



2021 Report to Congress

ON THE REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCILS AND SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS' FINANCIAL INTEREST DISCLOSURE AND RECUSAL REQUIREMENTS

AND

ON THE REGIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCILS MEMBERSHIP APPORTIONMENT

Developed pursuant to Section 302(b)(2)(B) and Section 302(j)(9) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

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A. Executive Summary

This report combines the reporting requirements of Section 302(b)(2)(B) and Section 302(j)(9) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) into a single comprehensive report on the activities of the Regional Fishery Management Councils (Councils) and their Scientific and Statistical Committees (SSCs). This report: (1) assesses the efforts and actions taken by the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) and the Councils in 2021 to implement the disclosure of financial interest and recusal requirements of the MSA and (2) assesses the annual apportionment of Council membership.

Section 302(j)(9) of the MSA requires the Secretary to submit an annual report to Congress on actions taken by the Secretary and the Councils to implement the disclosure of financial interest and recusal requirements of the MSA, including identifying any conflict-of-interest problems with respect to the Councils and SSCs, and recommendations for addressing any such problems. In order to improve recusal determination processes, as described in Part I, Section C, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) updated the relevant policy directive and procedures on financial disclosures and recusal determinations to align with the final rule published in the *Federal Register* (85 FR 56177) on September 11, 2020.

Section 302(b)(2)(B) requires the Secretary to report annually to Congress on actions taken to achieve, to the extent practicable, a “fair and balanced apportionment, on a rotating or other basis, of the active participants (or their representatives) in the commercial and recreational fisheries under the jurisdiction of [each Regional Fishery Management] Council.”

The MSA established eight Councils: New England (NEFMC), Mid-Atlantic (MAFMC), South Atlantic (SAFMC), Gulf of Mexico (GMFMC), Caribbean (CFMC), Pacific (PFMC), North Pacific (NPFMC), and Western Pacific (WPFMC). Councils prepare and submit fishery management plans (FMPs) to the Secretary for fisheries under Council authority that require conservation and management, and any amendments necessary to manage the fisheries consistent with the MSA and other applicable law.

The voting members of each Council include the principal state official (or the official’s designee) with marine fishery management responsibility and expertise in each constituent state, who is designated by the governor; the Regional Administrator of NOAA Fisheries for the geographic area concerned (or the Regional Administrator’s designee); and members required to be appointed by the Secretary in accordance with Sections 302(b)(2) and (b)(5) of the MSA. Non-voting members include representation from the U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of State, and the three interstate Marine Fisheries Commissions.

Each Council is required to establish and appoint members to an SSC to provide the Councils ongoing scientific advice for fishery management decisions. This includes recommendations for acceptable biological catch, preventing overfishing, maximum sustainable yield, and achieving rebuilding targets along with reports on stock status and health, bycatch, habitat status, social and economic impacts of management measures, and the sustainability of fishing practices. Members of the SSCs are federal and state employees, academics, or independent experts with scientific or technical credentials and experience.

PART I: DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTEREST AND RECUSAL REQUIREMENTS

B. DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS AND RECUSALS

Council nominees, Council members, and members of SSCs must file a Statement of Financial Interests to fulfill the requirements of the MSA. This financial information must be disclosed on the NOAA Form 88-195, Statement of Financial Interests. It is unlawful for a Council member to knowingly and willfully fail to disclose, or to falsely disclose, any financial interest as required by the MSA, or to knowingly vote on a Council decision in violation of the MSA. See 50 CFR 600.325(i).

Section 302(j)(2) of the MSA requires “affected individuals”¹ (defined in Section 302(j)(1) of the MSA) to disclose any financial interest held by the individual, the spouse, minor child, or business partner of that individual; and any organization (other than the Council) in which that individual is serving as an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee in any harvesting, processing, lobbying, advocacy, or marketing activity that is being, or will be, undertaken within any fishery over which a Council has jurisdiction, or with respect to an individual or organization with a financial interest in such activity. “Financial interests” include stock, equity, or other ownership interests, or employment with any entity that engages in or that provides services to someone engaged in any harvesting, processing, lobbying, advocacy, or marketing activity. See 50 CFR 600.235(a) for defining financial interest.

An individual who is nominated by the governor of a state for appointment as a voting member of a Council—and before appointment by the Secretary—must file a Statement of Financial Interests form with the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries by April 15 or, if nominated after March 15, one month after nomination by the governor. An affected individual who is a voting member of a Council, appointed by the Secretary in accordance with Section 302(b)(2) or (b)(5), must file a Statement of Financial Interests with the Executive Director of the Council within 45 days of taking office, and must file an update with the Executive Director of the Council within 30 days of the time any such financial interest is acquired or substantially changed, and by February 1 of each year regardless of whether any information has changed.

Affected individuals must disclose any financial interests on NOAA Form 88-195, Statement of Financial Interests. This form is currently available at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/partners/financial-disclosure-statements>.

Guidance on reporting and filing procedures for complying with financial disclosure requirements can be found on that same webpage and at 50 CFR 600.235. The Executive Director of the Council provides copies of all Statements of Financial Interests to the NOAA Fisheries Regional Administrator, the regional attorney who advises the Council, and the NOAA Fisheries Office of Sustainable Fisheries. Statements of Financial Interests are posted on the Council website, made available for public inspection at the Council offices during reasonable hours, and kept on file by each Council and by the NOAA Fisheries Regional Office for use in reviewing determinations of whether a Council decision would have a significant and predictable effect on a financial interest under Section 302(j)(7).

¹ The term “affected individual” means an individual who is nominated for appointment or is appointed a voting member of a Council. “Affected individual” is also defined in NOAA regulations at 50 CFR 600.235.

In accordance with Section 302(g)(1) of the MSA, an individual who is appointed to an SSC must file a Statement of Financial Interests with the Regional Administrator. The Regional Administrator shall maintain, on file, the Financial Interest Forms of all SSC members for at least 5 years after the expiration of that individual's term on the SSC. Councils may also keep a copy on file for their own purposes.

Voting Requirements and Financial Conflicts of Interest

An affected individual required to disclose a financial interest under 302(j)(2) of the MSA shall not vote on a Council decision that would have a "significant and predictable effect" on a financial interest disclosed on his or her Statement of Financial Interests. In accordance with Section 302(j)(7) of the MSA, a Council decision shall be considered to have a significant and predictable effect on a financial interest if there is a close causal link between the decision and an "expected and substantially disproportionate benefit" to the member's financial interest. In accordance with regulations at 50 CFR 600.235(c)(3), an "expected and substantially disproportionate benefit" means "a quantifiable positive or negative impact with regard to a matter likely to affect a fishery or sector of the fishery in which the affected individual has a significant interest," as indicated by:

- (a) a greater than 10 percent interest in the total harvest or the sector of the fishery under consideration by the Council;
- (b) a greater than 10 percent interest in the marketing or processing of the total harvest or the sector of the fishery under consideration by the Council; or
- (c) full or partial ownership of more than 10 percent of the vessels using the same gear type within the fishery, or the sector of the fishery, under consideration by the Council.

Although an affected individual may not vote, they may participate in Council deliberations relating to the decision after notifying the Council of the voting recusal and identifying the financial interest that would be affected.

At the request of an affected individual, or at the initiative of an appropriate designated official,² the designated official shall make a determination for the record as to whether a Council decision would have a "significant and predictable effect"³ on a financial interest. Within 10 days,⁴ any Council member may submit a written request to the Secretary to review any determination made. The review of the determination must be completed within 30 days. Any affected individual who does not vote on a Council decision in accordance with Section 302(j)(7) may state for the record how they would have voted.

²Designated official is a person with expertise in federal conflict-of-interest requirements who is designated by the Secretary, in consultation with the Council, to attend Council meetings and make determinations under paragraph 302(7)(B) of the MSA. In practice, this has been the NOAA regional attorney who advises the Council.

³ 50 CFR 600.235(f)

⁴ 50 CFR 600.235(g)(1)

Though considered an affected individual, a member of an SSC is not subject to the voting restrictions under the MSA. It is expected that SSC members maintain a high standard of conduct consistent with Department of Commerce ethics rules and Council procedures. Questions regarding conflict of interest requirements for SSC members should be addressed to the regional attorney who advises the Councils.

C. ACTIONS TAKEN ON THE DISCLOSURE OF FINANCIAL INTERESTS AND RECUSALS

C.1 Action Taken by the Secretary and the Councils

On September 11, 2020, NOAA Fisheries published a final rule (85 FR 56177) on Regional Fishery Management Council Members' Financial Disclosures and Voting Recusals in the *Federal Register* with changes to the regulations to better address disclosure of financial interests by, and voting recusal of, Council members appointed by the Secretary of Commerce. The regulatory changes outlined in the final rule provide guidance in three specific areas: (1) to ensure consistency and transparency in the calculation of a Council member's financial interests; (2) to determine whether a close causal link exists between a Council decision and a benefit to a Council member's financial interest; and (3) to establish regional procedures for preparing and issuing recusal determinations. Per the final rule, the agency applies the partial attribution principle for direct ownership regardless of an affected individual's percentage ownership in the company. The final rule also clarifies that an expected and substantially disproportionate benefit will be determined to exist if an affected individual has a significant financial interest in the fishery that is likely to be impacted by the Council decision. A close causal link means that "a Council decision would reasonably be expected to directly impact or affect the financial interests of an affected individual." The final rule on Regional Fishery Management Council Members' Financial Disclosures and Voting Recusals is available at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/action/final-rule-clarify-guidance-council-members-financial-disclosures-and-voting-recusals>.

In response to the final rule, NOAA Fisheries completed updates to the relevant policy and procedural directives to align with the final rule on Regional Fishery Management Council Members' Financial Disclosures and Voting Recusals. The purpose of these documents is to strengthen the policy guidance on the review of financial disclosures by appointed members of the Councils. These documents clarify the responsibilities of NOAA Fisheries, NOAA Office of General Counsel (GC), Regional GC Sections, and Councils relating to Council member financial disclosures, which are within those responsibilities established in implementing regulations (see 50 CFR 600.235). The directives establish a vetting process to review the completeness and accuracy of information in nominees' and members' disclosure forms. Separately from the process for submission and review of financial disclosures described above, NOAA Fisheries also provided a clarification of the process by which NOAA Fisheries, NOAA GC, and the Councils identify Council members' conflicts of interest within the procedural directive. The current NOAA Fisheries policy directive (01-116) on Fishery Management Council Financial Disclosure and procedural directive (01-116-01) on Procedures for Review of Fishery Management Council Financial Disclosures can be found at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/laws-and-policies/fisheries-management-policy-directives>.

In response to requests for greater transparency and predictability, NOAA Fisheries, in conjunction with the Councils, will publish and make available to the public Regional Recusal Determination Procedure Handbooks, which will explain the process and procedure typically followed in preparing and issuing recusal determinations in each Region. The Regional Recusal Determination Procedure Handbooks are to be developed over 2 years following the effective date of the updated policy and procedural directive and available for Councils review by October 2023.

The Statement of Financial Interests form was approved by OMB for extension through March 2023. NOAA Fisheries updated the Statement of Financial Interests form with the new extension date and published a revised version of this form that corrects technical issues identified by the Councils at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/partners/financial-disclosure-statements>.

As required annually, each Council Executive Director requested annual Statement of Financial Interests forms from voting Council members appointed by the Secretary and all SSC members, and forwarded all completed forms to the NOAA Fisheries Regional Administrator to meet the requirements of 50 CFR 600.235. NOAA Fisheries continues to ensure that all Statements of Financial Interests completed by voting Council members appointed by the Secretary are posted on Council websites, and that copies are forwarded to appropriate NOAA Fisheries offices and NOAA GC. The Councils continue to make Statement of Financial Interests forms for voting Council members appointed by the Secretary available for public viewing at Council offices and at Council meetings at reasonable hours. NOAA Fisheries and the Councils also continue to ensure Statements of Financial Interests are completed by SSC members and provided to NOAA Fisheries to be kept on file.

Both NOAA Fisheries and the Councils want to ensure their members are well aware of their responsibilities for financial disclosure and recusal, and the benefits of those disclosures allowing them to participate in Council activities. NOAA GC regularly communicates the existing policies and procedures to all NOAA Fisheries employees, Council members, and Council staff by conducting an annual briefing of financial disclosure requirements. Additionally, these requirements are addressed at the training of all new Council members, as required by the MSA.

C.2 Regional Information on Meeting the Requirements of 302(j)(9)

(1) Documentation of any time a voting Council member recuses themselves from a vote, the reason given, and any other relevant circumstances, per 50 CFR 600.235(d):

New England Fishery Management Council member Rick Bellavance recused himself from voting at the June 22-24, 2021, Council meeting on two motions (Motions 4a and 8a) pertaining to the Commercial electronic vessel trip reporting (eVTR) implementation because he may assist the contractor hired to educate fishermen on the eVTR requirements if approved by NOAA Fisheries.

(2) Documentation of any Council member requests for determination for the need for a recusal by that Council member, and the results of that determination, per 50 CFR 600.235(f)(1):

South Atlantic Fisheries Management Council member Laurilee Thompson requested a determination if she needed to be recused from the Coral Amendment 10 final vote. Laurilee is the co-owner of Dixie Crossroads, Inc., a southern seafood restaurant in Titusville, Florida, that sells rock shrimp. Coral Amendment 10, if approved by the Secretary, would reopen an area to shrimpers to harvest rock shrimp near Oculina coral habitat. At the September 2021 South Atlantic Fishery Management Council meeting, the Southeast Region of NOAA GC told the Council that they determined that Laurilee Thompson did not have a conflict of interest related to the Council's final deliberations on Coral Amendment 10 and therefore did not have to recuse herself from the Coral Amendment 10 vote.

(3) Documentation of any determination by a designated official on the basis of the knowledge of the designated official or of written and signed information received before or during a Council meeting, and the results of that determination, per 50 CFR 600.235(f)(2)(i)-(ii):

None reported in 2021.

(4) Documentation that the designated official received reliable and probative information during a Council meeting relevant to a determination concerning recusal, per 50 CFR 600.235(f)(3):

None reported in 2021.

(5) Documentation of any requests for review of a determination and the results of that review per 50 CFR 600.235(g):

None reported in 2021.

(6) Any circumstances where a Council member's NOAA Form 88-195, Statement of Financial Interests, was found to be in error, the circumstances relevant to the error, and its resolution per 50 CFR 600.235(b):

None reported in 2021.

(7) Any instances of Council member resignations or removal due to concerns about disclosure of financial interests or recusal and circumstances relevant to each occurrence, per 50 CFR 600.235(i):

None reported in 2021.

(8) Any similar instances to the above regarding SSC members:

There were 24 instances of Pacific Fishery Management Council SSC member recusal in 2021. In each case, the SSC member or someone in their chain of supervision contributed to or was a proponent of an analysis or methodology being reviewed. The recusals were not related to financial interest.

PART II: MEMBERSHIP APPORTIONMENT

D. FAIR AND BALANCED COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

Section 302(b)(2)(A) of the MSA requires that members of each Council appointed by the Secretary must be individuals who are “knowledgeable regarding the conservation and management, or the commercial or recreational harvest, of the fishery resources of the geographical area concerned.” Pursuant to Section 302(b)(2)(B), the Secretary, to the extent practicable, shall “ensure a fair and balanced apportionment in the commercial and recreational fisheries under the jurisdiction of the Council.”

The consideration of balance and fairness between commercial and recreational fishing sectors is a required element in the Secretary’s appointment of Council members. Equally important are the stewardship responsibilities of Councils and the appointment of individuals who can work collectively with other members to achieve the conservation standards under the MSA.

Successful nominees, therefore, are those who are qualified in accordance with the provisions at 50 CFR 600.215 and who will best contribute to the stewardship of marine fishery resources. Generally, the most qualified nominees are those who:

- (1) Have achieved a level of leadership in promoting stewardship of the marine fishery resources under the jurisdiction of the Councils to which they would be appointed; and
- (2) Participate in, or represent commercial fishermen participating in, one or more commercial fisheries under the Councils’ jurisdictions (including aquaculture); or
- (3) Participate in, or represent recreational fishermen participating in, one or more recreational fisheries under the Councils’ jurisdictions; or
- (4) Are otherwise experienced and/or knowledgeable in leadership of organizations whose members participate in a fishery or in management and conservation of natural resources, or are representatives of consumers, teachers, journalists, writers, consultants, lawyers, or marine fishery researchers.

Before evaluating each Council with respect to fairness and balance, the Secretary must first have a standard for such judgments. Voting members should be individuals with prescribed qualifications related to commercial or to recreational fishing within the Council’s area of jurisdiction, or individuals with qualifications in one of the “other” related fishing interest categories, who are personally committed to meeting the Council’s trusteeship responsibilities for living marine resources. The qualifications for appointment are derived from Section 302(b)(2)(A) of the MSA and are also included in regulations contained at 50 CFR 600.215.

For the purposes of this report, three general fishing interest sectors are discussed: the commercial fishing sector, the recreational fishing sector, and an “other” sector. The “other” sector consists of appointed members with knowledge of and experience in biological, economic, or social sciences; environmental or ecological matters; consumer affairs; and associated fields. Nominees are categorized as participating in one of the three general fishing interest sectors by the nominating state governors. If governors do not specify a nominee’s primary interest sector,

NOAA Fisheries will specify the sector based on: (1) supporting background information provided by the nominating governor; (2) background information provided by the nominee, reflecting the nominee's demonstrated principal participation; and (3) other supplemental information provided.

E. COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP APPORTIONMENT

Council members are appointed from among qualified individuals nominated by the governors of the states in each Council's jurisdiction and, in the case of tribal representation on the Pacific Fishery Management Council, from among representatives nominated by the appropriate tribal governments. Appointed members serve 3-year terms and can be reappointed to serve three consecutive terms. A major factor in meeting the requirement to balance membership is the role of the governors in nominating qualified individuals who are knowledgeable regarding conservation and management, or the commercial or recreational harvest of fishery resources. The process works best when governors provide the Secretary with a variety of highly qualified nominees who meet the requirements of the MSA.

For governor-nominated seats, the Secretary will select an appointee for an obligatory seat (state-specific) from the list of qualified nominees submitted by the governor of that state. In filling at-large seats (regional), the Secretary will select an appointee from the list of all qualified candidates submitted by regional state governors.

In 2021, the Secretary announced the appointment or reappointment of 31 voting obligatory and at-large Council members. Table 1 shows the current totals in the distribution of Secretary-appointed Council voting members by sector for 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Because of the limited number of Council seats, not all sectors and localities can be represented on each Council. In addition, the Secretary's appointments are constrained by the nominations submitted by the governors. Within these parameters, the Secretary aims to select appointees who possess the breadth of knowledge and experience to provide balance on each Council, and who pursue their Council roles as stewards and trustees of living marine resources. To the extent practicable, the appointments also seek to rotate membership, thereby distributing participation among all sectors affected by Council actions. The distribution of representation on each Council is also adjusted, where possible, to achieve a balance of interest among sectors or to provide needed experience to address changing priorities.

Where sector or gear components are not represented on a Council, membership on the various Council advisory panels and committees is also crucial to providing those sectors with representation during Council deliberations, as well as with a voice on specific issues of interest.

Advancing racial equity and supporting underserved communities within the work of the federal government is a high priority as outlined in Executive Order 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*. Further, federal agencies are directed to "make achieving environmental justice part of their missions" under Executive Order 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*. NOAA Fisheries greatly values diversity, inclusion, and equity in our business practices and our broad organizational culture, which includes the Councils as key management partners. Appointed Council members play an important role in advancing racial equity, supporting underserved

communities, as defined in Executive Order 13985, and achieving environmental justice in fisheries management. As such, Council members should be representative of the diverse public they serve and able to incorporate diverse perspectives. Governors and tribal leaders are encouraged to nominate individuals whose backgrounds, perspectives, and skills would contribute to achieving greater diversity in Council membership and best represent the diverse fishing communities the Councils serve. This includes considering qualified women, minorities, and individuals representative of historically underserved communities, who are currently underrepresented members on the Councils. NOAA Fisheries does not collect information on race and ethnicity of Council members, and therefore cannot report on these data. Women make up 23.6 percent (17 of 72) members appointed by the Secretary to serve on the Councils.

F. COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP VACANCIES

Table 1 provides a 3-year breakdown of Council members by fishing sector. Table 2 lists the 20 Council members whose terms will expire on August 10, 2022, by obligatory or at-large appointment. Table 3 sorts the 20 Council members whose terms will expire on August 10, 2022, into the three general fishing sector categories.

The MSA prohibits the reappointment of Council members to a fourth consecutive term. Of the 20 members whose terms expire in 2022, four have served three consecutive terms and thus will be ineligible for reappointment.

TABLE 1: CURRENT APPOINTED COUNCIL MEMBERS SORTED NUMERICALLY BY FISHING SECTOR INTERESTS (2019-2021)

	Year	Commercial	Recreational	"Other"	Total
NEFMC	2019	7	2	3	12
	2020	6	2	4	12
	2021	4	3	5	12
MAFMC	2019	5	5	3	13
	2020	5	4	4	13
	2021	5	5	3	13
SAFMC	2019	3	4	1	8
	2020	4	3	1	8
	2021	4	3	1	8
GMFMC	2019	3	4	4	11
	2020	3	4	4	11
	2021	3	4	4	11
CFMC	2019	2	2	0	4
	2020	2	2	0	4
	2021	2	2	0	4
PFMC	2019	3	4	2	9
	2020	3	5	1	9
	2021	3	3	3	9
NPFMC	2019	6	1	0	7
	2020	6	1	0	7
	2021	6	1	0	7
WPFMC	2019	4	2	2	8
	2020	4	2	2	8
	2021	2	4	2	8
ALL COUNCILS	2019	33	24	15	72
	2020	33	23	16	72
	2021	29	25	18	72

“Other” sector includes those individuals knowledgeable regarding the conservation and management of fisheries resources in the jurisdiction of the Council. The PFMC tribal representative is counted as a member of the “other” sector in this summary table.

**TABLE 2: COUNCIL MEMBER TERMS EXPIRING AUGUST 10, 2022
GROUPED BY OBLIGATORY OR AT-LARGE APPOINTMENT**

OBLIGATORY MEMBERS	APPT. DATE	CONSEC. TERMS SERVED	AT-LARGE MEMBERS	APPT. DATE	CONSEC. TERMS SERVED
<u>New England</u> M. Godfroy - NH - (R)	2016	2	M. Sissenwine - MA - (O)* R. Bellavance - RI - (R)	2013 2016	3 2
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u> P. Townsend - DE - (C)	2016	2	S. Lenox - MD - (R) P. Hughes - NJ - (C) K. Wilke - VA - (O)	2019 2016 2019	1 2 1
<u>South Atlantic</u> R. Griner - NC - (C) C. Conklin - SC - (C)*	2016 2013	2 3	There are no expiring at-large seats on the South Atlantic Council in 2022.		
<u>Gulf of Mexico</u> L. Bosarge - MS - (C)* T. Williamson - TX - (R)	2013 2019	3 1	T. Frazer - FL - (O)	2016	2
<u>Caribbean</u> There are no expiring obligatory seats on the Caribbean Council in 2022.			L. Blanchard - USVI - (C)*	2013	3
<u>Pacific</u> P. Hassamer - ID - (R)	2019	1	M. Gorelnik - CA - (R)	2016	2
<u>North Pacific</u> C. Campbell - AK - (C) N. Kimball - AK - (C)	2019 2019	1 1	There are no at-large seats on the North Pacific Council.		
<u>Western Pacific</u> W. Sword - AS - (R) **	2021	0	M. Amani - GU - (R) H. Dunham - AS - (C)	2019 2019	1 1
10 Obligatory Members			10 At-Large Members		

C = Commercial Sector R = Recreational Sector O = Other Sector

*These members have served three consecutive terms; therefore, they are ineligible by law for reappointment to a fourth consecutive term.

**Out-of-cycle appointments – This Council member was first appointed to serve out the term of a former member. According to the MSA an out-of-cycle appointment does not count in the total of consecutive terms served.

**TABLE 3: COUNCIL MEMBER TERMS EXPIRING AUGUST 10, 2022
GROUPED BY GENERAL FISHING SECTOR CATEGORIES**

COUNCIL	COMMERCIAL	RECREATIONAL	OTHER	TOTAL SEATS
New England		M. Godfroy - NH R. Bellavance - RI	M. Sissenwine - MA	3
Mid-Atlantic	P. Townsend - DE P. Hughes - NJ	S. Lenox - MD	K. Wilke - VA	4
South Atlantic	R. Griner - NC C. Conklin - SC			2
Gulf of Mexico	L. Bosarge - MS	T. Williamson - TX	T. Frazer - FL	3
Caribbean	L. Blanchard - USVI			1
Pacific		P. Hassamer - ID M. Gorelnik - CA		2
North Pacific	C. Campbell - AK N. Kimball - AK			2
Western Pacific	H. Dunham - AS	M. Amani - GU W. Sword - AS		3
TOTAL	9	8	3	20

G. SECRETARY'S 2021 APPOINTMENTS AND REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section updates Council appointment rosters, specifies apportionment totals for Council members, discusses fishery management plans (FMPs), current issues and challenges being addressed by each Council, and makes Secretarial recommendations for future nomination and appointment considerations, including balance of representation from commercial (C), recreational (R), and “other” (O) sectors. Secretarial recommendations are included in letters sent to the constituent state governors requesting nominees for outgoing Council members’ obligatory (O) and at-large (A) appointments, consistent with regulations at 50 CFR 600.215. The governors are required to submit their nominees by March 15 of each year.

1. New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 Council appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the NEFMC is four commercial, three recreational, and five “other.” The at-large seats on the NEFMC are held by Maine (two), New Hampshire (one), Massachusetts (three), and Rhode Island (one), and the geographical balance remains unchanged. The 2021 appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Mark Alexander/O
 Geoffrey Smith/O
 Michael Pierdinock/R
 Kristin Brawn/O
 Eric Reid/C

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Matthew Mckenzie/O
 Terry Alexander/C
 John Quinn/O
 Vincent Balzano/C
 Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the NEFMC:

2021 NEW ENGLAND FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (12 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	ALEXANDER, MARK	CT	2024	O
O	SMITH, GEOFFREY	ME	2024	O
O	PIERDINOCK, MICHAEL	MA	2024	R
O	GODFROY, MARK H.	NH	2022	R
O	REID, ERIC E.	RI	2024	C
A	TRACY, ALAN	ME	2023	O
A	BRAWN, KRISTIN	ME	2024	O
A	SISSEWINE, MICHAEL	MA	2022	O
A	ETRIE, ELIZABETH M.P.	MA	2023	C
A	PAPPALARDO, JOHN	MA	2023	C
A	SALERNO, DANIEL	NH	2023	C
A	BELLAVANCE, RICHARD J.	RI	2022	R

NEFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. Mark H. Godfroy - recreational sector - obligatory seat (New Hampshire)
2. Michael Sissenwine - other sector - at-large seat - (Massachusetts)
3. Richard J. Bellavance Jr. - recreational sector - at-large seat (Rhode Island)

NEFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the nine members whose terms do not expire in 2022, four are from the commercial sector, four are from the “other” sector, and one is from the recreational sector. Members from the commercial harvesting sector have experience in the groundfish, scallop, herring, spiny dogfish, skate, whiting, and monkfish fisheries. The recreational fishing sector members have experience in the recreational, for-hire fisheries for groundfish species managed by the Council as well as other marine recreational fisheries in the Northeast. The “other” sector members have experience in marine science research, law, and maritime history.

Of the three seats that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, one is from the “other” sector and two are from the recreational sector. Governors are encouraged to nominate individuals from the recreational for-hire sector to maintain balance on the Council.

NEFMC DISCUSSION

The NEFMC is responsible for six FMPs: Northeast Multispecies; Atlantic Sea Scallop; Atlantic Herring; Deep-Sea Red Crab; Northeast Skate Complex; and Atlantic Salmon. In addition, the NEFMC and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council are jointly responsible for two FMPs (Spiny Dogfish and Monkfish). The NEFMC has the lead responsibility for the Monkfish FMP and the MAFMC has the lead responsibility for the Spiny Dogfish FMP. The stocks within the NEFMC's geographical area that are managed by the Council are primarily associated with commercial fisheries. While species managed by the NEFMC are primarily commercial, the multispecies (groundfish) fishery has an important recreational component (party/charter and private vessels). The Atlantic salmon fishery is considered recreational, although possession of Atlantic salmon is prohibited in the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) under the Atlantic Salmon FMP, and there is no commercial or recreational fishery for Atlantic salmon in the EEZ.

2. Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the MAFMC is five commercial, five recreational, and three “other.” The at-large seats on the MAFMC are held by New York (two), New Jersey (one), Maryland (one), Virginia (one), and North Carolina (one), and the geographical balance remains unchanged. The 2021 appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Skip Feller/R
Thomas Schlichter/R
Adam Nowalski/R
Sara Winslow/O

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Peter Defur/O
Anthony DiLernia/R
Reappointment
Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the MAFMC:

2021 MID-ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (13 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	TOWNSEND, PAUL W.	DE	2022	C
O	GWIN, EARL	MD	2023	C
O	HEMILRIGHT, FRANCIS D.	NC	2023	C
O	NOWALSKY, ADAM	NJ	2024	R
O	RISI, PAUL	NY	2023	R
O	DUVAL, MICHELLE	PA	2023	O
O	FELLER, SKIP	VA	2024	R
A	LENOX, SCOTT	MD	2022	R
A	WINSLOW, SARA	NC	2024	O
A	HUGHES, PETER B.	NJ	2022	C
A	FARNHAM, DANNY	NY	2023	C
A	SCHLICHTER, THOMAS	NY	2024	R
A	WILKE, KATE M.	VA	2022	O

MAFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. Paul W. Townsend - commercial sector - obligatory seat (Delaware)
2. Scott Lenox - recreational sector - at-large seat (Maryland)
3. Peter B. Hughes - commercial sector - at-large seat (New Jersey)
4. Kate M. Wilke - other sector - at-large seat (Virginia)

MAFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the nine members whose terms do not expire in 2022, three are from the commercial sector, four are from the recreational sector, and two are from the “other” sector. The commercial sector members’ experiences include harvesting, processing, and seafood marketing, while the recreational members are private anglers or charter boat owners. The “other” sector members have experience in consulting, state government management, and research.

The four seats that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, include two members from the commercial sector, one from the “other” sector, and one from the recreational sector. Governors are encouraged to nominate individuals from all three sectors to maintain balance on the Council, including individuals with knowledge and experience in the conservation and management of marine resources and their habitats, and ecosystem approaches to management.

MAFMC DISCUSSION

The MAFMC is exclusively responsible for five FMPs: Summer Flounder, Scup, and Black Sea Bass; Mackerel, Squid, and Butterfish; Atlantic Surfclam and Ocean Quahog; Tilefish; and Bluefish. In addition, the MAFMC and the NEFMC are jointly responsible for two other FMPs (Spiny Dogfish and Monkfish). The MAFMC has the lead responsibility for the Spiny Dogfish FMP and the NEFMC has the lead responsibility for the Monkfish FMP. Some of these fisheries are primarily commercial (e.g., surfclam, ocean quahog, tilefish, spiny dogfish, monkfish, squid, Atlantic mackerel, and butterfish), while others have significant recreational components (bluefish, summer flounder, scup, and black sea bass).

3. South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the SAFMC is four commercial, three recreational, and one “other.” North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida each hold one at-large seat on the SAFMC, and the geographical balance remains unchanged. The 2021 appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Laurilee Thompson/C
Judy Helmey/R
Thomas Roller/R
Arnold Woodward/O

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Art Sapp/C
Kyle Christiansen/R
Anna Beckwith/R
Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the SAFMC:

2021 SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (8 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	THOMPSON, LAURILEE	FL	2024	C
O	HELMHEY, JUDY	GA	2024	R
O	GRINER, ROBERT T.	NC	2022	C
O	CONKLIN, CHRISTOPHER C.	SC	2022	C
A	BREWER, WILLIAM	FL	2023	R
A	WOODWARD, ARNOLD G.	GA	2024	O
A	ROLLER, THOMAS	NC	2024	R
A	MARHEFKA, KERRY	SC	2023	C

SAFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. Robert T. Griner - commercial sector - obligatory seat (North Carolina)
2. Christopher C. Conklin - commercial sector - obligatory seat (South Carolina)

SAFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the six members whose terms do not expire in 2022, two are from the commercial sector, three are from the recreational sector, and one is from the “other” sector. The commercial members’ experience includes harvesting, while the recreational members have experience in law and international fisheries.

The two seats that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, include two members from the commercial sector. Governors are encouraged to nominate individuals from any of the three sectors, particularly the commercial sector, to ensure balance on the Council. While nominees selected to help balance the commercial and recreational sectors are important, the Governors are also encouraged to nominate nominees from the “other” sector, including individuals with knowledge and experience in the conservation and management of marine resources and their habitats, and ecosystem approaches to management.

SAFMC DISCUSSION

The SAFMC has prepared FMPs and amendments for the following fisheries or living marine resources in the South Atlantic EEZ: shrimp (penaeid and rock); coral, coral reef, and live/hard bottom habitats; golden crab; dolphin/wahoo; pelagic Sargassum habitat; and the snapper-grouper species complex. The SAFMC and the GMFMC have prepared joint FMPs for spiny lobster and coastal migratory pelagic species in the South Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Most fisheries managed by the SAFMC are targeted by both the commercial and recreational sectors.

4. Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (GMFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the GMFMC is three commercial, four recreational, and four “other.” The at-large seats on the GMFMC are held by Florida (two), Alabama (one), Mississippi (one), Louisiana (one), and Texas (one), and the geographical balance remains unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Robert Gill/C
Billy Broussard/C
Susan Boggs/R
Dale Diaz/O
Jonathan Dugas/R

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Juan Sanchez/C
Edward Swindell Jr./C
Reappointment
Reappointment
Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the GMFMC:

2021 GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (11 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	BOGGS, SUSAN E.	AL	2024	R
O	GILL, ROBERT	FL	2024	C
O	DUGAS, JONATHAN J.	LA	2024	R
O	BOSARGE, LEANN N.	MS	2022	C
O	WILLIAMSON, TROY	TX	2022	R
A	SHIPP, ROBERT	AL	2023	O
A	DYSKOW, PHILLIP	FL	2023	R
A	FRAZER, THOMAS K.	FL	2022	O
A	BROUSSARD, BILLY	LA	2024	C
A	DIAZ, DALE A.	MS	2024	O
A	STUNZ, GREGORY W.	TX	2023	O

GMFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. Leann Bosarge - commercial sector - obligatory seat (Mississippi)
2. Troy Williamson - recreational sector - obligatory seat (Texas)
3. Thomas Frazer - other sector - at-large seat (Florida)

GMFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the eight members whose terms do not expire in 2022, two are from the commercial sector, three are from the recreational sector, and three are from the “other” sector. The commercial member’s experience includes seafood marketing and commercial harvest of blue crabs, while two of the recreational members are private anglers, and the other is involved in the charter sector. The “other” sector members have experience in marine fisheries research as well as management of state fishery resources.

Of the three seats that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, one is from the commercial sector, one from the recreational sector, and one from the “other” sector. Governors are encouraged to nominate individuals from any of the three sectors, but with particular emphasis on the commercial sector, to ensure balance on the Council.

GMFMC DISCUSSION

The GMFMC has prepared FMPs and amendments for the following fisheries or living marine resources in the Gulf of Mexico EEZ: reef fish, shrimp, coral and coral reefs, and red drum. The GMFMC and the SAFMC have prepared joint FMPs for spiny lobster and coastal migratory pelagic species in the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Region. Many fisheries managed by the GMFMC are targeted by both the commercial and recreational sectors. Within the recreational sector, there are strong private angler and for-hire components.

5. Caribbean Fishery Management Council (CFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the CFMC is two commercial, two recreational, and zero “other.” Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI) each hold one at-large seat on the CFMC and the geographical balance remains unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Carlos F. Farchette/R
Vanessa Ramírez Perez/C

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Reappointment
Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the CFMC:

2021 CARIBBEAN FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (4 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	FARCHETTE, CARLOS F.	USVI	2024	R
O	HANKE, MARCOS R.	PR	2023	R
A	RAMIREZ PEREZ, VANESSA	PR	2024	C
A	BLANCHARD, LOUIS A.	USVI	2022	C

CFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members’ terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. Louis A. Blanchard – commercial sector – at-large seat (U.S. Virgin Islands)

CFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the three members whose terms do not expire in 2022, one is from the commercial fishing sector and two are from the recreational fishing sector. The commercial member's experience includes seafood harvesting, administration of fish houses and management of commercial fishermen organizations, while the recreational members' experience includes participation in the charter industry, private angling, and law enforcement.

The seat that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, is from the commercial sector. Governors are encouraged to nominate individuals from any of the three sectors, particularly the commercial sector, including individuals with knowledge and experience in the conservation and management of marine resources and their habitats and ecosystem approaches to management, and an active participant in local fisheries management, to ensure balance on the Council.

CFMC DISCUSSION

The CFMC has prepared FMPs and amendments for the following fisheries or living marine resources in the U.S. Caribbean EEZ: queen conch, spiny lobster, reef fish, and corals and reef associated plants and invertebrates. Recently, the Council prepared three new island-based FMPs to replace the existing U.S. Caribbean-wide FMPs mentioned above, and transition the management of federal fisheries in the U.S. Caribbean EEZ from a U.S. Caribbean-wide approach to an island-based approach. By developing island-based FMPs, NOAA Fisheries and the CFMC expect to better account for the existing differences among the U.S. Caribbean islands with respect to culture, markets, fishing gear used, seafood preferences, and ecological impacts. The Council is also currently developing a draft Fishery Ecosystem Plan that would provide a framework for Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management (EBFM) and would serve as a source document to guide future management actions pursued under each of the island-based FMPs, as needed. The CFMC recently approved an amendment to the island-based FMPs that would update catch levels for spiny lobster for the three islands, when implemented. The Council has developed a 5-year strategic plan that includes implementation of specific strategies for outreach and education, administration, and science. Other CFMC priorities include evaluating the performance of seasonally closed areas and species closures currently in place, and supporting research focused on the socio-economy of the U.S. Caribbean fishermen.

6. Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives is three commercial, three recreational, and three “other,” of which one is a tribal representative. The at-large seats on the PFMC are held by California (two), Oregon (one), and Washington (one), and the geographical balance remains unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Corey Ridings/O
Robert Dooley/C*
Christa Svensson/C
Joseph Y. Oatman/O
Phil M. Anderson/O

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Robert Dooley/C*
Louis Zimm/R
Reappointment
Reappointment
Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the PFMC:

2021 PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (9 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	RIDINGS, COREY C.	CA	2024	O
O	HASSAMER, PETER F.	ID	2022	R
O	SVENSSON, CHRISTA M.	OR	2024	C
O	SMITH, ALDRICH	WA	2023	R
O	OATMAN, JOSEPH Y.	NEZ PERCE TRIBE	2024	O
A	DOOLEY, ROBERT E.	CA	2024	C
A	GORELNIK, MARC M.	CA	2022	R
A	PETTINGER, BRADLEY	OR	2023	C
A	ANDERSON, PHILIP M.	WA	2024	O

* Robert E. Dooley was appointed to an obligatory seat in 2018. In 2021 he was appointed to the at-large seat for California and the California obligatory seat was filled by Corey C. Ridings.

PFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. Peter F. Hassamer – recreational sector – obligatory seat (Idaho)
2. Marc M. Gorelnik – recreational sector – at-large seat (California)

PFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the seven members whose terms do not expire in 2022, three are from the commercial fishing sector, one is from the recreational fishing sector, and three are from the “other” sector. The commercial members’ experience includes harvesting, particularly the groundfish bottom trawl sector, and knowledge of the seafood industry. The recreational representative is a charter vessel owner. The "other" sector members' experience includes government and conservation non-profit work on ecosystem-based management. The current PFMC tribal representative, Mr. Joseph Oatman, was reappointed in 2021 for a third consecutive term. Representation must be rotated among the tribes from California, Oregon, Washington, or Idaho having federally recognized fishing rights, and consider those who are knowledgeable concerning tribal rights, tribal law, and the fishery resources under the PFMC’s jurisdiction.

Of the two seats that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, both seats are from the recreational sector. Governors are encouraged to nominate individuals from any of the three sectors, but with particular emphasis on the recreational sector and “other” sectors to ensure balance on the Council. The “other” sector would include individuals with knowledge and experience in the conservation and management of marine resources and their habitats, and ecosystem approaches to management.

PFMC DISCUSSION

The PFMC has prepared FMPs for: Pacific Coast groundfish, Pacific Coast salmon, coastal pelagic species, and highly migratory species. The PFMC has also adopted a Fishery Ecosystem Plan and an Ecosystem Initiatives Appendix to help integrate ecosystem considerations into its fishery management decisions. The PFMC has responsibility for recommending allocations of Pacific halibut among treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial and recreational fishermen in Area 2A under the Northern Pacific Halibut Act.

7. North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the NPFMC is six commercial, one recreational, and zero “other.” There are no at-large seats on the NPFMC. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Anne Vanderhoeven/C

John Jensen/C

Andrew D. Mezirow/R

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Craig Cross/C

Reappointment

Reappointment

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the NPFMC:

2021 NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (7 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	JENSEN, JOHN E.	AK	2024	C
O	CAMPBELL, CORA	AK	2022	C
O	KIMBALL, NICOLE	AK	2022	C
O	KINNEEN, SIMON	AK	2023	C
O	MEZIROW, ANDREW D.	AK	2024	R
O	VANDERHOEVEN, ANNE M.	WA	2024	C
O	DOWN, KENNETH	WA	2023	C

NPFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members' terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. Cora Campbell – commercial sector – obligatory seat (Alaska)
2. Nicole Kimball – commercial sector – obligatory seat (Alaska)

NPFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the five members whose terms do not expire in 2022, four are from the commercial fishing sector and one is from the recreational fishing sector. The current members, including those members with expiring terms, have a broad range of experience in ecosystem approaches to management, engagement in advocating for fishery-dependent communities, and a broad range of small- and large-scale commercial fishing expertise. The commercial sector members have experience in processing and harvesting, including groundfish and crab fisheries. The "other" sector member is experienced in research, sportfishing, and marine education.

The two seats that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, are from the commercial sector. Although commercial fisheries are particularly important in this region, Governors are also encouraged to nominate individuals from the recreational and "other" sectors, including individuals with knowledge and experience in the conservation and management of marine resources and their habitats, and ecosystem approaches to management, to ensure balance on the Council. Alaska native tribal entities also have voiced strong support for greater representation on the NPFMC.

NPFMC DISCUSSION

The NPFMC has six FMPs for: Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska, Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area (BSAI), Salmon Fisheries in the EEZ off the Coast of Alaska, Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crab, the Scallop Fishery off Alaska, and Fishery Resources of the Arctic Management Area. Current priorities for the Council include efforts to improve outreach and communication, bycatch management, and building management systems that are more resilient to climate change.

8. Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (WPFMC)

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

As a result of the 2021 appointments, the composition of fishing sector representatives on the WPFMC is two commercial, four recreational, and two “other.” Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands each hold one at-large seat on the WPFMC, and the geographical distribution of at-large seats remains unchanged. The appointees are as follows:

New Member/Fishing Sector

Manuel Duenas II/R
Matthew Ramsey/O
William Sword/R*

Outgoing Member/Fishing Sector

Michael P. Duenas/C
Edwin Watamura/C
Archie Soliai/O*

The following table lists the Secretarial appointees currently on the WPFMC:

2021 WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (8 Members)				
Obligatory/ At-Large	Appointed Members	State	Appt Ends	Sector
O	DUENAS II, MANUEL	GU	2024	R
O	SWORD, WILLIAM*	AS	2022	R
O	GOURLEY, JOHN E.	CNMI	2023	O
O	RAMSEY, MATTHEW	HI	2024	O
A	AMANI, MONIQUE K.**	GU	2022	R
A	DANG, ROGER	HI	2023	C
A	RICE, FREDRICK M.	CNMI	2023	R
A	DUNHAM, HOWARD T.	AS	2022	C

* Archie Soliai retired in 2020. William Sword was appointed in 2021 out-of-cycle to fill the seat for the remainder of Mr. Soliai’s term, which expires August 10, 2022.

** Monique K. Genereux changed her last name to Monique K. Amani.

WPFMC EXPIRING TERMS

The following members’ terms will expire on August 10, 2022:

1. William Sword – recreational sector – obligatory seat (American Samoa)
2. Monique K. Amani– recreational sector – at-large seat (Guam)
3. Howard T. Dunham – commercial sector – at-large seat (American Samoa)

WPFMC REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the five appointed members whose terms do not expire in 2022, one is from the commercial sector, two are from the recreational fishing sector, and two are from the “other” sector. The commercial member's experience is in pelagic longline fisheries harvesting, processing, and seafood supply. The recreational members represent charter fishing and seafood purchasing. The "other" sector members have experience with conservation non-profit work and in environmental consulting.

Of the three seats that will become vacant on August 10, 2022, one is from the commercial sector and two are from the recreational sector. Governors are encouraged to nominate individuals from the commercial and the “other” sectors in order to ensure balance on the Council. Members from the “other” sector include people with knowledge and experience in the conservation and management of marine resources and their habitats, and ecosystem approaches to management.

WPFMC DISCUSSION

The WPFMC manages domestic fisheries in the Pacific Islands Region (the U.S. western Pacific), and adjacent high seas, under five fishery ecosystem plans (FEPs): Pelagic, Hawaiian Archipelago, American Samoa Archipelago, Mariana Archipelago, and the Pacific Remote Island Areas. Commercial fishing for tuna, swordfish, and other pelagic species are the region’s largest fisheries in terms of landings and value, and the non-pelagic species such as bottomfish and coral reef ecosystem resources are important to Pacific Island communities for non-commercial, recreational, subsistence, and cultural purposes. The smaller-scale, island-associated fisheries such as bottomfish are data-poor, and improving data collection and monitoring are high-priority issues for these fisheries to support science-based decision-making. Most of the region’s fisheries do not have a clear distinction for commercial and recreational sectors. Many fishermen participate in a fishery for home consumption but may sell some catch for cost recovery, while also sharing part of the catch with family or community members. International management of highly migratory species has substantial impacts on the domestic management of pelagic fisheries, and improving competitiveness for U.S. longline fisheries under this Council’s jurisdiction through higher catch limits is a high priority. Continued improvements to conservation measures in domestic pelagic fisheries to reduce impacts to protected species also remains a high priority for this region.

H. APPENDIX – STATISTICAL FISHERIES DATA

This report provides, in this appendix, the following statistical information about the status of fisheries managed under each Council. It also identifies the number of Council members participating in those fisheries. The most recent data were compiled to show the volume of fisheries production and the related effort in each fishery managed under an FMP. This appendix provides statistical data required by Section 302(b)(2)(B)(i) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Unless otherwise indicated, the data are for the fisheries listed by FMP. Beginning from the leftmost column, the listed data are:

- 1) FMPs developed by each Council.
- 2) Type of fishery managed under each plan, i.e., commercial or recreational, or mixed (see below).
- 3) Species/species groups making up each fishery.
- 4) Weight of each species or species group in a fishery landed in 2020 (or as otherwise indicated) showing both the landings for commercial and recreational fishermen, if recreational information is available.
- 5) Number of fishermen participating in the listed fisheries, if available; otherwise, the number of U.S. vessels either permitted or estimated to be operating in the fishery.
- 6) Gear and processing methods used in each fishery.
- 7) Range and seasonality of the fishery.
- 8) Number of current Council members who are commercial or recreational sector participants in each fishery; or their representatives.¹

LEGEND FOR TYPE FISHERIES

C - Commercial fishery: 80 percent or more of the reported landings are by commercial fishermen.

c - Mainly commercial fishery: More than 60 percent but less than 80 percent of the reported landings are by commercial fishermen.

x - Mixed fishery: 60 percent or less of the reported landings are by each group of commercial and recreational fishermen.

r - Mainly recreational fishery: More than 60 percent but less than 80 percent of the reported landings are by recreational fishermen.

R - Recreational fishery: 80 percent or more of the reported landings are by recreational fishermen.

¹ Vertical sums in the attached appendices may not match the sums entered for interest sectors in Table 1 on page 6. If one or more Council members actively participated in more than one fishery, the vertical sum will exceed the number entered in the interest sector column. Also, if a Council member participated in a currently closed fishery, they are still listed as a representative of the fishery in the table because of the expertise they bring to the Council regarding the operation of the fishery.

A-i. NEW ENGLAND FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEFMC)

A-i NEW ENGLAND FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NEFMC)	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons) 2020	Vessels (permits) 2020	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2020	
								Comm.	Rec.
Northeast Multi- Species [NAFO landings have been removed]	C	Commercial Atlantic cod Haddock Pollock Hakes Ocean perch (redfish) Yellowtail flounder American plaice Winter flounder Witch flounder Windowpane flounder* Atlantic halibut Ocean pout	629 8,904 3,119 6,888 5,872 162 591 490 862 10 39 0	2,334	trawl, dredge, longline, gillnet, hook & line	FMP area/year-round	gutted	7	2
	R	Recreational Cod Pollock Winter flounder	295 200 40	750	hook & line	FMP area/year-round	gutted, filleted		
Atlantic Sea Scallops	C	Atlantic sea scallops	22,186	772	dredge & trawl	FMP area/year-round	and shucking and freezing	2	0
Atlantic Salmon	R	Atlantic salmon	NA	None	None	None	none	0	0
Deep-sea Red Crab	C	Deep-sea red crab	1,956	1,370	Traps, trawl	FMP area/year-round	whole, partially processed at sea	0	0
Atlantic Herring	C	Atlantic herring	9,533	1,833	Mid-water trawl; purse seines; weirs; otter trawl	FMP area/year-round	fresh/canned shoreside/fresh bait	2	0
Monkfish	C	Monkfish	3,883	2,082	gillnets, trawls, dredges	FMP area/year-round	fresh	7	0
Northeast Skate Complex	C	Skates	8,115	1,998	Trawls, gillnets, dredge, longline	FMP area/year-round	fresh bait, frozen, partially processed at sea	7	0

Commercial fisheries landings statistics were provided by the Northeast Region and are based on information in the Region's data base as of November 2021. Recreational fisheries landings are not yet available for 2020, so 2019 numbers have been provided.

A-ii MID-ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (MAFMC)

A-ii MID-ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (MAFMC)	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons) 2020	Vessels (permits) 2020	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2020	
								Comm.	Rec.
Atlantic Mackerel, Squid & Butterfish	C	Commercial Atlantic mackerel	8,039	1,916	otter trawl, trap, gillnet	FMP area/year-round	frozen, whole	1	2
	C	Squid, Longfin Squid, Ilex Butterfish	9,309 28,135 2,389	(Combined) 1,819	trawl; traps	FMP area/year-round	at-sea & ashore, some mackerel fillets		
	R	Recreational Atlantic mackerel	1,760	781		FMP area/year-round			
Atlantic Surf Clam & Ocean Quahogs	C	Atlantic surfclams	13,485	662	Dredge	FMP area/year-round (ITQ mgmt.)	shucked shoreside	1	0
		Ocean quahogs	8,430	661					
Summer Flounder (fluke)	x	Commercial	4,139	747	hook & line, otter trawl, trap, gillnet	FMP area/year-round	fillets ashore; fresh & frozen	3	5
		Recreational	3,581	885					
Scup	x	Commercial	6,178	621					
		Recreational	6,402	785					
Black Sea Bass	x	Commercial	1,922	682					
		Recreational	4,298	879					
Tilefish	C	Golden Tilefish	593	(combine)	longline, hook & line	FMP area/year-round	fresh/frozen	3	1
	C	Blue-line Tilefish	49	1,851					
Atlantic Bluefish	X	Commercial	980	2,271	hook & line; otter trawl; gillnet	FMP area/year-round	fillets fresh/frozen	3	5
	x	Recreational	7,348	885					
Spiny Dogfish	C	Commercial	7,877	2,268	gillnet; trawl	FMP area/year-round	fresh/frozen	5	1

Commercial fisheries landings statistics were provided by the Greater Atlantic Region and are based on information in the Region's database as of November 2021. Recreational fisheries landings are not yet available for 2020, so 2019 numbers have been provided.

A-iii SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (SAFMC)

A-iii SOUTH ATLANTIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (SAFMC)	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons) 2020	Vessels (permits: ¹ Federal or Florida (FL))	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2020	
								Comm.	Rec.
Golden Crab	C	Golden Crab	96	11	traps	FMP area/ year-round	Fresh		
Snapper/Grouper Fishery of the South Atlantic	X	Commercial ² Groupers Wreckfish Snappers Other species	271 Confidential 857 882	651	rod and reel, bandit gear, longline, handline	FMP area/ prohibition on harvest and possession of Nassau grouper and Goliath grouper year-round ²	at sea, gutted	3	4
		Recreational ^{2,5} Groupers Snappers Other Species	83 1,389 971	2,183 (for-hire)	handline, rod and reel, bandit gear, spear, powerhead	FMP area			
Penaeid Shrimp Fishery of the South Atlantic Region	C	Commercial All	24,907	538 (Comm - penaeid)	trawls	FMP area/ year-round	shore-side processing		
		Recreational ⁵	n/a ³	243 (Comm. - rock ⁶) n/a ³	n/a ³				
Coral, Coral Reefs, and Live/Hard Bottom Habitat of the Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Region	C	Commercial-Octocoral ⁴	24,199 (4,883 Fed, 19,316 State) colonies	11	hand harvest	south FL/ year-round	Fresh		
		Recreational ⁵	n/a ⁴	n/a ⁴					
Gulf of Mexico Spiny Lobster [Jointly managed with GMFMC]									
Coastal Migratory Pelagics [Jointly managed with GMFMC]								3	4

1. Number of vessels with active permits for 2020.
2. Commercial and recreational sector for shallow water groupers closed during January-April. Commercial fishery for red porgy closed during January-April. Commercial fishery for greater amberjack closed during April. Fishing is prohibited year-round in Oculina HAPC.
3. Not applicable (No recreational fishery in the EEZ).
4. Octocoral landings and number of persons harvesting octocoral provided by the State of Florida. Federal permits are not required for octocoral harvest.
5. Recreational landings include Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP) and Headboat survey data.
6. Permit count is for both the rock shrimp permit and the rock shrimp Carolinas zone permit summed.

Sources: Commercial landings information was obtained from the Annual Catch Limit (ACL) datasets produced by the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC), Miami, FL, and from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Marine Fisheries Information System. Recreational landing estimates were obtained from the SEFSC ACL datasets and include MRIP and headboat landings data. NOAA Fisheries Southeast Region, St. Petersburg, FL, provided the Federal permit information for 2020.

A-iv. GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (GMFMC)

A-iv GULF OF MEXICO FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (GMFMC)	Type	Fishery/Species, Species Group	Landings (metric tons) 2020	Vessels (permits: ¹ Federal or Florida (FL))	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants / Representatives in 2020	
								Comm	Rec
Red Drum Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico	R	Commercial - Red Drum	11	n/a ⁶	n/a ⁶	EEZ Closed n/a ⁶	n/a ⁶	2	5
		Recreational ^{6,12}	2,5485	n/a ⁶	n/a ⁶	EEZ Closed n/a ⁶	n/a ⁶		
Reef Fish Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico	X	Commercial Grouper Red Snapper Other snapper Other species ⁷	2,040 3,459 613 192	842 (reef fish) 340 (red snapper) ⁸ 615 (grouper-tilefish) ⁹ 1310 (for-hire)	longline, handline, bandit gear, rod and reel, buoy gear, spear, powerhead spear, powerhead, bandit gear, handline, rod and reel, cast net	FMP area/ year-round ⁹ , FMP area/ year-round ^{4,10}	at-sea, gutted; shore-side processing	2	5
		Recreational ¹² Grouper Red Snapper ⁴ Other snappers Other species ⁷	888 2,840 1,345 617						
Shrimp Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico	C	Commercial-All	48,043	1,418	trawl, butterfly net, skimmer, cast net	FMP area/ year-round; annual TX closure; seasonal FL closure	tail separation at-sea; shore-side processing	1	
		Recreational ⁶	n/a ³	n/a ³	trawl	FMP area/ year-round			
Spiny Lobster Fishery of the Gulf of Mexico & South Atlantic [shared w/SAFMC]	C	Commercial ¹¹	1,776	210 commercial 229 tailing	trap, pot, dip net, bully net, hoop net, trawl, snare, hand harvest dip net, bully net, pot, trap, snare, hand harvest	Florida / Aug-Apr FL / 2-day sport-season in July, Aug-Apr	tail separation at-sea; shore-side processing	1	
		Recreational ^{2,11}	716 ²	n/a ³					
Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico & South Atlantic [shared w/SAFMC]	X	Commercial King mackerel Spanish mackerel	1,407 528	1,452 2,338	gillnets, longline, bandit gear, handline, rod and reel, purse net	Gulf & South Atlantic: Year-round, commercial closures when quotas are reached	At-sea, gutted, Shore-side processing	2	5
		Recreational ^{11,12} King mackerel Spanish mackerel	1,649 1,502	n/a ³ n/a ³ (1,321 Gulf for-hire vessels) (2,255 south Atlantic for-hire vessels)	bandit gear, handline, rod and reel, spear				

1. Number of vessels with active permits for 2020.
2. Data from state of Florida.
3. Not Available (no federal permit or reporting requirements, except for-hire vessels).

A-iv - GMFMC (continued) from preceding page:

4. Recreational fishery for red snapper in 2020 had state specific seasons for the private sector and had a(add open season date) season for the federally permitted for-hire vessels.
5. State landings only.
6. Not applicable (fishery closed in federal waters) or landings not recorded in recreational landing survey.
7. Includes greater amberjack, lesser amberjack, almaco jack, banded rudderfish, gray triggerfish, tilefishes, and hogfish.
8. Red Snapper Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ) Program shareholders at the end of 2020.
9. Grouper-tilefish IFQ Program shareholders at the end of 2020.
10. Bottom fishing prohibited year-round on Madison and Swanson sites and Steamboat Lumps; the Edges is closed to all fishing January through April. Recreational fishery for red grouper, black grouper, yellowfin grouper, scamp, and yellowmouth grouper is closed February 1 to March 31 beyond the 20-fathom break. Recreational fishery for gag is closed from January 1st to June 30th.
11. Data from 2019-2020 fishing season.
12. Recreational landings include MRIP, Headboat survey, Louisiana survey (LA), and Texas Parks and Wildlife survey (TPWD) data.

Sources: Commercial landings information was obtained from the ACL datasets produced by the SEFSC, Miami, FL, and from the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission's Marine Fisheries Information System. Recreational landing estimates were obtained from the SEFSC ACL datasets and include MRIP, headboat, LA, and TPWD landings data. NMFS Southeast Region, St. Petersburg, FL, provided the Federal permit information.

A-V CARIBBEAN FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (CFMC)

A-V CARIBBEAN FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (CFMC)	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons) 2019 ¹	Vessel permits 2	Gear	Fishing Areas/Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2019	
							Comm.	Rec.
Spiny Lobster	Commercial	222 (PR) 47 (USVI)	n/a	trap/pot, dip net gillnet, snare	year-round	fresh, landed whole		
	Recreational	n/a ^{3,4}	n/a	dip net, trap, pot	year-round			
Reef Fish (snappers, groupers, other reef species)	Commercial	552 (PR) 152 (USVI)	n/a	longline, hook and line, trap, pot,	area closures ⁵ , seasonal closures for numerous snappers and groupers; prohibition on harvest and possession of Nassau and Goliath groupers	gutted at-sea, shore- side processing	2	2
	Recreational	n/a ^{3,4}	n/a	dip net, handline, rod and reel, slurp gun, spear				
Coral Reef Resources	Commercial	0	n/a	dip net, slurp gun, hand harvest	year-round	live, fresh		
	Stony Corals	0	n/a					
	Gorgonians	0	n/a					
	Live Rock	0	n/a					
	Other Invertebrates	<1	n/a					
	Recreational	n/a ^{3,4}	n/a	dip net, slurp gun, hand harvest				
Queen Conch	Commercial	92 (PR) 13 (USVI)	n/a	hand harvest(no hooks)	closed year-round (no harvest) in EEZ except east of St. Croix (portion of Lang Bank)	live, landed whole in shell, shore-side processing		
	Recreational	n/a ^{3,4}	n/a	hand harvest(no hooks)	where it is closed seasonally each year July through September			

1. Only 2019 landings are completed and available at this time.

2. Not applicable (no permits required).

3. Recreational landings are only available for Puerto Rico and are collected by the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP). MRIP stopped in 2017 and was not run in Puerto Rico in 2019. Therefore, there are no data on recreational landings in Puerto Rico in 2019.

4. Not available. Recreational landings in USVI are not collected. Also, recreational landings surveys do not collect information on lobster and conch.

5. Fishing with pots, traps, bottom longlines, gill nets, and trammel nets is prohibited year-round at Grammanik Bank and at various mutton snapper and red hind spawning aggregation sites. Fishing for any species is prohibited year-round within Hind Bank Marine Conservation District.

Sources: Puerto Rican and USVI Commercial landings were obtained from the SEFSC, Miami. Puerto Rico commercial landings are from the Accumulated Landings System at the SEFSC, Miami, FL.

A-vi PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (PFMC)

A-vi PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (PFMC) FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN (FMP)	Type ¹	Species/Species Group	2020 Landings (salmon in # of fish, others in metric tons)	2020 Permits (Vessels) & Angler Trips	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2020	
								Comm.	Rec.
Ocean Salmon Fisheries off the Coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California ²	X	Commercial Chinook salmon Coho salmon Pink salmon Recreational Chinook salmon Coho salmon Pink salmon	205,497 14,391 0 57,425 41,113 0	CA Troll 1,032 OR Troll 905 WA Troll 153 150,317 Angler Trips	Troll; hook and line,	WA, OR & CA/ variable dates by area	headed & gutted; fillets; fresh & frozen		
Pacific Coast Groundfish ³	X	Commercial Pacific whiting Flatfish Rockfish Sablefish Other groundfish Recreational Groundfish	287,772 7,479 16,357 3,693 1,505 Estimated 2,051	334 Limited Entry Permits on 255 vessels Open Access: approximately 748 vessels landed groundfish Estimated 634,791 Boat Based Trips targeting groundfish	trawl; hook & line; pots; set nets	CA/year-round OR/year-round WA/year-round	headed & gutted; fillets; surimi; fresh & frozen		
Coastal Pelagic Species ³	C	Commercial Pacific sardine Pacific mackerel Jack mackerel Market squid Northern Anchovy	2,865 710 597 25,121 5,689	Federal Limited Entry south of Point Arena - 65 State Limited Entry north of Point Arena- 44 (26 OR, 16 WA)	purse seine	CA - year round OR and WA - summer	human consumption bait meal and oil		
Highly Migratory Species ³	C	Commercial Northern albacore Other tunas Swordfish Sharks	6,705 1,998 160 63	1,530 Federal Permits	Surface hook-and line Coastal purse seine Harpoon Drift gillnet High Seas longline	CA/year-round OR/year-round WA/year-round	Fresh, frozen, canned Human consumption		

1. X = Both commercial and recreational, C = Commercial only

2. Data extracted from the [Review of 2019 Ocean Salmon Fisheries](#) (February 2020; Pacific Fishery Management Council)

3. Data extracted from the PacFin (commercial) and RecFIN data systems (recreational)

A-vii NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NPFMC)

A-vii NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (NPFMC)	Type	Species/Species Group	Tonnage (metric tons) ¹	Fishermen & Crew ²	Gear	Fishing Areas and Seasons	Processing	Participants/Representatives in 2020	
								Comm.	Rec.
Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA)	C	Pollock Pacific cod Flatfish Rockfish Sablefish Atka mackerel Misc. species	107,471 6,713 28,760 32,270 13,424 608 4,822	1104 Federal Fishing permits 1,124 LLP permits	trawl; pot; hook & line; jig	area/time closures adjusted in season LLP permits have gear and area endorsements	hand & machine fillet; headed/gutted; frozen; minced; meal & oil	4	
Groundfish of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI)	C	Pollock Pacific cod Flatfish Rockfish Sablefish Atka mackerel Misc. species	1,370,443 169,889 213,833 50,762 6,511 58,884 25,174	554 Federal fishing permits 506 LLP permits	trawl; pot; hook & line; jig	area/time closures adjusted in season LLP permits have gear and area endorsements	hand & machine fillet; headed/gutted; frozen; minced; meal & oil	4	
Commercial King and Tanner Crab Fisheries in the BSAI	C	King Crab Red king crab Golden king crab St. Matt.Blue King Crab Tanner Crab C. opilio (snow) C. bairdi	2,180 3,496 1 Closed 26,200 960	462 Quota Share holders for IFQ crab 347 LLP permits	Pot	Deferred to State; generally November and winter months; LLP permits have fishery endorsements for minor crab species.	cooked; refrigerated; frozen	3	
Salmon fisheries in the EEZ off Alaska and adjacent state waters	C	Chinook salmon Coho salmon Pink salmon Sockeye salmon Chum salmon	883 2,000 73 3 283	852 permits fished	Troll ³	Deferred to State; generally West area is closed; southeast area time area limits.	fresh; gutted & gilled; glazed; frozen; canned; smoked		1
Scallop Fishery off Alaska	C	Weatherwane scallops (No directed fisheries occur for other scallop species listed in the FMP)	103	9 LLP permits	Dredges	Deferred to State; Time and area openings are adjusted in season	hand shucked and frozen or iced		

In addition to these five FMPs, the NPFMC also is responsible for developing regulations governing Pacific halibut fisheries in and off of Alaska under authority of the Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 (Halibut Act). These regulations, which are in addition to and not in conflict with regulations adopted by the International Pacific Halibut Commission, primarily allocate halibut fishing privileges among U.S. fishermen. Although the NPFMC develops halibut management regulations according to principles of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, no halibut FMP exists because the Magnuson-Stevens Act does not apply to management of the Pacific halibut fisheries. In 2020, the commercial fishing season for halibut in and off Alaska ran from March 14 through November 15. The total commercial catch of halibut under the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) and Community Development Quota (CDQ) Programs through November 15, 2020 was 7,927 mt, net weight, about 92.5 percent of the available quota. At that date, about 647 mt of Pacific halibut remained. For Pacific halibut, 2,293 persons held IFQ Quota Share as of December 2020.

1. 2019 salmon catch data are from the State of Alaska. These data represent only the southeast AK hand and power troll fisheries that are governed by the Salmon FMP and managed as one fishery, inside and outside State waters by the State of Alaska. The catch data for the BSAI crab fisheries are from the 2021 Final Crab Stock Assessment and Fisheries Evaluation report for Fishing Year 2020/2021 (July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021), NMFS. Alaska scallop fishery catch data for the 2020/2021 season (July 1, 2020 to February 2021) are from the State of Alaska. All other catch data are from the Alaska Region, NMFS, and reflect catch reports through December 31, 2020. NMFS catch data include retained and discarded catch amounts. Miscellaneous groundfish species include skates, sharks, octopus, and sculpin.

A-vii NPFMC (continued) from preceding page:

2. Data represents persons or vessels permitted to harvest fish, not the number of individuals actually involved in the operation of vessels, catching and processing fish. The number of permits actually used to harvest fish is fewer than that indicated by the data. Participation in all FMP fisheries is governed by some form of limited access system. License Limitation Programs (LLP), initially effective in 2000, apply to all fisheries except crab fisheries brought under a new IFQ system in 2005, salmon which is governed by the State of Alaska limited entry system), demersal shelf rockfish in the Southeast Gulf of Alaska, IFQ sablefish, and IFQ and CDQ halibut fisheries. In 2005, a new IFQ program replaced the LLP license requirement for most BSAI king and Tanner crab fisheries. A total of 495 distinct persons were initially issued one or more types of harvesting quota share for eight crab fisheries (managed as nine fisheries starting July 1, 2007); in the 2020/2021 crab year all IFQ crab was assigned to cooperatives; 117 distinct Hired Masters fished IFQ for 9 active permit holders (counting cooperatives, not members). Some LLP crab licenses were re-issued to authorize fishing not managed under the IFQ system. Of the approximate total 2,199 current LLP permits, most (1,852) authorized fishing for groundfish in the BSAI or GOA or both, and 347 still authorized fishing for BSAI crab species not under crab rationalization management; the remaining 9 were for scallop harvest.

Also, a total of 824 persons held QS to harvest sablefish as of December 2020, with fixed gear in the GOA and BSAI under the IFQ Program. The salmon permit data are from the State of Alaska and represent the number of individual permits fished in 2020.

3. Troll gear is the gear authorized to be used in the EEZ under the salmon FMP, however, other gear types such as gill nets and purse seines are authorized in other areas of the State to harvest salmon.
4. Columns not completed. In many cases, overlapping interests exist and expressly categorizing the specific degree of Council representation on a specific FMP cannot be conclusively determined.

A-viii WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (WPFMC)

A-viii WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (WPFMC)	Type	Species/Species Group	Landings (metric tons) 2020 ¹	Vessels (permits) ²	Gear	Fishing Areas/ Seasons	Processing	Participants/ Representatives in 2020	
								Comm.	Rec.
Hawaiian Archipelago (including Midway Atoll)	C/R	Bottomfish and Seamount Groundfish Management Unit Species (MUS)	95 (C) 235 (R) 4	Est. 1,042 (C and R) ³	handline, rod and reel	FEP Area/year-round, except: a. Main Hawaiian Islands (MHI) upon reaching annual catch limit b. Northwestern Hawaiian Islands (NWHI) (closed) c. Hancock Seamounts (closed until pelagic armorhead is rebuilt)	fresh fish market	0	0
		Crustacean MUS -Kona crab	2	12 Kona Crab	traps	FEP Area/year-round, except: a. NWHI (closed)	flash frozen and live market		
		-deep-water shrimp	#	1 shrimp (Crustacean Area 2 Permit)	hand	b. MHI: (closed 5/1 - 8/31)			
		Precious coral MUS	#	1	manned submersible, remote operated vessel, hand	FEP Area/year-round, except NWHI where fishery is closed.	shaped / polished		
Marianas Archipelago (CNMI & Guam)	C/R	Bottomfish MUS	7 (CNMI) 17 (Guam)	14 (CNMI) 0 (Guam)	handline, rod and reel	FEP Area/year-round	fresh fish market	0	3
			0 (Guam)	0 (Guam)	hand				
American Samoa	C/R	Bottomfish MUS	4	No permits required	handline, rod and reel	FEP Area/year-round, except for area closure within 12 nm of Rose Atoll	fresh fish market	1	1

A-viii WESTERN PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL (WPFMC)

Pacific Remote Island Areas (Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands, Kingman Reef, and Wake and Palmyra Atolls)	C/R	Bottomfish MUS	0	0	handline, rod and reel	FEP Area/year-round, except for area closures within 12 nm of land	fresh fish market	0	0
		Crustacean MUS (Spiny and slipper lobster, and deep- water shrimp)	0	0	traps hand	FEP Area/year-round, except for area closures within 12 nm of land	flash frozen and live market		
		Precious coral MUS (all species combined)	0	0	manned submersible, remote operated vessel, hand	FEP Area/year-round, except for area closures within 12 nm of land	shaped/polished		
Pelagic	C/R	Commercial Tunas (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, bluefin) Swordfish Other billfish Mahimahi Wahoo Squid Other (incl. sharks and other tunas) Estimated Recreational (all species)	11,681 546 1,356 342 425 0 23 5,215 ⁴	190 (longline active) 0 (squid) n/a	longline troll/handline squid	FEP Area/year-round, except for area closures around the Hawaii, Mariana and American Samoa Archipelagos	fresh fish market whole frozen for cannery	1	0

- 2020 Pelagic FEP landings obtained from the WPFMC Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) Report for Pacific Pelagic Fisheries, 2020 (available at <http://www.wpcouncil.org/annual-reports/>)
 - Vessel information obtained from WPFMC from NMFS Pacific Islands Region Sustainable Fisheries Permits Program data, except for Hawaii bottomfish and seamount groundfish, which is from the State of Hawaii bottomfish vessel registration.
 - Number of Hawaii bottomfish and seamount groundfish permits in 2019. Permit registrations were unavailable for 2020.
 - Where noted, recreational (R) fisheries landing information obtained from NMFS Office of Science and Technology at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st1/recreational/queries/index.html> (accessed on November 18, 2021)
- # Too few vessels to aggregate and disclose landings information per MSA confidentiality requirements.