



DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

50 CFR Part 679

[Docket No. 210210-0018]

RTID 0648-XY115

Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Gulf of Alaska; Final 2021 and 2022 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Final rule; harvest specifications and closures.

SUMMARY: NMFS announces final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications, apportionments, and Pacific halibut prohibited species catch limits for the groundfish fishery of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This action is necessary to establish harvest limits for groundfish during the remainder of the 2021 and the start of the 2022 fishing years and to accomplish the goals and objectives of the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (FMP). The 2021 harvest specifications supersede those previously set in the final 2020 and 2021 harvest specifications, and the 2022 harvest specifications will be superseded in early 2022 when the final 2022 and 2023 harvest specifications are published. The intended effect of this action is to conserve and manage the groundfish resources in the GOA in accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act).

DATES: Harvest specifications and closures are effective at 1200 hours, Alaska local time (A.l.t.), [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER], through 2400 hours, A.l.t., December 31, 2022.

ADDRESSES: Electronic copies of the Final Alaska Groundfish Harvest Specifications Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), Record of Decision (ROD), and the annual Supplementary Information Reports (SIRs) to the EIS prepared for this action are available from <https://www.regulations.gov>. The 2020 Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report for the groundfish resources of the GOA, dated November 2020, and SAFE reports for previous years are available from the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) at 1007 West 3rd Avenue, Suite 400, Anchorage, AK 99501, phone 907-271-2809, or from the Council's website at <https://www.npfmc.org>.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Obren Davis, 907-586-7228.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS manages the GOA groundfish fisheries in the exclusive economic zone of the GOA under the FMP. The Council prepared the FMP under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.* Regulations governing U.S. fisheries and implementing the FMP appear at 50 CFR parts 600, 679, and 680.

The FMP and its implementing regulations require that NMFS, after consultation with the Council, specify the total allowable catch (TAC) for each target species, the sum of which must be within the optimum yield (OY) range of 116,000 to 800,000 metric tons (mt) (50 CFR 679.20(a)(1)(i)(B)). Section 679.20(c)(1) further requires that NMFS publish and solicit public comment on proposed annual TACs and apportionments thereof, Pacific halibut prohibited species catch (PSC) limits, and seasonal allowances of pollock and Pacific cod. Upon consideration of public comment received under § 679.20(c)(1), NMFS must publish notice of final harvest specifications for up to two fishing years as annual TACs and apportionments, Pacific halibut PSC limits, and seasonal allowances of pollock and Pacific cod, per § 679.20(c)(3)(ii). The final harvest specifications set forth in Tables 1 through 29 of this rule reflect the outcome of this process, as required at § 679.20(c).

The proposed 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications for groundfish of the GOA and Pacific halibut PSC limits were published in the **Federal Register** on December 3, 2020 (85 FR 78076). Comments were invited and accepted through January 4, 2021. NMFS did not receive any comments on the proposed harvest specifications. In December 2020, NMFS consulted with the Council regarding the 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications. After an opportunity for public comment, and after considering more recent biological and socioeconomic data that were available at the Council's December 2020 meeting, NMFS is implementing the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications, as recommended by the Council. Differences between the proposed specifications and the final specifications are discussed below. For 2021, the sum of the TAC amounts is 407,975 mt. For 2022, the sum of the TAC amounts is 409,039 mt.

Other Actions Affecting the 2021 and 2022 Harvest Specifications

Amendment 109 to the FMP: Revisions to the GOA Pollock Seasons and Pacific Cod Seasonal Allocations

On June 25, 2020, NMFS published a final rule to implement Amendment 109 to the FMP (85 FR 38093), effective January 1, 2021 (see also correction 85 FR 79139, December 9, 2020). The final rule revised the pollock seasons and allocations, along with Pacific cod season allocations, in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA. Amendment 109 modified the existing annual pollock TAC allocation to two equal seasonal allocations (50 percent of TAC), rather than four equal seasonal allocations (25 percent of TAC). The pollock A and B seasons were combined into a January 20 through May 31 A season, and the pollock C and D seasons were combined into a September 1 through November 1 B season. Additionally, Amendment 109 revised the Pacific cod TAC seasonal apportionments to the trawl catcher vessel (CV) sector by increasing the A season allocation and decreasing the B season allocation. The December 9, 2020, correction clarified existing seasonal apportionments of Pacific cod for the jig sector. The

revisions implemented by Amendment 109 are incorporated into these final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications.

Amendment 110 to the FMP: Reclassify Sculpins as an Ecosystem Component Species

On July 10, 2020, NMFS published the final rule to implement Amendment 110 to the FMP (85 FR 41427). The final rule reclassified sculpins in the FMP as an “Ecosystem Component” species, which is a category of non-target species that are not in need of conservation and management. Accordingly, NMFS will no longer set an Overfishing Level (OFL), acceptable biological catch (ABC), and TAC for sculpins in the GOA groundfish harvest specifications.

ABC and TAC Specifications

In December 2020, the Council’s Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC), its Advisory Panel (AP), and the Council reviewed the most recent biological and harvest information about the condition of the GOA groundfish stocks. The Council’s GOA Groundfish Plan Team (Plan Team) compiled and presented this information in the 2020 SAFE report for the GOA groundfish fisheries, dated November 2020 (see **ADDRESSES**). The SAFE report contains a review of the latest scientific analyses and estimates of each species’ biomass and other biological parameters, as well as summaries of the available information on the GOA ecosystem and the economic condition of the groundfish fisheries off Alaska. From these data and analyses, the Plan Team recommends, and the SSC sets, an OFL and ABC for each species or species group. The 2020 SAFE report was made available for public review during the public comment period for the proposed harvest specifications.

In previous years, the greatest changes from the proposed to the final harvest specifications have been based on recent NMFS stock surveys, which provide updated estimates of stock biomass and spatial distribution, and changes to the models used for producing stock assessments. At the November 2020 Plan Team meeting, NMFS

scientists presented updated and new survey results, changes to stock assessment models, and accompanying stock assessment estimates for groundfish species and species groups that are included in the 2020 SAFE report per the stock assessment schedule found in the 2020 SAFE report introduction. The SSC reviewed this information at the December 2020 Council meeting. Changes from the proposed to the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications are discussed below.

The final 2021 and 2022 OFLs and ABCs are based on the best available biological information, including projected biomass trends, information on assumed distribution of stock biomass, and revised methods used to calculate stock biomass, and the final 2021 and 2022 TACs are based on the best available biological and socioeconomic information. The FMP specifies the formulas, or tiers, to be used to compute OFLs and ABCs. The formulas applicable to a particular stock or stock complex are determined by the level of reliable information available to fisheries scientists. This information is categorized into a successive series of six tiers to define OFL and ABC amounts, with Tier 1 representing the highest level of information quality available and Tier 6 representing the lowest level of information quality available. The Plan Team used the FMP tier structure to calculate OFL and ABC amounts for each groundfish species. The SSC adopted the final 2021 and 2022 OFLs and ABCs recommended by the Plan Team for most groundfish species, with the exception of sablefish.

The Alaska-wide sablefish ABC is apportioned between six areas within the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska (Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, Western Gulf, Central Gulf, West Yakutat, and East Yakutat/Southeast areas). Since 2013, a fixed apportionment methodology has been used to apportion the ABC between those six areas. However, a new apportionment methodology will be used for 2021 and 2022 that affects the apportionment of sablefish ABC and the area TACs that are allocated between the trawl and fixed gear sectors. The Joint BSAI and GOA

Groundfish Plan Team, SSC, and Council reviewed a range of apportionment approaches for the sablefish ABC for the harvest specifications, including a range from the status quo (fixed apportionment) and the sablefish assessment authors' recommended non-exponential 5-year survey moving average. The Joint Plan Team recommended that, from a biological perspective, moving away from the fixed apportionment toward the true distribution would be preferred, to the extent practical. The SSC recommended a 25 percent stair step from the current (fixed) apportionment percentages toward the non-exponential 5-year survey moving average proposed by the assessment authors. The Council and NMFS have adopted the SSC's recommendation for the 2021 and 2022 ABC apportionments. For 2021 this increases the ABC apportionments in all areas (for example, up to 60 percent in the Aleutian Islands subarea), with smaller increases in areas that have recently been apportioned a greater percentage under the fixed apportionment methodology than suggested by recent survey observations (for example, only a 17 percent increase in the East Yakutat/Southeast area).

The Council adopted the SSC's OFLs and ABCs and the AP's TAC recommendations, with the exception of the sablefish TACs (further described below). The final TAC recommendations are based on the ABCs and are adjusted for other biological and socioeconomic considerations, including maintaining the sum of all TACs within the required OY range of 116,000 to 800,000 mt.

The Council recommended 2021 and 2022 TACs that are equal to ABCs for pollock in the Southeast Outside (SEO) District, shallow-water flatfish in the Central GOA and the West Yakutat and SEO Districts, deep-water flatfish, rex sole, arrowtooth flounder in the Central GOA, flathead sole in the West Yakutat and SEO Districts, Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, shortraker rockfish, dusky rockfish, rougheye and blackspotted rockfish, demersal shelf rockfish, thornyhead rockfish, "other rockfish" in the Western/Central GOA and West Yakutat District, big skate, longnose skate, other

skates, sharks, and octopuses in the GOA. The Council recommended TACs for 2021 and 2022 that are less than the ABCs for pollock for the combined Western and Central GOA and West Yakutat District area, Pacific cod, shallow-water flatfish in the Western GOA, arrowtooth flounder in the Western GOA and the West Yakutat and SEO Districts, flathead sole in the Western and Central GOA, Atka mackerel, and “other rockfish” in the SEO District. The Council recommended 2021 sablefish TACs that are less than the 2021 ABCs, and 2022 sablefish TACs that are equal to 2022 ABCs. Setting the 2021 sablefish TACs less than 2021 ABCs is intended to provide an incremental increase to the 2021 sablefish TACs, rather than the very large increase in the 2021 sablefish TACs if they were set equal to ABCs. The Council recommended setting the TAC for each GOA management area to be 25 percent higher than the 2020 sablefish TACs.

The combined Western, Central, and West Yakutat pollock TAC and the GOA Pacific cod TACs are set to accommodate the State of Alaska’s (State’s) guideline harvest levels (GHLs) so that the ABCs for pollock and Pacific cod are not exceeded. The Western GOA shallow-water flatfish, Western GOA arrowtooth flounder, and Western GOA flathead sole TACs are set to allow for increased harvest opportunities for these target species while conserving the halibut PSC limit for use in other, more fully utilized fisheries. Similarly, the Western Yakutat and SEO Districts arrowtooth flounder TACs and the Central GOA flathead sole TAC are set lower than ABC to conserve halibut PSC limit for use in other fisheries or because there is limited commercial interest and participation in these fisheries. The Atka mackerel TAC is set to accommodate incidental catch amounts in other fisheries. The “other rockfish” TAC in the SEO District is set to reduce the amount of discards of the species in that complex.

The final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications approved by the Secretary of Commerce are unchanged from those recommended by the Council, and are consistent

with the preferred harvest strategy alternative outlined in the FMP and EIS (see **ADDRESSES**).

NMFS finds that the Council's recommended OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are consistent with the biological condition of the groundfish stocks as described in the final 2020 SAFE report. NMFS also finds that the Council's recommendations for TACs are consistent with the biological condition of groundfish stocks as adjusted for other biological and socioeconomic considerations, including maintaining the sum of all TACs within the OY range. NMFS reviewed the Council's recommended TACs and apportionments, and NMFS approves these harvest specifications under 50 CFR 679.20(c)(3)(ii). The apportionment of TAC amounts among gear types and sectors, processing sectors, and seasons is discussed below.

Tables 1 and 2 list the final 2021 and 2022 OFLs, ABCs, TACs, and area apportionments of groundfish in the GOA. The 2021 harvest specifications set in this final action will supersede the 2021 harvest specifications previously set in the final 2020 and 2021 harvest specifications (85 FR 13802, March 10, 2020). The 2022 harvest specifications will be superseded in early 2022 when the final 2022 and 2023 harvest specifications are published. Pursuant to this final action, the 2021 harvest specifications therefore will apply for the remainder of the current year (2021), while the 2022 harvest specifications are projected only for the following year (2022) and will be superseded in early 2022 by the final 2022 and 2023 harvest specifications. Because this final action (published in early 2021) will be superseded in early 2022 by the publication of the final 2022 and 2023 harvest specifications, it is projected that this final action will implement the harvest specifications for the Gulf of Alaska for approximately one year.

Specification and Apportionment of TAC Amounts

NMFS's apportionment of groundfish species is based on the distribution of biomass among the regulatory areas over which NMFS manages the species. Additional

regulations govern the apportionment of pollock, Pacific cod, and sablefish and are described below.

The ABC for the pollock stock in the combined Western and Central Regulatory Areas and the West Yakutat (WYK) District of the Eastern Regulatory Area (the W/C/WYK) includes the amount for the GHL established by the State for the Prince William Sound (PWS) pollock fishery. The Plan Team, SSC, AP, and Council have recommended that the sum of all State water and Federal water pollock removals from the GOA not exceed ABC recommendations. For 2021 and 2022, the SSC recommended and the Council approved the W/C/WYK pollock ABC, including the amount to account for the State's PWS GHL. At the November 2020 Plan Team meeting, State fisheries managers recommended setting the PWS pollock GHL at 2.5 percent of the annual W/C/WYK pollock ABC. For 2021, this yields a PWS pollock GHL of 2,643 mt, a decrease of 69 mt from the 2020 PWS pollock GHL of 2,712 mt. For 2022, the PWS pollock GHL is 2,298 mt, a decrease of 414 mt from the 2020 PWS pollock GHL of 2,712 mt. After the GHL reductions, the 2021 and 2022 pollock ABCs for the combined W/C/WYK areas are then apportioned between four statistical areas (Areas 610, 620, 630, and 640) as both ABCs and TACs, as described below and detailed in Tables 1 and 2. The total ABCs and TACs for the four statistical areas, plus the State PWS GHL, do not exceed the combined W/C/WYK ABC.

Apportionments of pollock to the W/C/WYK areas are considered to be “apportionments of annual catch limits (ACLs)” rather than “ABCs.” This more accurately reflects that such apportionments address management, rather than biological or conservation, concerns. In addition, apportionments of the ACL in this manner allow NMFS to balance any transfer of TAC among Areas 610, 620, and 630 pursuant to § 679.20(a)(5)(iv)(B) to ensure that the combined W/C/WYK ACL, ABC, and TAC are not exceeded.

NMFS establishes pollock TACs in the Western (Area 610) and Central (Areas 620 and 630) Regulatory Areas and the West Yakutat (Area 640) and the SEO (Area 650) Districts of the GOA (see Tables 1 and 2). NMFS also establishes seasonal apportionments of the annual pollock TACs in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA among Statistical Areas 610, 620, and 630. Additional detail on area apportionments and seasonal allowances is provided in a subsequent section in this rule; Tables 3 and 4 list these amounts.

The 2021 and 2022 Pacific cod TACs are set to accommodate the State's GHGs for Pacific cod in State waters in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas, as well as in PWS. The Plan Team, SSC, AP, and Council recommended that the sum of all State water and Federal water Pacific cod removals from the GOA not exceed ABC recommendations. The Council set the 2021 and 2022 Pacific cod TACs in the Western, Central, and Eastern Regulatory Areas to account for State GHGs. Therefore, the 2021 Pacific cod TACs are less than the ABCs by the following amounts: 1) Western GOA, 2,396 mt; 2) Central GOA, 3,414 mt; and 3) Eastern GOA, 496 mt. The 2022 Pacific cod TACs are less than the ABCs by the following amounts: 1) Western GOA, 3,868 mt; 2) Central GOA, 5,511 mt; and 3) Eastern GOA, 801 mt. These amounts reflect the State's 2021 and 2022 GHGs in these areas, which are 30 percent of the Western GOA ABC and 25 percent of the Eastern and Central GOA ABCs.

The Western and Central GOA Pacific cod TACs are allocated among various gear and operational sectors. NMFS also establishes seasonal apportionments of the annual Pacific cod TAC in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas. The Pacific cod sector and seasonal apportionments are discussed in detail in a subsequent section and in Tables 5 and 6 of this rule.

The Council's recommendation for sablefish area apportionments takes into account the prohibition on the use of trawl gear in the SEO District of the Eastern

Regulatory Area (§ 679.7(b)(1)) and makes available 5 percent of the combined Eastern Regulatory Area TACs to vessels using trawl gear for use as incidental catch in other trawl groundfish fisheries in the WYK District (§ 679.20(a)(4)(i)). Tables 7 and 8 list the final 2021 and 2022 allocations of sablefish TAC to fixed gear and trawl gear in the GOA.

Changes from the Proposed 2021 and 2022 Harvest Specifications in the GOA

In October 2020, the Council's recommendations for the proposed 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications (85 FR 78076, December 3, 2020) were based largely on information contained in the final 2019 SAFE report for the GOA groundfish fisheries, dated November 2019. The final 2019 SAFE report for the GOA is available from the Council (see **ADDRESSES**). The Council proposed that the final OFLs, ABCs, and TACs established for the 2021 groundfish fisheries (85 FR 13802, March 10, 2020) be used for the proposed 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications (85 FR 78076, December 3, 2020), pending completion and review of the 2020 SAFE report at the Council's December 2020 meeting.

As described previously, the SSC recommended the final 2021 and 2022 OFLs and ABCs as recommended by the Plan Team, with the exception of sablefish ABCs. The Council adopted as its recommendations the SSC's OFL and ABC recommendations and the AP's TAC recommendations (except for sablefish) for 2021 and 2022.

The final 2021 ABCs are higher than the proposed 2021 ABCs published in the proposed 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications (85 FR 78076, December 3, 2020) for Pacific cod, arrowtooth flounder, flathead sole, Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, dusky rockfish, rougheye/blackspotted rockfish, and demersal shelf rockfish. The final 2021 ABCs are lower than the proposed 2021 ABCs for pollock, sablefish, shallow-water flatfish, thornyhead rockfish, and sharks.

The final 2022 ABCs are higher than the proposed 2022 ABCs for Pacific cod, sablefish, shallow-water flatfish, flathead sole, Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, dusky rockfish, rougheye/blackspotted rockfish, and demersal shelf rockfish. The final 2022 ABCs are lower than the proposed 2022 ABCs for pollock, arrowtooth flounder, thornyhead rockfish, and sharks. For the remaining target species, the Council recommended the final 2021 and 2022 ABCs that are the same as the proposed 2021 and 2022 ABCs.

Additional information explaining the changes between the proposed and final ABCs is included in the final 2020 SAFE report, which was not completed and available when the Council made its proposed ABC and TAC recommendations in October 2020. At that time, the most recent stock assessment information was contained in the final 2019 SAFE report. The final 2020 SAFE report contains the best and most recent scientific information on the condition of the groundfish stocks, as previously discussed in this preamble, and is available for review (see **ADDRESSES**). The Council considered the 2020 SAFE report in December 2020 when it made recommendations for the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications. In the GOA, the total final 2021 TAC amount is 407,975 mt, an increase of 1.3 percent from the total proposed 2021 TAC amount of 402,783 mt. The total final 2022 TAC amount is 409,039 mt, an increase of 1.6 percent from the total proposed 2022 TAC amount of 402,783 mt. Table 1a summarizes the difference between the proposed and final TACs.

Annual stock assessments incorporate a variety of new or revised inputs, such as survey data or catch information, as well as changes to the statistical models used to estimate a species' biomass and population trend. Changes to biomass and ABC estimates are primarily based on fishery catch updates to species' assessment models. Some species, such as pollock and sablefish, have additional surveys conducted on an

annual basis, which resulted in additional data being available for the 2020 assessments for these stocks.

The changes from the proposed 2021 TACs to the final 2021 TACs are within a range of plus 169 percent or minus 60 percent, and the changes from the proposed 2022 TACs to the final 2022 TACs are within a range of plus 335 percent or minus 60 percent. Based on changes in the estimates of overall biomass in the stock assessment for 2021 and 2022, as compared to the estimates previously made for 2020 and 2021, the species or species group with the greatest TAC percentage increases are Pacific cod, Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, and dusky rockfish. Based on changes in the estimates of biomass, the species or species group with the greatest decreases in TACs are sablefish, other rockfish, and sharks, as well as pollock (2022 TAC). The 2021 sablefish TAC decreases by 19 percent, but increases in 2022 by 13 percent, compared to estimates previously made for 2020 and 2021. For all other species and species groups, changes from the proposed 2021 TACs to the final 2021 TACs and changes from the proposed 2022 TACs to the final 2022 TACs are less than a 10 percent change (either increase or decrease). These TAC changes correspond to associated changes in the ABCs and TACs, as recommended by the SSC, AP, and Council.

Detailed information providing the basis for the changes described above is contained in the final 2020 SAFE report. The final TACs are based on the best scientific information available, including biological and socioeconomic information. These TACs are specified in compliance with the harvest strategy described in the proposed and final rules for the 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications.

Table 1a - Comparison of Proposed and Final 2021 and 2022 GOA Total Allowable Catch Limits

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton and percentage]

Species	2021 and 2022 Proposed TAC	2021 Final TAC	2021 Final minus 2021 Proposed TAC	Percentage difference	2022 Final TAC	2022 Final minus 2022 Proposed TAC	Percentage difference
Pollock	119,239	113,227	-6,012	-5	99,784	-19,455	-16
Pacific cod	6,431	17,321	10,890	169	27,961	21,530	335
Sablefish	22,252	17,992	-4,260	-19	25,231	2,979	13
Shallow-water flatfish	45,403	45,263	-140	0	45,673	270	1
Deep-water flatfish	5,926	5,926	0	0	5,926	0	0
Rex sole	15,416	15,416	0	0	15,416	0	0
Arrowtooth flounder	94,983	97,372	2,389	3	95,454	471	0
Flathead sole	28,386	28,392	6	0	28,445	59	0
Pacific ocean perch	29,983	36,177	6,194	21	34,602	4,619	15
Northern rockfish	4,106	5,357	1,251	30	5,099	993	24
Shortraker rockfish	708	708	0	0	708	0	0
Dusky rockfish	3,598	5,389	1,791	50	5,295	1,697	47
Rougheye/black spotted rockfish	1,211	1,212	1	0	1,221	10	1
Demersal shelf rockfish	238	257	19	8	257	19	8
Thornyhead rockfish	2,016	1,953	-63	-3	1,953	-63	-3
Other rockfish	4,053	1,609	-2,444	-60	1,609	-2,444	-60
Atka mackerel	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	0	0
Big skate	3,208	3,208	0	0	3,208	0	0
Longnose skate	2,587	2,587	0	0	2,587	0	0
Other skates	875	875	0	0	875	0	0
Sharks	8,184	3,755	-4,429	-54	3,755	-4,429	-54
Octopuses	980	980	0	0	980	0	0
Total	402,783	407,975	5,193	1.3	409,039	6,256	1.6

The final 2021 and 2022 TAC amounts for the GOA are within the OY range established for the GOA and do not exceed the ABC for any species or species group.

Tables 1 and 2 list the final OFL, ABC, and TAC amounts for GOA groundfish for 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Table 1 - Final 2021 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs of Groundfish for the Western/Central/West Yakutat, Western, Central, Eastern Regulatory Areas, the West Yakutat and Southeast Outside Districts of the Eastern Regulatory Area, and Gulfwide Districts of the Gulf of Alaska

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Species	Area ¹	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pollock ²	Shumagin (610)	n/a	18,477	18,477
	Chirikof (620)	n/a	54,870	54,870
	Kodiak (630)	n/a	24,320	24,320
	WYK (640)	n/a	5,412	5,412
	W/C/WYK (subtotal) ²	123,455	105,722	103,079
	SEO (650)	13,531	10,148	10,148
	Total	136,986	115,870	113,227
Pacific cod ³	W	n/a	7,986	5,590
	C	n/a	13,656	10,242
	E	n/a	1,985	1,489
	Total	28,977	23,627	17,321
Sablefish ⁴	W	n/a	3,224	2,428
	C	n/a	9,527	8,056
	WYK	n/a	3,451	2,929
	SEO	n/a	5,273	4,579
	E (WYK and SEO) (subtotal)	n/a	8,724	7,508
	Total	60,426	21,475	17,991
Shallow-water flatfish ⁵	W	n/a	24,151	13,250
	C	n/a	28,082	28,082
	WYK	n/a	2,808	2,808
	SEO	n/a	1,123	1,123
	Total	68,841	56,164	45,263
Deep-water flatfish ⁶	W	n/a	225	225
	C	n/a	1,914	1,914
	WYK	n/a	2,068	2,068
	SEO	n/a	1,719	1,719
	Total	7,040	5,926	5,926
Rex sole	W	n/a	3,013	3,013
	C	n/a	8,912	8,912
	WYK	n/a	1,206	1,206
	SEO	n/a	2,285	2,285
	Total	18,779	15,416	15,416
Arrowtooth flounder	W	n/a	32,377	14,500
	C	n/a	69,072	69,072

	WYK	n/a	8,380	6,900
	SEO	n/a	17,141	6,900
	Total	151,723	126,970	97,372
Flathead sole	W	n/a	14,209	8,650
	C	n/a	20,826	15,400
	WYK	n/a	2,427	2,427
	SEO	n/a	1,915	1,915
	Total	47,982	39,377	28,392
	Pacific ocean perch ⁷	W	n/a	1,643
C		n/a	27,429	27,429
WYK		n/a	1,705	1,705
W/C/WYK subtotal		36,563	30,777	30,777
SEO		6,414	5,400	5,400
Total		42,977	36,177	36,177
Northern rockfish ⁸	W	n/a	2,023	2,023
	C	n/a	3,334	3,334
	E	n/a	1	-
	Total	6,396	5,358	5,357
Shortraker rockfish ⁹	W	n/a	52	52
	C	n/a	284	284
	E	n/a	372	372
	Total	944	708	708
Dusky rockfish ¹⁰	W	n/a	270	270
	C	n/a	4,548	4,548
	WYK	n/a	468	468
	SEO	n/a	103	103
	Total	8,655	5,389	5,389
Rougheye and Blackspotted rockfish ¹¹	W	n/a	168	168
	C	n/a	456	456
	E	n/a	588	588
	Total	1,456	1,212	1,212
Demersal shelf rockfish ¹²	SEO	405	257	257
Thornyhead rockfish	W	n/a	352	352
	C	n/a	910	910
	E	n/a	691	691
	Total	2,604	1,953	1,953
Other rockfish ^{13, 14}	W and C	n/a	940	940
	WYK	n/a	369	369
	SEO	n/a	2,744	300
	Total	5,320	4,053	1,609
Atka mackerel	GW	6,200	4,700	3,000
Big skate ¹⁵	W	n/a	758	758
	C	n/a	1,560	1,560
	E	n/a	890	890
	Total	4,278	3,208	3,208
Longnose skate ¹⁶	W	n/a	158	158
	C	n/a	1,875	1,875

	E	n/a	554	554
	Total	3,449	2,587	2,587
Other skates ¹⁷	GW	1,166	875	875
Sharks	GW	5,006	3,755	3,755
Octopus	GW	1,307	980	980
Total		610,917	476,037	407,975

¹ Regulatory areas and districts are defined at § 679.2. (W=Western Gulf of Alaska; C=Central Gulf of Alaska; E=Eastern Gulf of Alaska; WYK=West Yakutat District; SEO=Southeast Outside District; GW=Gulf-wide).

² The total for the W/C/WYK Regulatory Areas pollock ABC is 105,722 mt. After deducting 2.5 percent (2,643 mt) of that ABC for the State’s pollock GHF fishery, the remaining pollock ABC of 103,079 mt (for the W/C/WYK Regulatory Areas) is apportioned among four statistical areas (Areas 610, 620, 630, and 640). These apportionments are considered subarea ACLs, rather than ABCs, for specification and reapportionment purposes. The ACLs in Areas 610, 620, and 630 are further divided by season, as detailed in Table 3 (final 2021 seasonal biomass distribution of pollock in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas, area apportionments, and seasonal allowances). In the West Yakutat (Area 640) and Southeast Outside (Area 650) Districts of the Eastern Regulatory Area, pollock is not divided into seasonal allowances.

³ The annual Pacific cod TAC is apportioned, after seasonal apportionment to the jig sector, as follows: 1) 63.84 percent to the A season and 36.16 percent to the B season and 2) 64.16 percent to the A season and 35.84 percent to the B season in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA, respectively. Pacific cod TAC in the Eastern Regulatory Area of the GOA is allocated 90 percent to vessels harvesting Pacific cod for processing by the inshore component and 10 percent to vessels harvesting Pacific cod for processing by the offshore component. Table 5 lists the final 2021 Pacific cod seasonal apportionments and sector allocations.

⁴ The sablefish OFL and ABC is set Alaska-wide (60,426 mt and 29,588 mt, respectively). Additionally, sablefish is allocated to trawl and fixed gear in 2021 and trawl gear in 2022. Table 7 lists the final 2021 allocations of sablefish TACs.

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

⁶ “Deep-water flatfish” means Dover sole, Greenland turbot, Kamchatka flounder, and deepsea sole.

⁷ “Pacific ocean perch” means *Sebastes alutus*.

⁸ “Northern rockfish” means *Sebastes polyspinis*. For management purposes, the 1 mt apportionment of ABC to the WYK District of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska has been included in the “other rockfish” species group.

⁹ “Shortraker rockfish” means *Sebastes borealis*.

¹⁰ “Dusky rockfish” means *Sebastes variabilis*.

¹¹ “Rougheye and blackspotted rockfish” mean *Sebastes aleutianus* (rougheye) and *S. melanostictus* (blackspotted).

¹² “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).

¹³ “Other 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), *S. reedi* (yellowmouth), *S. entomelas* (widow), and *S. flavidus* (yellowtail). In the Eastern GOA only, other rockfish also includes northern rockfish, *S. polyspinis*.

¹⁴ “Other rockfish” in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas and in the West Yakutat District means other rockfish and demersal shelf rockfish. The “other rockfish” species group in the SEO District only includes other rockfish.

¹⁵ “Big skate” means *Raja binoculata*.

¹⁶ “Longnose skate” means *Raja rhina*.

¹⁷ “Other skates” mean *Bathyraja* and *Raja* spp.

Table 2 - Final 2022 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs of Groundfish for the Western/Central/West Yakutat, Western, Central, Eastern Regulatory Areas, the West Yakutat and Southeast Outside Districts of the Eastern Regulatory Area, and Gulfwide Districts of the Gulf of Alaska

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Species	Area ¹	OFL	ABC	TAC
Pollock ²	Shumagin (610)	n/a	16,067	16,067
	Chirikof (620)	n/a	47,714	47,714
	Kodiak (630)	n/a	21,149	21,149
	WYK (640)	n/a	4,706	4,706
	W/C/WYK (subtotal) ²	106,767	91,934	89,636
	SEO (650)	13,531	10,148	10,148
	Total	120,298	102,082	99,784
Pacific cod ³	W	n/a	12,892	9,024
	C	n/a	22,045	16,534
	E	n/a	3,204	2,403
	Total	46,587	38,141	27,961
Sablefish ⁴	W	n/a	4,165	4,165
	C	n/a	11,111	11,111
	WYK	n/a	4,009	4,009
	SEO	n/a	5,946	5,946
	E (WYK and SEO) (subtotal)	n/a	9,955	9,955
	Total	70,710	25,231	25,231
Shallow-water flatfish ⁵	W	n/a	24,460	13,250
	C	n/a	28,442	28,442
	WYK	n/a	2,844	2,844
	SEO	n/a	1,137	1,137
	Total	69,061	56,883	45,673
Deep-water flatfish ⁶	W	n/a	225	225
	C	n/a	1,914	1,914
	WYK	n/a	2,068	2,068
	SEO	n/a	1,719	1,719
	Total	7,040	5,926	5,926
Rex sole	W	n/a	3,013	3,013
	C	n/a	8,912	8,912
	WYK	n/a	1,206	1,206
	SEO	n/a	2,285	2,285
	Total	18,779	15,416	15,416
Arrowtooth flounder	W	n/a	31,479	14,500
	C	n/a	67,154	67,154
	WYK	n/a	8,147	6,900
	SEO	n/a	16,665	6,900
	Total	147,515	123,445	95,454
Flathead sole	W	n/a	14,380	8,650
	C	n/a	21,076	15,400
	WYK	n/a	2,456	2,456
	SEO	n/a	1,939	1,939
	Total	48,534	39,851	28,445
Pacific ocean perch ⁷	W	n/a	1,572	1,572
	C	n/a	26,234	26,234
	WYK	n/a	1,631	1,631
	W/C/WYK	34,974	29,437	29,437

	SEO	6,136	5,165	5,165
	Total	41,110	34,602	34,602
Northern rockfish ⁸	W	n/a	1,926	1,926
	C	n/a	3,173	3,173
	E	n/a	1	-
	Total	6,088	5,100	5,099
Shortraker rockfish ⁹	W	n/a	52	52
	C	n/a	284	284
	E	n/a	372	372
	Total	944	708	708
Dusky rockfish ¹⁰	W	n/a	265	265
	C	n/a	4,469	4,469
	WYK	n/a	460	460
	SEO	n/a	101	101
	Total	8,423	5,295	5,295
Rougheye and Blackspotted rockfish ¹¹	W	n/a	170	170
	C	n/a	459	459
	E	n/a	592	592
	Total	1,467	1,221	1,221
Demersal shelf rockfish ¹²	SEO	405	257	257
Thornyhead rockfish	W	n/a	352	352
	C	n/a	910	910
	E	n/a	691	691
	Total	2,604	1,953	1,953
Other rockfish ^{13,14}	W and C	n/a	940	940
	WYK	n/a	369	369
	SEO	n/a	2,744	300
	Total	5,320	4,053	1,609
Atka mackerel	GW	6,200	4,700	3,000
Big skate ¹⁵	W	n/a	758	758
	C	n/a	1,560	1,560
	E	n/a	890	890
	Total	4,278	3,208	3,208
Longnose skate ¹⁶	W	n/a	158	158
	C	n/a	1,875	1,875
	E	n/a	554	554
	Total	3,449	2,587	2,587
Other skates ¹⁷	GW	1,166	875	875
Sharks	GW	5,006	3,755	3,755
Octopus	GW	1,307	980	980
Total		616,921	476,269	409,039

¹ Regulatory areas and districts are defined at § 679.2. (W=Western Gulf of Alaska; C=Central Gulf of Alaska; E=Eastern Gulf of Alaska; WYK=West Yakutat District; SEO=Southeast Outside District; GW=Gulf-wide).

² The total for the W/C/WYK Regulatory Areas pollock ABC is 91,934 mt. After deducting 2.5 percent (2,298 mt) of that ABC for the State's pollock GHL fishery, the remaining pollock ABC of 89,636 mt (for the W/C/WYK Regulatory Areas) is apportioned among four statistical areas (Areas 610, 620, 630, and 640). These apportionments are considered subarea ACLs, rather than ABCs, for specification and

reapportionment purposes. The ACLs in Areas 610, 620, and 630 are further divided by season, as detailed in Table 4 (final 2022 seasonal biomass distribution of pollock in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas, area apportionments, and seasonal allowances). In the West Yakutat (Area 640) and Southeast Outside (Area 650) Districts of the Eastern Regulatory Area, pollock is not divided into seasonal allowances.

³ The annual Pacific cod TAC is apportioned, after seasonal apportionment to the jig sector, as follows: 1) 63.84 percent to the A season and 36.16 percent to the B season and 2) 64.16 percent to the A season and 35.84 percent to the B season in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA, respectively. Pacific cod TAC in the Eastern Regulatory Area of the GOA is allocated 90 percent to vessels harvesting Pacific cod for processing by the inshore component and 10 percent to vessels harvesting Pacific cod for processing by the offshore component. Table 6 lists the final 2022 Pacific cod seasonal apportionments and sector allocations.

⁴ The sablefish OFL and ABC is set Alaska-wide (70,710 mt and 36,955 mt, respectively). Additionally, sablefish is allocated only to trawl gear for 2022. Table 8 lists the final 2022 allocation of sablefish TACs to trawl gear.

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

⁶ “Deep-water flatfish” means Dover sole, Greenland turbot, Kamchatka flounder, and deepsea sole.

⁷ “Pacific ocean perch” means *Sebastes alutus*.

⁸ “Northern rockfish” means *Sebastes polyspinis*. For management purposes, the 1 mt apportionment of ABC to the WYK District of the Eastern Gulf of Alaska has been included in the “other rockfish” species group.

⁹ “Shortraker rockfish” means *Sebastes borealis*.

¹⁰ “Dusky rockfish” means *Sebastes variabilis*.

¹¹ “Rougheye and blackspotted rockfish” mean *Sebastes aleutianus* (rougheye) and *S. melanostictus* (blackspotted).

¹² “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).

¹³ “Other 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* (vermilion), *S. reedi* (yellowmouth), *S. entomelas* (widow), and *S. flavidus* (yellowtail). In the Eastern GOA only, other rockfish also includes northern rockfish, *S. polyspinis*.

¹⁴ “Other rockfish” in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas and in the West Yakutat District means other rockfish and demersal shelf rockfish. The “other rockfish” species group in the SEO District only includes other rockfish.

¹⁵ “Big skate” means *Raja binoculata*.

¹⁶ “Longnose skate” means *Raja rhina*.

¹⁷ “Other skates” mean *Bathyraja* and *Raja* spp. *Apportionment of Reserves*

Section 679.20(b)(2) requires NMFS to set aside 20 percent of each TAC for pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish, sharks, and octopuses in reserve for possible apportionment at a later date during the fishing year. For 2021 and 2022, NMFS proposed reapportionment of all the reserves in the proposed 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications published in the **Federal Register** on December 3, 2020 (85 FR 78076). NMFS did not receive any public comments on the proposed reapportionments. For the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications, NMFS reapportioned, as proposed, all the reserves for pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish, sharks, and octopuses back to the original TAC limit from

which the reserve was derived (§ 679.20(b)(3)). This was done because NMFS expects, based on recent harvest patterns, that such reserves are not necessary and that the entire TAC for each of these species will be caught. The TACs listed in Tables 1 and 2 reflect reapportionments of reserve amounts to the original TAC limit for these species and species groups, *i.e.*, each final TAC for the above mentioned species or species groups contains the full TAC recommended by the Council.

Apportionments of Pollock TAC Among Seasons and Regulatory Areas, and Allocations for Processing by Inshore and Offshore Components

In the GOA, pollock is apportioned by season and area, and is further allocated for processing by inshore and offshore components. The pollock TACs in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA are apportioned among Statistical Areas 610, 620, and 630. These apportionments are divided into two equal seasonal allowances of 50 percent to the A season (January 20 through May 31) and 50 percent to the B season (September 1 through November 1) (§§ 679.20(a)(5)(iv)(B) and 679.23(d)(2)). As described earlier in the preamble, the regulatory revisions implemented by Amendment 109 to the FMP (85 FR 38093, published June 25, 2020, effective January 1, 2021) decreased the number of seasons to two and established two equal seasonal allowances of 50 percent. NMFS incorporated these regulatory revisions into the harvest specifications for the GOA, and Tables 3 and 4, below, reflect the revised seasons and seasonal allowances implemented by Amendment 109 to the FMP.

The GOA pollock stock assessment continues to use a four-season methodology to determine pollock distribution in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA to maintain continuity in the historical pollock apportionment time-series. Pollock TACs in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA are apportioned among Statistical Areas 610, 620, and 630 in proportion to the distribution of pollock biomass determined by the most recent NMFS surveys, pursuant to § 679.20(a)(5)(iv)(A). The

pollock chapter of the 2020 SAFE report (see **ADDRESSES**) contains a comprehensive description of the apportionment and reasons for the minor changes from past apportionments. For purposes of specifying pollock TAC between two seasons for the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA, NMFS has summed the A and B season apportionments and the C and D season apportionments as calculated in the 2020 GOA pollock assessment. This yields the seasonal amounts specified for the A season and the B season, respectively.

Within any fishing year, the amount by which a pollock seasonal allowance is underharvested or overharvested may be added to, or subtracted from, subsequent seasonal allowances for the Western and Central Regulatory Areas in a manner to be determined by the Regional Administrator (§ 679.20(a)(5)(iv)(B)). The rollover amount is limited to 20 percent of the subsequent seasonal TAC apportionment for the statistical area. Any unharvested pollock above the 20-percent limit could be further distributed to the other statistical areas, in proportion to the estimated biomass in the subsequent season in those statistical areas and in an amount no more than 20 percent of the seasonal TAC apportionment in those statistical areas (§ 679.20(a)(5)(iv)(B)). The pollock TACs in the WYK and the SEO Districts of 5,412 mt and 10,148 mt, respectively, in 2021, and 4,706 mt and 10,148 mt, respectively, in 2022, are not allocated by season.

Tables 3 and 4 list the final 2021 and 2022 seasonal biomass distribution of pollock in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas, area apportionments, and seasonal allowances. The amounts of pollock for processing by the inshore and offshore components are not shown. Section 679.20(a)(6)(i) requires the allocation of 100 percent of the pollock TAC in all GOA regulatory areas and all seasonal allowances to vessels catching pollock for processing by the inshore component after subtraction of pollock amounts projected by the Regional Administrator to be caught by, or delivered to, the offshore component incidental to directed fishing for other groundfish species. Thus, the

amount of pollock available for harvest by vessels harvesting pollock for processing by the offshore component is that amount that will be taken as incidental catch during directed fishing for groundfish species other than pollock, up to the maximum retainable amounts allowed by § 679.20(e) and (f). At this time, these incidental catch amounts of pollock are unknown and will be determined during the fishing year during the course of fishing activities by the offshore component.

Table 3 - Final 2021 Distribution of Pollock in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska; Area Apportionments; and Seasonal Allowances of Annual TAC

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton¹]

Season ²	Shumigan (Area 610)	Chirikof (Area 620)	Kodiak (Area 630)	Total ³
A (January 20-May 31)	799	41,737	6,297	48,833
B (September 1-November 1)	17,677	13,133	18,023	48,833
Annual Total	18,477	54,870	24,320	97,667

¹ Area apportionments and seasonal allowances may not total precisely due to rounding.

² As established by § 679.23(d)(2), the A and B season allowances are available from January 20 through May 31 and September 1 through November 1, respectively. The amounts of pollock for processing by the inshore and offshore components are not shown in this table.

³ The West Yakutat and Southeast Outside District pollock TACs are not allocated by season and are not included in the total pollock TACs shown in this table.

Table 4 - Final 2022 Distribution of Pollock in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska; Area Apportionments; and Seasonal Allowances of Annual TAC

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton¹]

Season ²	Shumigan (Area 610)	Chirikof (Area 620)	Kodiak (Area 630)	Total ³
A (January 20-May 31)	695	36,294	5,476	42,465
B (September 1-November 1)	15,372	11,420	15,672	42,465
Annual Total	16,067	47,714	21,149	84,929

¹ Area apportionments and seasonal allowances may not total precisely due to rounding.

² As established by § 679.23(d)(2), the A and B season allowances are available from January 20 through May 31 and September 1 through November 1, respectively. The amounts of pollock for processing by the inshore and offshore components are not shown in this table.

³ The West Yakutat and Southeast Outside District pollock TACs are not allocated by season and are not included in the total pollock TACs shown in this table.

Annual and Seasonal Apportionments of Pacific Cod TAC

Pursuant to § 679.20(a)(12)(i), NMFS seasonally allocates the 2021 and 2022 Pacific cod TACs in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA among gear and operational sectors. In the Western and Central Regulatory Areas, a portion of the annual TAC is apportioned to the A season for hook-and-line, pot, and jig gear from January 1 through June 10, and for trawl gear from January 20 through June 10, and a portion of the annual TAC is apportioned to the B season for jig gear from June 10 through December 31, for hook-and-line and pot gear from September 1 through

December 31, and for trawl gear from September 1 through November 1 (§§ 679.20(a)(12) and 679.23(d)(3)). NMFS also allocates the Pacific cod TACs annually between the inshore (90 percent) and offshore (10 percent) components in the Eastern Regulatory Area of the GOA (§ 679.20(a)(6)(ii)).

In the Central GOA, the Pacific cod TAC is apportioned seasonally first to vessels using jig gear, and then among CVs less than 50 feet in length overall using hook-and-line gear, CVs equal to or greater than 50 feet in length overall using hook-and-line gear, catcher/processors (CPs) using hook-and-line gear, CVs using trawl gear, CPs using trawl gear, and vessels using pot gear (§ 679.20(a)(12)(i)(B)). In the Western GOA, the Pacific cod TAC is apportioned seasonally first to vessels using jig gear, and then among CVs using hook-and-line gear, CPs using hook-and-line gear, CVs using trawl gear, CPs using trawl gear, and vessels using pot gear (§ 679.20(a)(12)(i)(A)). Excluding seasonal apportionments to the jig sector, the seasonal apportionments of the annual TAC among the non-jig sectors in the Western GOA are 63.84 percent to the A season and 36.16 percent to the B season, and in the Central GOA are 64.16 percent to the A season and 35.84 percent to the B season.

Under § 679.20(a)(12)(ii), any overage or underage of the Pacific cod season allowance from the A season may be subtracted from, or added to, the subsequent B season allowance. In addition, any portion of the hook-and-line, trawl, pot, or jig sector allocations that is determined by NMFS as likely to go unharvested by a sector may be reallocated to other sectors for harvest during the remainder of the fishery year.

Pursuant to §§ 679.20(a)(12)(i)(A) and (B), a portion of the annual Pacific cod TACs in the Western and Central GOA will be allocated to vessels with a Federal fisheries permit that use jig gear before the TACs are apportioned among other non-jig sectors. In accordance with the FMP, the annual jig sector allocations may increase to up to 6 percent of the annual Western and Central GOA Pacific cod TACs, depending on the

annual performance of the jig sector (see Table 1 of Amendment 83 to the FMP for a detailed discussion of the jig sector allocation process (76 FR 74670, December 1, 2011)). Jig sector allocation increases are established for a minimum of two years.

NMFS has evaluated the historical harvest performance of the jig sector in the Western and Central GOA, and is establishing the 2021 and 2022 Pacific cod apportionments to this sector based on its historical harvest performance through 2019. NMFS did not evaluate the 2020 performance of the jig sectors in the Western and Central GOA: since NMFS prohibited directed fishing for all Pacific cod sectors in 2020, the catch for the jig sectors could not reach 90 percent of the initial allocation required for a performance increase (84 FR 70438, December 23, 2019). For 2021 and 2022, NMFS allocates the jig sector 3.5 percent of the annual Pacific cod TAC in the Western GOA. The 2021 and 2022 allocations consist of a base allocation of 1.5 percent of the Western GOA Pacific cod TAC, and prior additional performance increases of 2.0 percent. For 2021 and 2022, NMFS allocates the jig sector 1.0 percent of the annual Pacific cod TAC in the Central GOA. The 2021 and 2022 allocations consist of a base allocation of 1.0 percent of the Central GOA Pacific cod TAC, and no additional performance increase in the Central GOA.

For 2021 and 2022, NMFS is apportioning the jig sector allocations for the Western and Central GOA between the A season (60 percent) and the B season (40 percent), pursuant to § 679.20(a)(12)(i) and the correction to the final rule to implement Amendment 109 (85 FR 79139, December 9, 2020). This is the same jig sector seasonal apportionments implemented in prior groundfish harvest specifications for the GOA and is consistent with Amendment 83 to the FMP (76 FR 44700, July 26, 2011).

As discussed earlier in this preamble, NMFS published a final rule to implement Amendment 109 to the FMP (85 FR 38093, June 25, 2020). With respect to Pacific cod, Amendment 109 revised the Pacific cod TAC seasonal apportionments to the trawl CV

sector by increasing the A season allocation and decreasing the B season allocation, with the intent of decreasing the annual underharvest of Pacific cod by this sector. NMFS incorporated the revised seasonal apportionments to trawl CVs between the A and B seasons in accordance with regulatory changes made under Amendment 109. The A season apportionment for trawl CVs has increased to 31.54 percent and 25.29 percent in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA, respectively. The B season apportionment for trawl CVs has decreased to 6.86 percent and 16.29 percent in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA, respectively.

Tables 5 and 6 list the seasonal apportionments and allocations of the 2021 and 2022 Pacific cod TACs.

Table 5 - Final 2021 Seasonal Apportionments and Allocation of Pacific Cod Total Allowable Catch (TAC) Amounts in the GOA; Allocations in the Western GOA and Central GOA Sectors, and the Eastern GOA Inshore and Offshore Processing Components

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Regulatory area and sector	Annual allocation (mt)	A Season		B Season	
		Sector percentage of annual non-jig TAC	Seasonal allowances (mt)	Sector percentage of annual non-jig TAC	Seasonal allowances (mt)
Western GOA					
Jig (3.5 % of TAC)	196	N/A	117	N/A	78
Hook-and-line CV	76	0.70	38	0.70	38
Hook-and-line CP	1,068	10.90	588	8.90	480
Trawl CV	2,071	31.54	1,701	6.86	370
Trawl CP	129	0.90	49	1.50	81
All Pot CV and Pot CP	2,050	19.80	1,068	18.20	982
Total	5,590	63.84	3,561	36.16	2,029
Central GOA					
Jig (1.0% of TAC)	102	N/A	61	N/A	41
Hook-and-line < 50 CV	1,481	9.32	945	5.29	536
Hook-and-line ≥ 50 CV	680	5.61	569	1.10	111
Hook-and-line CP	518	4.11	416	1.00	101
Trawl CV ¹	4,216	25.29	2,565	16.29	1,652
Trawl CP	426	2.00	203	2.19	223
All Pot CV and Pot CP	2,819	17.83	1,808	9.97	1,011
Total	10,242	64.16	6,567	35.84	3,675
Eastern GOA		Inshore (90% of Annual TAC)		Offshore (10% of Annual TAC)	
	1,489		1,340		149

¹ Trawl catcher vessels participating in Rockfish Program cooperatives receive 3.81 percent, or 390 mt, of the annual Central GOA TAC, which is deducted from the Trawl CV B season allowance (see Table 12. Final 2021 Apportionments of Rockfish Secondary Species in the Central GOA and Table 28c to 50 CFR part 679).

Table 6 - Final 2022 Seasonal Apportionments and Allocation of Pacific Cod Total Allowable Catch (TAC) Amounts in the GOA; Allocations in the Western GOA and Central GOA Sectors, and the Eastern GOA Inshore and Offshore Processing Components

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Regulatory area and sector	Annual allocation (mt)	A Season		B Season	
		Sector percentage of annual non-jig TAC	Seasonal allowances (mt)	Sector percentage of annual non-jig TAC	Seasonal allowances (mt)
Western GOA					
Jig (3.5 % of TAC)	316	N/A	190	N/A	126
Hook-and-line CV	122	0.70	61	0.70	61
Hook-and-line CP	1,724	10.90	949	8.90	775
Trawl CV	3,344	31.54	2,747	6.86	597
Trawl CP	209	0.90	78	1.50	131
All Pot CV and Pot CP	3,309	19.80	1,724	18.20	1,585
Total	9,024	63.84	5,749	36.16	3,275
Central GOA					
Jig (1.0% of TAC)	165	N/A	99	N/A	66
Hook-and-line < 50 CV	2,390	9.32	1,525	5.29	865
Hook-and-line ≥ 50 CV	1,098	5.61	918	1.10	180
Hook-and-line CP	836	4.11	672	1.00	163
Trawl CV ¹	6,807	25.29	4,140	16.29	2,667
Trawl CP	687	2.00	328	2.19	359
All Pot CV and Pot CP	4,551	17.83	2,918	9.97	1,633
Total	16,534	64.16	10,601	35.84	5,933
Eastern GOA		Inshore (90% of Annual TAC)		Offshore (10% of Annual TAC)	
		2,403		240	

¹ Trawl catcher vessels participating in Rockfish Program cooperatives receive 3.81 percent, or 630 mt, of the annual Central GOA TAC, which is deducted from the Trawl CV B season allowance (see Table 13. Final 2022 Apportionments of Rockfish Secondary Species in the Central GOA and Table 28c to 50 CFR part 679).

Allocations of the Sablefish TAC Amounts to Vessels Using Fixed and Trawl Gear

Sections 679.20(a)(4)(i) and (ii) require allocations of sablefish TACs for each of the regulatory areas and districts to fixed and trawl gear. In the Western and Central Regulatory Areas, 80 percent of each TAC is allocated to fixed gear, and 20 percent of each TAC is allocated to trawl gear. In the Eastern Regulatory Area, 95 percent of the TAC is allocated to fixed gear, and 5 percent is allocated to trawl gear. The trawl gear allocation in the Eastern Regulatory Area may only be used to support incidental catch of sablefish using trawl gear while directed fishing for other target species (§ 679.20(a)(4)(i)).

In recognition of the prohibition against trawl gear in the SEO District of the Eastern Regulatory Area, the Council recommended and NMFS approves specifying for incidental catch the allocation of 5 percent of the combined Eastern Regulatory Area sablefish TAC to trawl gear in the WYK District of the Eastern Regulatory Area. The remainder of the WYK District sablefish TAC is allocated to vessels using fixed gear. NMFS allocates 100 percent of the sablefish TAC in the SEO District to vessels using fixed gear. This action results in a 2021 allocation of 375 mt to trawl gear and 2,554 mt to fixed gear in the WYK District, a 2021 allocation of 4,579 mt to fixed gear in the SEO District, and a 2022 allocation of 498 mt to trawl gear in the WYK District. Table 7 lists the allocations of the 2021 sablefish TACs to fixed and trawl gear. Table 8 lists the allocations of the 2022 sablefish TACs to trawl gear.

The Council recommended that a trawl sablefish TAC be established for two years so that retention of incidental catch of sablefish by trawl gear could commence in January in the second year of the groundfish harvest specifications. Both the 2021 and 2022 trawl allocations are specified in these final harvest specifications, in Tables 7 and 8, respectively.

The Council also recommended that the fixed gear sablefish TAC be established annually to ensure that this Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) fishery is conducted concurrently with the halibut IFQ fishery and is based on the most recent survey information. Since there is an annual assessment for sablefish and since the final harvest specifications are expected to be published before the IFQ season begins in March 2020, the Council recommended that the fixed gear sablefish TAC be set annually, rather than for two years, so that the best scientific information available could be considered in establishing the sablefish TACs. Accordingly, Table 7 lists the 2021 fixed gear allocations, and the 2022 fixed gear allocations will be specified in the 2022 and 2023 harvest specifications.

With the exception of the trawl allocations that are provided to the Rockfish Program (see Table 28c to 50 CFR part 679), directed fishing for sablefish with trawl gear in the GOA is closed during the fishing year. Also, fishing for groundfish with trawl gear is prohibited prior to January 20 (§ 679.23(c)). Therefore, it is not likely that the sablefish allocation to trawl gear would be reached before the effective date of these final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications.

Table 7 - Final 2021 Sablefish TAC Amounts in the Gulf of Alaska and Allocations to Fixed and Trawl Gear

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]			
Area/District	TAC	Fixed gear allocation	Trawl gear allocation
Western	2,428	1,942	486
Central ¹	8,056	6,444	1,612
West Yakutat ²	2,929	2,554	375
Southeast Outside	4,579	4,579	0
Total	17,992	15,519	2,473

¹ The trawl allocation of sablefish in the Central Regulatory Area is further apportioned to the Rockfish Program cooperatives (829 mt). See Table 12: Final 2021 Apportionments of Rockfish Secondary Species in the Central GOA. This results in 783 mt being available for the non-Rockfish Program trawl fisheries.

² The trawl allocation is based on allocating 5 percent of the combined Eastern Regulatory Area (West Yakutat and Southeast Outside Districts) sablefish TAC as incidental catch to trawl gear in the West Yakutat District.

Table 8 - Final 2022 Sablefish TAC Amounts in the Gulf of Alaska and Allocations to Trawl Gear¹

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]			
Area/District	TAC	Fixed gear allocation	Trawl gear allocation
Western	4,165	n/a	833
Central ²	11,111	n/a	2,222
West Yakutat ³	4,009	n/a	498
Southeast Outside	5,946	n/a	0
Total	25,231	n/a	3,553

¹ The Council recommended that the final 2022 harvest specifications for the fixed gear sablefish Individual Fishing Quota fisheries not be specified in the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications.

² The trawl allocation of sablefish in the Central Regulatory Area is further apportioned to the Rockfish Program cooperatives (1,143 mt). See Table 13: Final 2022 Apportionments of Rockfish Secondary Species in the Central GOA. This results in 1,079 mt being available for the non-Rockfish Program trawl fisheries.

³ The trawl allocation is based on allocating 5 percent of the combined Eastern Regulatory Area (West Yakutat and Southeast Outside Districts) sablefish TAC as incidental catch to trawl gear in the West Yakutat District.

Allocations, Apportionments, and Sideboard Limits for the Rockfish Program

These final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications for the GOA include the fishery cooperative allocations and sideboard limitations established by the Rockfish Program. Program participants are primarily trawl CVs and trawl CPs, with limited participation by vessels using longline gear. The Rockfish Program assigns quota share and cooperative quota to participants for primary species (Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, and dusky rockfish) and secondary species (Pacific cod, roughey and blackspotted rockfish, sablefish, shortraker rockfish, and thornyhead rockfish), allows a participant holding a license limitation program (LLP) license with rockfish quota share to form a rockfish

cooperative with other persons, and allows holders of CP LLP licenses to opt out of the fishery. The Rockfish Program also has an entry level fishery for rockfish primary species for vessels using longline gear. Longline gear includes hook-and-line, jig, troll, and handline gear.

Under the Rockfish Program, rockfish primary species in the Central GOA are allocated to participants after deducting for incidental catch needs in other directed groundfish fisheries (§ 679.81(a)(2)). Participants in the Rockfish Program also receive a portion of the Central GOA TAC of specific secondary species. In addition to groundfish species, the Rockfish Program allocates a portion of the halibut PSC limit (191 mt) from the third season deep-water species fishery allowance for the GOA trawl fisheries to Rockfish Program participants (§ 679.81(d) and Table 28d to 50 CFR part 679). The Rockfish Program also establishes sideboard limits to restrict the ability of harvesters operating under the Rockfish Program to increase their participation in other, non-Rockfish Program fisheries. These restrictions and halibut PSC limits are discussed in a subsequent section in this rule titled “Rockfish Program Groundfish Sideboard and Halibut PSC Limitations.”

Section 679.81(a)(2)(ii) and Table 28e to 50 CFR part 679 require allocations of 5 mt of Pacific ocean perch, 5 mt of northern rockfish, and 50 mt of dusky rockfish to the entry level longline fishery in 2021 and 2022. The allocation for the entry level longline fishery may increase incrementally each year if the catch exceeds 90 percent of the allocation of a species. The incremental increase in the allocation would continue each year until it reaches the maximum percent of the TAC for that species. In 2020, the catch of Pacific ocean perch, northern rockfish, and dusky rockfish did not attain the 90 percent threshold, and those final allocations for 2021 remain the same as the 2020 allocations. The remainder of the TACs for the rockfish primary species are allocated to the CV and CP cooperatives (§ 679.81(a)(2)(iii)). Table 9 lists the allocations of the 2021 and 2022

TACs for each rockfish primary species to the entry level longline fishery, the potential incremental increases for future years, and the maximum percentages of the TACs assigned to the Rockfish Program that may be allocated to the rockfish entry level longline fishery.

Table 9 - Final 2021 and Initial 2022 Allocations of Rockfish Primary Species to the Entry Level Longline Fishery in the Central Gulf of Alaska

Rockfish primary species	2021 and 2022 allocations	Incremental increase in 2022 if > 90% of 2021 allocation is harvested	Up to maximum % of TAC
Pacific ocean perch	5 metric tons	5 metric tons	1%
Northern rockfish	5 metric tons	5 metric tons	2%
Dusky rockfish	50 metric tons	20 metric tons	5%

Section 679.81 requires allocations of rockfish primary species among various sectors of the Rockfish Program. Tables 10 and 11 list the final 2021 and 2022 allocations of rockfish primary species in the Central GOA to the entry level longline fishery, and rockfish CV and CP cooperatives in the Rockfish Program. NMFS also is setting aside incidental catch amounts (ICAs) for other directed fisheries in the Central GOA of 2,500 mt of Pacific ocean perch, 300 mt of northern rockfish, and 250 mt of dusky rockfish. These amounts are based on recent average incidental catches in the Central GOA by other groundfish fisheries.

Allocations among vessels belonging to CV or CP cooperatives are not included in these final harvest specifications. Rockfish Program applications for CV cooperatives and CP cooperatives are not due to NMFS until March 1 of each calendar year; therefore, NMFS cannot calculate 2021 and 2022 allocations in conjunction with these final harvest specifications. NMFS will post the 2021 allocations on the Alaska Region website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/sustainable-fisheries/alaska-fisheries-management-reports#central-goa-rockfish> when they become available after March 1.

Table 10 - Final 2021 Allocations of Rockfish Primary Species in the Central Gulf of Alaska to the Entry Level Longline Fishery and Rockfish Cooperatives in the Rockfish Program

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Rockfish Primary Species	Central GOA annual TAC	Incidental catch allowance	TAC minus ICA	Allocation to the entry level longline ¹ fishery	Allocation to the Rockfish cooperatives ²
Pacific ocean perch	27,429	2,500	24,929	5	24,924
Northern rockfish	3,334	300	3,034	5	3,029
Dusky rockfish	4,548	250	4,298	50	4,248
Total	35,311	3,050	32,261	60	32,201

¹ Longline gear includes hook-and-line, jig, troll, and handline gear (50 CFR 679.2).

² Rockfish cooperatives include vessels in CV and CP cooperatives (50 CFR 679.81).

Table 11 - Final 2022 Allocations of Rockfish Primary Species in the Central Gulf of Alaska to the Entry Level Longline Fishery and Rockfish Cooperatives in the Rockfish Program

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Rockfish Primary Species	Central GOA annual TAC	Incidental catch allowance	TAC minus ICA	Allocation to the entry level longline ¹ fishery	Allocation to the Rockfish cooperatives ²
Pacific ocean perch	26,234	2,500	23,734	5	23,729
Northern rockfish	3,173	300	2,873	5	2,868
Dusky rockfish	4,469	250	4,219	50	4,169
Total	33,876	3,050	30,826	60	30,766

¹ Longline gear includes hook-and-line, jig, troll, and handline gear (50 CFR 679.2).

² Rockfish cooperatives include vessels in CV and CP cooperatives (50 CFR 679.81).

Section 679.81(c) and Table 28c to 50 CFR part 679 require allocations of rockfish secondary species to CV and CP cooperatives in the Central GOA. CV cooperatives receive allocations of Pacific cod, sablefish from the trawl gear allocation, and thornyhead rockfish. CP cooperatives receive allocations of sablefish from the trawl gear allocation, roughey and blackspotted rockfish, shortraker rockfish, and thornyhead

rockfish. Tables 12 and 13 list the apportionments of the 2021 and 2022 TACs of rockfish secondary species in the Central GOA to CV and CP cooperatives.

Table 12 - Final 2021 Apportionments of Rockfish Secondary Species in the Central GOA to Catcher Vessel and Catcher/Processor Cooperatives

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Rockfish Secondary Species	Central GOA Annual TAC	Catcher vessel cooperatives		Catcher/Processor cooperatives	
		Percentage of TAC	Apportionment (mt)	Percentage of TAC	Apportionment (mt)
Pacific cod	10,242	3.8	390	0.00	0
Sablefish	8,056	6.78	546	3.51	283
Shortraker rockfish	284	0.00	0	40.00	114
Rougheye /blackspotted rockfish	456	0.00	0	58.87	268
Thornyhead rockfish	910	7.84	71	26.50	241

Table 13 - Final 2022 Apportionments of Rockfish Secondary Species in the Central GOA to Catcher Vessel and Catcher/Processor Cooperatives

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Rockfish Secondary Species	Central GOA Annual TAC	Catcher Vessel cooperatives		Catcher/Processor cooperatives	
		Percentage of TAC	Apportionment (mt)	Percentage of TAC	Apportionment (mt)
Pacific cod	16,534	3.81	630	0.00	0
Sablefish	11,111	6.78	753	3.51	390
Shortraker rockfish	284	0.00	0	40.00	114
Rougheye/blackspotted rockfish	459	0.00	0	58.87	270
Thornyhead rockfish	910	7.84	71	26.50	241

Halibut PSC Limits

Section 679.21(d) establishes annual halibut PSC limit apportionments to trawl gear and hook-and-line gear, and authorizes the establishment of apportionments for pot gear. In December 2020, the Council recommended halibut PSC limits of 1,706 mt for trawl gear, 257 mt for hook-and-line gear, and 9 mt for the demersal shelf (DSR) rockfish fishery in the SEO District for both 2021 and 2022.

The DSR fishery in the SEO District is defined at § 679.21(d)(2)(ii)(A). This fishery is apportioned 9 mt of the halibut PSC limit in recognition of its small-scale harvests of groundfish (§ 679.21(d)(2)(i)(A)). The separate halibut PSC limit for the DSR fishery is intended to prevent that fishery from being impacted from the halibut PSC incurred by other GOA fisheries. NMFS estimates low halibut bycatch in the DSR fishery because 1) the duration of the DSR fisheries and the gear soak times are short, 2) the DSR fishery occurs in the winter when there is less overlap in the distribution of DSR and halibut, and 3) the directed commercial DSR fishery has a low DSR TAC. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game sets the commercial GHL for the DSR fishery after deducting estimates of DSR incidental catch in all fisheries (including halibut and subsistence) and allocation to the DSR sport fishery. In 2020, the commercial fishery for DSR was closed due to concerns about declining DSR biomass.

The FMP authorizes the Council to exempt specific gear from the halibut PSC limits. NMFS, after consultation with the Council, exempts pot gear, the sablefish IFQ hook-and-line gear fishery categories, and jig gear from the non-trawl halibut PSC limit for 2021 and 2022. The Council recommended, and NMFS approves, these exemptions because: 1) the pot gear fisheries have low annual halibut bycatch mortality, 2) IFQ program regulations prohibit discard of halibut if any halibut IFQ permit holder on board a catcher vessel holds unused halibut IFQ for that vessel category and the IFQ regulatory area in which the vessel is operating (§ 679.7(f)(11)), 3) some sablefish IFQ fishermen

hold halibut IFQ permits and are therefore required to retain the halibut they catch while fishing sablefish IFQ, and 4) NMFS estimates negligible halibut mortality for the jig gear fisheries given the small amount of groundfish harvested by jig gear, the selective nature of jig gear, and the high survival rates of halibut caught and released with jig gear.

The best available information on estimated halibut bycatch consists of data collected by fisheries observers during 2020. The calculated halibut bycatch mortality through December 31, 2020, is 789 mt for trawl gear and 3 mt for hook-and-line gear for a total halibut mortality of 792 mt. This halibut mortality was calculated using groundfish and halibut catch data from the NMFS Alaska Region's catch accounting system. This accounting system contains historical and recent catch information compiled from each Alaska groundfish fishery.

Sections 679.21(d)(4)(i) and (ii) authorize NMFS to seasonally apportion the halibut PSC limits after consultation with the Council. The FMP and regulations require that the Council and NMFS consider the following information in seasonally apportioning halibut PSC limits: 1) seasonal distribution of halibut; 2) seasonal distribution of target groundfish species relative to halibut distribution; 3) expected halibut bycatch needs on a seasonal basis relative to changes in halibut biomass and expected catch of target groundfish species; 4) expected bycatch rates on a seasonal basis; 5) expected changes in directed groundfish fishing seasons; 6) expected actual start of fishing effort; and 7) economic effects of establishing seasonal halibut allocations on segments of the target groundfish industry. The Council considered information from the 2020 SAFE report, NMFS catch data, State of Alaska catch data, International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) stock assessment and mortality data, and public testimony when apportioning the halibut PSC limits. NMFS concurs with the Council's recommendations listed in Table 14, which shows the final 2021 and 2022 Pacific halibut PSC limits, allowances, and apportionments.

Sections 679.21(d)(4)(iii) and (iv) specifies that any unused amounts, or overages, of a seasonal apportionment of a halibut PSC limit will be added to or deducted from the next respective seasonal apportionment within the fishing year.

Table 14 - Final 2021 and 2022 Pacific Halibut Prohibited Species Catch (PSC) Limits, Allowances, and Apportionments

[Values are in metric tons]

Trawl gear			Hook-and-line gear ¹				
			Other than DSR			DSR	
Season	Percent	Amount	Season	Percent	Amount	Season	Amount
January 20 - April 1	30.5	519	January 1 - June 10	86	221	January 1 - December 31	9
April 1 - July 1	20.0	341	June 10 - September 1	2	5		
July 1 - August 1	27.0	462	September 1 - December 31	12	31		
August 1 - October 1	7.5	128					
October 1 - December 31	15.0	256					
Total		1,706			257		9

¹ The Pacific halibut prohibited species catch (PSC) limit for hook-and-line gear is allocated to the DSR fishery in the SEO District and to the hook-and-line fisheries other than the DSR fishery. The hook-and-line sablefish IFQ fishery is exempt from halibut PSC limits, as are pot and jig gear for all groundfish fisheries.

Note: Seasonal or sector apportionments may not total precisely due to rounding.

Section 679.21(d)(3)(ii) authorizes further apportionment of the trawl halibut PSC limit to trawl fishery categories listed in § 679.21(d)(3)(iii). The annual apportionments are based on each category’s proportional share of the anticipated halibut bycatch mortality during the fishing year and optimization of the total amount of groundfish harvest under the halibut PSC limit. The fishery categories for the trawl halibut PSC limits are: 1) a deep-water species fishery, composed of sablefish, rockfish, deep-water flatfish, rex sole, and arrowtooth flounder; and 2) a shallow-water species fishery, composed of pollock, Pacific cod, shallow-water flatfish, flathead sole, Atka mackerel, and “other species” (sharks and octopuses) (§ 679.21(d)(3)(iii)). Halibut mortality incurred while directed fishing for skates with trawl gear accrues towards the shallow-water species fishery halibut PSC limit (69 FR 26320, May 12, 2004).

NMFS will combine available trawl halibut PSC limit apportionments during the second season deep-water and shallow-water species fisheries for use in either fishery from May 15 through June 30 (§ 679.21(d)(4)(iii)(D)). This is intended to maintain groundfish harvest while minimizing halibut bycatch by these sectors to the extent practicable. This provides the deep-water and shallow-water species trawl fisheries additional flexibility and the incentive to participate in fisheries at times of the year that may have lower halibut PSC rates relative to other times of the year.

Table 15 lists the final 2021 and 2022 apportionments of trawl halibut PSC limits between the trawl gear deep-water and shallow-water species fishery categories.

Table 28d to 50 CFR part 679 specifies the amount of the trawl halibut PSC limit that is assigned to the CV and CP sectors that are participating in the Rockfish Program. This includes 117 mt of halibut PSC limit to the CV sector and 74 mt of halibut PSC limit to the CP sector. These amounts are allocated from the trawl deep-water species fishery’s halibut PSC third seasonal apportionment. After the combined CV and CP halibut PSC limit allocation of 191 mt to the Rockfish Program, 150 mt remains for the trawl deep-water species fishery’s halibut PSC third seasonal apportionment.

Section 679.21(d)(4)(iii)(B) limits the amount of the halibut PSC limit allocated to Rockfish Program participants that could be re-apportioned to the general GOA trawl fisheries during the current fishing year to no more than 55 percent of the unused annual halibut PSC limit apportioned to Rockfish Program participants. The remainder of the unused Rockfish Program halibut PSC limit is unavailable for use by any person for the remainder of the fishing year (§ 679.21(d)(4)(iii)(C)).

Table 15 - Final 2021 and 2022 Apportionment of Pacific Halibut Prohibited Species Catch Limits Between the Trawl Gear Deep-Water Species Fishery and the Shallow-Water Species Fishery Categories

[Values are in metric tons]

Season	Shallow-water	Deep-water ¹	Total
January 20 - April 1	384	135	519
April 1 - July 1	85	256	341

July 1 - August 1	121	341	462
August 1 - October 1	53	75	128
Subtotal January 20 - October 1	643	807	1,450
October 1 - December 31 ²			256
Total			1,706

¹ Vessels participating in cooperatives in the Central GOA Rockfish Program will receive 191 mt of the third season (July 1 through August 1) deep-water species fishery halibut PSC apportionment.

² There is no apportionment between trawl shallow-water and deep-water species fishery categories during the fifth season (October 1 through December 31).

Section 679.21(d)(2)(i)(B) requires that the “other hook-and-line fishery” halibut PSC limit apportionment to vessels using hook-and-line gear must be apportioned between CVs and CPs in accordance with § 679.21(d)(2)(iii) in conjunction with these harvest specifications. A comprehensive description and example of the calculations necessary to apportion the “other hook-and-line fishery” halibut PSC limit between the hook-and-line CV and CP sectors were included in the proposed rule to implement Amendment 83 to the FMP (76 FR 44700, July 26, 2011) and are not repeated here.

Pursuant to § 679.21(d)(2)(iii), the hook-and-line halibut PSC limit for the “other hook-and-line fishery” is apportioned between the CV and CP sectors in proportion to the total Western and Central GOA Pacific cod allocations, which vary annually based on the proportion of the Pacific cod biomass between the Western, Central, and Eastern GOA. Pacific cod is apportioned among these three management areas based on the percentage of overall biomass per area, as calculated in the 2020 Pacific cod stock assessment. Updated information in the final 2020 SAFE report describes this distributional calculation, which allocates ABC among GOA regulatory areas on the basis of the three most recent stock surveys. For 2021 and 2022, the distribution of the total GOA Pacific cod ABC is 32 percent to the Western GOA, 59 percent to the Central GOA, and 9 percent to the Eastern GOA. Therefore, the calculations made in accordance with § 679.21(d)(2)(iii) incorporate the most recent information on GOA Pacific cod distribution with respect to establishing the annual halibut PSC limits for the CV and CP hook-and-

line sectors. Additionally, the annual halibut PSC limits for both the CV and CP sectors of the “other hook-and-line fishery” are divided into three seasonal apportionments, using seasonal percentages of 86 percent, 2 percent, and 12 percent.

For 2021 and 2022, NMFS apportions halibut PSC limits of 144 mt and 113 mt to the hook-and-line CV and hook-and-line CP sectors, respectively. Table 16 lists the final 2021 and 2022 apportionments of halibut PSC limits between the hook-and-line CV and the hook-and-line CP sectors of the “other hook-and-line fishery.”

No later than November 1 of each year, NMFS will calculate the projected unused amount of halibut PSC limit by either of the CV or CP hook-and-line sectors of the “other hook-and-line fishery” for the remainder of the year. The projected unused amount of halibut PSC limit is made available to the other hook-and-line sector for the remainder of that fishing year (§ 679.21(d)(2)(iii)(C)), if NMFS determines that an additional amount of halibut PSC is necessary for that sector to continue its directed fishing operations.

Table 16 - Final 2021 and 2022 Apportionments of the “Other Hook-and-line Fishery” Annual Halibut Prohibited Species Catch Allowance between the Hook-and-Line Gear Catcher Vessel and Catcher/Processor Sectors

[Values are in metric tons]

“Other than DSR” allowance	Hook-and-line sector	Sector annual amount	Season	Seasonal percentage	Sector seasonal amount
257	Catcher Vessel	144	January 1 - June 10	86	124
			June 10 - September 1	2	3
			September 1 - December 31	12	17
	Catcher/Processor	113	January 1 - June 10	86	97
			June 10 - September 1	2	2
			September 1 - December 31	12	14

Estimates of Halibut Biomass and Stock Condition

The IPHC annually assesses the abundance and potential yield of the Pacific halibut stock using all available data from the commercial and sport fisheries, other removals, and scientific surveys. Additional information on the Pacific halibut stock

assessment may be found in the IPHC's 2020 Pacific halibut stock assessment (December 2020), available on the IPHC website at *www.iphc.int*. The IPHC considered the 2020 Pacific halibut stock assessment at its January 2021 annual meeting when it set the 2021 commercial halibut fishery catch limits.

Halibut Discard Mortality Rates

To monitor halibut bycatch mortality allowances and apportionments, the Regional Administrator uses observed halibut incidental catch rates, halibut discard mortality rates (DMRs), and estimates of groundfish catch to project when a fishery's halibut bycatch mortality allowance or seasonal apportionment is reached. Halibut incidental catch rates are based on observers' estimates of halibut incidental catch in the groundfish fishery. DMRs are estimates of the proportion of incidentally caught halibut that do not survive after being returned to the sea. The cumulative halibut mortality that accrues to a particular halibut PSC limit is the product of a DMR multiplied by the estimated halibut PSC. DMRs are estimated using the best scientific information available in conjunction with the annual GOA stock assessment process. The DMR methodology and findings are included as an appendix to the annual GOA groundfish SAFE report.

In 2016, the DMR estimation methodology underwent revisions per the Council's directive. An interagency halibut working group (IPHC, Council, and NMFS staff) developed improved estimation methods that have undergone review by the GOA Plan Team, SSC, and the Council. A summary of the revised methodology is contained in the GOA proposed 2017 and 2018 harvest specifications (81 FR 87881, December 6, 2016), and the comprehensive discussion of the working group's statistical methodology is available from the Council (see **ADDRESSES**). The DMR working group's revised methodology is intended to improve estimation accuracy, transparency, and transferability in the methodology used for calculating DMRs. The working group will

continue to consider improvements to the methodology used to calculate halibut mortality, including potential changes to the reference period (the period of data used for calculating the DMRs). Future DMRs may change based on additional years of observer sampling, which could provide more recent and accurate data and which could improve the accuracy of estimation and progress on methodology. The new methodology will continue to ensure that NMFS is using DMRs that more accurately reflect halibut mortality, which will inform the different sectors of their estimated halibut mortality and allow specific sectors to respond with methods that could reduce mortality and, eventually, the DMR for that sector.

At the December 2020 meeting, the SSC, AP, and the Council concurred with the revised DMR estimation methodology, and NMFS adopts for 2021 and 2022 the DMRs calculated under the revised methodology, which uses an updated 2-year reference period. The final 2021 and 2022 DMRs in this rule are unchanged from the DMRs in the proposed 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications (85 FR 78076, December 3, 2020). Table 17 lists these final 2021 and 2022 DMRs.

Table 17 - Final 2021 and 2022 Halibut Discard Mortality Rates for Vessels Fishing in the Gulf of Alaska

[Values are percent of halibut assumed to be dead]

Gear	Sector	Groundfish fishery	Halibut discard mortality rate (percent)
Pelagic trawl	Catcher vessel	All	100
	Catcher/processor	All	100
Non-pelagic trawl	Catcher vessel	Rockfish Program	60
	Catcher vessel	All others	69
	Mothership and catcher/processor	All	84
Hook-and-line	Catcher/processor	All	15
	Catcher vessel	All	13
Pot	Catcher vessel and catcher/processor	All	10

Chinook Salmon Prohibited Species Catch Limits

Amendment 93 to the FMP (77 FR 42629, July 20, 2012) established separate Chinook salmon PSC limits in the Western and Central GOA in the directed pollock trawl fishery. These limits require that NMFS close the pollock directed fishery in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas of the GOA if the applicable Chinook salmon PSC limit in that regulatory area is reached (§ 679.21(h)(8)). The annual Chinook salmon PSC limits in the pollock directed fishery of 6,684 salmon in the Western GOA and 18,316 salmon in the Central GOA are set at § 679.21(h)(2)(i) and (ii).

Amendment 97 to the FMP (79 FR 71350, December 2, 2014) established an initial annual PSC limit of 7,500 Chinook salmon for the trawl non-pollock groundfish fisheries in the Western and Central GOA. This limit is apportioned among the three sectors that conduct directed fishing for groundfish species other than pollock: 3,600 Chinook salmon to trawl CPs; 1,200 Chinook salmon to trawl CVs participating in the Rockfish Program; and 2,700 Chinook salmon to trawl CVs not participating in the Rockfish Program (§ 679.21(h)(4)). NMFS will monitor the Chinook salmon PSC in the trawl non-pollock groundfish fisheries and close an applicable sector if it reaches its Chinook salmon PSC limit.

The Chinook salmon PSC limit for two sectors, trawl CPs and trawl CVs not participating in the Rockfish Program, may be increased in subsequent years based on the performance of these two sectors and their ability to minimize their use of their respective Chinook salmon PSC limits. If either or both of these two sectors limits its use of Chinook salmon PSC to a specified threshold amount in 2020 (3,120 for trawl CPs and 2,340 for Non-Rockfish Program trawl CVs), that sector will receive an incremental increase to its 2021 Chinook salmon PSC limit (§ 679.21(h)(4)). In 2020, the trawl CP sector did not exceed 3,120 Chinook salmon PSC; therefore, the 2021 trawl CP sector Chinook salmon PSC limit will be 4,080 Chinook salmon. In 2020, the Non-Rockfish

Program trawl CV sector did not exceed 2,340 Chinook salmon PSC; therefore, the 2021 Non-Rockfish Program trawl CV sector Chinook salmon PSC limit will be 3,060 Chinook salmon.

American Fisheries Act (AFA) Catcher/Processor and Catcher Vessel Groundfish Harvest Limits

Section 679.64 establishes groundfish harvesting and processing sideboard limitations on AFA CPs and CVs in the GOA. These sideboard limits are necessary to protect the interests of fishermen and processors who do not directly benefit from the AFA from those fishermen and processors who receive exclusive harvesting and processing privileges under the AFA. Section 679.7(k)(1)(ii) prohibits listed AFA CPs and CPs designated on a listed AFA CP permit from harvesting any species of groundfish in the GOA. Additionally, § 679.7(k)(1)(iv) prohibits listed AFA CPs and CPs designated on a listed AFA CP permit from processing any pollock harvested in a directed pollock fishery in the GOA and any groundfish harvested in Statistical Area 630 of the GOA.

AFA CVs that are less than 125 feet (38.1 meters) length overall, have annual landings of pollock in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands less than 5,100 mt, and have made at least 40 GOA groundfish landings from 1995 through 1997 are exempt from GOA CV groundfish sideboard limits under § 679.64(b)(2)(ii). Sideboard limits for non-exempt AFA CVs in the GOA are based on their traditional harvest levels of TAC in groundfish fisheries covered by the FMP. Section 679.64(b)(3)(iv) establishes the CV groundfish sideboard limitations in the GOA based on the aggregate retained catch of non-exempt AFA CVs of each sideboard species or species group from 1995 through 1997 divided by the sum of the TACs for that species or species group available to CVs over the same period. NMFS published a final rule (84 FR 2723, February 8, 2019) that implemented regulations to prohibit non-exempt AFA CVs from directed fishing for specific groundfish species or species groups subject to sideboard limits (§

679.20(d)(1)(iv)(D) and Table 56 to 50 CFR part 679). Sideboard limits not subject to the final rule continue to be calculated and included in the GOA annual harvest specifications.

Tables 18 and 19 list the final 2021 and 2022 groundfish sideboard limits for non-exempt AFA CVs. NMFS will deduct all targeted or incidental catch of sideboard species made by non-exempt AFA CVs from the sideboard limits listed in Tables 18 and 19.

Table 18 - Final 2021 GOA Non-Exempt American Fisheries Act Catcher Vessel (CV) Groundfish Sideboard Limits

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Species	Apportionments by season	Area	Ratio of 1995-1997 non-exempt AFA CV catch to 1995-1997 TAC	Final 2021 TACs ³	Final 2021 non-exempt AFA CV sideboard limit
Pollock	A Season January 20 – May 31	Shumagin (610)	0.6047	799	483
		Chirikof (620)	0.1167	41,737	4,871
		Kodiak (630)	0.2028	6,297	1,277
	B Season September 1 – November 1	Shumagin (610)	0.6047	17,677	10,689
		Chirikof (620)	0.1167	13,133	1,533
		Kodiak (630)	0.2028	18,023	3,655
Annual	WYK (640)	0.3495	5,412	1,891	
	SEO (650)	0.3495	10,148	3,547	
Pacific cod	A Season ¹ January 1 - June 10	W	0.1331	3,561	474
		C	0.0692	6,567	454
	B Season ² September 1 - December 31	W	0.1331	2,029	270
		C	0.0692	3,675	254
Flatfish, shallow-water	Annual	W	0.0156	13,250	207
		C	0.0587	28,082	1,648
Flatfish, deep-water	Annual	C	0.0647	1,914	124
		E	0.0128	3,787	48
Rex sole	Annual	C	0.0384	8,912	342
Arrowtooth flounder	Annual	C	0.0280	69,072	1,934
Flathead sole	Annual	C	0.0213	15,400	328
Pacific ocean perch	Annual	C	0.0748	27,429	2,052
		E	0.0466	7,105	331
Northern rockfish	Annual	C	0.0277	3,334	92

¹ The Pacific cod A season for trawl gear does not open until January 20.

² The Pacific cod B season for trawl gear closes November 1.

³ The Western and Central GOA and WYK District area apportionments of pollock are considered ACLs.

Table 19 - Final 2022 GOA Non-Exempt American Fisheries Act Catcher Vessel (CV) Groundfish Sideboard Limits

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Species	Apportionments by season	Area	Ratio of 1995-1997 non-exempt AFA CV catch to 1995-1997 TAC	Final 2022 TACs ³	Final 2022 non-exempt AFA CV sideboard limit
Pollock	A Season January 20 – May 31	Shumagin (610)	0.6047	695	420
		Chirikof (620)	0.1167	36,294	4,235
		Kodiak (630)	0.2028	5,476	1,111
	B Season September 1 – November 1	Shumagin (610)	0.6047	15,372	9,295
		Chirikof (620)	0.1167	11,420	1,333
		Kodiak (630)	0.2028	15,672	3,178
	Annual	WYK (640)	0.3495	4,706	1,645
SEO (650)		0.3495	10,148	3,547	
Pacific cod	A Season ¹ January 1 - June 10	W	0.1331	5,749	765
		C	0.0692	10,601	734
	B Season ² September 1 - December 31	W	0.1331	3,275	436
		C	0.0692	5,933	411
Flatfish, shallow-water	Annual	W	0.0156	13,250	207
		C	0.0587	28,442	1,670
Flatfish, deep-water	Annual	C	0.0647	1,914	124
		E	0.0128	3,787	48
Rex sole	Annual	C	0.0384	8,912	342
Arrowtooth flounder	Annual	C	0.0280	67,154	1,880
Flathead sole	Annual	C	0.0213	15,400	328
Pacific ocean perch	Annual	C	0.0748	26,234	1,962
		E	0.0466	6,796	317
Northern rockfish	Annual	C	0.0277	3,173	88

¹ The Pacific cod A season for trawl gear does not open until January 20.

² The Pacific cod B season for trawl gear closes November 1.

³ The Western and Central GOA and WYK District area apportionments of pollock are considered ACLs.

Non-Exempt AFA Catcher Vessel Halibut PSC Limits

The halibut PSC sideboard limits for non-exempt AFA CVs in the GOA are based on the aggregate retained groundfish catch by non-exempt AFA CVs in each PSC target

category from 1995 through 1997 divided by the retained catch of all vessels in that fishery from 1995 through 1997 (§ 679.64(b)(4)(ii)). Table 20 lists the final 2021 and 2022 non-exempt AFA CV halibut PSC sideboard limits for vessels using trawl gear in the GOA.

Table 20 - Final 2021 and 2022 Non-Exempt AFA CV Halibut Prohibited Species Catch (PSC) Sideboard Limits for Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the GOA

[Values are rounded to nearest metric ton]

Season	Season dates	Target fishery	Ratio of 1995-1997 non-exempt AFA CV retained catch to total retained catch	2021 and 2022 PSC limit	2021 and 2022 non-exempt AFA CV PSC limit
1	January 20 - April 1	shallow-water	0.340	384	131
		deep-water	0.070	135	9
2	April 1 - July 1	shallow-water	0.340	85	29
		deep-water	0.070	256	18
3	July 1 - August 1	shallow-water	0.340	121	41
		deep-water	0.070	341	24
4	August 1 - October 1	shallow-water	0.340	53	18
		deep-water	0.070	75	5
5	October 1 - December 31	all targets	0.205	256	52
Annual		Total shallow-water			219
		Total deep-water			56
		Total, all season and categories		1,706	328

Non-AFA Crab Vessel Groundfish Harvest Limitations

Section 680.22 establishes groundfish catch limits for vessels with a history of participation in the Bering Sea snow crab fishery to prevent these vessels from using the increased flexibility provided by the Crab Rationalization (CR) Program to expand their level of participation in the GOA groundfish fisheries. Sideboard limits restrict these vessels' catch to their collective historical landings in each GOA groundfish fishery (except the fixed-gear sablefish fishery). Sideboard limits also apply to catch made using an LLP license derived from the history of a restricted vessel, even if that LLP license is used on another vessel.

The basis for these sideboard limits is described in detail in the final rules implementing the major provisions of the CR Program, including Amendments 18 and 19 to the Fishery Management Plan for Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs (Crab FMP) (70 FR 10174, March 2, 2005), Amendment 34 to the Crab FMP (76 FR 35772, June 20, 2011), Amendment 83 to the GOA FMP (76 FR 74670, December 1, 2011), and Amendment 45 to the Crab FMP (80 FR 28539, May 19, 2015). Also, NMFS published a final rule (84 FR 2723, February 8, 2019) that implemented regulations to prohibit non-AFA crab vessels from directed fishing for all groundfish species or species groups subject to sideboard limits, except for Pacific cod apportioned to CVs using pot gear in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas (§ 680.22(e)(1)(iii)). Accordingly, the GOA annual harvest specifications will include the non-AFA crab vessel groundfish sideboard limits for only Pacific cod apportioned to CVs using pot gear in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas.

Tables 21 and 22 list the final 2021 and 2022 groundfish sideboard limitations for non-AFA crab vessels. All targeted or incidental catch of sideboard species made by non-AFA crab vessels or associated LLP licenses will be deducted from these sideboard limits.

Table 21 - Final 2021 GOA Non-American Fisheries Act Crab Vessel Groundfish Sideboard Limits

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Species	Season	Area/gear	Ratio of 1996-2000 non-AFA crab vessel catch to 1996-2000 total harvest	Final 2021 TACs	Final 2021 non-AFA crab vessel sideboard limit
Pacific cod	A Season January 1 - June 10	Western Pot CV	0.0997	3,561	355
		Central Pot CV	0.0474	6,567	311
	B Season September 1 - December 31	Western Pot CV	0.0997	2,029	202
		Central Pot CV	0.0474	3,675	174

Table 22 - Final 2022 GOA Non-American Fisheries Act Crab Vessel Groundfish Sideboard Limits

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Species	Season	Area/gear	Ratio of 1996-2000 non-AFA crab vessel catch to 1996-2000 total harvest	Final 2022 TACs	Final 2022 non-AFA crab vessel sideboard limit
Pacific cod	A Season January 1 - June 10	Western Pot CV	0.0997	5,749	573
		Central Pot CV	0.0474	10,601	502
	B Season September 1 - December 31	Western Pot CV	0.0997	3,275	327
		Central Pot CV	0.0474	5,933	281

Rockfish Program Groundfish Sideboard and Halibut PSC Limitations

The Rockfish Program establishes three classes of sideboard provisions: CV groundfish sideboard restrictions, CP rockfish sideboard restrictions, and CP opt-out vessel sideboard restrictions (§ 679.82(c)(1)). These sideboards are intended to limit the ability of rockfish harvesters to expand into other GOA groundfish fisheries.

CVs participating in the Rockfish Program may not participate in directed fishing for dusky rockfish, Pacific ocean perch, and northern rockfish in the West Yakutat District and Western GOA from July 1 through July 31. Also, CVs may not participate in directed fishing for arrowtooth flounder, deep-water flatfish, and rex sole in the GOA from July 1 through July 31 (§ 679.82(d)).

CPs participating in Rockfish Program cooperatives are restricted by rockfish and halibut PSC sideboard limits. These CPs are prohibited from directed fishing for dusky rockfish, Pacific ocean perch, and northern rockfish in the West Yakutat District and Western GOA from July 1 through July 31 (§ 679.82(e)(2)). Holders of CP-designated LLP licenses that opt out of participating in a Rockfish Program cooperative will be able to access that portion of each rockfish sideboard limit that is not assigned to rockfish cooperatives (§ 679.82(e)(7)). The sideboard ratio for each fishery in the West Yakutat District and the Western GOA is set forth in § 679.82(e)(4). Tables 23 and 24 list the final 2021 and 2022 Rockfish Program CP sideboard limits in the West Yakutat District and the Western GOA. Due to confidentiality requirements associated with fisheries data, the sideboard limits for the West Yakutat District are not displayed.

Table 23 - Final 2021 Rockfish Program Sideboard Limits for the Western GOA and West Yakutat District by Fishery for the Catcher/Processor Sector

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Area	Fishery	CP sector (% of TAC)	Final 2021 TACs	Final 2021 CP limit
Western GOA	Dusky rockfish	72.3	270	195
	Pacific ocean perch	50.6	1,643	831
	Northern rockfish	74.3	2,023	1,503
West Yakutat District	Dusky rockfish	Confidential ¹	468	Confidential ¹
	Pacific ocean perch	Confidential ¹	1,705	Confidential ¹

¹ Not released due to confidentiality requirements associated with fish ticket data, as established by NMFS and the State of Alaska.

Table 24 - Final 2022 Rockfish Program Sideboard Limits for the Western GOA and West Yakutat District by Fishery for the Catcher/Processor Sector

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Area	Fishery	CP sector (% of TAC)	Final 2022 TACs	Final 2022 CP limit
Western GOA	Dusky rockfish	72.3	265	192
	Pacific ocean perch	50.6	1,572	795
	Northern rockfish	74.3	1,926	1,431
West Yakutat District	Dusky rockfish	Confidential ¹	460	Confidential ¹
	Pacific ocean perch	Confidential ¹	1,631	Confidential ¹

¹ Not released due to confidentiality requirements associated with fish ticket data, as established by NMFS and the State of Alaska.

Under the Rockfish Program, the CP sector is subject to halibut PSC sideboard limits for the trawl deep-water and shallow-water species fisheries from July 1 through July 31 (§ 679.82(e)(3) and (5)). Halibut PSC sideboard ratios by fishery are set forth in § 679.82(e)(5). No halibut PSC sideboard limits apply to the CV sector, as CVs participating in cooperatives receive a portion of the annual halibut PSC limit. CPs that opt out of the Rockfish Program are able to access that portion of the deep-water and shallow-water halibut PSC sideboard limit not assigned to CP rockfish cooperatives. The sideboard provisions for CPs that elect to opt out of participating in a rockfish cooperative are described in § 679.82(c), (e), and (f). Sideboard limits are linked to the catch history of specific vessels that may choose to opt out. After March 1, NMFS will determine which CPs have opted-out of the Rockfish Program in 2021, and NMFS will know the ratios and amounts used to calculate opt-out sideboard ratios. NMFS will then calculate any applicable opt-out sideboards for 2021 and post these limits on the Alaska Region website at <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/sustainable-fisheries/alaska-fisheries-management-reports#central-goa-rockfish>. Table 25 lists the final 2021 and 2022 Rockfish Program halibut PSC sideboard limits for the CP sector.

Table 25 - Final 2021 and 2022 Rockfish Program Halibut PSC Sideboard Limits for the Catcher/Processor Sector

[Values are rounded to the nearest metric ton]

Sector	Shallow-water species fishery halibut PSC sideboard ratio (percent)	Deep-water species fishery halibut PSC sideboard ratio (percent)	2021 and 2022 halibut mortality limit (mt)	Annual shallow-water species fishery halibut PSC sideboard limit (mt)	Annual deep-water species fishery halibut PSC sideboard limit (mt)
Catcher/processor	0.10	2.50	1,706	2	43

Amendment 80 Program Groundfish and PSC Sideboard Limits

Amendment 80 to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (Amendment 80 Program) established a limited

access privilege program for the non-AFA trawl CP sector. The Amendment 80 Program established groundfish and halibut PSC catch limits for Amendment 80 Program participants to limit the ability of participants eligible for the Amendment 80 Program to expand their harvest efforts in the GOA.

Section 679.92 establishes groundfish harvesting sideboard limits on all Amendment 80 program vessels, other than the fishing vessel (F/V) *Golden Fleece*, to amounts no greater than the limits listed in Table 37 to 50 CFR part 679. Under § 679.92(d), the F/V *Golden Fleece* is prohibited from directed fishing for pollock, Pacific cod, Pacific ocean perch, dusky rockfish, and northern rockfish in the GOA.

Groundfish sideboard limits for Amendment 80 Program vessels operating in the GOA are based on their average aggregate harvests from 1998 through 2004 (72 FR 52668, September 14, 2007). Tables 26 and 27 list the final 2021 and 2022 groundfish sideboard limits for Amendment 80 Program vessels. NMFS will deduct all targeted or incidental catch of sideboard species made by Amendment 80 Program vessels from the sideboard limits in Tables 26 and 27.

Table 26 - Final 2021 GOA Groundfish Sideboard Limits for Amendment 80 Program Vessels

[Values are rounded to nearest metric ton]

Species	Apportionments and allocations by season	Area	Ratio of Amendment 80 sector vessels 1998 - 2004 catch to TAC	2021 TAC (mt)	2021 Amendment 80 vessel sideboards (mt)
Pollock	A Season January 20 – May 31	Shumagin (610)	0.003	799	2
		Chirikof (620)	0.002	41,737	83
		Kodiak (630)	0.002	6,297	13
	B Season September 1 – November 1	Shumagin (610)	0.003	17,677	53
		Chirikof (620)	0.002	13,133	26
		Kodiak (630)	0.002	18,023	36
	Annual	WYK (640)	0.002	5,412	11
Pacific cod	A Season ¹ January 1 - June 10	W	0.020	3,561	71
		C	0.044	6,567	289
	B Season ² September 1 - December 31	W	0.020	2,029	41
		C	0.044	3,675	162
	Annual	WYK	0.034	1,489	51
Pacific ocean perch	Annual	W	0.994	1,643	1,633
		WYK	0.961	1,705	1,639
Northern rockfish	Annual	W	1.000	2,023	2,023
Dusky rockfish	Annual	W	0.764	270	206
		WYK	0.896	468	419

¹ The Pacific cod A season for trawl gear does not open until January 20.

² The Pacific cod B season for trawl gear closes November 1.

Table 27 - Final 2022 GOA Groundfish Sideboard Limits for Amendment 80 Program Vessels

[Values are rounded to nearest metric ton]

Species	Apportionments and allocations by season	Area	Ratio of Amendment 80 sector vessels 1998 - 2004 catch to TAC	2022 TAC (mt)	2022 Amendment 80 vessel sideboards (mt)
Pollock	A Season January 20 – May 31	Shumagin (610)	0.003	695	2
		Chirikof (620)	0.002	36,294	73
		Kodiak (630)	0.002	5,476	11
	B Season September 1 – November 1	Shumagin (610)	0.003	15,372	46
		Chirikof (620)	0.002	11,420	23
		Kodiak (630)	0.002	15,672	31
	Annual	WYK (640)	0.002	4,706	9
Pacific cod	A Season ¹ January 1 - June 10	W	0.020	5,749	115
		C	0.044	10,601	466
	B Season ² September 1 - December 31	W	0.020	3,275	66
		C	0.044	5,933	261
	Annual	WYK	0.034	2,403	82
Pacific ocean perch	Annual	W	0.994	1,572	1,563
		WYK	0.961	1,631	1,567
Northern rockfish	Annual	W	1.000	1,926	1,926
Dusky rockfish	Annual	W	0.764	265	202
		WYK	0.896	460	412

¹ The Pacific cod A season for trawl gear does not open until January 20.

² The Pacific cod B season for trawl gear closes November 1.

The halibut PSC sideboard limits for Amendment 80 Program vessels in the GOA are based on the historic use of halibut PSC by Amendment 80 Program vessels in each PSC target category from 1998 through 2004. These values are slightly lower than the average historic use to accommodate two factors: allocation of halibut PSC cooperative quota under the Rockfish Program and the exemption of the F/V *Golden Fleece* from this restriction (§ 679.92(b)(2)). Table 28 lists the final 2021 and 2022 halibut PSC sideboard limits for Amendment 80 Program vessels. These tables incorporate the maximum percentages of the halibut PSC sideboard limits that may be used by Amendment 80 Program vessels as contained in Table 38 to 50 CFR part 679. Any residual amount of a seasonal Amendment 80 halibut PSC sideboard limit may carry forward to the next season limit (§ 679.92(b)(2)).

Table 28 - Final 2021 and 2022 Halibut PSC Sideboard Limits for Amendment 80 Program Vessels in the GOA

[Values are rounded to nearest metric ton]

Season	Season dates	Target fishery	Historic Amendment 80 use of the annual halibut PSC limit catch (ratio)	2021 and 2022 annual PSC limit (mt)	2021 and 2022 Amendment 80 vessel PSC limit
1	January 20 - April 1	shallow-water	0.0048	1,706	8
		deep-water	0.0115	1,706	20
2	April 1 - July 1	shallow-water	0.0189	1,706	32
		deep-water	0.1072	1,706	183
3	July 1 - August 1	shallow-water	0.0146	1,706	25
		deep-water	0.0521	1,706	89
4	August 1 - October 1	shallow-water	0.0074	1,706	13
		deep-water	0.0014	1,706	2
5	October 1 - December 31	shallow-water	0.0227	1,706	39
		deep-water	0.0371	1,706	63
				Total:	474

Directed Fishing Closures

Pursuant to § 679.20(d)(1)(i), if the Regional Administrator determines 1) that any allocation or apportionment of a target species or species group allocated or apportioned to a fishery will be reached; or 2) with respect to pollock and Pacific cod, that an allocation or apportionment to an inshore or offshore component or sector allocation will be reached, then the Regional Administrator may establish a directed fishing allowance (DFA) for that species or species group. If the Regional Administrator establishes a DFA and that allowance is or will be reached before the end of the fishing season or year, NMFS will prohibit directed fishing for that species or species group in the specified GOA subarea, regulatory area, or district (§ 679.20(d)(1)(iii)).

The Regional Administrator has determined that the TACs for the species listed in Table 29 are necessary to account for the incidental catch of these species in other anticipated groundfish fisheries for the 2021 and 2022 fishing years.

Table 29 - 2021 and 2022 Directed Fishing Closures in the GOA

[Amounts for incidental catch in other directed fisheries are in metric tons]

Target	Area/component/gear	Incidental catch amount and year (if amounts differ by year)
Pollock	all/offshore	not applicable ¹
Sablefish ²	all/trawl	2,473 (2021) 3,553 (2022)
Pacific cod	Western, CP, trawl Central, CP, trawl	129 (2021), 209 (2022) 426 (2021), 687 (2022)
Shortraker rockfish ²	all	708
Rougheye/blackspotted rockfish ²	all	1,212 (2021) 1,221 (2022)
Thornyhead rockfish ²	all	1,953
Other rockfish	all	1,609
Atka mackerel	all	3,000
Big skate	all	3,208
Longnose skate	all	2,587
Other skates	all	875
Sharks	all	3,755
Octopuses	all	980

¹ Pollock is closed to directed fishing in the GOA by the offshore component under § 679.20(a)(6)(i).

² Closures are not applicable to participants in cooperatives conducted under the Central GOA Rockfish Program because cooperatives are prohibited from exceeding their allocations (§ 679.7(n)(6)(viii)).

Consequently, in accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(i), the Regional Administrator establishes the DFA for the species or species groups listed in Table 29 as zero mt. Therefore, in accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(iii), NMFS is prohibiting directed fishing for those species, areas, gear types, and components in the GOA listed in Table 29 effective at 1200 hours, A.l.t., [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER], through 2400 hours, A.l.t., December 31, 2022.

Closures implemented under the 2020 and 2021 GOA harvest specifications for groundfish (85 FR 13802, March 10, 2020) remain effective under authority of these final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications and until the date specified in those notices.

Closures are posted at the following website under the Alaska filter for Management Areas: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/rules-and-announcements/bulletins>.

While these closures are in effect, the maximum retainable amounts at § 679.20(e) and (f) apply at any time during a fishing trip. These closures to directed fishing are in addition to closures and prohibitions found at 50 CFR part 679. NMFS may implement other closures during the 2021 and 2022 fishing years as necessary for effective conservation and management.

Comments and Responses

NMFS did not receive any comments during the public comment period for the proposed groundfish harvest specifications.

Classification

NMFS has determined that the final harvest specifications are consistent with the FMP and with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act and other applicable laws.

This final rule is exempt from review under Executive Order 12866.

NMFS prepared an EIS for the Alaska groundfish harvest specifications and alternative harvest strategies (see **ADDRESSES**) and made it available to the public on January 12, 2007 (72 FR 1512). On February 13, 2007, NMFS issued the ROD for the EIS. In January 2021, NMFS prepared a SIR for this action to provide a subsequent assessment of the action and to address the need to prepare a Supplemental EIS (SEIS; 40 CFR 1501.11(b); § 1502.9(d)(1)). Copies of the EIS, ROD, and annual SIRs for this action are available from NMFS (see **ADDRESSES**). The Final EIS analyzes the environmental, social, and economic consequences of the groundfish harvest specifications and alternative harvest strategies on resources in the action area. Based on the analysis in the Final EIS, NMFS concluded that the preferred Alternative (Alternative 2) provides the best balance among relevant environmental, social, and economic considerations and allows for continued management of the groundfish fisheries based on the most recent, best scientific information. The preferred alternative is a harvest strategy

in which TACs are set at a level within the range of ABCs recommended by the Council's SSC; the sum of the TACs must achieve the OY specified in the FMP. While the specific numbers that the harvest strategy produces may vary from year to year, the methodology used for the preferred harvest strategy remains constant.

The annual SIR evaluates the need to prepare a SEIS for the 2021 and 2022 groundfish harvest specifications. An SEIS should be prepared if 1) the agency makes substantial changes in the proposed action that are relevant to environmental concerns, or 2) significant new circumstances or information exist relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the proposed action or its impacts (40 CFR 1502.9(d)(1)). After reviewing the information contained in the SIR and SAFE reports, the Regional Administrator has determined that 1) approval of the 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications, which were set according to the preferred harvest strategy in the EIS, does not constitute a substantial change in the action; and 2) there are no significant new circumstances or information relevant to environmental concerns and bearing on the action or its impacts. Additionally, the 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications will result in environmental, social, and economic impacts within the scope of those analyzed and disclosed in the EIS. Therefore, an SEIS is not necessary to implement the 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications.

Section 604 of the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (5 U.S.C. 604) requires that, when an agency promulgates a final rule under 5 U.S.C. 553, after being required by that section, or any other law, to publish a general notice of proposed rulemaking, the agency shall prepare a final regulatory flexibility analysis (FRFA). The following constitutes the FRFA prepared in the final action.

Section 604 of the RFA describes the required contents of a FRFA: 1) a statement of the need for, and objectives of, the rule; 2) a statement of the significant issues raised by the public comments in response to the initial regulatory flexibility analysis (IRFA), a statement of the assessment of the agency of such issues, and a statement of any changes

made in the proposed rule as a result of such comments; 3) the response of the agency to any comments filed by the Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration in response to the proposed rule, and a detailed statement of any change made to the proposed rule in the final rule as a result of the comments; 4) a description of and an estimate of the number of small entities to which the rule will apply or an explanation of why no such estimate is available; 5) a description of the projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of the rule, including an estimate of the classes of small entities which will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record; and 6) a description of the steps the agency has taken to minimize the significant economic impact on small entities consistent with the stated objectives of applicable statutes, including a statement of the factual, policy, and legal reasons for selecting the alternative adopted in the final rule and why each one of the other significant alternatives to the rule considered by the agency that affect the impact on small entities was rejected.

A description of this action, its purpose, and its legal basis are contained at the beginning of the preamble to this final rule and are not repeated here.

NMFS published the proposed rule on December 3, 2020 (85 FR 78076). NMFS prepared an IRFA to accompany the proposed action, and included the IRFA in the proposed rule. The comment period closed on January 4, 2021. No comments were received on the IRFA or on the economic impacts of the rule more generally. The Chief Counsel for Advocacy of the Small Business Administration did not file any comments on the proposed rule.

The entities directly regulated by this action are: 1) entities operating vessels with groundfish federal fishing permit (FFPs) catching FMP groundfish in Federal waters; 2) all entities operating vessels, regardless of whether they hold groundfish FFPs, catching FMP groundfish in the State-waters parallel fisheries; and 3) all entities operating vessels

fishing for halibut inside three miles (5.6 km) of the shore (whether or not they have FFPs).

For RFA purposes only, NMFS has established a small business size standard for businesses, including their affiliates, whose primary industry is commercial fishing (see 50 CFR 200.2). A business primarily engaged in commercial fishing (NAICS code 11411) is classified as a small business if it is independently owned and operated, is not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and has combined annual gross receipts not in excess of \$11 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide.

Using the most recent data available (2019), the estimated number of directly regulated small entities include approximately 871 individual catcher vessel entities with gross revenues meeting small entity criteria. This estimate does not account for corporate affiliations among vessels, and for cooperative affiliations among fishing entities, since some of the fishing vessels operating in the GOA are members of AFA inshore pollock cooperatives, GOA rockfish cooperatives, or BSAI CR Program cooperatives. Vessels that participate in these cooperatives are considered to be large entities within the meaning of the RFA because the aggregate gross receipts of all participating members exceed the \$11 million threshold. After accounting for membership in these cooperatives, there are an estimated 812 small CV and 5 small CP entities remaining in the GOA groundfish sector. However, the estimate of these 817 CVs may be an overstatement of the number of small entities. This latter group of vessels had average gross revenues that varied by gear type. Average gross revenues for hook-and-line CVs, pot gear CVs, trawl gear CVs, and hook-and-line CPs are estimated to be \$350,000, \$780,000, \$1.6 million, and \$2.9 million, respectively.

This final rule contains no information collection requirements under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

This action implements the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications, apportionments, and halibut PSC limits for the groundfish fishery of the GOA. This action is necessary to establish harvest limits for groundfish during the 2021 and 2022 fishing years and is taken in accordance with the FMP prepared by the Council pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Act. The establishment of the final harvest specifications is governed by the Council's harvest strategy that governs the catch of groundfish in the GOA. The harvest strategy was selected previously from among five alternatives, with the preferred alternative harvest strategy being one in which the TACs fall within the range of ABCs recommended by the SSC. Under this preferred alternative harvest strategy, TACs are set within the range of ABCs recommended by the SSC; the sum of the TACs must achieve the OY specified in the FMP; and while the specific TAC numbers that the harvest strategy produces may vary from year to year, the methodology used for the preferred harvest strategy remains constant. This final action implements the preferred alternative harvest strategy previously chosen by the Council to set TACs that fall within the range of ABCs recommended through the Council harvest specifications process and as recommended by the Council. This is the method for determining TACs that has been used in the past.

The final 2021 and 2022 TACs associated with preferred harvest strategy are those recommended by the Council in December 2020. OFLs and ABCs for the species were based on recommendations prepared by the Council's Plan Team, and reviewed by the Council's SSC. The Council based its TAC recommendations on those of its AP, which were consistent with the SSC's OFL and ABC recommendations. The sum of all TACs remains within the OY for the GOA consistent with § 679.20(a)(1)(i)(B).

The final 2021 and 2022 OFLs and ABCs are based on the best available biological information, including projected biomass trends, information on assumed distribution of stock biomass, and revised technical methods to calculate stock biomass.

The final 2021 and 2022 TACs are based on the best available biological and socioeconomic information. The final 2021 and 2022 OFLs, ABCs, and TACs are consistent with the biological condition of groundfish stocks as described in the 2020 SAFE report, which is the most recent, completed SAFE report. Accounting for the most recent biological information to set the final OFLs, ABCs, and TACs is consistent with the objectives for this action, as well as National Standard 2 of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (16 U.S.C. 1851(a)(2)) that actions shall be based on the best scientific information available.

Under this action, the final ABCs reflect harvest amounts that are less than the specified overfishing levels. The final TACs are within the range of final ABCs recommended by the SSC and do not exceed the biological limits recommended by the SSC (the ABCs and overfishing levels). For most species and species groups in the GOA, the Council recommended, and NMFS sets, final TACs equal to final ABCs, which is intended to maximize harvest opportunities in the GOA, unless other conservation or management reasons support setting TAC amounts less than the ABCs.

For these species and species groups, the Council recommended and NMFS sets TACs that are less than the ABCs, including for pollock for the combined W/C/WYK Regulatory Area, Pacific cod, shallow-water flatfish in the Western GOA, arrowtooth flounder in the Western GOA and the West Yakutat and SEO Districts, flathead sole in the Western and Central GOA, Atka mackerel, and “other rockfish” in the SEO District. These specific reductions were reviewed and recommended by the Council’s AP, and, with the exception of sablefish, the Council in turn adopted the AP’s recommendations for the final 2021 and 2022 TACs.

For sablefish, the Council recommended 2021 sablefish TACs that are less than the 2021 ABCs, which is intended to provide an incremental increase from the 2020 TACs to the 2021 TACs rather than the very large increase in the 2021 TACs if they

were set equal to final ABCs. Moreover, increasing TACs for some species may not result in increased harvest opportunities for those species. This is due to a variety of reasons. There may be a lack of commercial or market interest in some species. Additionally, there are fixed, and therefore constraining, PSC limits associated with the harvest of the GOA groundfish species that can lead to an underharvest of flatfish TACs. For this reason, the shallow-water flatfish, arrowtooth flounder, and flathead sole TACs are set to allow for increased harvest opportunities for these target species while conserving the halibut PSC limit for use in other fisheries. The Atka mackerel TAC is set to accommodate incidental catch amounts in other fisheries. The “other rockfish” TAC in the SEO District is set to reduce the amount of discards of the species in that complex. Finally, the TACs for two species (pollock and Pacific cod) cannot be set equal to ABC, as the TAC must be reduced to account for the State’s GHGs in these fisheries. The W/C/WYK Regulatory Area pollock TAC and the GOA Pacific cod TACs are therefore set to account for the State’s GHGs for the State water pollock and Pacific cod fisheries so that the ABCs are not exceeded.

Based upon the best available scientific data, and in consideration of the Council’s objectives of this action, there are no significant alternatives to the final rule that have the potential to accomplish the stated objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and any other applicable statutes and that have the potential to minimize any significant adverse economic impact of the final rule on small entities. This action is economically beneficial to entities operating in the GOA, including small entities. The action specifies TACs for commercially-valuable species in the GOA and allows for the continued prosecution of the fishery, thereby creating the opportunity for fishery revenue. After public process, during which the Council solicited input from stakeholders, the Council concluded that these final harvest specifications would best accomplish the stated objectives articulated in the preamble for this final rule and in applicable statutes and

would minimize to the extent practicable adverse economic impacts on the universe of directly regulated small entities.

Adverse impacts on marine mammals, or endangered or threatened species, resulting from fishing activities conducted under this rule are discussed in the Final EIS and its accompanying annual SIRs (see **ADDRESSES**).

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3), the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, NOAA, finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness for this rule because delaying this rule is contrary to the public interest. The Plan Team review of the 2020 SAFE report occurred in November 2020, and based on the 2020 SAFE report the Council considered and recommended the final harvest specifications in December 2020. Accordingly, NMFS's review of the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications could not begin until after the December 2020 Council meeting, and after the public had time to comment on the proposed action.

For all fisheries not currently closed because the TACs established under the final 2020 and 2021 harvest specifications (85 FR 13802, March 10, 2020) were not reached, it is possible that they would be closed prior to the expiration of a 30-day delayed effectiveness period because their TACs could be reached within that period. If implemented immediately, this rule would allow these fisheries to continue fishing because some of the new TACs implemented by this rule are higher than the TACs under which they are currently fishing.

In addition, immediate effectiveness of this action is required to provide consistent management and conservation of fishery resources based on the best available scientific information. This is particularly pertinent for those species that have lower 2021 ABCs and TACs than those established in the 2020 and 2021 harvest specifications (85 FR 13802, March 10, 2020). If implemented immediately, this rule would ensure that NMFS can properly manage those fisheries for which this rule sets lower 2021 ABCs and

TACs, which are based on the most recent biological information on the condition of stocks, rather than managing species under the higher TACs set in the previous year's harvest specifications.

Certain fisheries, such as those for pollock, are intensive, fast-paced fisheries. Other fisheries, such as those for sablefish, flatfish, rockfish, Atka mackerel, skates, sharks, and octopuses, are critical as directed fisheries and as incidental catch in other fisheries. U.S. fishing vessels have demonstrated the capacity to catch the TAC allocations in many of these fisheries. If the effectiveness of this rule were delayed 30 days and if a TAC were reached during those 30 days, NMFS would close directed fishing or prohibit retention for the applicable species. Any delay in allocating the final TACs in these fisheries would cause confusion to the industry and potential economic harm through unnecessary discards, thus undermining the intent of this rule. Waiving the 30-day delay allows NMFS to prevent economic loss to fishermen that could otherwise occur should the 2021 TACs (set under the 2020 and 2021 harvest specifications) be reached. Determining which fisheries may close is nearly impossible because these fisheries are affected by several factors that cannot be predicted in advance, including fishing effort, weather, movement of fishery stocks, and market price. Furthermore, the closure of one fishery has a cascading effect on other fisheries by freeing-up fishing vessels, allowing them to move from closed fisheries to open ones, increasing the fishing capacity in those open fisheries, and causing them to close at an accelerated pace.

In fisheries subject to declining sideboard limits, a failure to implement the updated sideboard limits before initial season's end could deny the intended economic protection to the non-sideboarded sectors. Conversely, in fisheries with increasing sideboard limits, economic benefit could be denied to the sideboard-limited sectors.

If the final harvest specifications are not effective by March 6, 2021, which is the start of the 2021 Pacific halibut season as specified by the IPHC, the fixed gear sablefish

fishery will not begin concurrently with the Pacific halibut IFQ season. This would result in confusion for the industry and economic harm from unnecessary discard of sablefish that are caught along with Pacific halibut, as both fixed gear sablefish and Pacific halibut are managed under the same IFQ program. Immediate effectiveness of the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications will allow the sablefish IFQ fishery to begin concurrently with the Pacific halibut IFQ season.

Finally, immediate effectiveness also would provide the fishing industry the earliest possible opportunity to plan and conduct its fishing operations with respect to new information about TACs. Therefore, NMFS finds good cause to waive the 30-day delay in effectiveness under 5 U.S.C. 553(d)(3).

Small Entity Compliance Guide

This final rule is a plain language guide to assist small entities in complying with this final rule as required by the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act of 1996. This final rule's primary purpose is to announce the final 2021 and 2022 harvest specifications and prohibited species bycatch allowances for the groundfish fisheries of the GOA. This action is necessary to establish harvest limits and associated management measures for groundfish during the 2021 and 2022 fishing years, and to accomplish the goals and objectives of the FMP. This action affects all fishermen who participate in the GOA fisheries. The specific OFL, ABC, TAC, and PSC amounts are provided in tables to assist the reader. NMFS will announce closures of directed fishing in the **Federal Register** and information bulletins released by the Alaska Region. Affected fishermen should keep themselves informed of such closures.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 773 *et seq.*; 16 U.S.C. 1540 (f), 1801 *et seq.*; 16 U.S.C. 3631 *et seq.*; Pub. L. 105-277; Pub. L. 106-31; Pub. L. 106-554; Pub. L. 108-199; Pub. L. 108-447; Pub. L. 109-241; Pub. L. 109-479.

Dated: February 11, 2021.

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