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President: Andrew A. Rosenberg, Ph.D.

## **Fourth Annual Surveillance Report**

### **Gulf of Alaska (GoA) Alaska Pacific Cod Fishery**

#### **Certificate No.:**

Trawl	MRAG-F-0013
Pot	MRAG-F-0014
Longlines	MRAG-F-0015
Jig	MRAG-F-0016

**MRAG Americas, Inc.**

**July 2014**

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## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

**Scope against which the surveillance is undertaken:** MSC Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing as applied to the Alaska Pacific cod fishery.

**Species:** Pacific Cod (*Gadus macrocephalus*)

**Area:** Gulf of Alaska (GOA)

**Method of capture:** Trawl, Pot, Longline, Jig

Date of Surveillance Visit: 27-30 May 2013

Date of Initial Certification: 25 January 2010  
Certificate Ref: Jig - MML-FC-070  
Certificate Ref: Longline - MML-FC-071  
Certificate Ref: Pot - MML-FC-072  
Certificate Ref: Trawl - MML-FC-073

Date of Certificate Transfer: 2 April 2014  
Certificate Ref: Trawl - MRAG-F-0013  
Certificate Ref: Pot - MRAG-F-0014  
Certificate Ref: Longline - MRAG-F-0015  
Certificate Ref: Jig - MRAG-F-0016

Surveillance stage	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
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Surveillance team: Lead Assessor: Dr. Robert J. Trumble  
Assessors: Dr. Jake Rice, Dr. Don Bowen

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### Standards and Guidelines used:

1. MSC Standard v1.1
2. MSC Certification Requirements v1.3
3. Guidance to the MSC Certification Requirements, v.1.3

### History of the assessment

This fourth surveillance completes the assessment cycle of the original certification of the fishery. The fishery was first certified in January 2010. The fishery is currently undergoing the re-assessment.

## 2. RESULTS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report contains the findings of the fourth surveillance cycle in relation to this fishery.

The client's response to the Conditions of Certification was set out in an Action Plan, which was appended to the final certification report. At the third surveillance, the assessment team closed out all remaining conditions, and the fishery entered this fourth surveillance free of conditions. The assessment team concluded that the fishery remains free of conditions for the duration of the certification.

The surveillance team of Robert Trumble (Lead Assessor), Don Bowen, and Jake Rice met with the staff of: the Alaska Regional Office and Alaska Fisheries Science Center of the US National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and the Yukon River Drainage Association, and the fishery client from 27-30 May 2014. The client close-out meeting was held 30 May. The team met in person in Seattle with those organizations and individuals that requested a meeting and by teleconference with others. MRAG posted a notice of the site visit on the MSC website and on the IntraFish website, and invited stakeholders to present information and to meet with the team. The table below summarizes the participation, location, and topics of the meetings.

Date 2014	Location	Name/Affiliation	Topic
27 May	Seattle and conference call	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; David Gaudet – DG Fisheries Services; Amanda Stern-Pirlot – APA; James Browning – XFG BioConsulting; Jason Anderson – AKSC; Mike Killary - OLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to Enforcement framework</li> <li>• Summary of compliance, enforcement issues</li> </ul>
27 May	Seattle and conference call	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; David Gaudet – DG Fisheries Services; Amanda Stern-Pirlot – APA; James Browning – XFG BioConsulting; Jason Anderson – AKSC; Mary Furuness - AKRO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to the fishery management framework</li> <li>• Changes to mgmt. tools</li> <li>• Upcoming changes</li> </ul>
27 May	Seattle	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; David Gaudet – DG Fisheries Services; Amanda Stern-Pirlot – APA; James Browning – XFG BioConsulting; Jason Anderson – AKSC; Sandra Lowe, Steve Barbeaux, Ingrid Spies, Tom Wildebuer, Carey McGilliard, Pat Livingston – AFSC; Dan Averill - MSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2013 stock assessments – BSAI stocks</li> </ul>
28 May	Seattle	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; David Gaudet – DG Fisheries Services; Amanda Stern-Pirlot – APA; James Browning – XFG BioConsulting; Jason	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2013 stock assessments – GOA</li> <li>• Observer program – GOA focus</li> <li>• Ecosystem considerations</li> <li>• Seabirds</li> <li>• Marine mammal interactions</li> </ul>

Date 2014	Location	Name/Affiliation	Topic
		Anderson – AKSC; Sandra Lowe, Carey McGilliard, Martin Dorn, Teresa A'Mar, Farron Wallace, Stephanie Zador, Shannon Fitzgerald, Lowell Fritz – AFSC, Jennifer Cahalan – PSMFC/AFSC	
29 May	Seattle and conference call	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; David Gaudet – DG Fisheries Services; Amanda Stern-Pirlot – APA; James Browning – XFG BioConsulting; Jason Anderson – AKSC; David Witherell – NPFMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management considerations</li> <li>• Revised observer program</li> <li>• Planning for GOA rationalization</li> <li>• Research Planning</li> <li>• Ecosystem issues – salmon, canyons, structure and function, seabirds</li> </ul>
29 May	Seattle	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; Becca Robbins-Gisclair – Yukon River Drainage Fisheries Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yukon Chinook and BSAI pollock</li> </ul>
29 May	Seattle and conference call	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; Heather Brandon, Bruce Robson – WWF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Western Alaska salmon and pollock fishing</li> <li>• Pollock catch by Russia fisheries</li> <li>• Subsistence users affected by BSAI pollock</li> <li>• ETP interactions in BSAI pollock fishery</li> <li>• Habitat considerations for BSAI pollock fishery</li> </ul>
30 May	Seattle and conference call	Bob Trumble, Jake Rice, Don Bowen – MRAG Assessment Team; David Gaudet – DG Fisheries Services; John Gauvin – Groundfish Forum, James Browning – XFG BioConsulting; Jason Anderson – AKSC; Amanda Stern-Pirlot – APA, Julie Bonnie – Alaska Groundfish Data Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to the fishery</li> <li>• Nearshore and AK territorial fisheries</li> <li>• Halibut and salmon bycatch, mitigation</li> <li>• Marine mammals</li> </ul>

The assessment team combined topics for the fourth surveillance with topics for the second fishery re-assessment. The assessment process included discussions with NMFS and North Pacific Council staff members on key issues of Principles 1, 2, and 3; changes in science and management; and likely future changes or changes underway. The clients had provided substantial documentation in advance of the site visit, and the NMFS and Council staffs provided additional material to document the information presented at the visits. The assessment team received no stakeholder information related to the fourth surveillance.

### 3. MSC Certification validation requirements

#### 3.1 Complaints against the fishery

No formal complaints have been filed with the Alaska Fishery Development Foundation as certificate holder for the BSAI and GOA MSC-certified Pacific cod fisheries, or Intertek Fisheries Certification,

the previous certification assessment body. However, individual vessels may have been the subject of enforcement actions. The client does not have access to this information.

### 3.2 Public claims made by the client

The AFDF does not make public claims other than the fisheries are certified as sustainable.

### 3.3 Review of any personnel changes in science, management or industry

There have been few organizational and personnel changes at the management authorities. NMFS AFSC, NMFS AKRO, and the NPFMC have maintained the science and management staff with little change; changes to personnel have not affected the institutional capacity. Alaska Department of Fish and Game has maintained a qualified staff of fisheries biologists and the Alaska Board of Fisheries has continued with the same regulatory structure as in the past. The client, AFDF, has maintained its leadership for issues dealing with the certification issues.

### 3.4 Review of any changes to the scientific base of information, including stock assessments, or to the management regime

The science, information, and management of the fishery took place following the normal procedures of the past several years, with the exception of a substantial change to the North Pacific Groundfish and Halibut Observer Program and revision to National Standard 2. Fishery dependent and independent data collection, stock assessment, monitoring and evaluation of ecosystem impacts continued at a high level. The North Pacific Council set yearly harvest specifications and conducted in-season management for the Pacific cod and other fisheries. The US government sequestration in the fall of 2013 caused cancelation of some work normally conducted in support of the Alaska groundfish fisheries, but the available results from NMFS regional office and fishery science center and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council provided more than adequate information to fully manage the fisheries in support of MSC Principles 1 and 2. The assessment team received no information that identified an issue requiring further investigation that could lead to rescoring of any performance indicators. However, the assessment team will fully review and evaluate all information during the re-assessment of the fishery.

## **Principle 1**

The sequestration of many US government activities in fall 2013 had only minor impacts on ability to evaluate stock status and management relative to the P1 criteria. Surveillance of the GOA fisheries continued at high and effective levels, although observer coverage varies among gears. Dockside monitoring was important for catch documentation in the smaller vessel fleets. Catch data on targeted catches for GOA Pacific cod, are considered reliable for all gears. With regard to fishery independent information used in the assessments, the GOA NMFS multispecies bottom trawl survey was fully completed in 2013 and was a major input to the stock assessment. The main assessment model used in 2013 was the same formulation as that used in 2012, although the alternate model used in 2013 differed from the alternate model used in 2012 only in the range of age 0 recruits estimated in the model. Input data to the 2013 assessment was the same as input data to the 2012 assessment, aside from incrementing the input time series with 2013 data, and updating historical catch-at-length data to include results of new analyses of patterns in the observer data. The government sequestration prevented completion and validation of additional variants to the core assessment model.

The principle results from the 2013 stock assessment are presented in Table 1, below (From A'mar and Palsson 2013).

## Summary of Results

Quantity	As estimated or <i>specified last</i> year:		As estimated or <i>specified this</i> year by the alternate model:	
	2013	2014	2014	2015
<i>M</i> (natural mortality rate)	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38
Tier	3a	3a	3a	3a
Projected total (age 0+) biomass (t)	449,300	440,300	422,000	397,000
Female spawning biomass (t)				
Projected	111,000	112,900	120,100	111,500
Upper 95% confidence interval			142,800	132,500
Lower 95% confidence interval			97,500	90,500
<i>B</i> <sub>100%</sub>	234,800	234,800	227,800	227,800
<i>B</i> <sub>40%</sub>	93,900	93,900	91,100	91,100
<i>B</i> <sub>35%</sub>	82,100	82,100	79,700	79,700
<i>F</i> <sub>OFL</sub>	0.61	0.61	0.69	0.69
<i>maxF</i> <sub>ABC</sub>	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.54
<i>F</i> <sub>ABC</sub>	0.49	0.49	0.54	0.54
OFL (t)	97,200	101,100	107,300	101,800
maxABC (t)	80,800	84,200	88,500	84,100
ABC (t)	80,800	84,200	88,500	84,100
<b>Status</b>	As determined <i>last</i> year for:			
	2011	2012	2012	2013
Overfishing	no	n/a	no	n/a
Overfished	n/a	no	n/a	no
Approaching overfished	n/a	no	n/a	no

Both total biomass and spawning biomass are were estimated be about 3% lower in the present assessment than in the 2012 assessment, but the trend in stock continues to be stable or increasing since the early 2000s in both assessments. The 2013 female SSB is estimated to be 120,100 mt, comparable to stock levels in the 1990s to early 2000s. It is more than 30% larger than the estimated B40%. All year classes since 2006 have been above the long term average, and the 2008 and 2009 year-classes are the largest in the historic record aside from the anomalously large 1977 year-class. Hence the medium term stock prospects remain strong, and exploitation is being managed successfully with the current Harvest Control Rule and management activities.

Based on this information regarding fishery performance and assessment results, there are no P1 concerns with this stock.

## Principle 2

### Retained species and bycatch

In October of 2010, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council took final action to restructure the Observer Program and increase existing observer coverage requirements for commercial vessels and processing plants operating in federal groundfish fisheries off Alaska. In January 2013, this restructuring came into effect. All sectors of the groundfish fishery, including vessels less than 60 feet length overall are included in the new Observer Program. Coverage levels are no longer based on vessel length and processing volume. This will have the effect of improving estimates of targeted catch composition used in stock assessment and retained and non-target bycatch by vessels less than 60 feet. Retained and non-target species bycatches in 2013 were similar to recent years being dominated by the trawl and longline components of the fishery.

## **ETP species**

The NPFMC and NMFS have proposed a rule establishing sector bycatch limits for GOA Chinook for non-pollock fisheries. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has submitted Amendment 97, which if approved, would limit Chinook salmon prohibited species catch in the Western and Central Gulf of Alaska non-pollock trawl fisheries. This action would establish separate Chinook salmon prohibited species catch annual limits for the non-pollock trawl catcher vessel and catcher/processor sectors and a seasonal limit for the sector (<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/06/05/2014-13066/fisheries-of-the-exclusive-economic-zone-off-alaska-chinook-salmon-bycatch-management-in-the-gulf-of>).

## **Seabirds**

A number of seabird species are caught as bycatch in Alaskan commercial groundfish fisheries, including the endangered short-tailed albatross. The 2007-12 seabird bycatch estimates from the NMFS Alaska Regional Office Catch Accounting System are available at <http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/Quarterly/ond2013/divrptsREFM2.htm>. No short-tailed albatross were taken in BSAI groundfish fisheries in 2012 or 2013. As in previous years, fulmars and gulls dominated the bycatch of seabirds. Some success has been obtained in devising measures to mitigate fishery-seabird interactions. For example, on vessels larger than 60 ft. LOA, paired streamer lines of specified performance and material standards have been found to reduce seabird incidental take significantly in the longline fishery.

## **Marine mammals**

### Steller sea lions

On April 2, 2014, NMFS issued a Section 7 Biological Opinion that the Council's preferred alternative to mitigate groundfish (including Pacific cod) fishing's effects on SSLs would not result in jeopardy or adverse habitat modification (JAM). The Biological Opinion can be found at: <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/protectedresources/stellers/esa/biop/2014/final0414.pdf>

## **Habitat**

The Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service will update the Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) components within each fishery management plan (FMP) beginning in 2015. As part of this update, Council will review habitat areas of particular concern (HAPC) as areas that may require additional protection from adverse fishery effects.

## **Ecosystem**

2014 is the final year of a 5-year, multi-disciplinary research initiative, The Gulf of Alaska Project, funded by the North Pacific Research Board. The project seeks to better understand ecosystem structure and functioning in the Gulf of Alaska and the impact of environmental variability on the productivity of species of commercial interest. Several years of subsequent data analysis, synthesis and modelling are anticipated.

## **Principle 3**

The overall management system remained substantially consistent for the period of the fourth surveillance. Key changes affecting Pacific cod included revisions of National Standard 2 and observer program revisions. The fishery operates under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA), and under the management authority of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Congress has begun preparation for re-authorization of the MSA, but that did not affect the operations of the fishery in 2013. The Council set harvest specifications and conducted in-season management for the fishery as normal.

The State of Alaska has management authority for state waters. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BoF) is responsible for conserving and developing the fishery resources of the state, i.e. within the 0-3 nautical mile zone. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game implements the BoF regulations. No substantive changes to state management occurred since the last surveillance.

Performance of the 2013 GOA Pacific Cod fishery (mt) (NPFMC harvest Specifications 2013-2014)

Species	Area	OFL	ABC	TAC	Catch
Pacific Cod	West*		28,280	21,210	17,179
	Central*		49,288	36,966	29,044
	East*		3,232	2,424	419
	State waters**				16,284
	Total		97,200	80,800	60,600

\*Federal waters

\*\*State catch from 2013 SAFE

The 2013 catch in the GOA slightly exceeded TAC. However, a substantial amount of fishing occurs in state waters. To accommodate fishing in state waters, the Federal TAC is reduced 15-20% below ABC. The total catch exceeding the TAC is not a sign of overfishing or mismanagement, but is an artifact of the State-Federal management. The 2013 catch fell below the 2012 catch (77,987mt).

The Council maintained standard operating procedures, but with a shift from presenting paper documents to only electronic documents (since October 2013) available on the Council website. The NMFS in-season management branch successively tracked the management requirements of the many specific fisheries, including GOA Pacific cod, to successfully avoid harvest overages for the fisheries.

The NMFS Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) reported no serious problems with the fisheries, and that OLE emphasizes outreach for preventing infractions. OLE personnel noted that the expansion of the observer program to previously unobserved vessels resulted in some violations of observer regulations, and OLE has undertaken education programs to minimize these infractions. The assessment team will monitor infractions as part of future surveillance.

### Revisions to National Standard 2 guidelines

A final action implemented July 19, 2013 amends the guidelines for National Standard 2 (NS2) of the MSA regarding scientific information. The final rule for this action can be found at: <http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/frules/78fr43066.pdf>.

Consistent with the President's memo on Scientific Integrity (March 9, 2009) and NOAA Administrative Order 202- 735D, the revised NS2 guidelines are intended to ensure the highest level of integrity and strengthen public confidence in the quality, validity and reliability of scientific information disseminated by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) in support of fishery management actions.

This action provides guidance on what constitutes best scientific information available (BSAI) for the effective conservation and management of fisheries managed under Federal fishery management plans (FMPs), and adds new language to the NS2 guidelines regarding the advisory role of the Scientific and Statistical Committees (SSCs) of the Regional Fishery Management Councils (Councils) and the relationship of SSCs to the peer review process. The revised NS2 guidelines also clarify the content and purpose of the Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) Report and related documents.

This action makes modest adjustments to current operating practices; it is intended to ensure that scientific information, including its collection and analysis, has been validated through peer review, as appropriate, is transparent to the public, and is used appropriately by SSCs, Councils, and NMFS in the conservation and management of marine fisheries. The GOA management agencies comply with this requirement.

### Observer program changes

The fleets fishing pollock, Pacific cod and flatfish in the BSAI and GOA were included in an independent observer program for the entire period of the certification and more than a decade prior to certification. However, the observer program had several limitations that negatively impacted the quality of the collected data. Some components of these fisheries received only 30% coverage and observers were not required on vessels less than 60'. These shortcomings resulted in the potential for:

- non-representative sampling of fleets,
- vessels, and trips; spatial and temporal bias in coverage of fishing operations,
- no coverage of some fleet sectors with smaller vessels, and,
- incentives to bias fishing practices when observers were present.

Thus, both the accuracy and precision of data collected by observers was suboptimal for the cost of the program, although it was sufficient to document compliance of the fisheries with management plans and contribute to assessing stock status, and that costs were inequitably distributed among participants in the fishery. The shortcomings and improvements affected the BSAI pollock fleet only minimally, as the APA fleet carried two observers on each vessel.

In recognition of these issues, NMFS and the North Pacific FMC worked together to analyze options to improve the design of the observer program, consulting with industry and other relevant stakeholders. The new design for the observer program had four purposes:

NMFS and the NPFMC worked together to improve the design of the observer program, consulting with industry and other relevant stakeholders. The design for the new North Pacific Groundfish and Halibut Fisheries Observer Program, beginning in 2013, had four purposes:

- reduce the potential for bias in observer data,
- authorize the collection of observer data in fishing sectors that were previously not required to carry observers,
- allow fishery managers to provide observer coverage to respond to the management needs and circumstances of individual fisheries, and
- assess a broad-based fee to more equitably distribute the costs of observer coverage.

The revised observer program created two classes of fleets, one that required full coverage and one that required partial coverage. The following criteria placed vessels in the full coverage class:

- catcher/processors (with limited exceptions),
- motherships,
- catcher vessels while participating in programs that have transferable prohibited species catch, (PSC) allocations as part of a catch share program,
- inshore processors when receiving or processing Bering Sea pollock.

Vessels in this class engage observers directly from companies authorized to provide observers, paying the company directly for the service. Observers must be present on every trip by vessels in this class.

The following criteria placed vessels in the partial coverage class:

- catcher vessels designated on a Federal Fisheries Permit when directed fishing for groundfish in federally managed or parallel fisheries, except those in the full coverage category;
- catcher vessels when fishing for halibut individual fishing quota (IFQ) or sablefish IFQ (there are no PSC limits for these fisheries);
- catcher vessels when fishing for halibut CDQ, fixed gear sablefish CDQ, or groundfish
- CDQ using pot or jig gear (because any halibut discarded in these CDQ fisheries does not accrue against the CDQ group's transferable halibut PSC allocation);
- catcher/processors that meet criteria that allows assignment to the partial coverage category; and
- shoreside or stationary floating processors, except those in the full coverage category.

In 2013, vessels in this class were assigned observers by the management authority according any of three different processes, depending on a further subdivision into three additional categories. All

vessels in the partial coverage class were assessed a fee as a percent of landed value of each trip, whether an observer was present or not, and observer costs were covered by these fees.

There are three sub-categories in the partial-coverage class:

- A no-coverage pool, including all vessels less than 40' and catcher vessels fishing with jig gear.
- A vessel-selection pool, including catcher vessels fishing with hook-and-line and pot gear that are greater than or equal to 40 ft and less than 57.5 ft. Randomly selected vessels in this pool are required to take observers for every groundfish or halibut fishing trip that occurs during a specified 2-month period.
- A trip-selection pool, including all catcher vessels of any length fishing with trawl gear, and hook-and-line and pot gear vessels that are greater than or equal to 57.5 ft, but not in the full-coverage class. Vessels in this pool are required to log each fishing trip into a NMFS-managed system which immediately informs the operator if the trip has been randomly selected for observer coverage. If the logged fishing trip is selected, then the vessel must take an observer provided by a NMFS contractor on that trip.

These changes to the allocation scheme of the observer program have produced a number of improvements to the performance of the program, including improvements to the statistical accuracy and precision of data provided by the observer program, addressing industry concerns about inequities in costs of the program to individual operators, and expanding coverage of the observer program to fleets previously not carrying observers on any of their fishing trips. NMFS now has much greater flexibility in deciding when, where, and how to deploy observers to meet the objectives of the observer program, and operators have more certainty about the rules applied for allocation of observers and the costs of the program to their operations.

The results of the 2013 program were reviewed thoroughly by NMFS at the end of the year, and Discussion Paper was provided to the NPFMC reporting on results of the review and proposing options for improvements. The review considered data quality, cost savings, cost equity, and monitoring and enforcement. The review generally found substantial improvements in all their performance indicators, but also opportunities for further minor improvements. The performance of the trip-selection pool was substantially better than the performance of the vessel-selection pool on several of the evaluation criteria, particularly data quality and monitoring and enforcement. A number of vessels fishing Pacific cod with trawl that had been in the partial coverage class requested being allowed to voluntarily enter the full coverage class, to give them greater flexibility in individual trip operations and take advantage of good fishing opportunities when they were encountered. The NPFMC has received options to address these issues, for consideration in 2014. Overall, however, the 2013 observer program represents a significant improvement over the previous program in BSAI and GOA, and the reliability of information from the observer program to be used in both assessments and enforcement has increased.

#### **4. Progress in implementing the client action plan**

The client action plan is fully implemented and the conditions are all closed out.

##### 4.1 Progress relative to milestones

All milestones are met.

##### 4.2 Closed-out conditions

All conditions are closed out.

##### 4.3 Surveillance

No further surveillance will occur under the current certification. Re-assessment of the fishery will lead to a decision whether to re-certify, and will determine a surveillance schedule consistent with MSC requirements.

#### 4.4 Certification Decision

The MRAG Americas Certification Committee concurs that the certification of the BSAI pollock fishery against the MSC Principles and Criteria for Sustainable Fishing be continued for a further year.

## References

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