Chapter 2: Assessment of the Pacific cod stock   
in the Gulf of Alaska

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# Executive Summary

Pacific cod in the Gulf of Alaska are assessed on an annual stock assessment schedule to coincide with the availability of new survey data. We use a statistical age-structured model as the primary assessment tool for Gulf of Alaska Pacific cod which qualifies as a Tier 3 stock. This assessment consists of a population model, which uses survey and fishery data to generate a historical time series of population estimates, and a projection model, which uses results from the population model to predict future population estimates and recommended harvest levels. All data and results (including model input files and plots), as well as documents and presentations pertaining to this assessment can be found at this [link](https://afsc-assessments.github.io/goapcod/2024_Assessment/November_Models/) and by following the QR code provided in the title page of this document.

## Summary of Changes in Assessment Inputs

Relative to last year’s assessment, the following changes have been made in the current assessment:

### Changes in the input data

1. Federal and state catch data for 2024 were updated and preliminary federal and state catch data for 2025 were included;
2. Commercial federal and state fishery size composition data for 2024 were updated, and preliminary commercial federal and state fishery size composition data for 2025 were included;
3. Commercial federal conditional age-at-length data for 2024 were included;
4. AFSC longline survey Pacific cod abundance index and length composition data for the GOA for 2025 were included;
5. AFSC bottom trawl survey abundance index and length composition data for 2025 were included;

### Changes in the methodology

There have been no changes to this year’s model and the methodology remains the same as model 24.0 accepted in 2024.

## Summary of Results

Model 24.0 indicates that the stock remains at low levels but is above *B20%*; for 2026 the stock is estimated to be at *B33.1%*, less than *B40%*, placing it in sub-tier “b” of Tier 3. For the 2026 fishery, we recommend the maximum allowable ABC of 41,520 t. This ABC is 29% larger than the 2025 ABC of 32,141 t. The 2026 ABC is 37% larger than the 2026 ABC projected in last year’s assessment. The corresponding reference values are summarized in the following table, with the recommended ABC and OFL values in bold. The stock is not being subject to overfishing, is not currently overfished, nor is it approaching a condition of being overfished.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Quantity** | As estimated or *specified last* year for: | | As estimated or *specified this* year for: | |
| 2025 | 2026 | 2026 | 2027 |
| *M* (natural mortality rate) | 0.49\* | 0.49\* | 0.5\* | 0.5\* |
| Tier | 3b | 3b | 3b | 3b |
| Projected total (age 0+) biomass (t) | 177,497 | 200,521 | 182,156 | 186,118 |
| Female spawning biomass (t) |  |  |  |  |
| Projected | 46,920 | 44,674 | 52,772 | 45,838 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| *B100%* | 163,585 | 163,585 | 159,595 | 159,595 |
| *B40%* | 65,434 | 65,434 | 63,838 | 63,838 |
| *B35%* | 57,255 | 57,255 | 55,858 | 55,858 |
| *FOFL* | 0.57 | 0.51 | 0.68 | 0.54 |
| *maxFABC* | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.54 | 0.47 |
| *FABC* | 0.46 | 0.43 | 0.54 | 0.47 |
| OFL (t) | 38,688 | 33,099 | **49,782** | 38,812 |
| maxABC (t) | 32,141 | 30,193 | 41,520 | 32,209 |
| ABC (t) | 32,141 | 30,193 | **41,520** | 32,209 |
| **Status** | As determined *last* year for: | | As determined *this* year for: | |
| 2023 | 2024 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Overfishing | No | n/a | No | n/a |
| Overfished | n/a | No | n/a | No |
| Approaching overfished | n/a | No | n/a | No |

*\*Base natural mortality M varies between 0.5 and 0.84*

*\*\* Assumed 2025 catch to be the 2025 ABC. For 2027 projections the 2026 catch was assumed to be at the projected ABC.*

## Area apportionment

Using the recommended random effects model (described in the *Area Allocation of* Harvests section as applied within the *rema* R-package, Sullivan *et al.* 2022) with the trawl survey biomass estimates through 2025, the Biologically informed Recommended Distributions (BRD) are:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Western | Central | Eastern | Total |
| Area apportionment | 24.80% | 69.20% | 6% | 100% |
| 2026 BRD | 10,297 | 28,732 | 2,491 | 41,520 |
| 2027 BRD | 7,987 | 22,289 | 1,933 | 32,209 |

# Introduction

The stock assessment described in this document is an update assessment, in which only data since the last assessment has been updated and included in the stock assessment model. The stock assessment model used this year to provide management recommendations is a model in which no methodological changes have been made since the last accepted model in 2024, Model 24.0. Within this document we only include the SAFE sections in which data or model results have been updated since the last assessment. The sections that are not included in this SAFE document can be found in the previous full assessment ([link](https://files.npfmc.org/SAFE/2024/GOApcod.pdf)), and will be again be included and updated when the next full assessment is conducted.

# Fishery

## Fishery history and management measures

For a full description of the fishery history and management measures see Hulson *et al.* 2022. Here we summarize this section and refer to the relevant Tables and Figures. Catches of Pacific cod since 1991 by gear type and jurisdiction are shown in Table 2.1; catches prior to that are listed in Thompson *et al.* (2011). Presently, the Pacific cod stock is exploited by a multiple-gear fishery, including trawl, longline, pot, and jig components; Figure 2.1 shows landings by gear since 1977. The history of Total Allowable Catch (TAC), Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC), Overfishing Level (OFL), and State of Alaska Guideline Harvest Levels (GHL) are summarized since 1991 and compared with the time series of aggregate commercial catches in Table 2.2 (data prior to 1991 are shown in Hulson *et al.* 2022). The complete history of allocation (in percentage terms) by regulatory area within the GOA is shown in Table 2.3. Catch reported in Tables 2.1 and 2.2 include discarded Pacific cod, estimated retained and discarded amounts are shown in Table 2.4.

## Recent fishery performance

The distribution of directed cod fishing is distinct to gear type. Figure 2.2 shows the distribution of observed catch for the most recent year of complete catch data (2024) for the three major gear types, as well as the distinction between observed and electronic monitored catch. Cumulative catch throughout across the gear types in 2025 is comparable to previous years catch (Fig. 2.3).

In 2025 the federal TAC was set at 23,670 t and state GHL set at 8,471 t (Table 2.2). As of December 8, 2025 a total of 26,947 t (84% of the ABC) has been harvested (Table 2.1). State fisheries have harvested 7,344 t (87% of the GHL) and federal fisheries 19,603 t (83% of the TAC). In 2025 41% of the Pacific cod catch was by trawl, 32% by pot gear, and 24% by longline, while jig and other gear harvested 3% (Table 2.1).

# Data

This section describes updates to the data used in the current assessment. The following table and Figure 2.4 present the data included in this assessment (the years shown in bold font are those that are new to this assessment).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Data** | **Source** | **Type** | **Years** |
| Federal and state fishery catch, by gear type (trawl, pot, and longline) | AKFIN | Metric tons | 1977 – **2025** |
| Federal and state fishery catch-at-length, by gear type | AKFIN, ADF&G | Frequency observed at length (in cm) | 1977 – **2025** |
| GOA NMFS bottom trawl survey abundance | AKFIN | Total numbers | 1990 – **2025** |
| AFSC Sablefish Longline survey Pacific cod Relative Population Numbers | AKFIN | RPN | 1990 – **2025** |
| GOA NMFS bottom trawl survey length composition | AKFIN | Number at length (in cm) | 1990 – **2025** |
| GOA NMFS bottom trawl survey conditional age-at-length | AKFIN | Proportion age at length | 1990 – 2023 |
| AFSC Sablefish Longline survey Pacific Cod length composition | AKFIN | RPN at length (in cm) | 1990 – **2025** |
| Federal fishery conditional age-at-length | AKFIN | proportion age at length | 2007 – **2024** |
| CFSR bottom temperature indices | National Center for Atmospheric Research | temperature anomaly at mean depth for P. cod size bins | 1979 – 2024 |

## Fishery:

### Catch Biomass

Catches for the period 1991-2025 are shown for the three main gear types in Table 2.1, with the catches for 2025 presented through December 8, 2025. The current year’s catch within the assessment model is assumed to reach the full Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and state Guideline Harvest Level (GHL). Three fishery fleets were modeled (by gear categories); trawl (all trawl types), longline (longline and jig) and pot.

### Length Composition

Fishery length compositions are presently available by gear for at least one gear type in every year from 1977 through December of 2025. The length composition observed in 2025 for each gear type are consistent with recent observed length compositions.

### Age composition

Age data collected since 2007 from the commercial fishery were used to develop an annual conditional length-at-age matrix for each fishery. The condition age-at-length observed in 2024 do not indicate any notable departures from those observed in recent years.

## Surveys:

### AFSC bottom trawl survey

In 2025, the AFSC GOA bottom trawl survey transitioned to a new stratified random design. The new design transitioned from 59 strata defined by INPFC management area, depth, and general habitat type (shelf, gully, and slope) to 28 strata defined by NMFS management area and depth. Appendix 2.2 provides description and results of analysis in which historical bottom trawl survey data was reanalyzed under the restratified design. We found that the restratified design had negligible impact on Pacific cod bottom trawl survey indices and we continue to use the AFSC bottom trawl survey data as a single continuous time-series. The 2025 survey was conducted with two chartered vessels that accomplished 431 stations, an 18% reduction in the number of stations sampled compared to 2023.

The spatial distribution of Pacific cod in the 2025 trawl survey was comparable to the most recent surveys (in 2023 and 2021, Fig. 2.5). In general, the 2025 survey produced observations that had a greater number of large hauls compared to 2021 and 2023.

#### Biomass and abundance estimates

Since the time-series low in 2017, the Pacific cod biomass and abundance estimates from the bottom trawl survey have been indicating an increasing trend in the population (Table 2.5). Compared to the 2023 survey, the 2025 trawl survey biomass estimate increased by 39.2% and the abundance estimate increased by 49.6%. As seen in Figure 2.5, these increases in biomass and abundance were driven by overall increases in haul catch, rather than a single large catch. Both of these values were associated with a coefficient of variation (CV) of 23%, which is larger than recent CVs, however, are within the range of CVs for the trawl survey time-series. This increase in CV is likely due to the reduction in the number of stations sampled in 2025 as compared to recent surveys.

#### Length Composition

The bottom trawl survey 2025 length composition was observed to be bi-modal, with a mode at 15-20 cm (representing catches of age-1 cod) and a mode at 35-70 cm (representing catches of adult cod).

#### Age Composition

Otoliths for bottom trawl survey age composition are collected in each survey and are used as conditional age-at-length data within the GOA Pacific cod assessment. This data was not updated in the current assessment as compared to the 2024 assessment.

### AFSC longline survey

The AFSC longline survey samples the continental slope and major gullies in the GOA, providing data to calculate relative abundance in this area (Rutecki et al. 2016, Siwicke and Malecha 2024). The survey is primarily directed at sablefish, but also catches considerable numbers of Pacific cod. The survey was conducted in 2025 after missing a year in 2024.

Pacific cod catch in the longline survey primarily occur in the western and central GOA (Fig. 2.6), with inconsistent peaks in catch. The location of 2025 survey catches were similar to the 2023 survey, with consistent increases in catch in the western GOA in 2025 compared to 2023 for the majority of stations.

#### Abundance index

The AFSC longline survey has been observing a generally increasing trend in the Relative Population Number (RPN) index of Pacific cod abundance since the time-series low in 2019 (Table 2.5). In 2025, compared to the most recent longline survey in 2023, the RPN index decreased by 5%. This decrease in the GOA-wide RPN was the result of a reduction in the RPN value in the Eastern GOA subregion, whereas both the Western and Central GOA subregions indicated an increase in the RPN index in 2025 compared to 2023. We note that the GOA-wide mean CPUE from the longline survey increased by 7% in 2025 compared to 2023.

#### Length composition

The observed 2025 longline survey was unimodal and consistent with previous survey length compositions.

### Other auxiliary indices updated but not fit in model

#### Laurel and Litzow age-0 index

Beach seine sampling of age-0 cod was conducted in 2025. The beach seine age-0 CPUE index resulted in estimated values in 2025 that were consistent with 2024 and 2023, all which are below the time-series average (top right panel of Figure 2.7).

#### Alaska Department of Fish and Game bottom trawl survey

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) bottom trawl survey index has resulted in an increasing trend in the Pacific cod population since the time-series low in 2016 (top left panel of Figure 2.7). In 2025 the ADFG bottom trawl survey of cod biomass decreased by 15% and the index of cod abundance decreased by 9% compared to 2024.

#### Commercial fishery indices

Non-targeted catch of Pacific cod in other directed fisheries is examined as an indicator of population trends. We examine two disparate fisheries to evaluate trends in incidental catch of Pacific cod: the pelagic walleye pollock fishery and the bottom trawl shallow water flatfish fishery. The occurrence of Pacific cod in the pelagic pollock fishery appears to be an index of abundance that is particularly sensitive to 2-year-old Pacific cod, which are thought to be more pelagic. As an index of recruitment abundance, we track the incidence of occurrence as proportion of hauls with cod in the central GOA pollock A season. The shallow water flatfish fishery tracks a larger portion of the adult population of Pacific cod. As an index of the adult population abundance, we track the catch rates in tons of Pacific cod per ton of all species caught in the shallow water flatfish fishery. For the walleye pollock fishery in the central GOA, abundance of small cod in pelagic trawls has exhibited an alternating trend in the most recent 5 years, with larger catches in 2022 and 2024 and smaller catches in 2021, 2023, and 2025 (bottom right panel of Figure 2.7). The catch of Pacific cod in the shallow water flatfish fisheries has seen an increasing trend since the time series low in 2017.The 2024 and 2025 values are the largest in the recent time series and only smaller than the 2014 value since 2008 (bottom right panel of Figure 2.7). It should be noted that none of these indices are controlled for gear, vessel, effort, or fishing practice changes.

## Environmental indices

The Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR) temperature index was not updated for 2025 because it has been discontinued. An alternative environmental index will be used in the next full assessment.

# Analytic Approach

We use Model 24.0 in this assessment (described in Hulson *et al.* 2024). The model for this year was run in SS3 version 3.30.22.1 (Methot and Wetzell 2013). The SS3 control and forecast files for this year’s model can be found at the link provided in the *Executive Summary* section of this document.

# Results

## Model Evaluation

Model evaluation criteria included changes to the negative-log likelihood, model adherence to biological principles and assumptions, the relative sizes of the negative-log likelihood components, how well the model fits to the survey indices, the survey and fishery length composition, and conditional age-at-length data, reasonable curves for fishery and survey selectivity, retrospective pattern, and model behavior during sensitivity analyses.

In this update assessment we do not provide the majority of model diagnostics and sensitivities that are normally contained within a full assessment. We note that these diagnostics and sensitivities quantitatively provide indistinguishable results from the most recent accepted Model 24.0. These results will be included in the next full assessment when alternative models are explored and recommended for use. For Model 24.0 updated with data through 2025 the likelihoods appear well defined with the gradient of the objective function at less than 1e-5 (the final gradient was 6.45e-6).

Overall, Model 24.0 results in reasonable fits to the data, estimates biologically plausible parameters with reasonable amounts of uncertainty (Table 2.6), and produces consistent patterns in abundance compared to previous assessments (Figure 2.8). On the whole, Model 24.0 fits the AFSC bottom trawl and longline survey indices reasonably well (Fig. 2.9). However, positive residuals have persisted in the fit to the longline survey since 2018 and the model does not fit the 2025 increase in bottom trawl survey abundance. The aggregated fit from Model 24.0 to the fishery length composition data and one-step-ahead residuals do not indicate any serious model misspecification, although, there are a few outlier residuals that result in the fit to each fleet (Fig. 2.10). Model 24.0 fits well to the survey length composition data in aggregate, while there are some outliers present in the one-step ahead residuals (Fig. 2.11). The standard SS3 plots, which contain additional results, can be found at the link provided in the *Executive Summary* section of this document

Overall, Model 24.0 yields reasonable results and we continue to use it to recommend the 2026 ABC and OFL.

## Time Series Results

### Definitions

The biomass estimates presented here will be defined in two ways: 1) total biomass was defined as age 0+ biomass, consisting of the biomass of all fish aged 0 years or greater in a given year; and 2) spawning biomass was defined as the biomass of all spawning females in a given year. The recruitment estimates presented here are defined as numbers of age-0 fish in a given year; actual recruitment to fishery and survey depends on selectivity curves as estimated (noting that there are no indices involving age-0 Pacific cod).

### Biomass

Total biomass estimates show a long decline from their peak in 1988 (Table 2.7 and Fig. 2.12) to a low in 2006 and then an increase to another peak in 2014, after which there was a sharp decline through 2018 followed by a slight increase through 2024 and is forecasted to slightly decrease in 2026 followed by an increase through 2029. Spawning biomass (Table 2.7 and Fig. 2.12) shows a similar trend of decline since the late 1980s with a peak in 1989 to a low in 2008. There was then a short increase in spawning biomass coincident with the maturation of the 2005-2008 year classes through 2014, after which the decline continued to lowest level in 2019 and 2020. The spawning biomass then slightly increased through 2022 and is projected to decrease through 2028 and then increase through 2029.

### Recruitment and Numbers-at-Age

The recruitment predictions in Model 24.0 (Table 2.8 and Fig. 2.13) show above average recruitment for most of the 1980s, below average recruitment from the mid-1990s to mid-2000s, above average recruitment from the mid-2000s to 2013, and below average recruitment since.

### Fishing Mortality

Fishing mortality appears to have increased steadily with the decline in abundance from 1990 through a peak in 2008 with continued high fishing mortality through 2017 (Table 2.9 and Fig. 2.14). 2017 had the highest total exploitation rate of the time series. The period between 1990 and 2008 saw both a decline in recruitment paired with increases in catch. The period of increasing fishing mortality was mainly attributed to the rise in the pot fishery, which also shows the largest increase in continuous F (Fig. 2.14). In 2018 through 2020 there was a sharp decrease in fishing mortality coincident with the drastic cuts in ABC and closure of the federal directed fishery in 2020. In 2021 with the reopening of the federal fishery mortality once again increased, but remained lower than observed in the previous decade prior to 2017. In retrospect the phase plane plots (Fig. 2.15) show that F was estimated to have been above the ABC control rule advised levels from 2015 to 2017 and biomass has been below *B35%*since 2017, and projected to continue to be below through 2027. It should be noted that this plot shows what the current model predicts, not what the past assessments had estimated.

## Harvest Recommendations

### Amendment 56 Reference Points

Amendment 56 to the GOA Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) defines the “overfishing level” (OFL), the fishing mortality rate used to set OFL (*FOFL*), the maximum permissible ABC, and the fishing mortality rate used to set the maximum permissible ABC. The fishing mortality rate used to set ABC (*FABC*) may be less than this maximum permissible level, but not greater. Because reliable estimates of reference points related to maximum sustainable yield (MSY) are currently not available but reliable estimates of reference points related to spawning per recruit are available, Pacific cod in the GOA have generally been managed under Tier 3 of Amendment 56. Tier 3 uses the following reference points: *B40%*, equal to 40% of the equilibrium spawning biomass that would be obtained in the absence of fishing; *F35%*, equal to the fishing mortality rate that reduces the equilibrium level of spawning per recruit to 35% of the level that would be obtained in the absence of fishing; and *F40%*, equal to the fishing mortality rate that reduces the equilibrium level of spawning per recruit to 40% of the level that would be obtained in the absence of fishing. The following formulae apply under Tier 3:

*3a) Stock status:* *B/B40%* > 1

*FOFL* = *F35%*

*FABC* < *F40%*

*3b) Stock status:* 0.05 < *B/B40%* < 1

*FOFL* = *F35%* × (*B/B40%* - 0.05) × 1/0.95

*FABC* < *F40%* × (*B/B40%* - 0.05) × 1/0.95

*3c) Stock status:* *B/B40%* < 0.05

*FOFL* = 0

*FABC* = 0

Other useful biomass reference points which can be calculated using this assumption are *B100%* and *B35%*, defined analogously to *B40%*. These reference points are estimated as follows, based on this year’s model, Model 24.0:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Reference point: | *B35%* | *B40%* | *B100%* |
| Spawning biomass: | 55,858 t | 63,838 t | 159,595 t |

For a stock exploited by multiple gear types, estimation of *F35%* and *F40%* requires an assumption regarding the apportionment of fishing mortality among those gear types. For this assessment, the apportionment was based on this year’s model’s estimates of fishing mortality by gear for the five most recent complete years of data.

### Specification of OFL and Maximum Permissible ABC

For Model 24.0 spawning biomass for 2026 is estimated by this year’s model to be 52,772 t at spawning. This is below the *B40%* value of 63,838 t, thereby placing Pacific cod in sub-tier “b” of Tier 3. Given this, the model estimates OFL, maximum permissible ABC, and the associated fishing mortality rates for 2026 and 2027 as follows (2027 values are predicated on the assumption of the full TAC and GHL being taken in 2025 and that the 2026 catch will be at maximum ABC in the projection):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Units | Year | Overfishing  Level (OFL) | Maximum  Permissible ABC |
| Harvest amount | 2026 | 49,782 | 41,520 |
| Harvest amount | 2027 | 38,812 | 32,209 |
| Fishing mortality rate | 2026 | 0.68 | 0.54 |
| Fishing mortality rate | 2027 | 0.54 | 0.47 |

The age 0+ biomass projections for 2026 and 2027 from this year’s model are 182,156 t and 186,118 t, respectively.

### Risk Table and ABC Recommendation

#### Risk table summary

The risk table is included in order to identify considerations that introduce risk to recommended ABC that are not explicitly captured within the stock assessment model for Pacific cod and could support a reduction in the recommended ABC. These risks are described in the following and are aided by a synthesis and interpretation of the most recent ecosystem and socioeconomic information available for GOA Pacific cod from the ecosystem and socioeconomic profile (ESP, Appendix 2.1) and the Gulf of Alaska Ecosystem Status Report (Ferriss 2026).

These results are summarized in the table below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Assessment-related considerations* | *Population dynamics considerations* | *Ecosystem considerations* | *Fishery Performance considerations related to health of the stock* |
| Level 1: Normal | Level 2: Increased concerns | Level 1: Normal | Level 1: Normal |

The following sections contain further details supporting these risk levels.

#### Assessment-related considerations

* The GOA Pacific cod assessment does not show a strong retrospective pattern in recent estimates of spawning biomass, either in the data retrospective or in the model retrospective across recent assessments. The retrospective pattern in spawning biomass in the current assessment is negative, which means that as years of data were added to the model the estimates of spawning biomass increase.
* Model 24.0 is, in general, responding appropriately to observed data sources. However, neither the increase in the 2025 bottom trawl survey abundance index nor the decrease in the longline survey are not fit well by Model 24.0.
* We continue to note that the projection model uses mean recruitment from 1977 – 2023 to project biomass into future years while Model 24.0 estimates below average recruitment since 2014. Therefore, given these recent low recruitment estimates it is likely that the forecasted spawning biomass is overly optimistic. However, the effect on the two-year projections to result in ABC and OFL recommendations is not largely impacted by this recruitment assumption, as the year classes that are assumed to be at mean recruitment aren’t contributing much to the overall level of spawning biomass in the short term.

#### Population dynamics considerations

* Female spawning biomass is estimated to decrease over the next 3 years, then increase in the medium-term once the projected year classes (i.e., based on mean recruitment since 1977) begin contributing to the SSB. Total biomass is estimated to increase through 2030.
* Auxiliary information on recruitment from non-target fishery sources and the beach seine survey of age-0 fish surveys suggest a very weak 2019 year class, a strong 2020 year class, and above average 2017, 2018, and 2022 year classes followed by below average years classes after 2023. How these indices relate to overall recruitment into the fishery and population is currently unknown, as they have yet to materialize in the estimates of recent recruitment in the assessment. However, in the observations of length composition (and age composition) from the AFSC bottom trawl survey these stronger year classes are present, but not estimated well by the model. The 2025 observations of population scale from both the fitted data sources (bottom trawl survey and longline survey) and the monitored data sources (ADFG trawl survey and shallow water flatfish catch) indicate mixed signals compared to previous data points. Overall, the stock has yet to recover in the GOA to historical levels. Because of the persistent low levels of observed and estimated abundance we continue to rate the population dynamics considerations category at level 2, increased concern.
* Below average abundance of Pacific cod larvae has persisted since 2015 and remains low in 2025, and nearshore abundance of young-of-the-year (YOY) Pacific cod remains below average similar to 2021, 2023 and 2024 but not as low as during the large heatwave events or 2015, 2016, and 2019.
* Spawning conditions were considered below average to low, based on an uptick of heatwave events during the spawning period in 2025 (Appendix 2.1: S. Barbeaux) and low habitat suitability index (based on temperatures at GAK 1 of the Seward line from January to April, Appendix 2.1: L. Rogers).
* Prolonged periods of above average temperatures (including extended periods in marine heatwave status) through the winter, early spring, late summer, and fall, at surface and at depth, on the shelf (Lemagie and Bell, 2025, ocean synthesis 2025) approached the upper thermal thresholds for spawning (Feb-Apr: 20m - 290m, 1°C - 7°C), egg (Mar-Apr: 20m - 200m, 3°C - 6°C), larvae (Apr-May: 0m - 45m, 5°C - 6°C), as referenced in Appendix 2.1.
* Mesoscale eddy kinetic energy in the Kodiak region was low, implying reduced larval retention and cross-shelf transport to suitable nearshore nursery environments (Appendix 2.1: by W. Cheng).
* Prey availability for larval and YOY cod had mixed trends, including small copepod biomass, decreased large zooplankton biomass, and elevated euphausiid biomass (Kimmel et al and Hopcroft, in Ferriss 2026).
* Evidence of time-varying predation mortality for age-1 Pacific cod from the CEATTLE multispecies model that has been above the time-invariant single species stock assessment value in all years (Appendix 2.1: by G. Adams).
* Competition and predation indicators of early juvenile Pacific cod show mixed signals with low abundance of apex fish predators (Whitehouse, in Ferriss 2026), slight increase in projected biomass consumed from the CEATTLE multispecies model (Appendix 2.1: Adams), and increasing populations of Pacific Ocean perch, pollock, and pink salmon returns (odd year) in 2025 (Whitehouse and Vulstek et al., in Ferriss 2026).

#### Ecosystem considerations

Distribution:

* The slight southern and eastern shift in the center of gravity in 2025 is concurrent with an increase in the estimate of total GOA Pacific cod biomass.
* The decrease in the effective area occupied in 2025 implies a slightly contracted spatial distribution covered by Pacific cod in the GOA relative to the 1990-2025 time series. Changes in the distributional characteristics of marine populations may impact the spatial distributions of fishing activities and trophic interactions.

Environmental Processes

* Prolonged periods of above average temperatures (including periods in marine heatwave status) through the winter, early spring, late summer, and fall, throughout the water column on the shelf and offshore in the gyre (Lemagie and Bell, and Ocean Temperature Synthesis, in Ferriss 2026) may lead to higher metabolic demands of adult cod (requiring increased prey base to support their energetic needs) (Appendix 2.1: Adams).
* 2026 winter and spring surface temperatures are predicted to cool, based on the La Niña conditions and National Multimodel Model Ensemble predictions, however these predictions have not had high skill in the GOA the past few years and SST remains in marine heatwave status in November, 2025 in the western GOA (Bond and Ortiz, Lemagie and Bell, Lemagie and Callahan, in Ferriss 2026).

Prey:

* Juvenile cod (<50cm) body condition decreased slightly and remained below average while adult Pacific cod (>50cm) decreased from average to below average for 2025 implying below average prey availability (Appendix 2.1: Rohan, Prohaska and Rohan, 2025).
* An adequate prey base is supported by observations of above-average euphausiid spring biomass in the northern GOA (Hopcroft, in Ferriss 2026), elevated herring ocean stocks in SE Alaska (Dressel et al., in Ferriss 2026), elevated capelin presence in seabird diets (Whelan et al., in Ferriss 2026), good reproductive success of fish-eating seabirds (Appendix 2.1: Zador, Drummond et al., in Ferriss 2026), and an increase in hermit crabs (representing benthic prey) in the western GOA (Whitehouse and Aydin, in Ferriss 2026).
* An inadequate prey base is supported by observations of continued low presence of P. sandlance in seabird diets in the northern GOA (Whelan et al., in Ferriss 2026), reduced biomass of brittle stars and echinoderms (representing benthic prey, Whitehouse and Aydin, in Ferriss 2026) and average to below-average pandalid shrimp (Friedman, in Ferriss 2026) in the western GOA.
* The spring phytoplankton bloom (satellite derived mean chlorophyll *a*) was slightly above average (Gann, in Ferriss 2026), while the peak timing of the spring bloom has stabilized somewhat since 2020 and is at the average for the time series which may provide a buffer to increased metabolic demands in warming temperatures (Appendix 2.1: Callahan). However the phytoplankton community size index observed along Seward Line was dominated by smaller-cell dominated spring bloom, comparable to recent marine heatwave years (in contrast to 2021-2024), indicating a less efficient transfer of energy up the foodweb (Hennon, in Ferriss 2026).

Competitors and Predators:

* Competition and predation indicators of early juvenile Pacific cod show mixed signals with low abundance of apex fish predators such as arrowtooth flounder and Pacific halibut (Whitehouse, in Ferriss 2026), slight increase in projected biomass consumed from the CEATTLE multispecies model (Appendix 2.1: Adams), and steadily increasing population of Steller sea lions in the GOA (Appendix 2.1: Sweeney).

#### Fishery-informed stock considerations

Where data were available catch-per-unit effort measures in the GOA fisheries showed mixed signals that are consistent with previous years. It should be noted that catch levels and fishery participation have been low over the past 5 years in comparison with previous years due to the lower population size resulting in lower catch limits than historical limits. Bycatch in other fisheries still remain low compared to fisheries prior to the 2014-2016 marine heatwave, with the exception of the shallow water flatfish fishery, within which Pacific cod catch has increased. We consider the concern level to be 1 – no apparent concerns.

#### Summary and ABC recommendation

These results are summarized in the table below:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Assessment-related considerations* | *Population dynamics considerations* | *Ecosystem considerations* | *Fishery Performance considerations related to health of the stock* |
| Level 1: Normal | Level 2: Increased concerns | Level 1: Normal | Level 1: Normal |

From 2008-2017 the GOA Plan Team and SSC recommended setting the ABC at the maximum permissible level under Tier 3. For 2018 through 2019 an ABC was recommended below the maximum ABC in an attempt to ensure the 2019 and 2020 SSB would remain above *B20%*. For 2020 although the ABC was set at the maximum the stock was below *B20%* and because of the rules in place to protect forage for Steller sea lions the directed federal fishery was be required to remain closed. However, for added precaution both the federal TAC and state GHL were reduced. Biological reference points from GOA Pacific cod SAFE documents for years 2002 – 2025 are provided in Table 2.10. While the largest score of the risk table is level 2, we do not recommend that ABC be set below the maximum permissible.

For 2026 the spawning stock biomass is projected to be above *B20%*, and despite a drop in spawning biomass in 2027 is projected to remain above *B20%* in 2027.

### Area Allocation of Harvests

To determine the Biologically informed Recommended Distributions (BRD) for GOA subregions, we utilize the rema R package. For this year’s assessment, we propose two modifications to the rema model configuration for Pacific cod:

1. Process Error: Estimate a single process error parameter across all GOA subregions rather than a process error parameter for each subregion.
2. Observation Error: Estimate the parameter that defines additional observation error within the AFSC bottom trawl survey subregion biomass.

Estimates of regional trawl survey biomass from the recommended model compared to the status quo model are shown in Figure 2.16. The recommended rema model provides estimates of regional biomass and uncertainty that are more stable across the time-series than the status quo model. These biomass estimates respond to the trawl survey biomass, however, do not over-fit any given year as can be the case with the status quo rema model. Additionally, the estimated uncertainty in the recommended rema model does not have high inter-annual variability as is common in the status quo rema model estimates. We make the point that these estimates of biomass from the recommended rema model are more reflective of the year-to-year changes in Pacific cod biomass as estimated by the recommended assessment model that integrates numerous sources of information on the Pacific cod stock in addition to the bottom trawl survey abundance index (Fig. 2.12).

The stability inherent in the recommended rema model's biomass estimates translates directly to more consistent subregion apportionment (Fig. 2.17). Although the updated rema model adjusts to regional bottom trawl survey data, it prevents the drastic, improbable shifts in Pacific cod distribution often produced by the status quo model—shifts that are inconsistent with our understanding of the species' life history and movement patterns.

Therefore, we recommend that the rema model used to estimate subregion apportionment change the number of process error parameters from regional parameters to a single parameter, and that we additionally estimate the extra observation error parameter. Beside the increased stability and biological reality that these changes produce in the recommended rema model, these are statistically defensible changes, they provide parsimony by reducing the number of fixed parameters from three to two, and they have precedent in other stock assessments performed by AFSC (Siwicke et al. 2024, SST).

Using the status quo and recommended rema model, as well as comparison with the 2025 apportionment, resulted in the following BRDs:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Western | Central | Eastern | Total |
| Previous apportionment | 27.1% | 63.8% | 9.1% | 100% |
| 2025 BRD | 8,710 | 20,506 | 2,925 | 32,141 |
| Status quo apportionment | 20.6% | 75.1% | 4.3% | 100% |
| 2026 BRD | 8,553 | 31,182 | 1,785 | 41,520 |
| Recommended apportionment | 24.8% | 69.2% | 6% | 100% |
| 2026 BRD | 10,297 | 28,732 | 2,491 | 41,520 |

Using the status quo rema model to apportion the 2026 recommended BRD resulted in a 2% decrease in the Western GOA, a 52% increase in the Central GOA, and a 39% decrease in the Eastern GOA as compared to the 2025 BRDs. Alternatively, in comparison with the 2025 BRDs the recommended rema model resulted in a 18% increase in BRD for the Western GOA, and 40% increase in BRD in the Central GOA, and a 14% decrease in the Eastern GOA.

Using the recommended rema model area-apportioned BRDs for the two-year projections of Model 24.0 would be:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Western | Central | Eastern | Total |
| Area apportionment | 24.8% | 69.2% | 6% | 100% |
| 2026 BRD | 10,297 | 28,732 | 2,491 | 41,520 |
| 2027 BRD | 7,987 | 22,289 | 1,933 | 32,209 |

### Status Determination

A standard set of projections is required for each stock managed under Tiers 1, 2, or 3 of Amendment 56. This set of projections encompasses seven harvest scenarios designed to satisfy the requirements of Amendment 56, the National Environmental Policy Act, and the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA). Year-end catch for 2025 was set equal to the 2025 ABC. In each subsequent year, the fishing mortality rate is prescribed on the basis of the spawning biomass in that year and the respective harvest scenario.

Selectivity used in the projections was the mean selectivity since 2000, recruitment was based on average recruitment from 1977-2023 and growth and mortality were as estimated in 2025.

Five of the seven standard scenarios support the alternative harvest strategies analyzed in the Alaska Groundfish Harvest Specifications Final Environmental Impact Statement. These five scenarios, which are designed to provide a range of harvest alternatives that are likely to bracket the final TAC for 2026, are as follow (“*max* *FABC*” refers to the maximum permissible value of *FABC* under Amendment 56):

*Scenario 1*: In all future years, *F* is set equal to *max* *FABC*. (Rationale: Historically, TAC has been constrained by ABC, so this scenario provides a likely upper limit on future TACs.)

*Scenario 2*: In all future years, *F* is set equal to the author’s recommend level, max ABC.

*Scenario 3*: In all future years, *F* is set equal to the 2021‑2025 average *F*. (Rationale: For some stocks, TAC can be well below ABC, and recent average *F* may provide a better indicator of *FTAC* than *FABC*.)

*Scenario 4*: In all future years, *F* is set equal to the *F75%*. (Rationale: This scenario was developed by the NMFS Regional Office based on public feedback on alternatives.

*Scenario 5*: In all future years, *F* is set equal to zero. (Rationale: In extreme cases, TAC may be set at a level close to zero.)

Two other scenarios are needed to satisfy the MSFCMA’s requirement to determine whether a stock is currently in an overfished condition or is approaching an overfished condition. These two scenarios are as follows (for Tier 3 stocks, the MSY level is defined as *B35%*):

*Scenario 6*: In all future years, *F* is set equal to *FOFL*. (Rationale: This scenario determines whether a stock is overfished. If the stock is expected to be above half of its *BMSY* level in 2025 and above its *BMSY* level in 2035 under this scenario, then the stock is not overfished.)

*Scenario 7:* In 2026 and 2027, *F* is set equal to max *FABC*, and in all subsequent years*, F* is set equal to *FOFL*. (Rationale: This scenario determines whether a stock is approaching an overfished condition. If the stock is 1) above its MSY level in 2027 or 2) above 1/2 of its MSY level in 2027 and expected to be above its MSY level in 2037 under this scenario, then the stock is not approaching an overfished condition.)

Scenarios 1 through 7 were projected 15 years from 2025 in Model 24.0 (Table 2.11). Scenarios 3, 4, and 5 (no fishing) project the stock to be below *B35%* until 2029, scenarios 1, 2, 6, and 7 have the stock below *B35%* until 2030. Fishing at the maximum permissible rate indicate that the spawning stock will be below *B35%* in 2026 through 2029 due to poor recruitment and high mortality in 2015-2017. Under an assumption of environmental conditions at the 1977-2022 mean, the stock recovers above *B35%* by 2030.

Our projection model run under these conditions indicates that for Scenario 6, the GOA Pacific cod stock although below *B35%* in 2025 at 54,728 t will be above its MSY value in 2035 at 83,245 t and therefore would not be classified as overfished.

Projections 7 with fishing at the OFL after 2026 results in an expected spawning biomass of 73,648 by 2037 and would therefore not be approaching an overfished condition.

Under Scenarios 6 and 7 for Model 24.0 the GOA Pacific cod stock would not currently be considered overfished, nor would it be approaching an overfished status. The 2024 OFL given Model 24.0 would have produced a sum of apical F of 0.48 in 2024.

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# Tables

##### Table 2.1. Catch (t) for 1991 through 2025 by jurisdiction and gear type (as of 2025-12-8)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Federal | | | | | State | | | |  |
| Year | Trawl | Long-line | Pot | Other | Subtot | Long-line | Pot | Other | Subtot | Total |
| 1991 | 58,092 | 7,630 | 10,464 | 115 | 76,301 | - | - | - | - | 76,301 |
| 1992 | 54,593 | 15,675 | 10,154 | 325 | 80,747 | - | - | - | - | 80,747 |
| 1993 | 37,806 | 8,963 | 9,708 | 11 | 56,488 | - | - | - | - | 56,488 |
| 1994 | 31,447 | 6,778 | 9,161 | 100 | 47,486 | - | - | - | - | 47,486 |
| 1995 | 41,875 | 10,978 | 16,055 | 77 | 68,985 | - | - | - | - | 68,985 |
| 1996 | 45,990 | 10,196 | 12,040 | 53 | 68,279 | - | - | - | - | 68,279 |
| 1997 | 48,406 | 10,978 | 9,065 | 26 | 68,475 | - | 7,368 | 1,327 | 8,695 | 77,170 |
| 1998 | 41,570 | 10,012 | 10,510 | 29 | 62,121 | - | 9,183 | 1,320 | 10,503 | 72,624 |
| 1999 | 37,167 | 12,363 | 19,015 | 70 | 68,615 | - | 12,410 | 1,518 | 13,928 | 82,543 |
| 2000 | 25,443 | 11,660 | 17,351 | 54 | 54,508 | - | 10,399 | 1,644 | 12,043 | 66,551 |
| 2001 | 24,383 | 9,910 | 7,171 | 155 | 41,619 | - | 7,829 | 2,083 | 9,912 | 51,531 |
| 2002 | 19,810 | 14,666 | 7,694 | 176 | 42,346 | - | 10,578 | 1,714 | 12,292 | 54,638 |
| 2003 | 18,884 | 9,525 | 12,765 | 161 | 41,335 | 62 | 7,943 | 3,242 | 11,247 | 52,582 |
| 2004 | 17,513 | 10,326 | 14,966 | 400 | 43,205 | 51 | 10,602 | 2,765 | 13,418 | 56,623 |
| 2005 | 14,549 | 5,732 | 14,749 | 203 | 35,233 | 26 | 9,653 | 2,673 | 12,352 | 47,585 |
| 2006 | 13,132 | 10,244 | 14,540 | 118 | 38,034 | 55 | 9,146 | 662 | 9,863 | 47,897 |
| 2007 | 14,775 | 11,539 | 13,573 | 44 | 39,931 | 270 | 11,378 | 682 | 12,330 | 52,261 |
| 2008 | 20,293 | 12,106 | 11,229 | 63 | 43,691 | 317 | 13,438 | 1,568 | 15,323 | 59,014 |
| 2009 | 13,976 | 13,968 | 11,951 | 206 | 40,101 | 676 | 9,919 | 2,500 | 13,095 | 53,196 |
| 2010 | 22,035 | 16,538 | 20,116 | 429 | 59,118 | 826 | 14,604 | 4,045 | 19,475 | 78,593 |
| 2011 | 16,456 | 16,622 | 29,233 | 722 | 63,033 | 1,033 | 16,675 | 4,627 | 22,335 | 85,368 |
| 2012 | 20,084 | 14,467 | 21,238 | 722 | 56,511 | 866 | 15,940 | 4,613 | 21,419 | 77,930 |
| 2013 | 21,706 | 12,836 | 17,011 | 476 | 52,029 | 1,088 | 14,156 | 1,303 | 16,547 | 68,576 |
| 2014 | 26,917 | 14,735 | 19,957 | 1,046 | 62,655 | 1,007 | 18,445 | 2,838 | 22,290 | 84,945 |
| 2015 | 22,268 | 13,047 | 20,653 | 408 | 56,376 | 577 | 19,719 | 2,808 | 23,104 | 79,480 |
| 2016 | 15,217 | 8,123 | 19,248 | 346 | 42,934 | 803 | 18,609 | 1,708 | 21,120 | 64,054 |
| 2017 | 13,041 | 8,965 | 13,426 | 67 | 35,499 | 155 | 13,011 | 62 | 13,228 | 48,727 |
| 2018 | 3,818 | 3,033 | 4,013 | 121 | 10,985 | 310 | 3,660 | 195 | 4,165 | 15,150 |
| 2019 | 4,535 | 2,763 | 3,732 | 178 | 11,208 | 358 | 3,820 | 329 | 4,507 | 15,715 |
| 2020 | 3,427 | 586 | 30 | - | 4,043 | 529 | 1,779 | 491 | 2,799 | 6,842 |
| 2021 | 5,986 | 3,834 | 3,427 | 52 | 13,299 | 558 | 4,230 | 1,085 | 5,873 | 19,172 |
| 2022 | 8,207 | 5,775 | 4,925 | 3 | 18,910 | 357 | 5,645 | 994 | 6,996 | 25,906 |
| 2023 | 6,473 | 5,179 | 4,069 | 378 | 16,099 | 563 | 3,653 | 1,412 | 5,628 | 21,727 |
| 2024 | 8,347 | 5,411 | 5,622 | 319 | 19,699 | 416 | 4,295 | 1,488 | 6,199 | 25,898 |
| 2025 | 8,024 | 4,699 | 6,347 | 533 | 19,603 | 283 | 5,674 | 1,387 | 7,344 | 26,947 |

##### Table 2.2. History of Pacific cod catch (t, includes catch from State waters), Federal TAC (does not include State guideline harvest level, GHL), ABC, OFL and State of Alaska GHL (1997-Present) since 1991. Catch for 2025 is current through 2025-12-8 and includes catch from State of Alaska fisheries. See Hulson et al. 2022 (Table 2.2) for catch history prior to 1991.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Catch | TAC | ABC | OFL | GHL |
| 1991 | 76,301 | 77,900 | 77,900 | - | - |
| 1992 | 80,747 | 63,500 | 63,500 | 87,600 | - |
| 1993 | 56,488 | 56,700 | 56,700 | 78,100 | - |
| 1994 | 47,486 | 50,400 | 50,400 | 71,100 | - |
| 1995 | 68,985 | 69,200 | 69,200 | 126,000 | - |
| 1996 | 68,279 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 88,000 | - |
| 1997 | 77,170 | 69,115 | 81,500 | 180,000 | 12,385 |
| 1998 | 72,624 | 66,060 | 77,900 | 141,000 | 11,840 |
| 1999 | 82,543 | 67,835 | 84,400 | 134,000 | 16,565 |
| 2000 | 66,551 | 59,800 | 76,400 | 102,000 | 17,685 |
| 2001 | 51,531 | 52,110 | 67,800 | 91,200 | 15,690 |
| 2002 | 54,638 | 44,230 | 57,600 | 77,100 | 13,370 |
| 2003 | 52,582 | 40,540 | 52,800 | 70,100 | 12,260 |
| 2004 | 56,623 | 48,033 | 62,810 | 102,000 | 14,777 |
| 2005 | 47,585 | 44,433 | 58,100 | 86,200 | 13,667 |
| 2006 | 47,897 | 52,264 | 68,859 | 95,500 | 16,595 |
| 2007 | 52,261 | 52,264 | 68,859 | 97,600 | 16,595 |
| 2008 | 59,014 | 50,269 | 66,493 | 88,660 | 16,224 |
| 2009 | 53,196 | 41,807 | 55,300 | 66,600 | 13,493 |
| 2010 | 78,593 | 59,563 | 79,100 | 94,100 | 19,537 |
| 2011 | 85,368 | 65,100 | 86,800 | 102,600 | 21,700 |
| 2012 | 77,930 | 65,700 | 87,600 | 104,000 | 21,900 |
| 2013 | 68,576 | 60,600 | 80,800 | 97,200 | 20,200 |
| 2014 | 84,945 | 64,738 | 88,500 | 107,300 | 23,762 |
| 2015 | 79,480 | 75,202 | 102,850 | 140,300 | 27,648 |
| 2016 | 64,054 | 71,925 | 98,600 | 116,700 | 26,675 |
| 2017 | 48,727 | 64,442 | 88,342 | 105,378 | 23,900 |
| 2018 | 15,150 | 13,096 | 18,000 | 23,565 | 4,904 |
| 2019 | 15,715 | 12,368 | 17,000 | 23,669 | 4,632 |
| 2020 | 6,842 | 6,431 | 14,621 | 17,794 | 2,537 |
| 2021 | 19,172 | 17,321 | 23,627 | 28,977 | 6,306 |
| 2022 | 25,906 | 24,111 | 32,811 | 39,555 | 8,700 |
| 2023 | 21,727 | 18,103 | 24,634 | 29,737 | 6,531 |
| 2024 | 25,898 | 23,766 | 32,272 | 38,712 | 8,506 |
| 2025 | 26,947 | 23,670 | 32,141 | 38,688 | 8,471 |

##### Table 2.3. History of GOA Pacific cod allocations by regulatory area (in percent) for 1991-2025, and proposed for 2026 (in parentheses). See Barbeaux *et al.* (2018) for 1977-1990.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year(s) | Western | Central | Eastern |
| 1991 | 33 | 62 | 5 |
| 1992 | 37 | 61 | 2 |
| 1993-1994 | 33 | 62 | 5 |
| 1995-1996 | 29 | 66 | 5 |
| 1997-1999 | 35 | 63 | 2 |
| 2000-2001 | 36 | 57 | 7 |
| 2002 | 39 | 55 | 6 |
| 2002 | 38 | 56 | 6 |
| 2003 | 39 | 55 | 6 |
| 2003 | 38 | 56 | 6 |
| 2004 | 36 | 57 | 7 |
| 2004 | 35.3 | 56.5 | 8.2 |
| 2005 | 36 | 57 | 7 |
| 2005 | 35.3 | 56.5 | 8.2 |
| 2006 | 39 | 55 | 6 |
| 2006 | 38.54 | 54.35 | 7.11 |
| 2007 | 39 | 55 | 6 |
| 2007 | 38.54 | 54.35 | 7.11 |
| 2008 | 39 | 57 | 4 |
| 2008 | 38.69 | 56.55 | 4.76 |
| 2009 | 39 | 57 | 4 |
| 2009 | 38.69 | 56.55 | 4.76 |
| 2010 | 35 | 62 | 3 |
| 2010 | 34.86 | 61.75 | 3.39 |
| 2011 | 35 | 62 | 3 |
| 2011 | 35 | 62 | 3 |
| 2012 | 35 | 62 | 3 |
| 2012 | 32 | 65 | 3 |
| 2013 | 38 | 60 | 3 |
| 2014 | 37 | 60 | 3 |
| 2015 | 38 | 60 | 3 |
| 2016 | 41 | 50 | 9 |
| 2017 | 41 | 50 | 9 |
| 2018 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 10 |
| 2019 | 44.9 | 45.1 | 10 |
| 2020 | 33.8 | 57.8 | 8.4 |
| 2021 | 33.8 | 57.8 | 8.4 |
| 2022 | 30.3 | 60.2 | 9.5 |
| 2023 | 30.3 | 60.2 | 9.5 |
| 2024 | 27.1 | 63.8 | 9.1 |
| 2025 | 27.1 | 63.8 | 9.1 |
| *2026* | *24.8* | *69.2* | *6* |

##### Table 2.4. Estimated retained and discarded GOA Pacific cod (t, as of 2025-12-8)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Discarded | Retained | Total |
| 1991 | 1,427 | 74,873 | 76,300 |
| 1992 | 3,920 | 76,827 | 80,747 |
| 1993 | 5,886 | 50,602 | 56,488 |
| 1994 | 3,122 | 44,363 | 47,485 |
| 1995 | 3,546 | 65,439 | 68,985 |
| 1996 | 7,555 | 60,725 | 68,280 |
| 1997 | 4,828 | 72,342 | 77,170 |
| 1998 | 1,732 | 70,893 | 72,625 |
| 1999 | 1,645 | 80,898 | 82,543 |
| 2000 | 1,378 | 65,174 | 66,552 |
| 2001 | 1,904 | 49,627 | 51,531 |
| 2002 | 3,715 | 50,923 | 54,638 |
| 2003 | 2,485 | 50,097 | 52,582 |
| 2004 | 1,268 | 55,355 | 56,623 |
| 2005 | 1,043 | 46,541 | 47,584 |
| 2006 | 1,852 | 46,045 | 47,897 |
| 2007 | 1,448 | 50,813 | 52,261 |
| 2008 | 3,307 | 55,707 | 59,014 |
| 2009 | 3,944 | 49,252 | 53,196 |
| 2010 | 3,097 | 75,496 | 78,593 |
| 2011 | 2,178 | 83,189 | 85,367 |
| 2012 | 949 | 76,981 | 77,930 |
| 2013 | 4,560 | 64,016 | 68,576 |
| 2014 | 5,302 | 79,643 | 84,945 |
| 2015 | 1,723 | 77,758 | 79,481 |
| 2016 | 868 | 63,187 | 64,055 |
| 2017 | 711 | 48,016 | 48,727 |
| 2018 | 604 | 14,546 | 15,150 |
| 2019 | 1,194 | 14,522 | 15,716 |
| 2020 | 1,748 | 5,094 | 6,842 |
| 2021 | 1,404 | 17,769 | 19,173 |
| 2022 | 1,676 | 24,231 | 25,907 |
| 2023 | 1,875 | 19,852 | 21,727 |
| 2024 | 1,607 | 24,292 | 25,899 |
| 2025 | 1,881 | 25,065 | 26,946 |

##### Table 2.5. GOA AFSC Longline survey estimated Relative Population Numbers (RPNs), and bottom trawl survey estimated biomass (t) and numbers of fish (‘Abundance’, in 1000s) shown along with coefficients of variation (in parentheses).

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | RPN | Biomass (t) | Abundance |
| 1990 | 116,434 (13.9%) | 413,281 (15.4%) | 210,924 (20.9%) |
| 1991 | 110,061 (14.1%) | - | - |
| 1992 | 136,383 (8.7%) | - | - |
| 1993 | 153,950 (11.4%) | 400,054 (18.1%) | 220,342 (19.5%) |
| 1994 | 96,563 (9.4%) | - | - |
| 1995 | 120,710 (10%) | - | - |
| 1996 | 84,535 (14.1%) | 529,762 (20.3%) | 314,572 (21.8%) |
| 1997 | 104,647 (16.9%) | - | - |
| 1998 | 125,877 (11.5%) | - | - |
| 1999 | 91,480 (11.3%) | 301,719 (12.7%) | 163,498 (11.3%) |
| 2000 | 54,316 (14.5%) | - | - |
| 2001 | 33,841 (18.1%) | 248,745 (20.6%) | 155,231 (18.2%) |
| 2002 | 51,903 (17%) | - | - |
| 2003 | 59,952 (15%) | 295,423 (15.1%) | 158,613 (13%) |
| 2004 | 53,109 (11.8%) | - | - |
| 2005 | 29,864 (21.4%) | 302,673 (26.9%) | 129,306 (21.6%) |
| 2006 | 34,316 (19.7%) | - | - |
| 2007 | 34,994 (14%) | 230,056 (14%) | 190,831 (17.6%) |
| 2008 | 26,881 (22.8%) | - | - |
| 2009 | 68,395 (13.8%) | 741,101 (30.8%) | 562,698 (29.1%) |
| 2010 | 86,725 (13.8%) | - | - |
| 2011 | 93,743 (14.1%) | 492,596 (13.8%) | 342,900 (17.9%) |
| 2012 | 63,768 (14.8%) | - | - |
| 2013 | 48,553 (16.2%) | 502,892 (14.8%) | 336,182 (15.2%) |
| 2014 | 69,665 (14.3%) | - | - |
| 2015 | 88,482 (15.9%) | 248,178 (10.6%) | 193,019 (12.1%) |
| 2016 | 83,887 (17.2%) | - | - |
| 2017 | 39,575 (10.1%) | 103,258 (12.7%) | 54,264 (11.7%) |
| 2018 | 23,857 (12.1%) | - | - |
| 2019 | 14,933 (18.5%) | 179,860 (21.6%) | 124,806 (24.7%) |
| 2020 | 19,459 (21.8%) | - | - |
| 2021 | 30,830 (16.2%) | 172,568 (8.9%) | 89,939 (8.7%) |
| 2022 | 23,393 (15.9%) | - | - |
| 2023 | 30,802 (20.9%) | 222,473 (12.6%) | 125,571 (9.9%) |
| 2025 | 29,233 (18.5%) | 309,761 (23.4%) | 187,845 (23.3%) |

##### Table 2.6. Key parameter estimates with standard deviations (SD) estimated from the author’s recommended model.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Value | SD |
| Biology | -- | -- |
| Beginning of year length at age-1 (cm) | 17.64 | 0.303 |
| Beginning of year length at age-10 (cm) | 99.46 | 0.015 |
| Growth rate | 0.19 | 0.002 |
| SD in length-at-age for age-1 | 4.01 | 0.182 |
| SD in length-at-age for age-10 | 9.1 | 0.347 |
| Natural mortality (2014-2016) | 0.84 | 0.053 |
| Natural mortality (all years) | 0.5 | 0.023 |
| Recruitment/Abundance | -- | -- |
| log(mean recruitment) | 13.09 | 0.21 |
| 1976 Regime adjustment | -0.67 | 0.19 |
| Survey catchability | -- | -- |
| Bottom trawl survey | 1.28 | 0.123 |
| Longline survey | 1.17 | 0.108 |
| Longline survey environmental coefficient | 0.95 | 0.397 |

##### Table 2.7. Estimated female spawning biomass (t), standard deviation in spawning biomass (SD), and total biomass (t, age 0+) from the 2024 accepted assessment (denoted as ‘Previous’) and the author’s recommended model (denoted as ‘Current’).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Previous Sp.Bio | Previous SD[Sp.Bio] | Previous Tot.Bio. | Current Sp.Bio | Current SD[Sp.Bio] | Current Tot.Bio. |
| 1977 | 82,030 | 18,624 | 263,078 | 81,532 | 18,421 | 261,922 |
| 1978 | 93,526 | 20,289 | 274,934 | 92,738 | 20,019 | 273,698 |
| 1979 | 91,392 | 19,576 | 306,236 | 90,442 | 19,279 | 305,621 |
| 1980 | 86,468 | 18,181 | 367,433 | 85,592 | 17,902 | 366,512 |
| 1981 | 100,306 | 21,344 | 404,096 | 99,580 | 21,044 | 402,120 |
| 1982 | 128,098 | 27,305 | 429,094 | 126,933 | 26,868 | 425,811 |
| 1983 | 138,760 | 29,352 | 464,679 | 137,040 | 28,806 | 459,934 |
| 1984 | 140,462 | 29,869 | 506,907 | 138,207 | 29,239 | 500,761 |
| 1985 | 156,013 | 31,122 | 571,308 | 153,132 | 30,386 | 563,723 |
| 1986 | 185,062 | 32,452 | 643,066 | 181,474 | 31,604 | 634,589 |
| 1987 | 213,389 | 33,340 | 705,665 | 209,168 | 32,386 | 696,611 |
| 1988 | 228,887 | 32,111 | 733,973 | 224,496 | 31,148 | 724,735 |
| 1989 | 243,403 | 30,496 | 738,995 | 238,932 | 29,563 | 730,025 |
| 1990 | 246,430 | 27,784 | 722,469 | 242,038 | 26,936 | 714,093 |
| 1991 | 227,089 | 24,492 | 680,037 | 223,096 | 23,770 | 672,712 |
| 1992 | 207,464 | 21,875 | 646,435 | 203,906 | 21,261 | 640,025 |
| 1993 | 190,501 | 19,878 | 613,356 | 187,434 | 19,357 | 607,742 |
| 1994 | 191,073 | 18,675 | 593,657 | 188,231 | 18,204 | 588,353 |
| 1995 | 193,714 | 17,173 | 562,274 | 191,054 | 16,749 | 557,137 |
| 1996 | 176,600 | 14,814 | 500,923 | 174,157 | 14,443 | 496,225 |
| 1997 | 152,166 | 12,234 | 448,772 | 149,887 | 11,918 | 444,617 |
| 1998 | 125,266 | 10,174 | 401,629 | 123,258 | 9,913 | 397,910 |
| 1999 | 109,867 | 9,138 | 365,436 | 108,093 | 8,911 | 362,078 |
| 2000 | 96,878 | 8,662 | 324,871 | 95,240 | 8,446 | 322,039 |
| 2001 | 88,328 | 8,115 | 306,187 | 86,876 | 7,922 | 304,118 |
| 2002 | 84,006 | 7,558 | 310,405 | 82,753 | 7,388 | 309,067 |
| 2003 | 82,664 | 7,400 | 311,203 | 81,684 | 7,252 | 310,329 |
| 2004 | 88,050 | 7,629 | 302,383 | 87,293 | 7,491 | 301,769 |
| 2005 | 87,817 | 7,438 | 280,139 | 87,188 | 7,305 | 279,496 |
| 2006 | 81,816 | 6,620 | 264,404 | 81,328 | 6,503 | 263,509 |
| 2007 | 72,894 | 5,786 | 261,734 | 72,336 | 5,671 | 260,909 |
| 2008 | 65,126 | 5,343 | 282,345 | 64,363 | 5,225 | 281,842 |
| 2009 | 64,976 | 5,702 | 320,013 | 64,250 | 5,588 | 319,879 |
| 2010 | 82,099 | 7,028 | 370,972 | 81,442 | 6,910 | 371,394 |
| 2011 | 94,676 | 8,458 | 394,847 | 94,092 | 8,337 | 395,909 |
| 2012 | 103,497 | 9,906 | 399,102 | 103,150 | 9,796 | 401,222 |
| 2013 | 110,310 | 11,073 | 414,288 | 110,236 | 10,979 | 418,360 |
| 2014 | 111,288 | 11,831 | 463,262 | 111,680 | 11,770 | 470,503 |
| 2015 | 79,084 | 7,540 | 362,383 | 78,400 | 7,375 | 363,504 |
| 2016 | 62,598 | 5,599 | 255,983 | 61,134 | 5,369 | 252,790 |
| 2017 | 48,276 | 4,390 | 161,564 | 46,249 | 4,128 | 156,551 |
| 2018 | 42,448 | 4,549 | 137,613 | 40,443 | 4,306 | 133,276 |
| 2019 | 41,786 | 4,293 | 146,791 | 39,932 | 4,099 | 143,626 |
| 2020 | 41,907 | 4,216 | 159,919 | 40,298 | 4,072 | 158,719 |
| 2021 | 50,256 | 4,537 | 178,117 | 49,127 | 4,451 | 179,657 |
| 2022 | 55,452 | 4,940 | 180,403 | 55,225 | 4,901 | 186,049 |
| 2023 | 54,246 | 5,070 | 174,394 | 55,298 | 5,036 | 185,759 |
| 2024 | 52,034 | 5,160 | 174,445 | 54,879 | 5,112 | 188,381 |
| 2025 | 46,920 | 5,643 | 177,497 | 54,728 | 5,564 | 185,884 |
| 2026 | - | - | - | 52,772 | 6,247 | 182,156 |

##### Table 2.8. Age-0 recruitment (millions) and standard deviation of age-0 recruits by year from the 2024 accepted assessment (denoted as ‘Previous’) and the author’s recommended model (denoted as ‘Current’). Highlighted are the 1977 and 2012 year classes.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Previous Recruitment | Previous SD[Rec] | Current Recruitment | Current SD[Rec] |
| 1977 | 1.18 | 0.36 | 1.18 | 0.35 |
| 1978 | 0.39 | 0.14 | 0.39 | 0.14 |
| 1979 | 0.37 | 0.13 | 0.36 | 0.13 |
| 1980 | 0.65 | 0.21 | 0.64 | 0.21 |
| 1981 | 0.7 | 0.23 | 0.69 | 0.22 |
| 1982 | 0.94 | 0.3 | 0.93 | 0.3 |
| 1983 | 0.68 | 0.27 | 0.68 | 0.27 |
| 1984 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.29 |
| 1985 | 0.88 | 0.25 | 0.88 | 0.25 |
| 1986 | 0.61 | 0.17 | 0.62 | 0.17 |
| 1987 | 0.66 | 0.16 | 0.66 | 0.16 |
| 1988 | 0.66 | 0.16 | 0.66 | 0.16 |
| 1989 | 0.69 | 0.16 | 0.69 | 0.16 |
| 1990 | 0.78 | 0.17 | 0.78 | 0.17 |
| 1991 | 0.57 | 0.13 | 0.58 | 0.13 |
| 1992 | 0.43 | 0.1 | 0.42 | 0.1 |
| 1993 | 0.36 | 0.08 | 0.36 | 0.08 |
| 1994 | 0.42 | 0.09 | 0.42 | 0.09 |
| 1995 | 0.54 | 0.11 | 0.54 | 0.1 |
| 1996 | 0.4 | 0.08 | 0.4 | 0.08 |
| 1997 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 0.37 | 0.07 |
| 1998 | 0.34 | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.07 |
| 1999 | 0.51 | 0.1 | 0.52 | 0.1 |
| 2000 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| 2001 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.06 |
| 2002 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.26 | 0.05 |
| 2003 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.06 |
| 2004 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.06 |
| 2005 | 0.54 | 0.1 | 0.54 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | 0.74 | 0.13 | 0.74 | 0.13 |
| 2007 | 0.54 | 0.1 | 0.54 | 0.1 |
| 2008 | 0.79 | 0.15 | 0.8 | 0.15 |
| 2009 | 0.43 | 0.09 | 0.44 | 0.09 |
| 2010 | 0.52 | 0.11 | 0.53 | 0.11 |
| 2011 | 0.81 | 0.17 | 0.82 | 0.17 |
| 2012 | 1.18 | 0.27 | 1.21 | 0.28 |
| 2013 | 0.72 | 0.19 | 0.76 | 0.2 |
| 2014 | 0.24 | 0.07 | 0.25 | 0.07 |
| 2015 | 0.28 | 0.07 | 0.29 | 0.08 |
| 2016 | 0.28 | 0.06 | 0.28 | 0.06 |
| 2017 | 0.3 | 0.06 | 0.31 | 0.06 |
| 2018 | 0.21 | 0.04 | 0.23 | 0.05 |
| 2019 | 0.18 | 0.04 | 0.19 | 0.04 |
| 2020 | 0.19 | 0.04 | 0.22 | 0.05 |
| 2021 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 0.27 | 0.06 |
| 2022 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.2 | 0.05 |
| 2023 | 0.41 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.06 |
| 2024 | 0.49 | 0.24 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| 2025 | - | - | 0.48 | 0.23 |
| Mean 1977 - (Final year - 2) | 0.52 |  | 0.52 |  |

##### Table 2.9. Estimated fishing mortality in terms of apical F and total exploitation for the author’s recommended model.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Sum Apical F | SD[F] | Total Exploitation |
| 1977 | 0.012 | 0.003 | 0.009 |
| 1978 | 0.059 | 0.013 | 0.045 |
| 1979 | 0.078 | 0.018 | 0.049 |
| 1980 | 0.194 | 0.046 | 0.096 |
| 1981 | 0.124 | 0.027 | 0.09 |
| 1982 | 0.091 | 0.019 | 0.069 |
| 1983 | 0.117 | 0.025 | 0.079 |
| 1984 | 0.076 | 0.017 | 0.048 |
| 1985 | 0.066 | 0.016 | 0.026 |
| 1986 | 0.096 | 0.023 | 0.039 |
| 1987 | 0.067 | 0.016 | 0.047 |
| 1988 | 0.064 | 0.009 | 0.047 |
| 1989 | 0.08 | 0.012 | 0.059 |
| 1990 | 0.187 | 0.022 | 0.102 |
| 1991 | 0.217 | 0.024 | 0.113 |
| 1992 | 0.253 | 0.028 | 0.126 |
| 1993 | 0.189 | 0.02 | 0.093 |
| 1994 | 0.157 | 0.015 | 0.081 |
| 1995 | 0.234 | 0.021 | 0.124 |
| 1996 | 0.255 | 0.022 | 0.138 |
| 1997 | 0.348 | 0.029 | 0.174 |
| 1998 | 0.404 | 0.035 | 0.183 |
| 1999 | 0.546 | 0.05 | 0.228 |
| 2000 | 0.488 | 0.047 | 0.207 |
| 2001 | 0.395 | 0.038 | 0.169 |
| 2002 | 0.446 | 0.042 | 0.177 |
| 2003 | 0.429 | 0.04 | 0.169 |
| 2004 | 0.439 | 0.039 | 0.188 |
| 2005 | 0.4 | 0.041 | 0.17 |
| 2006 | 0.431 | 0.04 | 0.182 |
| 2007 | 0.493 | 0.042 | 0.2 |
| 2008 | 0.613 | 0.055 | 0.209 |
| 2009 | 0.515 | 0.048 | 0.166 |
| 2010 | 0.608 | 0.056 | 0.212 |
| 2011 | 0.591 | 0.057 | 0.216 |
| 2012 | 0.477 | 0.048 | 0.194 |
| 2013 | 0.39 | 0.041 | 0.164 |
| 2014 | 0.578 | 0.06 | 0.181 |
| 2015 | 0.788 | 0.075 | 0.219 |
| 2016 | 0.815 | 0.073 | 0.253 |
| 2017 | 0.799 | 0.085 | 0.311 |
| 2018 | 0.248 | 0.027 | 0.114 |
| 2019 | 0.255 | 0.027 | 0.109 |
| 2020 | 0.101 | 0.01 | 0.043 |
| 2021 | 0.253 | 0.024 | 0.107 |
| 2022 | 0.313 | 0.029 | 0.139 |
| 2023 | 0.257 | 0.024 | 0.117 |
| 2024 | 0.311 | 0.03 | 0.137 |
| 2025 | 0.399 | 0.043 | 0.173 |

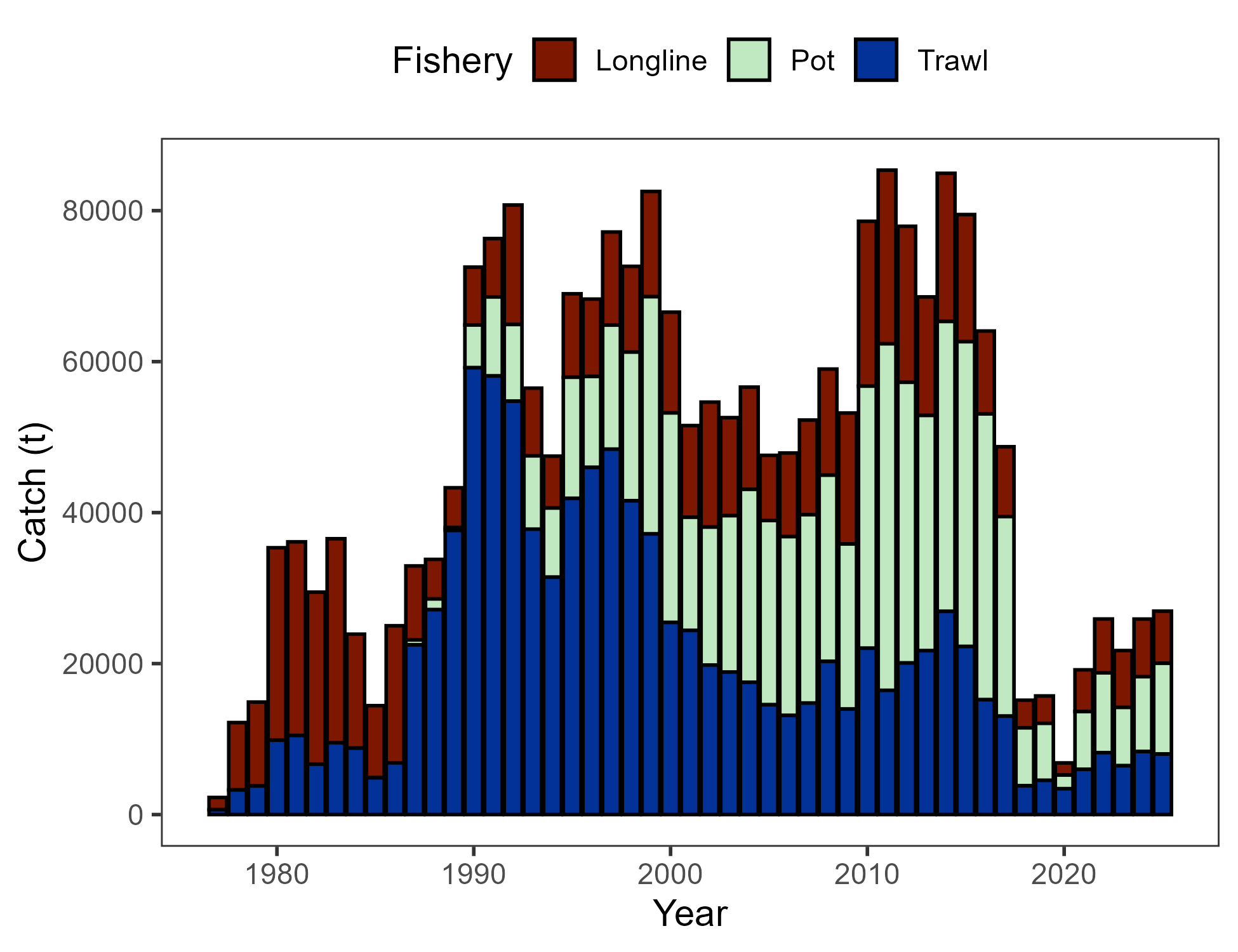
##### Table 2.10. Biological reference points from GOA Pacific cod SAFE documents for years 2002 – 2025, and recommended for 2026 from the author’s recommended model (in italics).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | SB100% | SB40% | F40% | OFLy+1 | maxABCy+1 |
| 2002 | 212,000 | 85,000 | 0.41 | 82,000 | 57,600 |
| 2003 | 226,000 | 90,300 | 0.35 | 88,300 | 52,800 |
| 2004 | 222,000 | 88,900 | 0.34 | 103,000 | 62,810 |
| 2005 | 211,000 | 84,400 | 0.31 | 91,700 | 58,100 |
| 2006 | 329,000 | 132,000 | 0.56 | 165,000 | 68,859 |
| 2007 | 259,000 | 103,000 | 0.46 | 136,000 | 68,859 |
| 2008 | 302,000 | 121,000 | 0.49 | 108,000 | 66,493 |
| 2009 | 255,500 | 102,200 | 0.52 | 88,000 | 55,300 |
| 2010 | 291,500 | 116,600 | 0.49 | 117,600 | 79,100 |
| 2011 | 256,300 | 102,500 | 0.42 | 124,100 | 86,800 |
| 2012 | 261,000 | 104,000 | 0.44 | 121,000 | 87,600 |
| 2013 | 234,800 | 93,900 | 0.49 | 111,000 | 80,800 |
| 2014 | 227,800 | 91,100 | 0.54 | 120,100 | 88,500 |
| 2015 | 316,500 | 126,600 | 0.5 | 155,400 | 102,850 |
| 2016 | 325,200 | 130,000 | 0.41 | 116,700 | 98,600 |
| 2017 | 196,776 | 78,711 | 0.53 | 105,378 | 88,342 |
| 2018 | 168,583 | 67,433 | 0.34 | 23,565 | 19,401 |
| 2019 | 172,240 | 68,896 | 0.29 | 23,669 | 19,665 |
| 2020 | 187,780 | 75,112 | 0.22 | 17,794 | 14,621 |
| 2021 | 180,111 | 72,045 | 0.33 | 28,977 | 23,627 |
| 2022 | 165,508 | 66,203 | 0.5 | 39,555 | 32,811 |
| 2023 | 167,414 | 66,966 | 0.41 | 29,737 | 24,634 |
| 2024 | 175,187 | 70,075 | 0.42 | 38,712 | 32,272 |
| 2025 | 163,585 | 65,434 | 0.46 | 38,688 | 32,141 |
| *2026* | *159,595* | *63,838* | *0.54* | *49,782* | *41,520* |

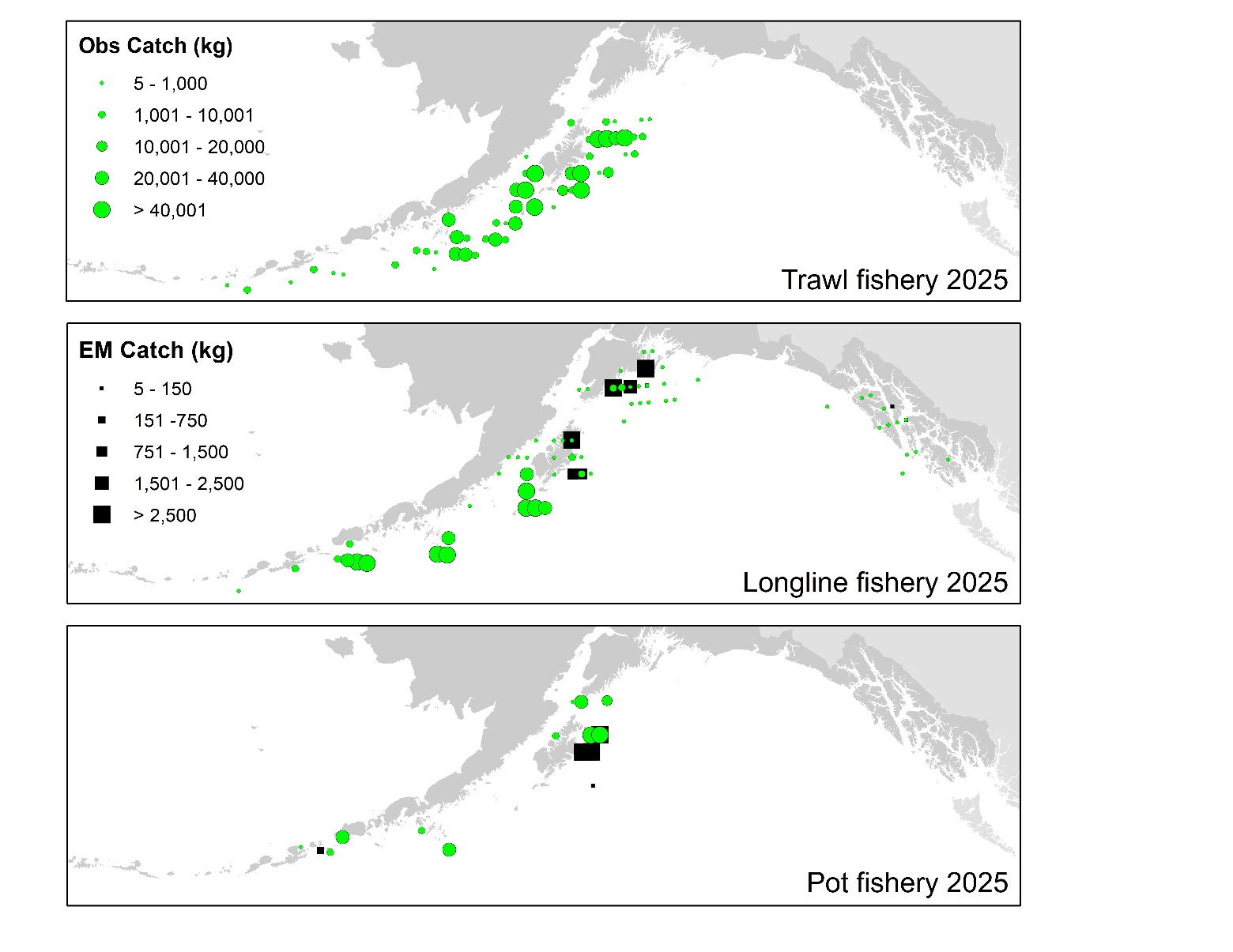
##### Table 2.11. Results for the projection scenarios from the author’s recommended model. Catch in tons, fishing mortality (F), and Female spawning stock biomass (SSB) in tons for the 7 standard projection scenarios.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Scenario 1 | Scenario 2 | Scenario 3 | Scenario 4 | Scenario 5 | Scenario 6 | Scenario 7 |
| Catch | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2025 | 32,141 | 32,141 | 32,141 | 32,141 | 32,141 | 32,141 | 32,141 |
| 2026 | 41,520 | 41,520 | 20,535 | 32,340 | 0 | 49,782 | 41,520 |
| 2027 | 32,209 | 32,209 | 20,887 | 28,434 | 0 | 34,424 | 32,209 |
| 2028 | 32,838 | 32,838 | 22,253 | 29,672 | 0 | 34,899 | 39,691 |
| 2029 | 47,592 | 47,592 | 26,758 | 42,138 | 0 | 51,807 | 53,219 |
| 2030 | 67,740 | 67,740 | 33,569 | 56,137 | 0 | 76,954 | 76,927 |
| 2031 | 75,310 | 75,310 | 39,973 | 64,128 | 0 | 83,998 | 83,896 |
| 2032 | 79,182 | 79,182 | 44,461 | 68,825 | 0 | 86,684 | 86,627 |
| 2033 | 80,798 | 80,798 | 47,200 | 71,138 | 0 | 87,572 | 87,548 |
| 2034 | 81,444 | 81,444 | 48,815 | 72,226 | 0 | 87,858 | 87,849 |
| 2035 | 81,714 | 81,714 | 49,773 | 72,749 | 0 | 87,963 | 87,959 |
| 2036 | 81,813 | 81,813 | 50,278 | 72,972 | 0 | 87,995 | 87,994 |
| 2037 | 81,845 | 81,845 | 50,526 | 73,060 | 0 | 88,003 | 88,003 |
| 2038 | 81,856 | 81,856 | 50,647 | 73,094 | 0 | 88,006 | 88,005 |
| F | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2025 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 2026 | 0.54 | 0.54 | 0.25 | 0.41 | 0 | 0.68 | 0.54 |
| 2027 | 0.47 | 0.47 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0 | 0.54 | 0.47 |
| 2028 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.25 | 0.38 | 0 | 0.53 | 0.57 |
| 2029 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0 | 0.65 | 0.66 |
| 2030 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.82 | 0.82 |
| 2031 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 2032 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 2033 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 2034 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 2035 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 2036 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 2037 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| 2038 | 0.66 | 0.66 | 0.25 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.83 | 0.83 |
| SSB | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2025 | 54,728 | 54,728 | 54,728 | 54,728 | 54,728 | 54,728 | 54,728 |
| 2026 | 52,772 | 52,772 | 52,772 | 52,772 | 52,772 | 52,772 | 52,772 |
| 2027 | 45,838 | 45,838 | 53,440 | 49,137 | 61,074 | 42,910 | 45,838 |
| 2028 | 45,359 | 45,359 | 55,636 | 49,387 | 69,692 | 42,204 | 45,359 |
| 2029 | 54,298 | 54,298 | 65,974 | 58,499 | 85,168 | 51,177 | 52,016 |
| 2030 | 67,138 | 67,138 | 83,250 | 72,180 | 107,920 | 63,374 | 63,394 |
| 2031 | 75,512 | 75,512 | 100,185 | 83,416 | 131,896 | 69,498 | 69,418 |
| 2032 | 80,051 | 80,051 | 112,440 | 90,336 | 151,858 | 72,201 | 72,148 |
| 2033 | 82,043 | 82,043 | 120,216 | 93,903 | 167,166 | 73,152 | 73,128 |
| 2034 | 82,878 | 82,878 | 125,016 | 95,662 | 178,886 | 73,476 | 73,466 |
| 2035 | 83,245 | 83,245 | 127,988 | 96,548 | 187,781 | 73,600 | 73,596 |
| 2036 | 83,382 | 83,382 | 129,578 | 96,932 | 193,586 | 73,639 | 73,638 |
| 2037 | 83,426 | 83,426 | 130,359 | 97,082 | 197,123 | 73,649 | 73,648 |
| 2038 | 83,442 | 83,442 | 130,742 | 97,141 | 199,278 | 73,652 | 73,652 |

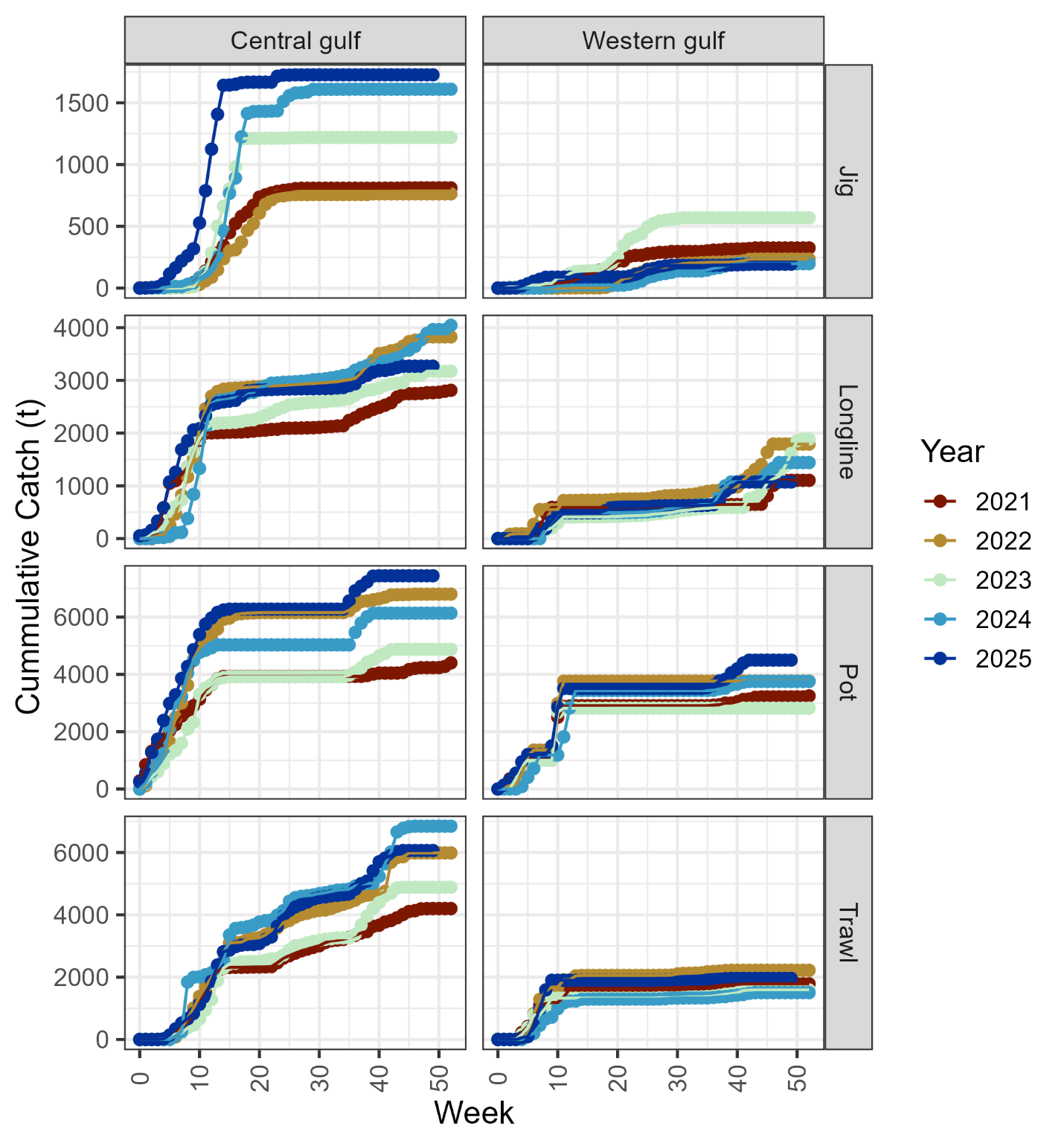
# Figures



##### Figure 2.1. Commercial catch (mt) of Pacific cod in the GOA in trawl (FshTrawl), longline (FshLL), and pot (FshPot) gear from 1977-2025. Note that 2025 catch was through December 8.



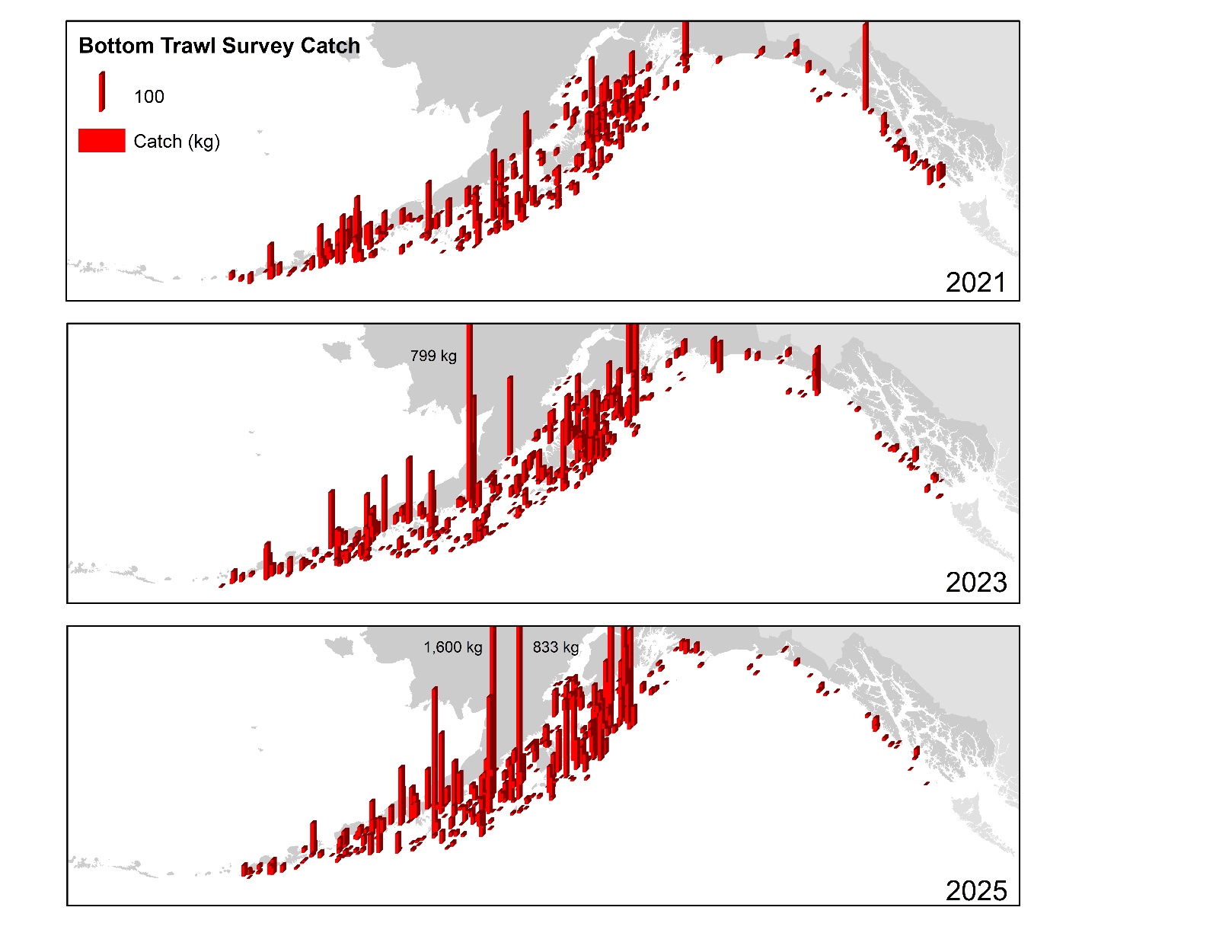
##### Figure 2.2. Observed (Obs) and electronic monitored (EM) commercial catch of Pacific cod in the GOA by 20 km2 grid for 2025. These data include bycatch Pacific cod, but do not include trawl EM data as locations are not yet available.



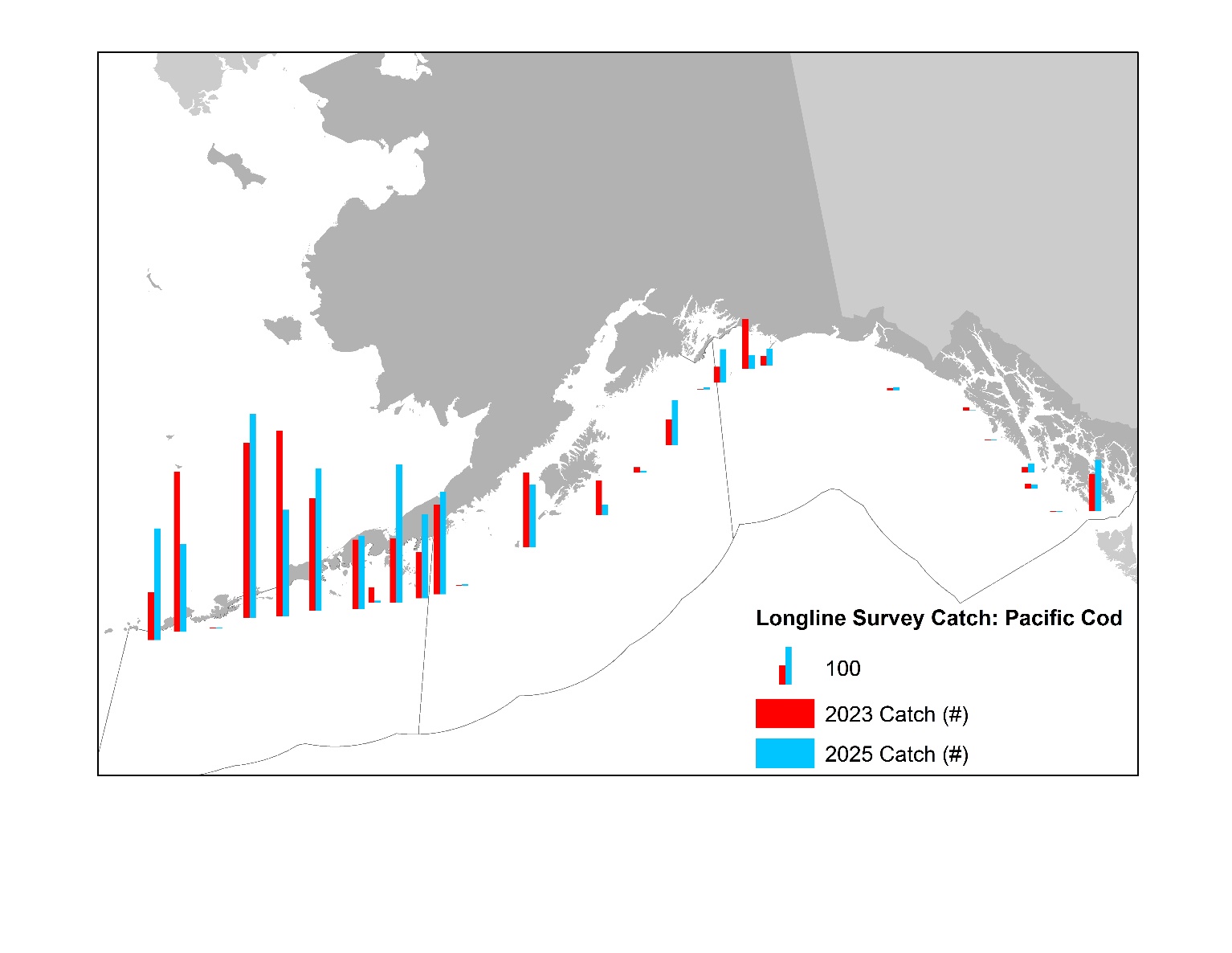
##### Figure 2.3. Cumulative catch week of the year for 2021-2025 by GOA sub-area and fleet (2025 catch through December 8).



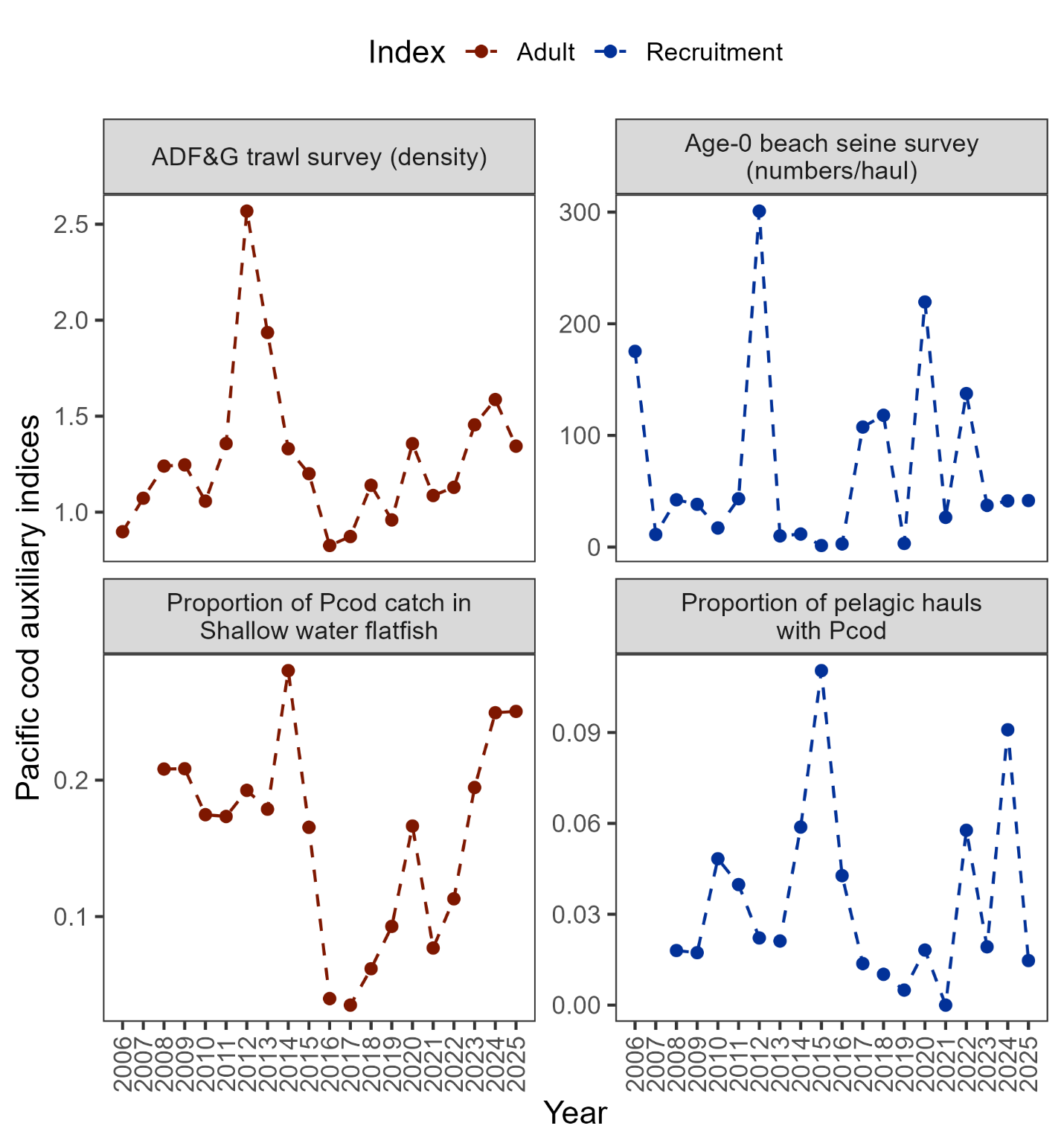
##### Figure 2.4. Data fit in Model 24.0. Circles are proportional to total catch for catches, precision for indices and input sample size for compositions and length-at-age observations. Data source include fishery data from trawl (FshTrawl), longline (FshLL), and pot (FshPot) fisheries. Survey data include the AFSC longline (LLSrv) and bottom trawl (Srv) surveys. Note that since the circles are scaled relative to maximum within each type, the plots of scaling across dataset types should not be compared.



##### Figure 2.5. Distribution of AFSC bottom trawl survey catch (kg) of Pacific cod for 2021-2025.



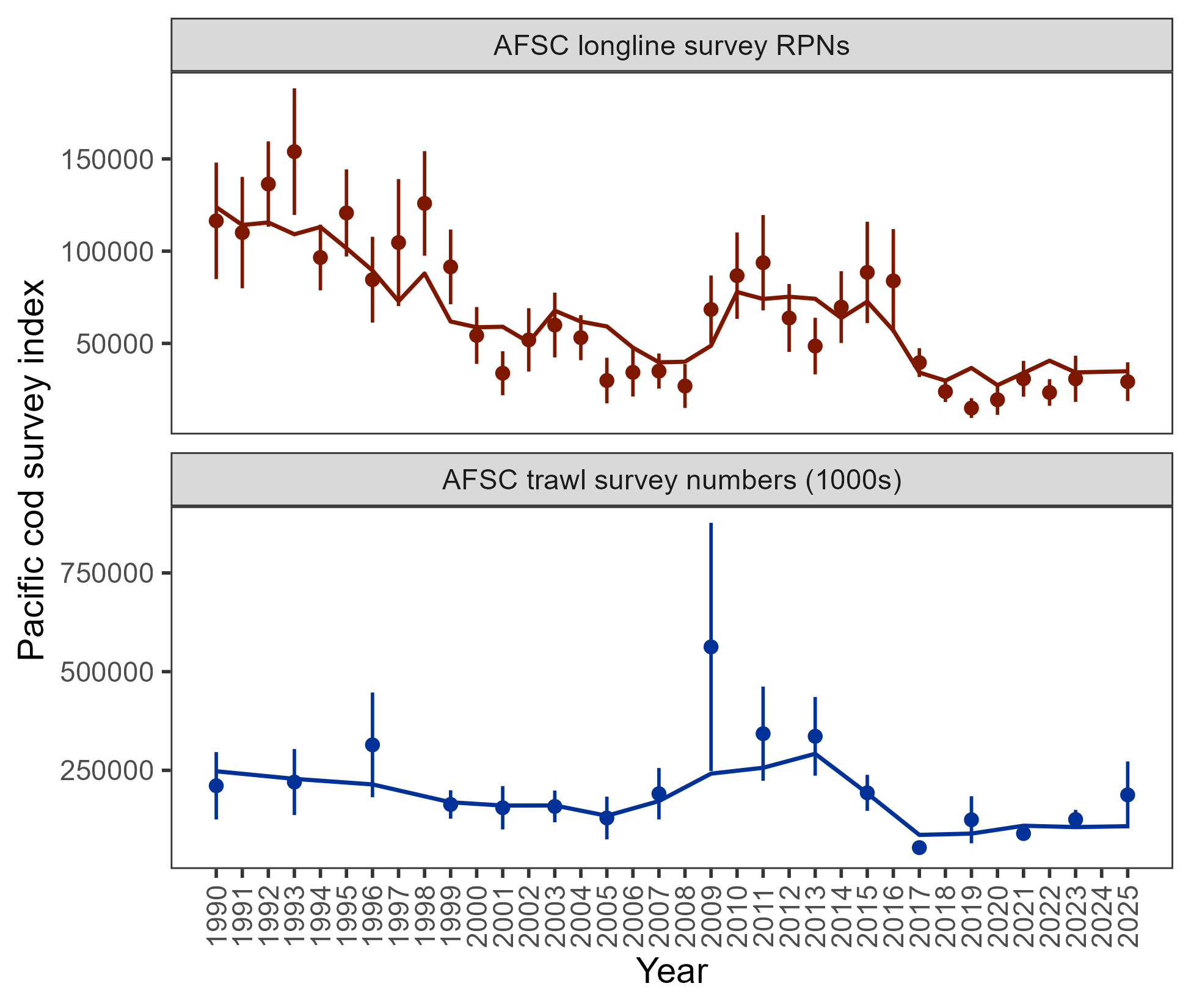
##### Figure 2.6. Distribution of AFSC longline survey catch (numbers) of Pacific cod in 2023 and 2025.



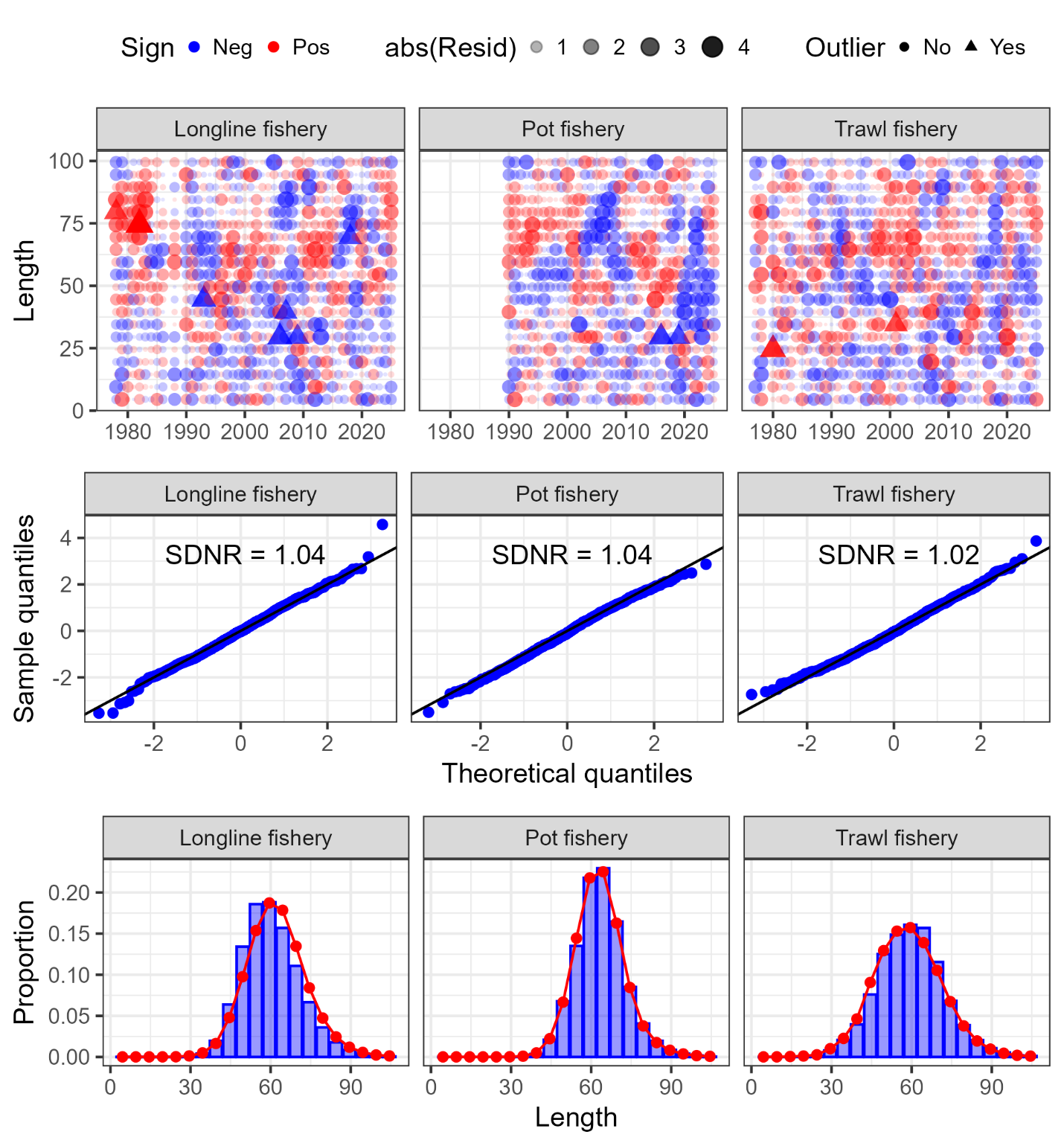
##### Figure 2.7. Auxiliary indices for GOA Pacific cod adult and recruitment abundance. ADFG bottom trawl survey delta-glm density (top left panel) and proportion of Pacific cod bycatch in the GOA shallow water flatfish fishery (bottom left panel) representing indices for adult abundance, and age-0 beach seine survey numbers per haul (top right panel) and proportion of pelagic trawls in the Central GOA A Season (January-April) walleye pollock fishery with Pacific cod present (bottom right panel) representing indices for recruitment.



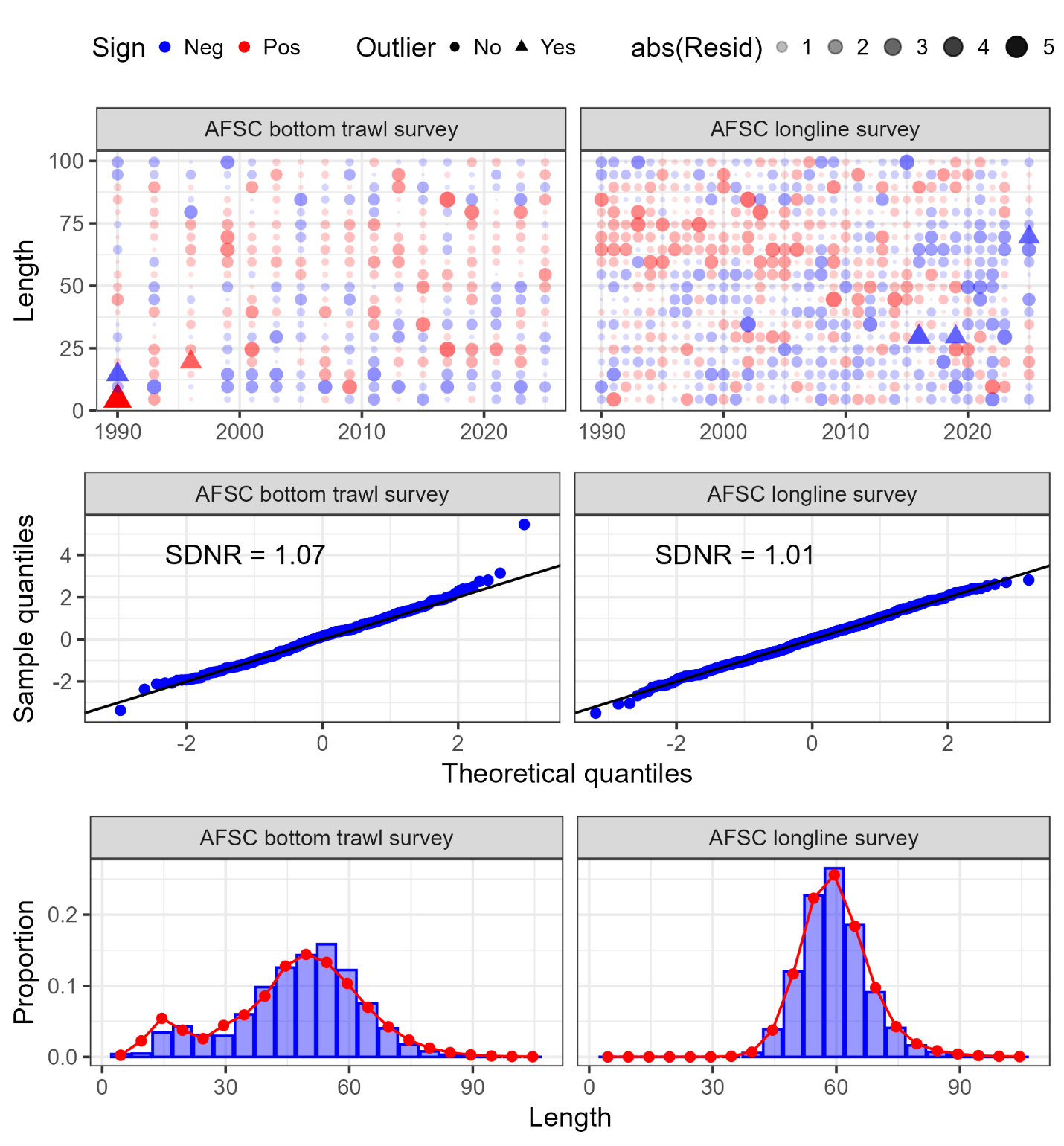
##### Figure 2.8. Retrospective analysis of spawning biomass upon removing data from Model 24.0 (top panel) and in comparison to previously accepted models (bottom panel). The shaded region is the 95% confidence intervals from Model 24.0.



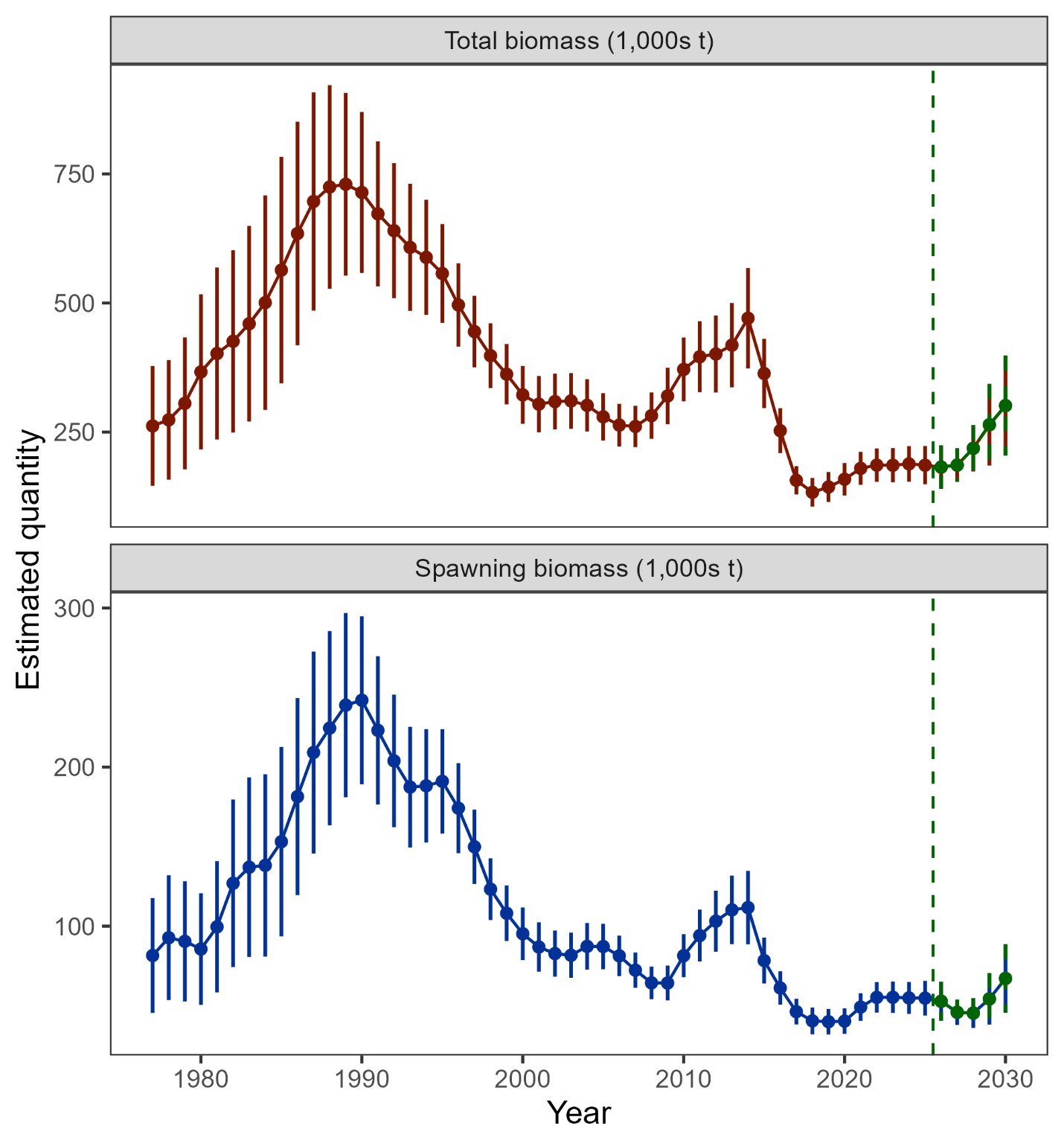
##### Figure 2.9. Population indices fit by the assessment model, including AFSC longline survey relative population numbers (RPN – top panel) and AFSC bottom trawl survey abundance (numbers – bottom panel). Model fit is shown as a solid line and observed data is shown as points (with error bars indicating the 95% confidence intervals).



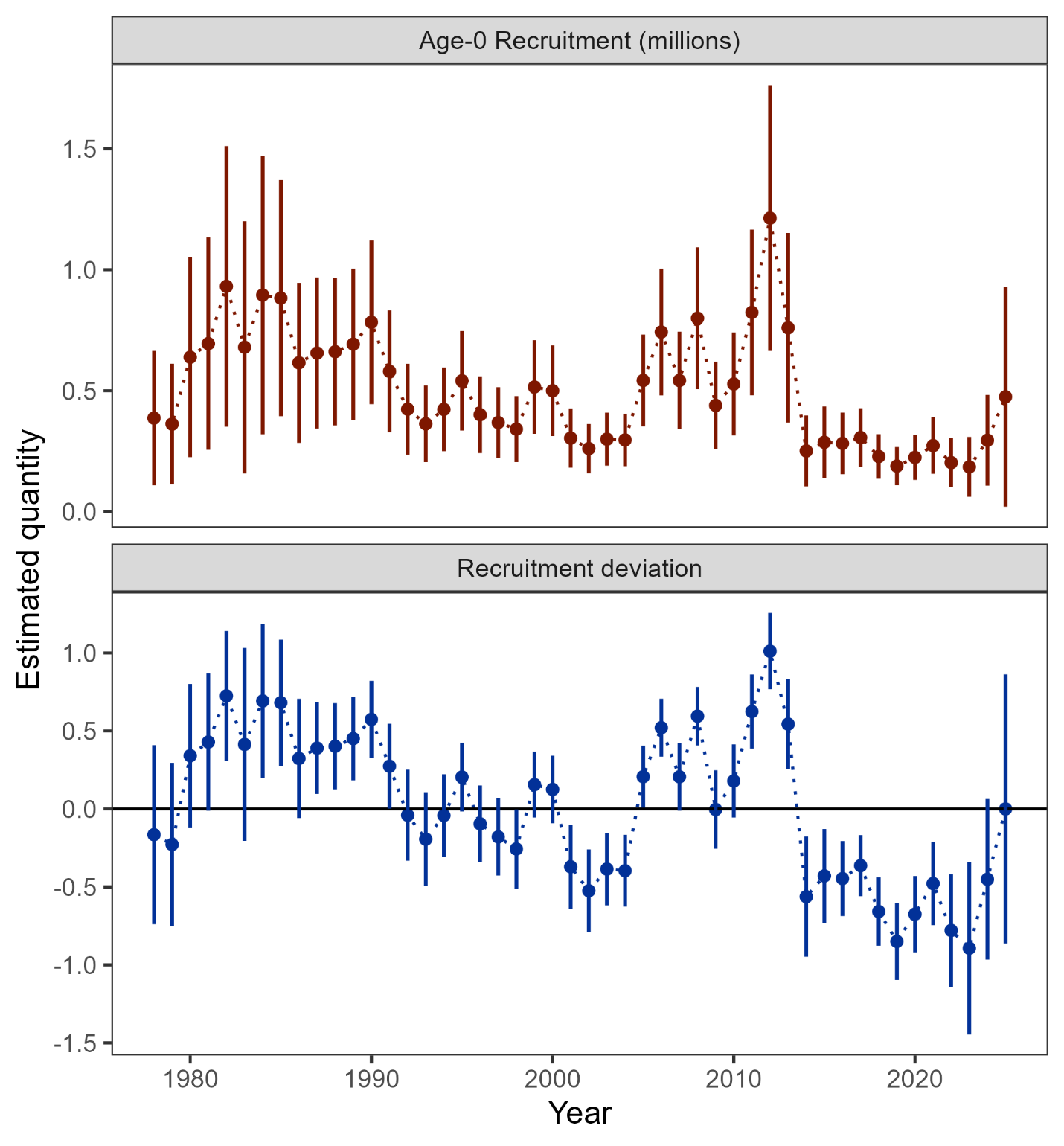
##### Figure 2.10. One-step ahead residuals (top panels), theoretical versus sample quantiles (middle panels), and aggregated model fit (bottom panels) for the fishery length composition data (fleets shown across the columns) fit in the author’s recommended model.



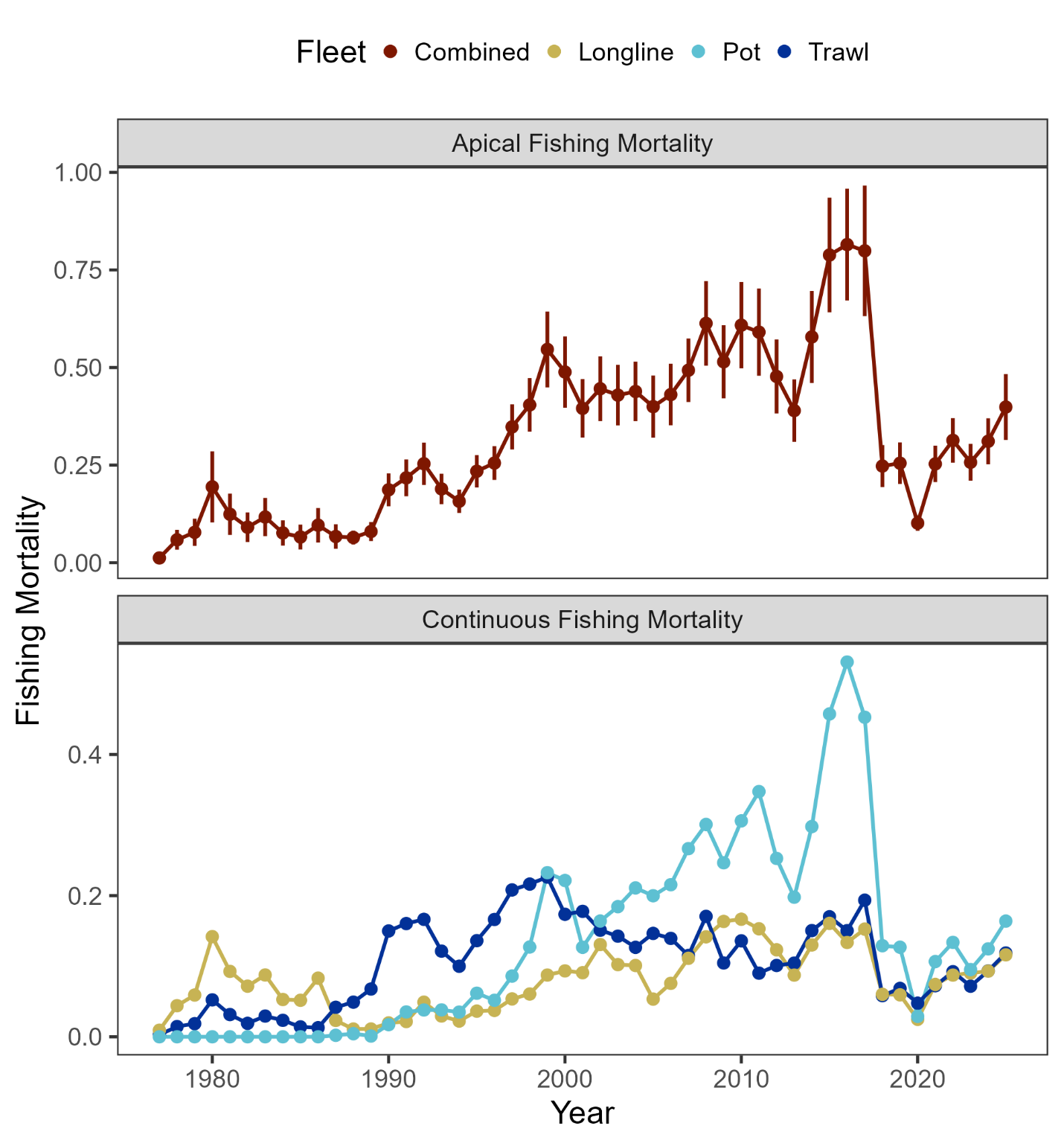
##### Figure 2.11. One-step ahead residuals (top panels), theoretical versus sample quantiles (middle panels), and aggregated model fit (bottom panels) for the survey length composition data (surveys shown across the columns) fit in the author’s recommended model.



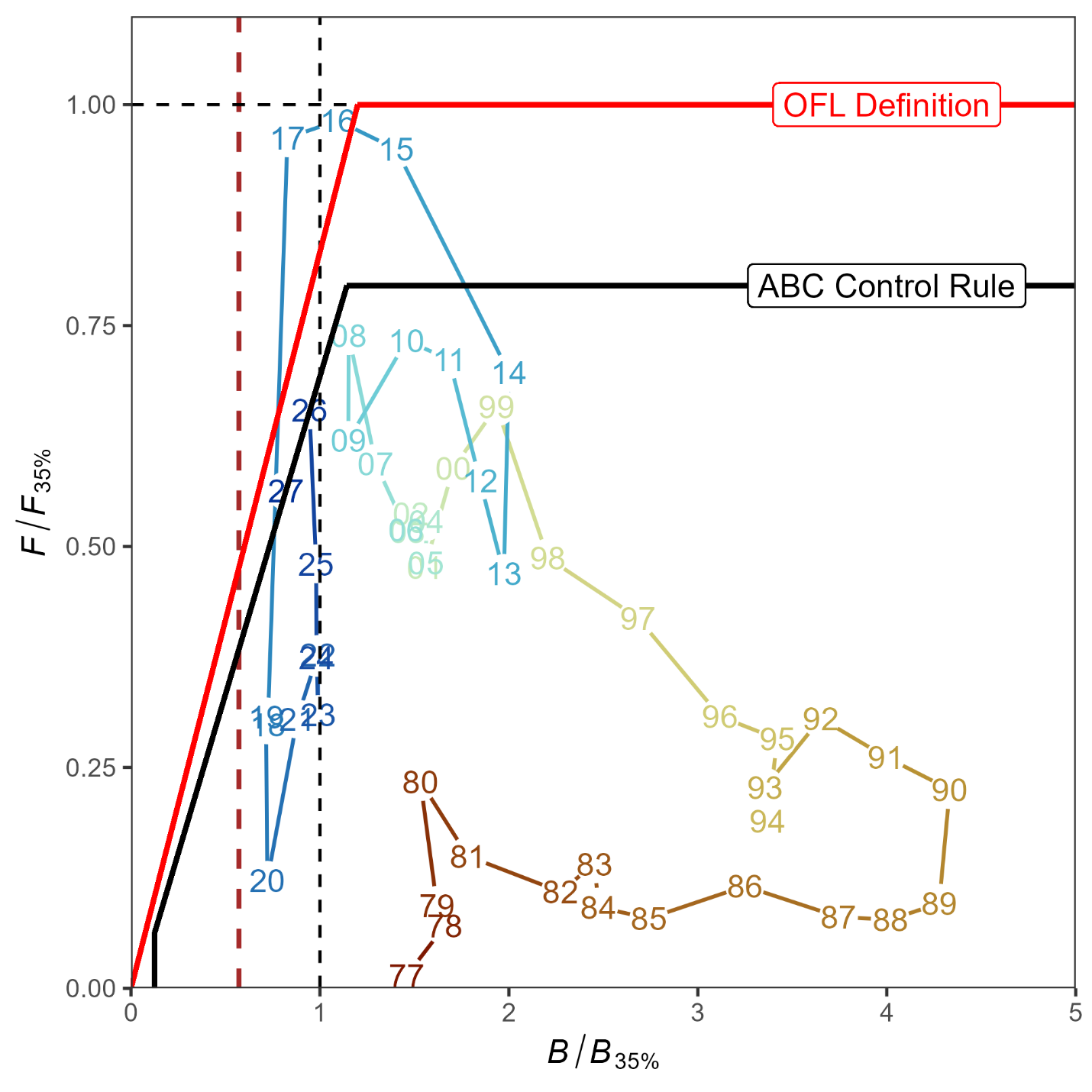
##### Figure 2.12. Estimated total biomass (top panel) and spawning biomass (bottom panel) from the author’s recommended model with 95% confidence intervals. The five-year forecasted biomass values are denoted in green shading and with the vertical dashed line in each plot.



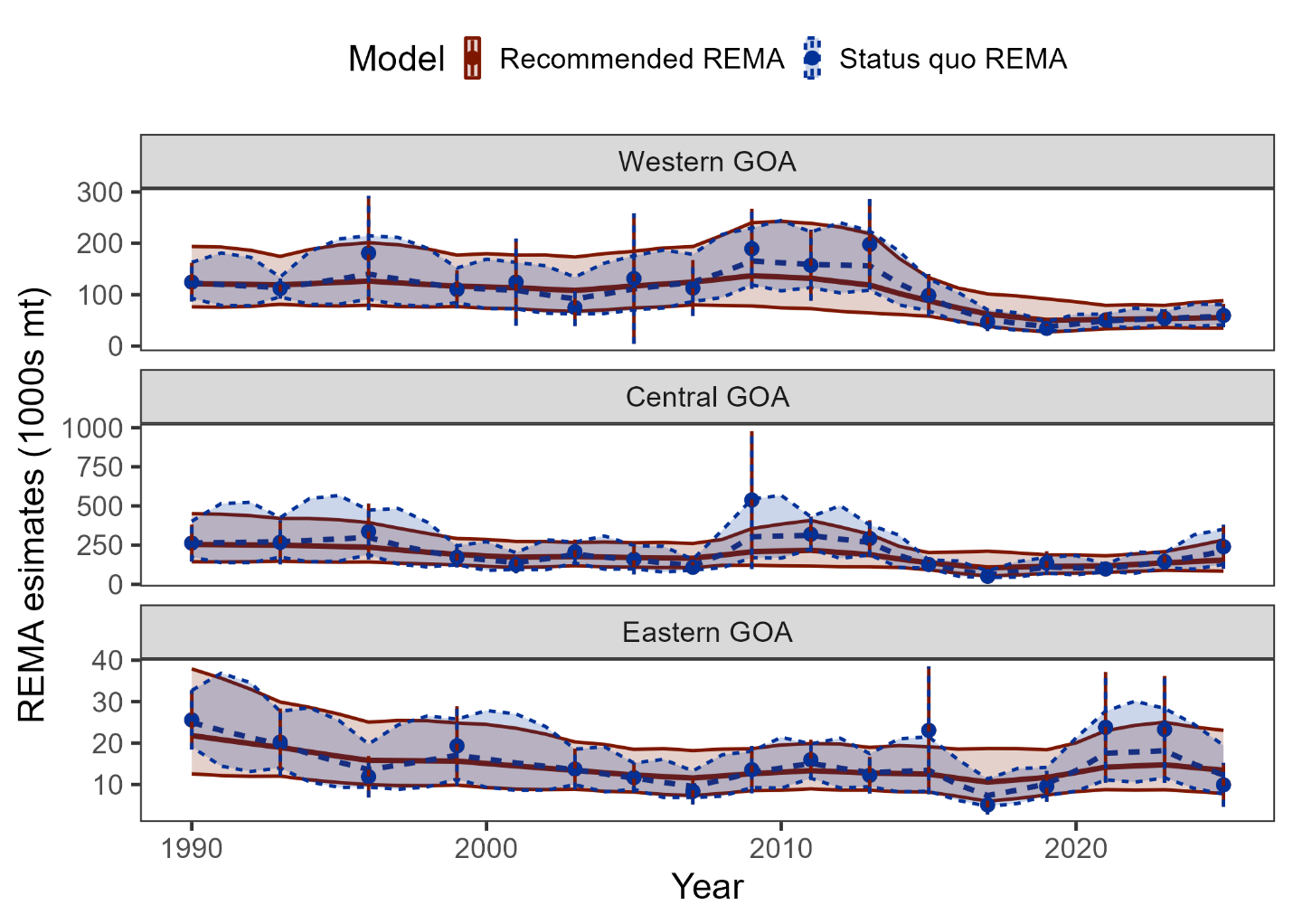
##### Figure 2.13. Age-0 recruitment (top panel) and log recruitment deviations (bottom panel) with 95% confidence intervals from the author’s recommended model.



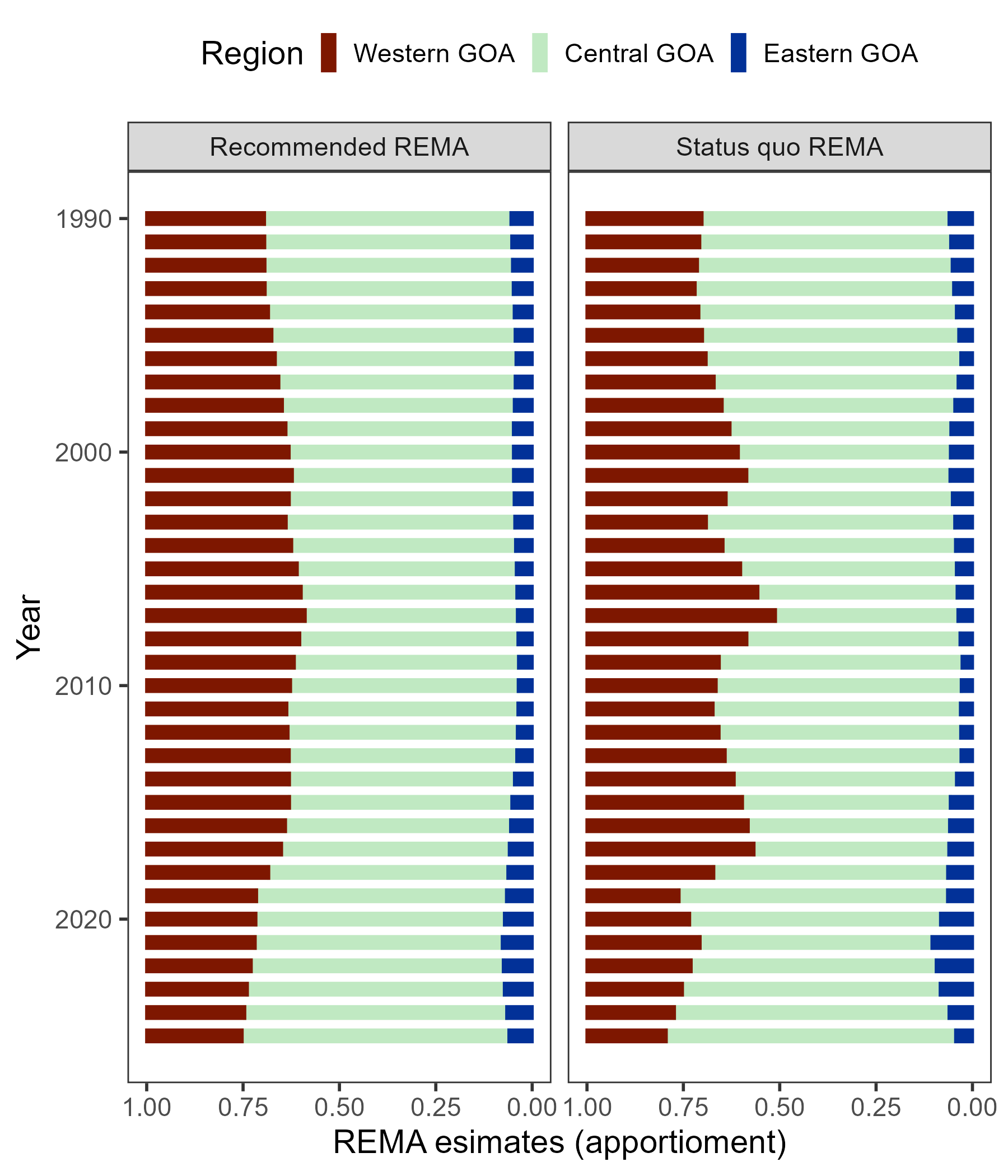
##### Figure 2.14. Sum of apical fishing mortality (top) and continuos fishing mortality by fisheries (bottom) from the author’s recommended model.



##### Figure 2.15. Ratio of historical *F*/*F35%* versus female spawning biomass relative to *B35%* for GOA pacific cod, 1977-2027 from the author’s recommended model. The Fs presented are the sum of the full Fs across fleets. Dashed vertical red line is at B*20%*, Steller sea lion closure rule for GOA Pacific cod.



##### Figure 2.16. Recommended and status quo REMA results as fit to the AFSC bottom trawl survey by area.



##### Figure 2.17. Recommended and status quo REMA apportionment results.

# Appendix 2.1 Ecosystem and Socioeconomic Profile of the Pacific cod stock in the Gulf of Alaska - Report Card

The ESP can be found at this [link](https://apps-afsc.fisheries.noaa.gov/Plan_Team/2024/goapcod_app1.pdf).

# Appendix 2.2 Analysis of the Gulf of Alaska Bottom Trawl survey restratification for Pacific cod

Pete Hulson, Zack Oyafuso, and Stan Kotwicki

## Executive Summary

In 2025, the Alaska Fisheries Science Center’s (AFSC) Gulf of Alaska (GOA) bottom trawl survey transitioned to a new stratified random design. The survey design from 1990-2023 consisted of 59 strata defined by INPFC management area, depth, and general habitat type (shelf, gully, and slope). The development of a new survey design started in 2019, and has undergone extensive simulation evaluation (Oyafuso et al. 2021, 2022) and review by management bodies (e.g., NPFMC Plan Team and SSC) prior to implementation in 2025. This new survey design was implemented to increase sampling efficiency while maintaining unbiased estimates of population indices and composition data that are used within stock assessments conducted by the AFSC. The new survey design now consists of 28 strata defined by NMFS management area and depth.

In this appendix we compared the historical bottom trawl survey’s time-series of design-based estimates of biomass and abundance to what the estimates could have been had historical stations been post-stratified under the new survey design. We use GOA Pacific cod as an example species because it is well sampled and consistently distributed across the continental shelf of the GOA. We find that the historical indices of biomass and abundance are remarkably similar when post-stratified under the new survey design. We conclude that the new survey design of the GOA bottom trawl survey provides consistent estimates with the historical time-series of important indices in both magnitude and trend. Furthermore, the 2025 estimates of biomass and abundance for Pacific cod under the new survey design follow and continue the recent trends observed in the population. We emphasize that the new survey design maintains a robust time-series of indices provided by the GOA bottom trawl survey that are based upon unbiased sampling designs and provide our best information available to understand population trends for stocks assessed within the GOA.

## Data

Data used in this analysis included historical haul-level area-swept CPUE (in kg per km2 for biomass estimation and in numbers per km2 for abundance estimation) from the AFSC GOA bottom trawl survey. The time-series of the surveys investigated were triennially from 1990-1999, then biennially from 2001-2023.

## Analytic Approach

To assess how the restratified survey design might have impacted historical biomass and abundance indices for GOA Pacific cod, we employed a two-step reanalysis. First, historical hauls were spatially reassigned to the strata under the new survey design. Second, we utilized the “survey” R package (Lumley 2024) to re-calculate total survey biomass/abundance and associated variances using post-stratified weights to correctly account for differences in stratum inclusion probabilities of the post-stratified stations. We recalculated total survey biomass and abundance across the GOA-wide region as well as GOA management subregions (Western, Central, and Eastern GOA).

## Results

Reanalysis of the historical GOA bottom trawl survey time-series reveals high consistency between the original time-series and the original time-series post-stratified under the new design (Figures 2.2.1 and 2.2.2). GOA-wide biomass and abundance estimates (Figure 2.2.1) align most closely during periods of lower magnitude (e.g., 1990–2007 and 2015–2023), with minor divergence occurring during peak years (2009–2013), though given the high overlap in the 95% confidence intervals, these divergences do not appear to be statistically meaningful. Since 2015, the two time-series have been nearly indistinguishable. The 2025 indices under the new design continue the established historical trends in both magnitude and direction.

The consistencies between the two time-series also persist at the subregional scale (Figure 2.2.2). With a couple of slight divergences in the point estimates in the Western GOA (1996, 2009), Central GOA (2009) and the Eastern GOA (1990, 2015), the subregional indices were also very similar between the original and post-stratified time series. Furthermore, in the cases of these years with slight divergences, the high overlap in their 95% confidence intervals suggest these differences are not statistically meaningful. The 2025 Eastern GOA index, while lower than recent years, remains within the historical range of biomass estimates in this subregion.

The remarkable consistency observed in well-sampled stocks like Pacific cod demonstrates that the new design continues an unbiased design for the GOA bottom trawl survey and is functioning as intended. Mismatches between the original and post-stratified estimators are to be expected given the random nature of the sampling process. For species with inherently patchy distributions (e.g., rockfish), no stratification design can fully overcome inherent sampling variability that then translates through to survey indices. Furthermore, for such species, within a reanalysis of historical survey data like undertaken for Pacific cod it is statistically impossible to disentangle the effects of the restratified survey design from the natural variability and "zero-heavy" skewed catch data associated with their distributions.

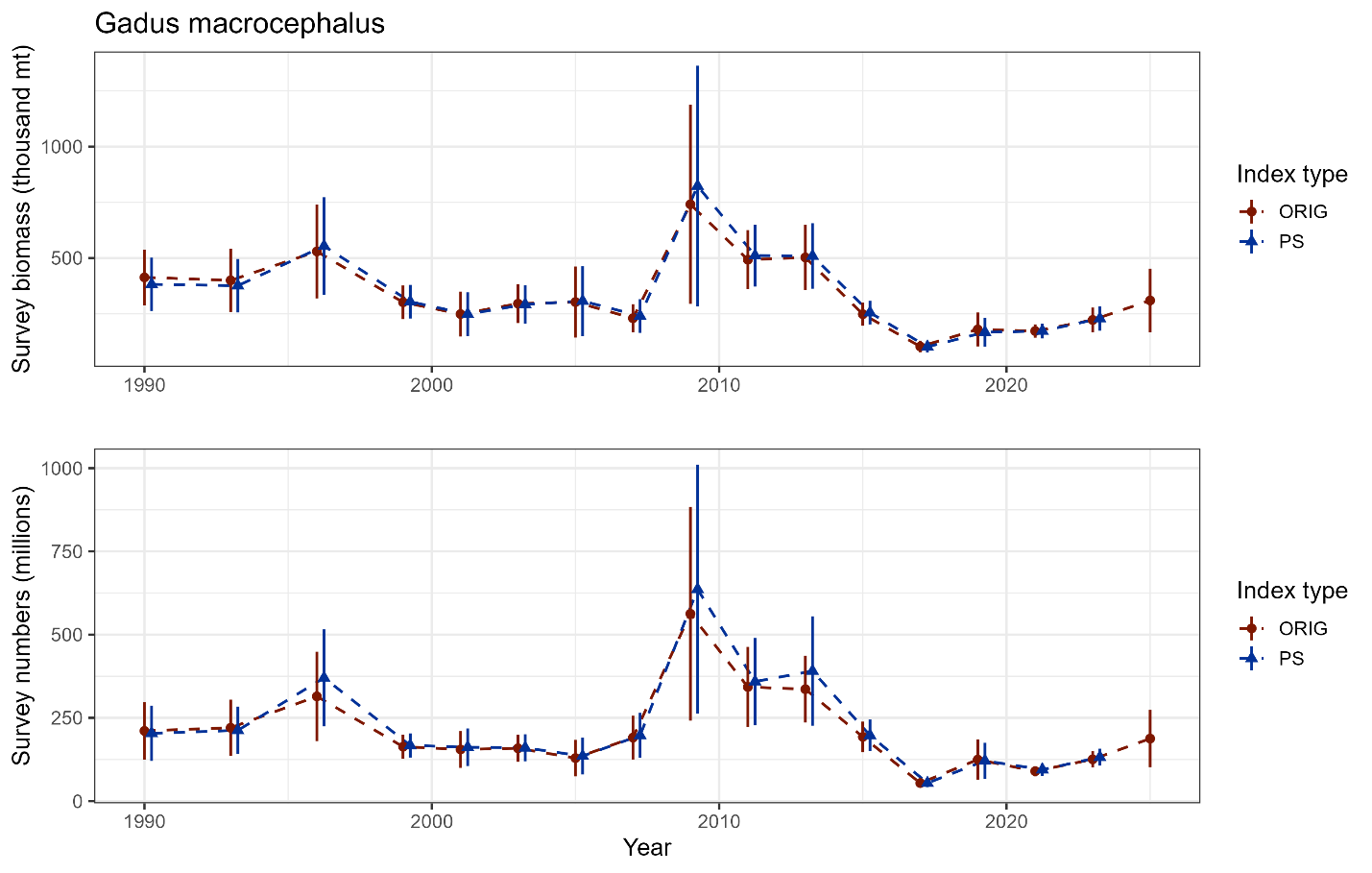
## Literature Cited

Lumley, T. (2024). “survey: analysis of complex survey samples.” R package version 4.4.

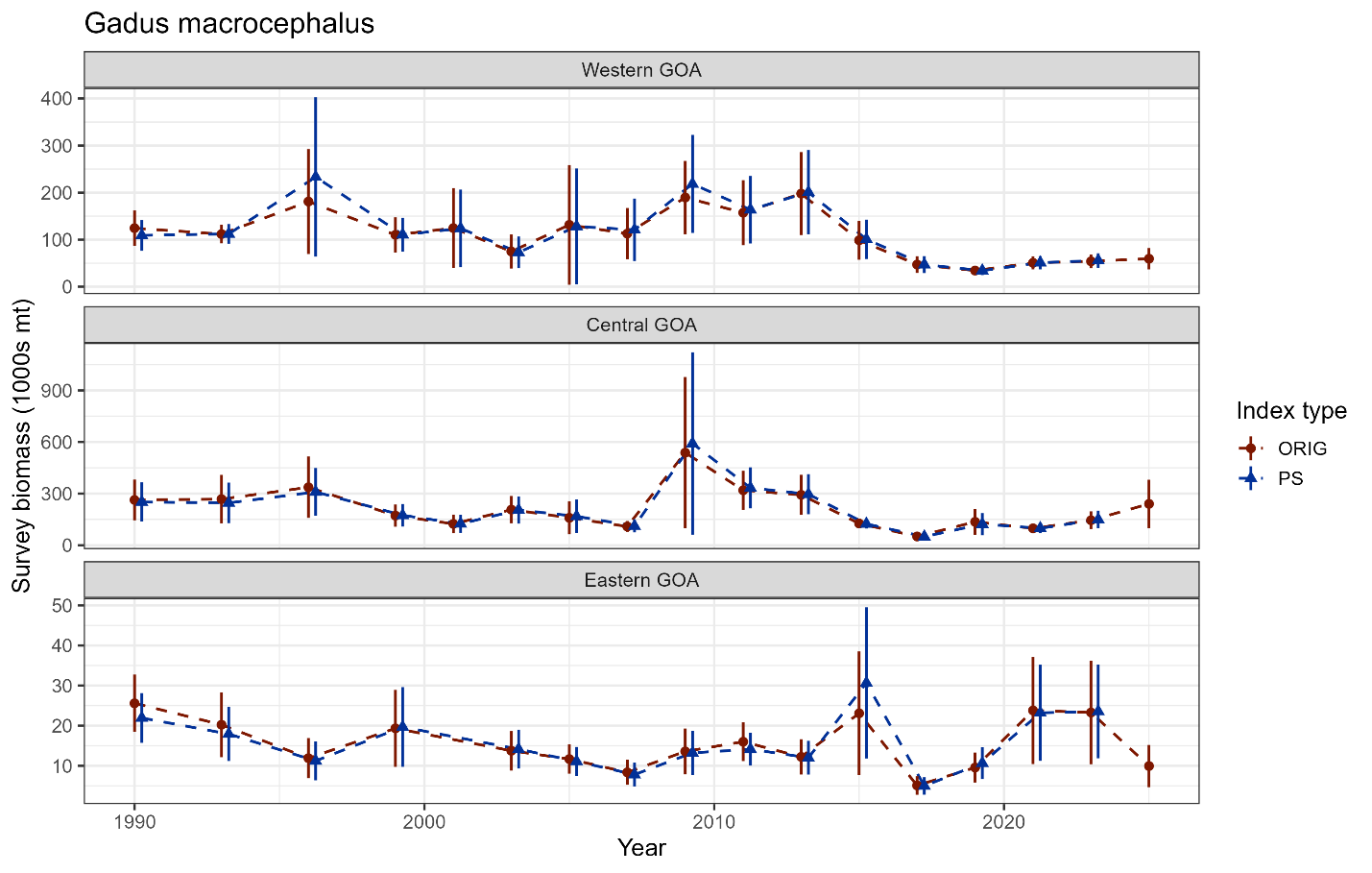
Oyafuso, Z. S., Barnett, L. A. K., and Kotwicki, S. (2021). Incorporating spatiotemporal variability in multispecies survey design optimization addresses trade-offs in uncertainty. ICES Journal of Marine Science 78, 1288–1300.

Oyafuso, Z., Barnett, L., Siple, M., and Kotwicki, S. (2022). A flexible approach to optimizing the gulf of alaska groundfish bottom trawl survey design for abundance estimation. NOAA technical memorandum NMFS-AFSC ; 434.

## Figures



##### Figure 2.2.1. GOA bottom trawl survey population indices for Pacific cod from the original design-based estimates and the reanalyzed design-based estimates under the new survey design.



##### Figure 2.2.2. GOA subregion bottom trawl survey biomass indices for Pacific cod from the original design-based estimates and the reanalyzed design-based estimates under the new survey design.