



May 31, 2024

Agenda B-2: NMFS Management Report

Status of Actions Report Online

Updated daily at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/sites/default/files/akro/amendments.pdf>

Progress on Rulemaking

Highlights on progress since the December 2023 meeting include:

- NMFS approved Amendment 16 to the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Salmon Fisheries in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) Off Alaska (Salmon FMP) and published a final rule on **April 30, 2024**. This action is effective **May 30, 2024**. On **May 29, 2024**, NMFS published a notice to correct an incorrect length for drift gillnet gear and an unclear heading title in the final rule.
- On **April 12, 2024**, NMFS published the 2024 proposed salmon harvest specifications for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. The comment period ended on **May 13, 2024** and NMFS plans to publish final harvest specifications for salmon in early June.
- On **May 31, 2024**, NMFS published a notice prohibiting recreational fishing for Chinook salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ Area. This action is necessary for the conservation of all Cook Inlet Chinook salmon stocks due to the uncertainty of run strength and to protect stocks of concern.
- NMFS approved Amendments 54 and 55 to the FMP for Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) King and Tanner Crabs (Crab FMP) on **May 21, 2024**. On **June 4, 2024**, NMFS published a final rule to implement these Amendments. *The regulations that improve flexibility for captains and crew who hold quota shares are effective immediately and allow these holders to apply by June 15, 2024 deadline for Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) applications for the 2024/2025 crab fishing year under the new regulations.*
- NMFS approved Amendment 126 to the Fishery Management Plans for Groundfish of the BSAI Management Area (BSAI FMP) and Amendment 114 to the Fishery Management Plan for Groundfish of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA FMP) to expand electronic monitoring to the pollock fisheries on **April 16, 2024**. A final rule to implement Amendments 126/114 is expected to be published in summer 2024.
- On **April 23, 2024**, NMFS published a notice of availability (NOA) for Amendment 127 to the BSAI FMP, Amendment 115 to the GOA FMP, Amendment 56 to the Crab FMP, Amendment 17 to the Salmon FMP, and Amendment 3 to the FMP for Fish Resources of the Arctic Management Area to update the description and identification of essential fish habitat. Comments are invited through **June 24, 2024**.
- On **April 4** and **May 10, 2024**, NMFS published an NOA and a proposed rule to implement Amendment 113 to the GOA FMP to implement Rockfish Program adjustments. Comments are invited through **June 10, 2024**.
- **The Status of Actions Report** provides additional detail.



Additional NMFS Documents

In addition to this B2 NMFS Management Report, NMFS also posted the following documents on the Council agenda:

1. Tribal Engagement Report
2. Letter Denying a Request for Emergency Action on Bering Sea Chinook Salmon Bycatch
3. Discussion Paper: Charter Halibut Recreational Quota Entity Funding Mechanism
4. Approval letters for the FMP Amendments discussed above.

Cook Inlet Salmon Fishery Implementation

The salmon fishery for the Cook Inlet EEZ Area will open on June 20, 2024, if NMFS publishes final harvest specifications and those specifications are effective before June 20, 2024. Information about Federal management of salmon in the Cook Inlet EEZ can be found at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/commercial-fishing/salmon-management-federal-waters-cook-inlet-cook-inlet-eez>

NMFS held three public meetings to provide information to fishery participants about new Federal management and associated requirements. One meeting was held in Kenai on May 15, one meeting was held in Homer on May 16, and one meeting was held online as a webinar on May 22. The staff presentation provided an overview of the new fishery requirements and focused on how to obtain Federal permits and comply with new monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements including VMS, logbooks, and eLandings. NMFS is on track to begin issuing new salmon federal fishing permits, salmon federal processing permits, and salmon registered receiver permits after the final rule becomes effective on May 30, 2024. NMFS is encouraging participants who wish to obtain new federal salmon permits to submit their permit applications as soon as possible to avoid potential delays in permit issuance.

Restricted Access Management (RAM) Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Transfer Delays

NMFS has received a number of questions and concerns regarding the timing of QS issuance relative to the season start date and the amount of time it takes to process IFQ transfers. RAM's standard is to process all permitting applications within 10 business days, however, RAM is currently backlogged resulting in delays in processing IFQ transfers. Many factors are contributing to this backlog and RAM's delayed application processing timeframes, such as:

- Transfers cannot be processed until IFQ is calculated and issued every year, and the annual IFQ issuance process is dependent on multiple agency authorizations, intensive data analysis, and complex calculations.
- There is an influx of transfers and hired master applications at the beginning of the season that may get backlogged due to the sheer volume of requests.
- There has been an increase in the number and complexity of transfers requested in recent years (i.e. Covid temporary transfers under past year emergency rules, increases in medical transfers, and an increase in Guided Angler Fish (GAF) transactions in recent years).
- RAM currently has four dedicated Permit Assistants and half of the permitting staff is solely dedicated to transfer transactions, but phone call volume also increases at the beginning of the year, requiring some personnel to answer phones; although RAM is supplementing with additional staff and new technology.

- Additionally, other competing priorities have substantially increased RAM's workload in 2024, including implementing the Pacific Cod Trawl Cooperative Program, and developing the business processes for the Cook Inlet salmon fishery, the Recreational Quota Entity fee collection, and revisions to the active participation requirements for crew share holders in the BSAI Crab Rationalization Program.

As of late May 2024, data indicates that RAM has processed over 583 QS/IFQ transfer transactions and approximately 275 hired master transactions. GAF continues to show signs of an increase in application volume in 2024, with approximately 460 GAF transactions recorded in the system. RAM recommends fishery participants apply for IFQ transfers and GAF transactions as soon as possible and not rely on RAM to process within 10 days until we can work through the backlog.

Recreational Quota Entity

NMFS continues to move forward with implementation of a halibut stamp program that will be used to fund the Recreational Quota Entity (RQE). Given the volume of halibut stamp transactions and the wide range of business models in the charter industry, NMFS's goal is to develop a program that is as simple and secure as possible under the circumstances. As the agency explored concepts to achieve these goals, two portions of the Council's April 2022 motion for a halibut stamp program posed challenges: NMFS's potential contract with the RQE to issue the stamps and to collect the fees, and tiered fees (\$20-\$40-60\$) used to purchase stamps.

NMFS provided a Discussion Paper for this meeting that provides essential background on the halibut stamp program and proposes to address the challenges noted above by: 1) carrying out the fee collection and halibut stamp issuance through the NMFS Alaska Region eFish platform; and, 2) adopt a single fee for halibut stamps instead of using a tiered fee approach. Both changes add simplicity and less cost while still maintaining the Council's overall intent for the stamp program. If the Council agrees that NMFS should make these changes to the RQE provisions in the April 2022 motion, the Council would need to make a new motion. Because this item was not noticed on the agenda for the June 2024 meeting, NMFS recommends that the Council schedule it for October 2024 and consider a motion at that time.

Pacific Ocean Perch Maximum Retainable Amount for Vessels Using Trawl Electronic Monitoring

Pacific ocean perch (POP) is a pelagic rockfish species that is both a targeted fishery and encountered as bycatch when directed fishing for pollock. Vessel operators cannot distinguish POP from pollock on echo sounders and occasionally encounter POP either mixed with pollock or in rare POP bycatch events called a "red bag" when they catch a lot of POP while directed fishing for pollock. During pollock seasons, processors are not set up to process POP, resulting in the retained POP being sent to the meal plant. There is a burden on the processor to sort the catch with little value.

The maximum retainable amount (MRA) for POP is included in the aggregated rockfish category and is set at 5% for pollock target fisheries. With the implementation of electronic monitoring

(EM) for pelagic trawl fisheries, NMFS is requiring vessels to retain all catch and deliver it to processors and exempting vessels from the prohibition on retaining catch above the MRAs to reduce regulatory discards and improve catch accounting. Although vessels are exempt from the prohibition on retaining fish in excess of the MRA under trawl EM, NMFS uses MRA calculations to determine directed fishing. Directed fishing is defined in federal regulation as any fishing activity that results in the retention of an amount of a species or species group on board a vessel that is greater than the MRA.

The combination of requirements to retain all catch in trawl EM, increasing POP biomass, and more precise estimates of POP bycatch are resulting in more instances where the MRA of 5% aggregate rockfish is being exceeded by vessels directed fishing for pollock. As a result, there is concern that this may result in directed fishing violations if a trawl EM vessel operator delivers more than 5% rockfish under a strict interpretation of the regulations. In 2023, vessels participating in the trawl EM category exceeded the MRA of 5% on approximately 8.8% of trips.

Some ideas the Council could consider to address these concerns include:

- Consider splitting POP out of aggregated rockfish and establishing a POP MRA for calculation of directed fishing. Data exists with full retention to establish a precise MRA that reflects the intrinsic rate of POP bycatch in pollock fisheries. Data indicates that the intrinsic rate of POP bycatch in pollock targets is likely less than 20%.
- Consider adding to the definition of directed fishing at 50 CFR 679.2 for vessels participating in Trawl EM. For example: (7) With respect to vessels operating in Trawl EM, vessels deploying pelagic trawl gear are directed fishing for pollock if the amount of pollock is 80% or greater of total catch.

Fishery Disasters

The Secretary of Commerce has determined that a fishery failure due to a fishery resource disaster occurred for multiple salmon fisheries between 2021 and 2022 in Alaska, and for the 2023/24 Bering Sea snow crab fishery. In order to have a positive determination, there must be a fishery resource disaster from an allowable cause. Due to several factors such as unfavorable ocean conditions and prolonged marine heatwaves, these fisheries experienced an unexpected biomass decline and loss of access under the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA).

These determinations now make these fisheries eligible for fishery disaster assistance. The next step is for the Department of Commerce to allocate disaster assistance for these fisheries, pending appropriation of sufficient funds from Congress. In addition, eligible businesses and other tribal entities may be able to access other loan/funding programs through other Federal relief programs (e.g., Small Business Administration loans). Programs within the Department (e.g., Economic Development Administration grants) may also be available.

2022 Kuskokwim River Chinook, Chum, and Coho Salmon Fisheries

In September 2023, the Secretary of Commerce (Secretary) received a request for a fishery resource disaster determination from Governor Mike Dunleavy (R-AK) for the 2022 Kuskokwim River salmon fishery, including chinook, coho and chum. The diminished salmon run sizes in the

Kuskokwim Management Area in 2022 are attributable to poor late freshwater and/or early marine survival linked to marine heat waves in the Bering Sea, resulting in increased metabolic rates, reduced prey, and poor prey quality. As a result, this fishery experienced a 100 percent revenue loss compared to the 5-year average. The reduced subsistence fishery during the disaster year 2022 created a direct economic and cultural hardship for tribal families. Therefore, on April 8, 2024 the Secretary determined that these fisheries meet the requirements for a positive fishery disaster determination.

2021/2022 Upper Cook Inlet East Side Setnet Sockeye Salmon Fishery

In September 2023, the Secretary also received a fishery resource disaster determination request from Governor Mike Dunleavy for the State of Alaska 2021 and 2022 Upper Cook Inlet East Side Setnet salmon fishery (UCI-ESSN). The diminished returns of the sockeye are from unfavorable ocean conditions, specifically marine heatwaves likely contributing to the low abundance and poor marine survival of salmon in the Gulf of Alaska. Therefore, we have determined the reductions in biomass and loss of access for the 2021 and 2022 UCI-ESSN were due to natural causes and beyond the control of fishery managers. Consequently, the 2021 and 2022 fishery experienced a 63 percent and 91 percent revenue loss, respectively, compared to the 5-year average. Due to the late salmon runs, low salmon returns, and gear restrictions that were implemented as conservation measures, the UCI-ESSN salmon fisheries had limited opportunities to change their fishing operations and offset losses, therefore the 2021 losses are considered severe. Therefore, on April 8, 2024 the Secretary determined that these fisheries meet the requirements for a positive fishery disaster determination.

2023-24 Bering Sea Snow Crab Fishery

In December 2023, a request for a fishery resource disaster determination from Mayor Jacob Merculief of the City of Saint Paul, Alaska for the 2023/2024 Bering Sea snow crab fishery was received by the Secretary of Commerce. In January 2024, the Secretary received the same request from Governor Mike Dunleavy. The severe decline in snow crab abundance is due to natural causes, related to the 2018 and 2019 marine heatwave conditions in the Bering Sea coinciding with high snow crab abundance. Snow crab metabolism increases with temperature and fishery scientists have determined that the most likely cause of the snow crab collapse was starvation and cannibalism. As a result, this fishery was closed and experienced a 100 percent revenue loss, compared to the 5-year average with no disaster. Therefore, on April 29, 2024 the Secretary determined that this fishery meets the requirements for a positive fishery disaster determination.

For additional information:

- Alaska Fisheries Disaster Relief information:
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/funding-financial-services/alaska-region-funding-opportunities>
- NOAA Fisheries National Fisheries Disaster information:
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/funding-financial-services/fishery-resource-disaster-determinations>

- NOAA Fisheries Disaster Assistance FAQs:
<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/resources-fishing/frequent-questions-fishery-resource-disaster-assistance>
- Alaska Department of Fish and Game Spend Plan information:
<https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=hottopics.fisherydisasters>
- Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission status of disaster grants:
<https://relief.psmfc.org/future-disaster-relief/>

Chinook Salmon Listing Petition Update

On May 24, 2024 (89 FR 45815), NMFS announced a positive 90-day finding on a petition to list Chinook salmon in the Gulf of Alaska as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).

NMFS received a petition from the Wild Fish Conservancy on January 11, 2024, asking that we delineate and list one or more evolutionarily significant units (ESUs) of Chinook salmon in southern Alaska as threatened or endangered under the ESA, and that we designate critical habitat concurrently with the listing.

NMFS has reviewed the petition, the literature cited in the petition, and other literature and information available in our files. We found that the petition contained numerous factual errors, omissions, incomplete references, and unsupported assertions and conclusions. Nonetheless, we concluded that information in the petition, in particular the missed escapement goals in recent years for many stocks in the petitioned area, and evidence of decreasing size and age at maturity, would lead a reasonable person to believe that the petitioned action may be warranted. Additionally, it is likely that more than one ESU exists within the petitioned area and without knowing the boundaries of those ESUs, it is challenging to assess the status and trends of subpopulations. In light of this uncertainty, we concluded that the petitioned action may be warranted and are publishing a positive 90-day finding.

With the positive 90-day finding, we will convene a status review team of federal scientists to begin an in-depth review of the species' current status and extinction risk. To include input from non-federal experts, such as subject matter experts from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and potentially other biologists or resource managers, we will invite individual experts to participate as guest consultants to the team as part of a broad-based gathering of information. We are also accepting information from all interested parties regarding the status of Gulf of Alaska Chinook salmon during a 60-day public comment period for consideration in the review.

We aim to conclude the status review and issue a finding as to whether the petitioned action is warranted within 12 months from our receipt of the petition. We want to emphasize that the 90-day finding is based on a narrow scope of review and does not prejudice the outcome of a status review. The status review will be based on a more thorough review of the available information and information obtained during the public comment period. Scientific and commercial data pertinent to the petitioned action must be received by July 23, 2024.

Northern Fur Seal Conservation Plan Update

The revision to the Conservation Plan for the Eastern Pacific Stock of Northern Fur Seal (Laaqudan) (Conservation Plan) is in review within the NMFS Alaska Region Office. NMFS anticipated publishing the revised Marine Mammal Protection Act conservation plan in advance of the October meeting, but at the request of our co-management partners with the Aleut Community of St. Paul Island we delayed that schedule to allow additional time for ACSPI to review. We anticipate that we will publish a *Federal Register* notice of availability this fall and present at the December Council meeting. In response to comments received from the Marine Mammal Commission on the Conservation Plan, the Alaska Regional Office and The Aleut Community of St. Paul Island submitted a proposal to the North Pacific Research Board to use new methods to involve a greater variety of experts and knowledge holders to prioritize threats to Northern fur seals.

Staff Changes

Josh Moffi departed the Sustainable Fisheries Division on April 20th to take a position with the Army Corps of Engineers in sunny Hawaii. During his time with SF, Josh coordinated and worked on numerous items related to seabirds (including participating in the Pacific Seabird and National Seabird groups and writing the annual seabird report presented to the Council), contributed to the halibut bycatch abundance based management and Greenland turbot in longline pots actions, and was a member of the Bycatch Reduction Engineering Program (BREP). Josh, thank you for all of your contributions at Sustainable Fisheries!

Inseason Management Report

Catch during 2024 is through May 25, 2024 and is compared to catch during 2023 through May 27, 2023. All catch amounts are in metric tons. Additional information is available from [daily catch reports and information bulletins](#).

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Bering Sea Pollock

The 2024 Bering Sea pollock TAC is 1,300,000 mt the same as in 2023. For 2024, reallocated projected unharvested AI CDQ pollock TAC (1,900 mt) and Aleut Corporation TAC (11,860 mt) from the Aleutian Islands to the Bering Sea AFA sectors.

Bering Sea	2024 A season allocation	2024 A season catch	Percent taken
Inshore	254,628	243,787	96%
CP	203,702	191,800	94%
Mothership	50,926	49,800	98%
CDQ	59,355	59,217	100%
Total	568,611	544,604	96%

Salmon in the Bering Sea Pollock Fisheries

The 2024 Chinook salmon PSC limit is 45,000 Chinook salmon, and is allocated to each sector as specified in 50 CFR 679.21(f)(3)(iii)(A).

Species	Chinook				Non-Chinook			
	2024		2023		2024		2023	
Amount	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹
CDQ	694	0.012	1,151	0.020	71	0.001	72	0.001
AFA	4,466	0.009	9,458	0.019	843	0.002	379	0.001
Total	5,160	0.009	10,609	0.019	914	0.002	451	0.001

¹Rate is total salmon per groundfish in the pollock target.

Blackspotted and Rougheye Rockfish

For 2024, the maximum species specific catch recommended in the Western Aleutian Islands is 67 mt. All sectors are requested to avoid blackspotted/rougheye rockfish. A [weekly report](#) is available to monitor total catch of blackspotted/rougheye rockfish in the Western Aleutian Islands.

BSAI Pacific cod by Sector

The 2024 Pacific cod TAC is 147,753 mt in the Bering Sea and 8,080 mt in the Aleutian Islands compared to the 2023 Bering Sea TAC of 127,409 mt and Aleutian Islands TAC of 8,425 mt.

BSAI Sector	2024				2023			
	A season allocation ¹	Catch May 25	A season closed	# of vessels May 25	A season allocation ¹	Catch May 27	A season closed	# of vessels May 27
CDQ	10,005	7,118	na	29	8,721	6,550	na	28
Hook-and-line CP	34,359	31,407	na	18	29,923	29,319	na	17
Pot CP	1,058	0	na	0	922	834	Mar 22	<3
Pot CV >= 60 ft	5,926	3,645	na	4	5,161	5,085	Jan 12	22
Hook-and-line CV >= 60 ft	141	0	na	0	123	0	na	0
Hook-and-line/Pot CVs < 60 ft	3,867	4,120	Jan 25	17	3,360	3,336	Jan 16	20
Jig	459	0	na	0	409	0	na	0
Trawl CV	26,141	21,766	na	74	22,786	21,624	na	81
AFA CP	3,201	827	na	14	2,790	1,601	Jan 20	15
Amendment 80 CP	18,647	11,811	na	15	17,654	10,798	na	17
Total	103,804	80,694		171	91,849	79,147		200

¹In 2024, NMFS reallocated 1,100 mt, and in 2023 NMFS reallocated 950 mt of the A season jig allocation to the hook-and-line or pot gear less than 60 ft length annual allocation. Jig and trawl gear show the A and B season allocations because they have three seasons.

Pacific cod directed fishing – Pacific cod Trawl Cooperative (PCTC) Program for the trawl CVs

The trawl CV sector started fishing the PCTC Program on February 1, 2024. The PCT total Pacific cod catch by 33 CVs is 20,492 mt or 86% of the 23,941 mt A and B season allocations. In 2023, 54 trawl CVs reported 20,091 mt or 88% of the 22,786 mt A and B season allocations in the Pacific cod target during the same time period.

BSAI Flatfish (includes CDQ)

In 2024 relative to 2023, overall BSAI flatfish catch is about 15,250 mt lower. In 2024, flathead sole and rock sole have the largest increases in catch, and yellowfin sole and Alaska plaice have the largest decreases in catch.

Species	2024			2023		
	Catch	TAC	% Taken	Catch	TAC	% Taken
Alaska plaice	6,218	21,752	29%	7,828	17,500	45%
Arrowtooth flounder	4,740	14,000	34%	4,012	15,000	27%
Flathead sole	8,846	35,500	25%	5,174	35,500	15%
Greenland turbot	109	3,188	3%	225	3,960	6%
Kamchatka flounder	876	7,498	12%	1,250	7,579	16%
Other flatfish	1,600	4,500	36%	1,668	4,500	37%
Rock sole	23,905	66,000	36%	21,373	66,000	32%
Yellowfin sole	39,623	195,000	20%	59,636	230,000	26%
Total	85,917	347,438	25%	101,166	380,039	27%

Note: Directed fishing for Arrowtooth flounder, Kamchatka flounder, and Greenland turbot opened at noon, May 1.

BSAI Atka mackerel, Pacific ocean perch (POP) includes CDQ, and Trawl Sablefish

The 2024 Atka mackerel catch is higher relative to 2023, and the POP and trawl sablefish catch is lower relative to 2023.

Species	2024			2023		
	Catch	TAC	% Taken	Catch	TAC	% Taken
Atka mackerel	30,257	72,987	41%	26,863	69,282	39%
Pacific ocean perch	6,797	37,626	18%	12,635	37,703	34%
BS non-CDQ Sablefish-Trawl	175	3,398	5%	356	3,398	10%
AI non-CDQ Sablefish-Trawl	199	1,794	11%	368	1,794	21%

Gulf of Alaska

Pacific cod - Western GOA

The 2024 jig gear allocation increased from 2.5 percent to 3.5 percent, and the other sectors decreased to account for the jig gear allocation.

Sector	2024				2023			
	A season allocation	Catch May 25	A season closed	# of vessels May 25	A season allocation	Catch May 27	A season closed	# of vessels May 27
Hook-and-line CP	651	486	na	<3	555	410	na	3
Hook-and-line CV	42	5	Jan 1	9	36	26	Jan 1	10
Jig	92	17	na	4	78	80	Mar 14	13
Pot CV/CP	1,182	1,205	Feb 19	5	1,009	1,000	Feb 1	10
Trawl CV	1,882	1,296	na	16	1,607	1,326	Mar 4	13
Trawl CP	54	0	Jan 20	<3	46	0	Jan 20	0
Total	3,902	3,009		34	3,331	2,842		49

Pacific cod - Central GOA

The 2024 jig gear allocation increased from 1 percent to 2 percent, and the other sectors decreased to account for the jig gear allocation.

Sector	2024				2023			
	A season allocation	Catch May 25	A season closed	# of vessels May 25	A season allocation	Catch May 27	A season closed	# of vessels May 27
Hook-and-line CP	622	495	na	<3	452	336	na	4
Hook-and-line CV <50 ft	1,410	1,154	Mar 26	23	1,026	1,092	Feb 28	62
Hook-and-line CV >=50 ft	849	725	Mar 22	7	618	622	Mar 15	39
Jig	185	134	May 6	3	67	239	Apr 28	36
Pot CV/CP	2,698	3,014	Feb 9	20	1,963	2,107	Feb 26	24
Trawl CV ¹	3,828	3,621	Apr 16	37	2,785	2,493	Jan 20	38
Trawl CV RP	588	129	na	9	424	16	na	15
Trawl CP	303	45	Jan 20	0	221	37	Jan 20	<3
Total	10,483	9,317		92	7,556	6,942		97

¹In 2024, Central GOA trawl CV sector was closed January 20 to February 5, 2024.

Pollock

2024 A season	610	620	630	640
A season allocation	5,422	70,918	13,862	5,565 (annual)
A season catch	5,248	65,622	5,084	1,345
A season closure	April 2	May 31 by reg	May 31 by reg	na

Chinook Salmon PSC Limits in the GOA

Chinook Salmon	2024 Limit	2024 PSC (Rate ¹)	2023 PSC (Rate ¹)
Total	n/a	6,511	6,001
Western GOA pollock	6,684	999 (0.18)	0
Central GOA pollock	18,316	4,918 (0.07)	4,024 (0.06)
Western/Central trawl CV ²	3,060	0	937 (0.30)
Central Rockfish Program CV	1,200	0	736 (0.09)
Western/Central trawl CP ²	4,080	594 (0.25)	304 (0.16)

¹Rate is number of salmon per metric tons of groundfish.

²The limit includes the incentive buffers for 2023 and 2024 Western/Central trawl CP limit (480 Chinook) and Western/Central trawl CV (360 Chinook).

Halibut PSC Data

In 2024 relative to 2023, the total halibut PSC, groundfish, and rate are lower in the BSAI, and in the GOA, the total groundfish is lower and the total halibut PSC and rate are higher.

Area, Gear, and Sector	2024			2023		
	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate
BSAI Total	907	780,200	0.12%	1,263	794,126	16%
Amendment 80	672	140,512	0.48%	923	147,983	0.62%
BSAI trawl limited access ¹	112	512,613	0.02%	226	528,179	0.04%
Non-trawl Pacific cod	56	46,107	0.12%	44	41,801	0.11%
Non-trawl Other	0	0	0%	0	0	0%
CDQ	67	80,968	0.08%	71	76,163	0.09%
GOA Total	186	66,052	0.28%	151	70,156	0.22%
Trawl, Deep-water	160	9,687	1.65%	77	11,945	0.64%
Trawl, Shallow-water	12	82,756	0.01%	49	76,482	0.06%
Hook-and-line	14	3,423	0.41%	25	3,116	0.80%

¹In 2024, the BSAI trawl limited access sector includes 86 mt of halibut mortality for the PCTC Program relative to 145 mt for the trawl CV Pacific cod target in 2023.