THE WEST YAKUTAT (WYK), SOUTHEAST OUTSIDE (SEO), AND GULF-WIDE (GW) DISTRICTS OF THE GULF OF ALASKA

[Values are in metric tons]

Species	Area ¹	ABC	TAC	Overfishing
Pollock ²				
Shumagin	(610)	17,730	17,730	.....
Chirikof	(620)	23,045	23,045	.....
Kodiak	(630)	9,850	9,850	.....
WYK	(640)	1,165	1,165	.....
Subtotal	W/C/WYK	51,790	51,790	75,480
SEO	(650)	6,460	6,460	8,610
Total .....	.....	58,250	58,250	84,090
Pacific cod ³				
W .....	.....	22,465	16,849	.....
C .....	.....	31,680	24,790	.....
E .....	.....	3,455	2,591	.....
Total .....	.....	57,600	44,230	77,100
Flatfish (deep-water) ⁴				
W .....	.....	180	180	.....
C .....	.....	2,220	2,220	.....
WYK .....	.....	1,330	1,330	.....
SEO .....	.....	1,150	1,150	.....
Total .....	.....	4,880	4,880	6,430
Rex sole ⁴				
W .....	.....	1,280	1,280	.....
C .....	.....	5,540	5,540	.....
WYK .....	.....	1,600	1,600	.....
SEO .....	.....	1,050	1,050	.....
Total .....	.....	9,470	9,470	12,320
Flathead sole				
W .....	.....	9,000	2,000	.....
C .....	.....	11,410	5,000	.....
WYK .....	.....	1,590	1,590	.....
SEO .....	.....	690	690	.....
Total .....	.....	22,690	9,280	29,530
Flatfish (shallow-water) ⁵				
W .....	.....	23,550	4,500	.....
C .....	.....	23,080	13,000	.....
WYK .....	.....	1,180	1,180	.....
SEO .....	.....	1,740	1,740	.....
Total .....	.....	49,550	20,420	61,810
Arrowtooth flounder				
W .....	.....	16,960	8,000	.....
C .....	.....	106,580	25,000	.....
WYK .....	.....	17,150	2,500	.....
SEO .....	.....	5,570	2,500	.....
Total .....	.....	146,260	38,000	171,060
Sablefish ⁶				
W .....	.....	2,240	2,240	.....
C .....	.....	5,430	5,430	.....
WYK .....	.....	1,940	1,940	.....
SEO .....	.....	3,210	3,210	.....
E .....	.....	5,150	5,150	.....
Subtotal .....	.....	12,820	12,820	19,350
Pacific ocean perch ⁷				
W .....	.....	2,610	2,610	3,110
C .....	.....	8,220	8,220	9,760

	WYK	780	780	.....
	SEO	1,580	1,580	.....
Subtotal	E .....	.....	.....	2,800
Total		13,190	13,190	15,670
Short raker/rougheye ⁸	W	220	220	.....
	C	840	840	.....
	E	560	560	.....
Total		1,620	1,620	2,340
Other rockfish ^{9,10}	W	90	90	.....
	C	550	550	.....
	WYK	260	150	.....
	SEO	4,140	200	.....
Total		5,040	990	6,610
Northern Rockfish ^{10,12}	W	810	600	.....
	C	4,170	4,170	.....
	E	N/A	N/A	.....
Total		4,980	4,980	5,910
Pelagic shelf rockfish ¹³	W	510	510	.....
	C	3,480	3,480	.....
	WYK	640	640	.....
	SEO	860	860	.....
Total		5,490	5,490	8,220
Thornyhead rockfish	W	360	360	.....
	C	840	840	.....
	E	790	790	.....
Total		1,990	1,990	2,330
Demersal shelf rockfish ¹¹	SEO	350	350	480
Atka mackerel	GW	600	600	6,200
Other species ¹⁴	GW	¹⁵ N/A	11,330	N/A
Total ¹⁶		394,780	237,890	509,450

¹ Regulatory areas and districts are defined at §679.2.

² Pollock is apportioned in the Western/Central Regulatory areas among three statistical areas. During the A and B seasons the apportionment is based on the relative distribution of pollock biomass at 23 percent, 68 percent, and 9 percent in Statistical Areas 610, 620, and 630 respectively. During the C and D seasons pollock is apportioned based on the relative distribution of pollock biomass at 47 percent, 23 percent, and 30 percent in Statistical Areas 610, 620, and 630 respectively. These seasonal apportionments are shown in Table 21. In the West Yakutat and the Southeast Outside Districts of the Eastern Regulatory Area the annual pollock TAC is not divided into seasonal allowances.

³ The annual Pacific cod TAC is apportioned 60 percent to an A season and 40 percent to a B season in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA. Pacific cod is allocated 90 percent for processing by the inshore component and 10 percent for processing by the offshore component. Seasonal apportionments and component allocations of TAC are shown in Table 22.

⁴ "Deep water flatfish" means Dover sole, Greenland turbot, and deepsea sole.

⁵ "Shallow water flatfish" means flatfish not including "deep water flatfish," flathead sole, rex sole, or arrowtooth flounder.

⁶ Sablefish is allocated to trawl and hook-and-line gears (Table 20).

⁷ "Pacific ocean perch" means *Sebastes alutus*.

⁸ "Shortraker/rougheye rockfish" means *Sebastes borealis* (shortraker) and *S. aleutianus* (rougheye).

⁹ "Other rockfish" in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas and in the West Yakutat District means slope rockfish and demersal shelf rockfish. The category "other rockfish" in the Southeast Outside District means Slope rockfish.

¹⁰ "Slope rockfish" means *Sebastes aurora* (aurora), *S. melanostomus* (blackgill), *S. paucispinis* (bocaccio), *S. goodei* (chilipepper), *S. crameri* (darkblotch), *S. elongatus* (greenstriped), *S. variegatus* (harlequin), *S. wilsoni* (pygmy), *S. babcocki* (redbanded), *S. proriger* (redstripe), *S. zacentrus* (sharpchin), *S. jordani* (shortbelly), *S. brevispinis* (silvergrey), *S. diploproa* (splitnose), *S. saxicola* (stripetail), *S. miniatus* (vermillion), and *S. reedi* (yellowmouth). In the Eastern GOA only, "slope rockfish" also includes northern rockfish, *S. polyspinus*.

¹¹ "Demersal shelf rockfish" means *Sebastes pinniger* (canary), *S. nebulosus* (china), *S. caurinus* (copper), *S. maliger* (quillback), *S. helvomaculatus* (rosethorn), *S. nigrocinctus* (tiger), and *S. ruberrimus* (yelloweye).

¹² "Northern rockfish" means *Sebastes polyspinus*.

¹³ "Pelagic shelf rockfish" means *Sebastes ciliatus* (dusky), *S. entomelas* (widow), and *S. flavidus* (yellowtail).

¹⁴ "Other species" means sculpins, sharks, skates, squid, and octopus. The TAC for "other species" equals 5 percent of the TACs of assessed target species.

¹⁵ N/A means not applicable.

¹⁶ The total ABC is the sum of the ABCs for assessed target species.

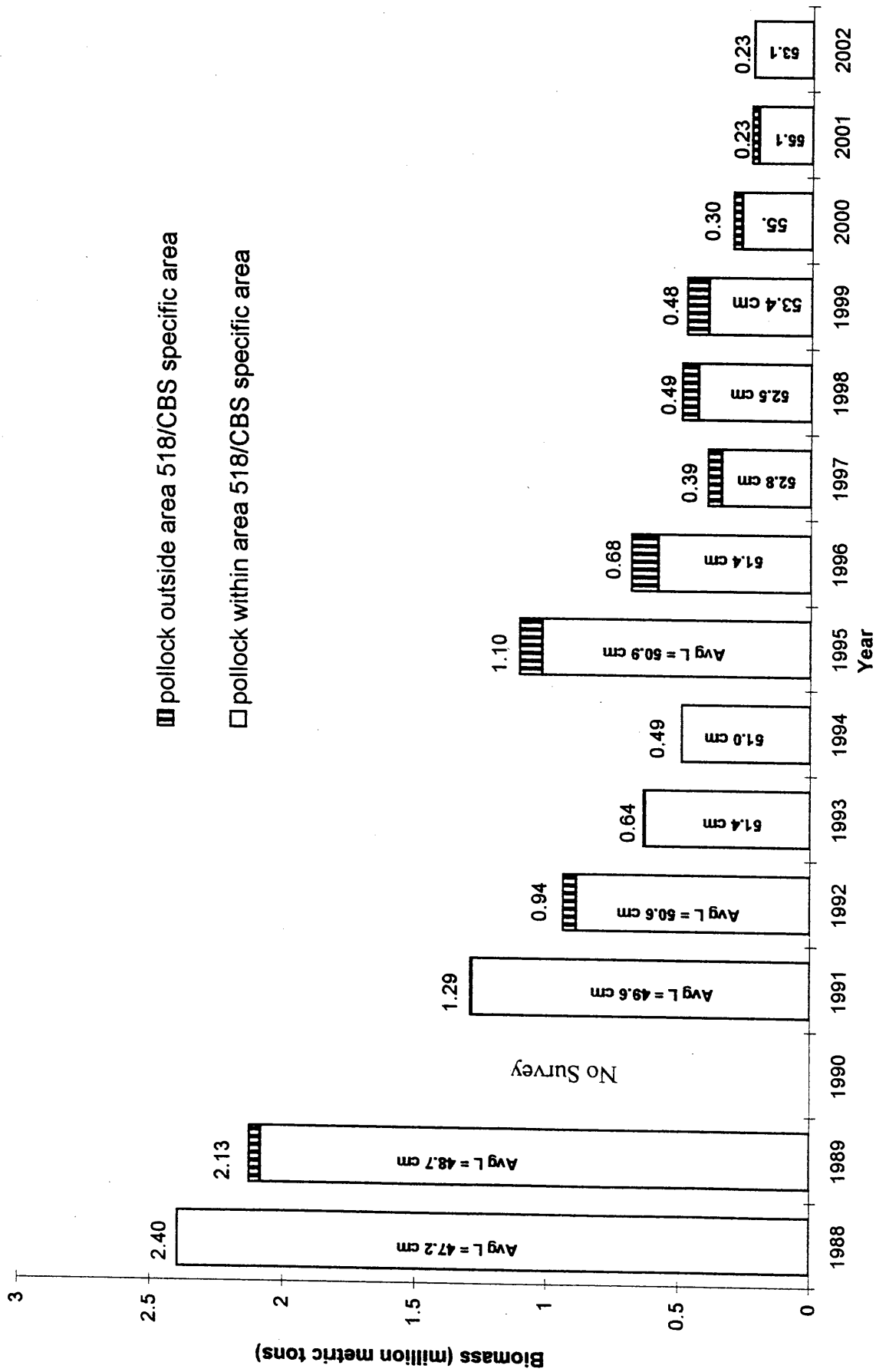


Figure 13. Biomass estimates and average fork lengths obtained during winter echo integration-trawl surveys for walleye pollock in the Bogoslof Island area, 1988-2002. The U.S. conducted all but the 1999 survey, which was conducted by Japan. Total estimated pollock biomass for each survey year is indicated on top of each bar.

Web Site Information

Annual Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Pollock Resources in the Central Bering Sea

Information on Records of the Annual Conferences can be found at:

<http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/international/default.htm>

The following records are currently in the Website:

- 2001 (6th Annual Meeting at Gdynia, Poland)
- 2000 (5th Annual Meeting at Shanghai, China)
- 1999 (4th Annual Meeting at Pusan, Republic of Korea)
- 1998 (3rd Annual Meeting at Tokyo, Japan)

Suggestions:

1. Develop a web site for the Convention.
2. Designate custodian for maintenance of website.
3. Web page should contain information like:
 - Short description of the Convention
 - Text of the Convention
 - Organization
 - Events and Meetings
 - Records of Meetings and other Publications
 - Statistics
 - Delegations List
 - Contact Persons

Example web page: http://161.55.80.213/refm/donut_hole.htm

