



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 21668
Juneau, AK 99802-1668

May 29, 2026

Agenda B-2: NMFS Management Report

Progress on Rulemaking

Highlights on progress since the February 2026 meeting include:

- On **March 10, 2026**, NMFS published the final 2026 and 2027 Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) Harvest Specifications for Groundfish ([91 FR 11750](#)). The final harvest specifications for 2026 and 2027 are effective March 18, 2026 through March 18, 2027.
- On **March 11, 2026**, NMFS published the final 2026 and 2027 Gulf of Alaska (GOA) Harvest Specifications for Groundfish ([91 FR 11902](#)). The final harvest specifications for 2026 and 2027 are effective March 17, 2026 through March 17, 2027.
- On **March 25, 2026**, NMFS published the 2026 Pacific Halibut Annual Management Measures ([91 FR 14464](#)). The IPHC's 2026 annual management measures became effective **March 12, 2026** and are effective until superseded.
- On **March 29, 2026**, NMFS approved Amendment 57 to the Fishery Management Plan for King and Tanner Crabs of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (Crab FMP). Amendment 57 makes a number of non-substantive, administrative changes to the Crab FMP including updates to informational content on the status of crab stocks, fisheries, and communities, as well as reorganizes the structure for clarity and logical sequence.
- On **April 15, 2026**, NMFS published the 2026 Cook Inlet salmon proposed harvest specification ([91 FR 20085](#)), with a public comment period that ended on April 30th. The final harvest specifications are in review; these must be published in the Federal Register and be effective before the first scheduled open fishing period on June 22.
- On **May 20, 2025**, NMFS renewed, for three years, two [prohibited species donation \(PSD\) permits](#) to SeaShare to distribute Pacific salmon and Pacific halibut to hunger relief agencies, food bank networks, or food bank distributors under the PSD program ([91 FR 29462](#)).
- Each year, NMFS calculates and publishes fee notices in the Federal Register. NMFS recently published three fee notices:
 - On **April 9, 2026**, NMFS published the cost recovery fee notice for the Central GOA Rockfish Program (91 FR 17946). For 2025, the fee percentage is 3.00 percent.
 - On **April 10, 2026**, NMFS published the cost recovery fee notice for the Pacific Cod Trawl Cooperative Program (91 FR 18438). For 2025, the fee percentage is 3 percent.
 - On **May 20, 2026** NMFS published the first notice of fees applied to participants in the Trawl Electronic Monitoring Program for Fishing Year 2025 (91 FR 29463). For 2025, the fee percentage is 0.12 percent.
- The draft final rule to standardize the time limit for assigning a management program to each haul for trawl catcher/processors participating in the groundfish fisheries in the GOA and the BSAI management areas is under review by the Office of Management and Budget's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), which has determined this



is a significant action under Executive Order 12866. Under E.O. 12866, a “Significant regulatory action” means any regulatory action that is likely to result in a rule that may:

1. Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, the environment, public health or safety, or State, local, or tribal governments or communities;
 2. Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
 3. Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or
 4. Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive order.
- Recently, OIRA also determined the following proposed rules are significant:
 - Streamline the pelagic trawl gear regulations
 - Remove of Economic Data Reporting requirements for the Crab Rationalization Program, Amendment 80 Program, and American Fisheries Act Program
 - Improve maximum retainable amount regulations
 - Streamline the Crab Rationalization Program arbitration and crew quota share regulations
 - NMFS staff are preparing a proposed rule to implement the Council’s April 2025, recommended changes to the halibut vessel use caps in Area 4. Because this action re-implements a vessel use cap in Area 4, this action would need to be in effect at the start of the fishing season and would not be implemented mid-season. We do not expect this to be effective for the 2026 IFQ fishing year.
 - **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 under this agenda item:

- Protected Species Annual Update
- AKR Tribal Engagement Report
- March 13, 2026 letter from Jon Kurland to Angel Drobnica, Council Chair regarding fishmeal.
- May 29, 2026 letter from Jon Kurland to the US Fish and Wildlife Service satisfying the annual reporting requirement for incidental take of endangered and threatened seabirds in the groundfish fisheries and the Pacific halibut fishery off Alaska. No take occurred in 2025.
- NMFS Update on Council Recommended E.O. 14276 Actions to Reduce Regulatory Burdens for Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting
- Status of Actions Report

Chum Salmon Excluder EFP Extension

NMFS approved the one-year extension of [exempted fishing permit \(EFP\)](#) 2025-01 to the North Pacific Fisheries Research Foundation. The EFP holders requested an extension because fishing conditions did not allow for adequate testing of the salmon excluders in 2025. During the 2026 season, the goals of the EFP remain the same, which is to develop and test salmon excluders to

optimize salmon escapement under summer pollock fishing conditions in the Bering Sea pollock fishery. **John Gauvin, on contract with the North Pacific Fisheries Research Foundation, will provide a short presentation on preliminary results from the 2025 EFP.**

Crab C Shares Reminder

On June 4, 2024, NMFS published a final rule to implement Amendment 54 to the BSAI Crab FMP, which revised and restarted the rolling 3- and 4-crab year (July 1-June 30) active participation requirements for crab catcher vessel crew, and catcher/processor crew quota share holders (C shares) in order to receive IFQ and retain QS ([89 R 47872](#)). Beginning with the 2027/28 crab fishing year, a C share holder must satisfy active participation requirements during the preceding three crab years in order to receive IFQ. Beginning with the 2028/29 crab year, a C share holder must satisfy the participation requirements during the preceding four crab years in order to retain QS. See [amendment 54 to the BSAI Crab FMP](#) for more information.

Small Catcher Processor (CP) Reminder

The NMFS Alaska Regional Office is completing a comprehensive review of permits and identified fishing vessels that have a CP endorsement and an endorsement for one or more of these gear types: 1) hook-and-line, 2) jig, and/or 3) pot. The CP endorsement means that the vessel applied for a permit to retain and process groundfish while at sea in the GOA or BSAI. Processing includes freezing.

All federal fishing permits with a CP endorsement and operating in federal groundfish or halibut fisheries off Alaska are subject to the full observer coverage category unless the vessel operator requests that the vessel be placed in the partial observer coverage category as described in § 679.51(a)(3). As part of the full coverage category, vessels are required to have at least one observer aboard the vessel at all times when fishing for groundfish and/or halibut in the GOA or BSAI. **NMFS is providing a reminder that the deadline to submit an application for placement in the partial coverage category is July 1, 2026.** Vessels that wish to update fishing permits to remove the CP endorsement for the 2027-2029 fishing years can request this change after November 1, 2026.

Pollock Roe Calculations

The pollock roe retention regulations in 50 CFR 679.20(g) were originally developed decades ago in an era prior to the widespread use of modern fisheries monitoring tools such as NMFS-approved flow scales, electronic monitoring systems, full observer coverage, and the sophisticated catch accounting system used today in Alaska fisheries. At that time, standardized Product Recovery Rates (PRRs) and processed product weights provided one of the few practical methods available to estimate harvested pollock and ensure utilization of the fish. The primary intent of the roe retention limits was not to serve as a precise catch estimation tool, but rather to discourage “roe stripping” practices where operators could retain high-value roe while discarding usable pollock flesh. The Magnuson-Stevens Act, in section 307, states it is unlawful for any person to strip pollock of its roe and discard the flesh of the pollock (section 307(1)(N)). To address this concern, the regulations tied allowable retained roe amounts to the production of primary pollock products through the use of assumed round-weight calculations derived from standardized PRRs.

Under the current regulations, processors convert finished product weight into an estimated round-weight equivalent using PRRs that were largely established more than 30 years ago. While appropriate for the management tools available at the time, these assumed conversion factors introduce substantial uncertainty because they do not consistently reflect modern processing practices, improved equipment efficiencies, or operational changes that have increased product recovery over time. In many cases, modern processing plants achieve higher recovery rates than those assumed in regulation, creating additional error in the estimated round-weight calculations prescribed by the rule. As a result, roe-based calculations derived from daily production reports (DPRs) and PTRs should not be viewed as precise measures of total catch. To more precisely estimate catch, NMFS uses contemporary monitoring systems such as flow scales, observer data, electronic monitoring, and integrated catch accounting systems that are specifically designed to provide accurate harvest estimates for fisheries management.

Recent attention to pollock roe calculations and related media reporting has highlighted the limitations and potential misunderstandings associated with relying on legacy PRR-based calculations as a proxy for harvested pollock. These discussions have reinforced the distinction between historical utilization-focused regulatory frameworks and the modern monitoring systems NMFS now uses to directly measure catch in the Alaska pollock fisheries. Given the substantial advancements in fisheries monitoring and catch accounting over the past several decades, the agency and Council could consider whether modifications to the existing regulations are warranted to modernize the calculation methodology, improve consistency with current monitoring programs, reduce uncertainty associated with outdated assumed recovery factors, and better align the regulations with contemporary fishery management practices.

New eLandings Code for Prohibited Species Catch (PSC) Delivered to a Processor

Following recent attention on the disposition of PSC species at a processor, Alaska Department of Fish and Game and NMFS reevaluated the long-standing reporting codes and worked collaboratively to develop a new disposition code. A new disposition code, code 40 - PSC not sold – discarded at dock as meal, will be implemented in the eLandings system early this summer. This code will allow processors to precisely report PSC species that are delivered and the processor disposes of the PSC as fish meal, fish oil, or bone meal. Since implementation of eLandings in 2006, code 41 (sold fish for meal) could not be used for PSC species because processors are prohibited from purchasing PSC species from vessels. Previously, NMFS had instructed processors to use Code 99 (discard at dock) for these situations. This new code will become effective July 1, and processors will be instructed to begin using it to report any PSC that is sent to the meal plant.

Amendment 80 Vessel Replacement Report

In April 2026, AKR published a new report that details Amendment 80 vessels that have been replaced through 2025. This report can be accessed on the NMFS Alaska Region website Alaska Fisheries Management Reports page at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/sustainable-fisheries/alaska-fisheries-management-reports#amendment-80> and it is also linked to from the permits and licenses page at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/commercial-fishing/permits-and-licenses-issued-alaska#amendment-80-program>.

In response to inquiries from an existing Amendment 80 vessel owner, in March 2026 NMFS determined that under our regulations, an existing Amendment 80 vessel can replace the F/V Golden Fleece and assume the F/V Golden Fleece's exemption to GOA halibut PSC sideboards.

The F/V Golden Fleece has not operated since 2022. Allowing an Amendment 80 vessel to fish in the GOA without halibut PSC sideboards may increase the current overall halibut PSC (bycatch). The proposed vessel replacement raised complex issues of first impression involving applicable regulatory requirements. After legal and policy review, NMFS determined that the vessel replacement is permissible. On May 26, 2026, under Amendment 80 vessel replacement regulations, NMFS approved a request to replace the F/V Defender (ADF&G #62545) with the F/V Enterprise (ADF&G #69038). On May 28, 2026, NMFS approved a request to replace the F/V Golden Fleece (ADF&G #43260) with the Defender (ADF&G #62545).

Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) - Annual Consultation Report

As part of the Council's EFH consultation policy, the Council requested regular reports from NMFS on EFH consultations that may be of interest to the fishing industry, and/or that may affect habitats of direct concern to the Council. The Council identified the following criteria to guide NMFS in determining whether an activity is likely to be of particular interest to the Council:

- The extent to which the activity would adversely affect EFH;
- The extent to which the activity would adversely affect Habitat Areas of Particular Concern or other areas established by the Council to protect sensitive habitat features;
- The extent to which the activity would be inconsistent with measures taken by the Council to minimize potential adverse effects of fishing on EFH; and
- The extent to which the activity would conflict with Council-managed fishing operations.

Every year, the NMFS Alaska Region receives requests for consultation regarding approximately 75-100 non-fishing actions proposed by Federal and State agencies that have the potential to affect EFH and living marine resources. Common actions include aquaculture development, coastal construction, forestry, harbor improvement, hydropower development, mining, navigation dredging, oil and gas exploration, offshore disposal of materials, pollutant discharges, Naval training exercises, and transportation infrastructure projects. We focus our staff time on reviewing those activities that may adversely affect EFH and where early coordination could improve the proposed action. See our [EFH non-fishing effects report](#) for more information.

Summary of EFH Consultations April 2025 to April 2026

During this reporting period staff completed 65 individual consultations, and one programmatic consultation for the NOAA Marine Debris Program. NMFS's EFH consultation work in Alaska decreased during this reporting period due to a reduction in staff capacity, with continued effort focusing on consultations for projects that are top Administration priorities, including energy and infrastructure projects.

Coastal Development: We coordinated or consulted on 13 coastal development projects. Projects we typically consult on include construction or rehabilitation of docks for water access, walkways and pedestrian access for recreational use of coastal resources, sand/mineral extraction, and waterfront development.

Alaska Department of Transportation (DOT) and Public Facilities Projects: We completed four EFH consultations with Alaska DOT. These actions included airport upgrades, improvements to highways with stream crossings, ferry terminals, airports, and pedestrian access ways affecting EFH for many federally managed species, including freshwater habitat for Pacific salmon. Our

coordination with the Federal Highway Administration and Alaska DOT supports environmentally sustainable infrastructure development.

Fiber Optic Cables: We provided consultation for seven underwater cable projects related to broadening internet access in Alaska with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

Mines: We coordinated or consulted on five mining actions within Alaska, including two FAST-41 projects (Graphite one mine and Nikolai Nickel) that are tracked per the Fixing America's Safe Transportation Act to streamline environmental reviews and permitting. Mining activities affect a broad range of designated EFH from nearshore habitat supporting many life stages of federally managed fish to inland freshwater habitat supporting Pacific salmon.

Dredging and Harbor Improvement: We provided consultation on eight harbor development projects, including harbor improvements in Whittier, Dutch Harbor, Auke Bay, Atka, Angoon, and continued coordination for Port Fredrick, Aak'w Landing, Cold Bay, Auke Bay, Homer, Whittier, Unalaska, Mud Bay, and Metlakatla.

Hydropower: Our participation in hydropower project consultations continues to support communities' decreased use of diesel fuel with pragmatic innovations of alternative energy sources while protecting Pacific salmon EFH. Nuyakuk licensing (near Dillingham) was the primary focus this past year.

NMFS Alaska Region remains committed to supporting the productivity of North Pacific fish stocks by seeking practicable ways to minimize the effects of non-fishing activities on habitats that support valuable fisheries. We will continue to track these activities against the Council's criteria to focus on the most significant threats to EFH.

Protected Species Annual Update

PRD will provide a brief overview of Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed marine mammal species in Alaska, focusing on basic population information, threats, and fisheries interactions of interest to the Council.

ESA Section 7 Consultation on the BSAI FMP

PRD has drafted a Biological Opinion on the effects of the BSAI groundfish FMP on ESA-listed species and designated critical habitat. In accordance with [NMFS Policy Directive 01-117: Integration of Endangered Species Act Section 7 with Magnuson-Stevens Act Processes](#), the Regional Administrator will provide a draft of the BSAI groundfish FMP Biological Opinion to the Council Executive Director and Chair for review as discussed at the October 2025 Council meeting. We anticipate the draft BSAI groundfish FMP Biological Opinion to be provided to the Council Executive Director and Chair for review prior to the June Council meeting.

Chinook Salmon ESA Listing Petition Update

On May 14, NMFS announced completion of a 12-month finding for GOA Chinook salmon in response to a January 2024 petition to delineate and list one or more evolutionarily significant units (ESUs) as threatened or endangered under the ESA (91 FR 27271). Based on the best available scientific and commercial information and the findings of the status review, we have determined that GOA Chinook ESUs are not in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges, nor likely to become so within the foreseeable future. Therefore, they do

not meet the definition of an endangered or threatened species and do not warrant listing under the ESA at this time.

Based on the best available scientific and commercial information, we identified three ESUs for GOA Chinook:

- Southeast Gulf of Alaska – all populations in Alaska east of Cape Fairweather
- Central Gulf of Alaska – populations from Cape Fairweather through Cordova
- Northwest Gulf of Alaska – populations from Cook Inlet, the Kenai Peninsula, and the South Alaska Peninsula

After considering all information, we concluded:

- Environmental variability is the most significant threat to all three ESUs.
- While current run sizes are trending low for many GOA stocks, fluctuations in abundance and productivity are typical of salmon populations, and many GOA stocks remain within the scope of historical variability or are showing signs of stabilization.
- Despite some declines in abundance and productivity, the ESUs exhibit large overall population sizes spread across multiple stocks, viable levels of productivity, broad spatial distributions, and high genetic and ecological diversity.
- High-quality, intact habitat, as well as proactive conservation and management practices, support population viability in each ESU.

All three GOA Chinook ESUs are at low risk of extinction. The "not warranted" 12-month finding is a final decision.

The Alaska Region is HIRING!

NOAA Fisheries Alaska Region is pleased to announce that we have TWO active recruitments on the **Information Services Division!** These positions are advertised for either Juneau or Anchorage using two vacancy announcements; Delegated Examining and Status Candidates. Candidates must apply to both announcements for each position if they want to be considered for both.

IT Specialist (Customer Support)

Open: 5/28/26 Closes: 06/10/26

[IT Specialist \(Customer Support\) - DE](#)

[IT Specialist \(Customer Support\) - ST](#)

Supervisory IT Specialist

Open: 5/25/26 Closes: 06/08/26

[Supervisory IT Specialist - DE](#)

[Supervisory IT Specialist - ST](#)

Delegated Examining (DE)

Open to current or former Federal employees w/permanent competitive status; or those eligible under a non-competitive appointing authority (e.g., Individuals with Disabilities, Pathways Interns & Recent Grads who are eligible for conversion, etc.); NOAA Corps; or current or former employees who are serving, or previously served on temp or term appt in land mgmt agency; or veterans with preference or those separated from armed forces under honorable conditions after 3+ year of continuous service.

Status Candidates (ST)

Open to the public and Career Transition.

Personnel Updates

The Alaska Region continues to recalibrate positions and align staff to ensure mission critical activities are accomplished in response to the significant changes in our workforce over the past year. We have two reassignment announcements:

Brian Brown has been reassigned as the Assistant Regional Administrator (ARA) for the Information Services Division (ISD). Brian rejoined NOAA in 2019 and has held positions in ISD and as the Restricted Access Management (RAM) ARA. Brian's technical career began in the United States Coast Guard, and has since included roles as the IT Manager for the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, Chief Information Security Officer for the Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development, and as the Information Architect with a private software company in Austin, Texas. Brian's new role as ISD ARA began in April.

Brian's reassignment is necessary to ensure the Alaska Region is able to meet our mission. His unique skillset and leadership will reduce the amount of risk we have in our information technology enterprise. AKR is not currently able to backfill the RAM ARA position, so Brian will also continue to fill that role to support RAM and help ensure we effectively deliver RAM's important services to the public.

Cathy Coon assumed the ARA role for the Operations and Management Division (OMD), after acting in that capacity since last July (and also acting as ARA for ISD). Cathy served as the Habitat Conservation Division (HCD) ARA since 2023 and has a robust background in marine resource management, including overseeing the Alaska environmental studies program and Arctic policy for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and working as an analyst for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, with particular expertise that will benefit the Alaska Region's operations and management issues.

She works closely with OMD supervisors and staff to ensure continued excellence in critical areas. This includes budget formulation and execution, acquisitions/grants administration and management, human resources, property, training, and safety. She will maintain core leadership functions within the habitat conservation enterprise while HCD staff are detailed to the Sustainable Fisheries and Protected Resources Divisions.

Departures

Barbara Mahoney has been an institution in PRD for over 40 years, working on behalf of natural resource conservation. Barbara was devoted to marine mammal co-management, cultivating relationships with our co-management partners across most of the state. Barbara did a little bit of everything over her time with PRD and has an encyclopedic memory of past actions. Recently, she worked with stranded marine mammals and oil spill response.

Bonnie Easley-Appleyard has been a great asset to PRD for eight years. Bonnie worked on ESA recovery actions, comanagement, listing actions, and responding to litigation. Bonnie was a great mentor for staff on ESA section 7 consultations.

Bethany Ordway has provided key administrative support to the Operations and Management Division's Anchorage office since 2023. Her responsibilities spanned essential functions, including timekeeping, purchasing, property management, mail processing, and fleet maintenance. Demonstrating initiative, she was instrumental in organizing the team's participation in the Annual Great Alaskan Shakeout earthquake drill, creatively incorporating sound effects to enhance the exercise. Bethany recently transitioned to a position outside of government, where she now supports education in Oregon.

Seanbob Kelly has built a distinguished career in fisheries science and habitat conservation with NOAA Fisheries, serving Alaska's marine resources and coastal communities for nearly two decades. After earning both his B.S. in Fishery Science and M.S. in Fisheries Oceanography from University of Alaska Fairbanks, he began his federal career as a NOAA Knauss Marine Policy Fellow in Washington, D.C. Seanbob joined NOAA Fisheries in Alaska in 2008 and went on to serve in both the Sustainable Fisheries Division and Habitat Conservation Division, where he became widely respected for his expertise in Essential Fish Habitat consultations, harbor and dredging projects, FAST-41 on large mines as well as oil spill preparedness and response. Throughout his career, Seanbob has been known for his thoughtful collaboration, technical excellence, and commitment to balancing sustainable fisheries with responsible coastal development in Alaska. Most recently he has been a detail to the Protected Resources Division, assisting with Section 7 consultations. Seanbob and his family will be moving to Germany where his wife accepted a position at a research hospital, continuing her work with human genetic conditions.

Attachment 2 -- Inseason Management Report

Catch during 2026 is through May 23, 2026 compared to catch during 2025 through May 24, 2025. All catch amounts are in metric tons (mt). Additional information is available from [daily catch reports](#) and [information bulletins](#).

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Bering Sea Pollock

The 2025 and 2026 Bering Sea pollock TACs are both 1,375,000 mt. For 2026, NMFS reallocated projected unharvested AI CDQ pollock TAC (1,900 mt) and Aleut Corporation TAC (6,300 mt) from the Aleutian Islands to the Bering Sea AFA sectors. The TACs below reflect this reallocation.

Bering Sea	2026 A season allocation	2026 A season catch	Percent taken
Inshore	269,505	260,594	97%
CP	215,604	203,562	94%
Mothership	53,901	53,667	100%
CDQ	62,730	62,445	100%
Total	601,740	580,268	96%

Salmon in the Bering Sea Pollock Fisheries

The 2026 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			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
Year	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹
CDQ	1,024	0.02	1,354	0.02	18	0.0003	45	0.0002
AFA	8,593	0.02	12,628	0.02	88	0.0002	470	0.0002
Total	9,617	0.02	13,982	0.02	106	0.0002	515	0.0002

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

Blackspotted and Roughey Rockfish

For 2026, the maximum species specific catch recommended in the Western Aleutian Islands is 100 mt, the same as 2025. All sectors are requested to avoid blackspotted/roughey rockfish in the Aleutian Islands. A [weekly report](#) is available to monitor total catch of blackspotted/roughey rockfish in the Western Aleutian Islands.

BSAI Pacific Cod by Sector

The 2026 Pacific cod TAC is 123,077 mt in the Bering Sea and 8,951 mt in the Aleutian Islands compared to the 2025 Bering Sea TAC of 133,602 mt and Aleutian Islands TAC of 8,694 mt.

BSAI Sector	2026				2025			
	A season allocation ¹	Catch	A season closed	% Taken	A season allocation	Catch	A season closed ²	% Taken
CDQ	8,476	7,839	na	92%	9,135	7,429	na	81%
Hook-and-line CP	29,079	28,722	na	99%	31,356	27,657	na	95%
Pot CP	896	894	March 30	100%	966	937	March 12	97%
Pot CV >= 60 ft	5,016	5,368	Feb 4	107%	5,408	5,707	Feb 6	106%
Hook-and-line CV >= 60 ft	119	0	na	0%	129	0	na	0%
Hook-and-line/Pot CVs < 60 ft	3,272	3,785	Feb 3	116%	3,525	3,447	Jan 21	98%
Jig	721	0	na	0%	423	0	na	0%
Trawl CV ³	22,148	22,171	na	100%	23,870	20,582	na	73%
AFA CP	2,712	1,708	na	63%	2,923	679	na	23%
Amendment 80 CP	15,799	11,890	na	75%	17,027	10,617	na	62%
Total	87,907	82,377	-	94%	94,762	76,766	-	79%

¹In 2026, NMFS reallocated 930 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, and the B season has already begun.

²For 2025 the fishery “closed” date is the date NMFS advised the fleet that the TAC would be reached. Closures in the Federal Register may have occurred after these dates.

³Trawl CV allocations and catch includes both the PCTC program and incidental catch allowance. The allocation amount includes both A and B season because B season began on April 1 and is ongoing.

BSAI Flatfish (Includes CDQ)

In 2026 relative to 2025, overall BSAI flatfish catch is about 5,126 mt lower. In 2026, flathead sole and rock sole increased while all other flatfish catch decreased compared to 2025. Yellowfin sole had the largest decrease in catch. Directed fishing for turbot with longline pot gear in the BS was authorized in 2025 for the first time.

Species	2026			2025		
	Catch	TAC	% Taken	Catch	TAC	% Taken
Alaska plaice	2,015	15,682	13%	5,092	15,903	32%
Arrowtooth flounder	1,894	14,000	14%	2,458	14,000	18%
Flathead sole	13,209	36,000	37%	4,981	36,000	14%
Greenland turbot	12	1,328	1%	38	1,678	2%
Kamchatka flounder	165	6,606	2%	619	6,800	9%
Other flatfish	2,084	4,500	45%	3,389	4,500	75%
Rock sole	25,491	75,000	34%	24,702	75,000	33%
Yellowfin sole	35,282	145,000	24%	43,999	135,000	33%
Total	80,152	298,116	27%	85,278	288,881	30%

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 2026 Atka mackerel is higher relative to 2025, and the trawl sablefish and POP catch is lower relative to 2025.

Species	2026			2025		
	Catch	TAC	% Taken	Catch	TAC	% Taken
Atka mackerel	37,012	82,941	44%	35,258	82,000	43%
Pacific ocean perch	2,240	33,490	7%	2,915	33,458	9%
BS non-CDQ Sablefish-Trawl	82	3,823	2%	124	3,611	3%
AI non-CDQ Sablefish-Trawl	30	1,581	2%	80	1,687	5%

Gulf of Alaska

The 2026 Pacific cod TACs increased in the GOA after the Council met in February 2026 to recommend Pacific cod harvest specifications in the GOA for 2026 and 2027. The inseason adjustment with the updated TACs for Pacific cod published in early February. Pacific cod fisheries had already begun with fixed gear fisheries opening January 1 and trawl fisheries opening January 20.

Pacific Cod - Western GOA

The 2026 jig gear allocation was 2.5 percent and was 3.5 percent in 2025. The below table includes harvest of both directed and incidental catch of Pacific cod.

Sector	2026				2025			
	A season allocation	Catch	A season closed	% Taken	A season allocation	Catch	A season closed ¹	% Taken
Hook-and-line CP	711	701	May 12	99%	641	596	na	93%
Hook-and-line CV	46	2	Jan 1	4%	41	3	Jan 1	7%
Jig	100	52	na	52%	128	89	na	70%
Pot CV/CP	1,292	1,513	Feb 1	117%	1,165	1,203	Feb 7	103%
Trawl CV	2,058	1,501	na	73%	1,856	1,899	Mar 4	102%
Trawl CP	59	0	Jan 20	0%	53	0	Jan 20	0%
Total	4,266	3,769	-	88%	3,884	3,789	-	98%

¹For 2025 the fishery “closed” date is the date NMFS advised the fleet that the TAC would be reached unless otherwise closed in the harvest specifications. Closures in the Federal Register may have occurred after these dates.

Pacific Cod - Central GOA

NMFS closed the Central GOA pot CV/CP sector on January 16th based on the seasonal allowance set in the Final 2025 and 2026 Harvest Specifications (published March, 2025). With the updated A season allocation published in the Final 2026 and 2027 Harvest Specifications (published March, 2026), NMFS reopened the pot fishery on February 12th then closed again on March 2nd when the TAC was reached. NMFS closed the Central GOA trawl CV sector on January 20th because the TAC set in the Final 2025 and 2026 Harvest Specifications (published March, 2025) was too small to support a directed fishery. NMFS reopened the Central GOA trawl CV sector on February 3rd because the updated 2026 TAC was large enough to support a directed fishery.

The 2026 jig gear allocation increased from 3 percent in 2025 to 4 percent in 2026 based on sector performance. All other sector's allocations decreased in 2026 to account for the jig gear allocation increase. The below table includes harvest of both directed and incidental catch of Pacific cod.

Sector	2026				2025			
	A season allocation	Catch	A season closed	A season % Taken	A season allocation	Catch	A season closed ¹	A season % Taken
Hook-and-line CP	850	830	May 18	98%	613	613	May 8	100%
Hook-and-line CV <50 ft	1,927	2,020	Feb 15	105%	1,389	1,364	Feb 23	98%
Hook-and-line CV >=50 ft	1,160	1,060	Mar 16	92%	836	666	Mar 10	80%
Jig	517	495	May 27	96%	277	388	Apr 10	140%
Pot CV/CP	3,688	3,670	Mar 2	100%	2,660	2,988	Feb 7	112%
Trawl CV	5,233	4,788	Apr 7	91%	3,773	2,910	Jan 21	77%
Trawl CV RP ²	821	412	na	50%	644	171	na	27%
Trawl CP	414	3	Jan 20	<1%	299	0	Jan 20	0%
Total	14,506	13,284	-	92%	10,491	9,100	-	87%

¹ For 2025 the fishery "closed" date is the date NMFS advised the fleet that the TAC would be reached unless otherwise closed in the harvest specifications. Closures in the Federal Register may have occurred after these dates.

² The CGOA Pcod Rockfish Program allocation is an annual TAC.

Pollock

The GOA pollock fisheries opened by regulation on January 20. The below table includes harvest of both directed and incidental catch of pollock. The 640 pollock fishery remains open.

Harvest of directed and incidental catch of pollock

2026 A season	610	620	630	640 ¹
A season allocation	4,109	46,510	12,314	3,882
A season catch	3,416	46,014	12,977	2,002
A season closure ¹	April 17	April 1	April 8	na

¹The 640 pollock allocation is an annual TAC

Chinook Salmon PSC Limits in the GOA

Chinook Salmon	2026 Limit	2026 PSC (Rate ¹)	2025 PSC (Rate ¹)
Western GOA pollock	6,684	328 (0.08)	438 (0.10)
Central GOA pollock	18,316	7,956 (0.14)	4,752 (0.06)
Western/Central trawl CV	3,060	417 (0.09)	0
Central Rockfish Program CV	1,200	284 (0.02)	62 (0.006)
Western/Central trawl C/P ²	4,080	281 (0.53)	0
Total	33,340	9,266	5,252

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

²The limit includes the incentive buffer for 2025 and 2026 Western/Central trawl C/P limit (480 Chinook) and Western/Central trawl CV (360 Chinook).

Halibut PSC Data

In the BSAI in 2026 the overall halibut mortality is higher than 2025. In the GOA in 2026 relative to 2025, the deep-water and shallow-water trawl halibut mortality is higher.

PSC Category	2026			2025		
	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate
BSAI Amendment 80	680	138,128	0.0049	597	131,263	0.0050
BSAI trawl limited access ¹	149	27,908	0.0053	106	25,069	0.0042
BSAI non-trawl Pacific cod	39	49,428	0.0008	55	48,716	0.0011
BSAI non-trawl other species	0	29	-	1	272	0.0037
BSAI CDQ	114	87,278	0.0013	116	83,757	0.0014
BSAI Total	982	302,771	0.0032	875	289,007	0.0030
GOA trawl, deep-water	131	18,101	0.0072	29	11,298	0.0026
GOA trawl, shallow-water	57	74,665	0.0008	53	93,435	0.0006
GOA hook-and-line	67	9,204	0.0073	68	9,148	0.0074
GOA Total	255	101,970	0.0035	150	113,881	0.0013

¹Includes halibut mortality for the PCTC Program.