



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

April 1, 2022

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 February 2022 meeting include:

- Final 2022 and 2023 Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska (GOA) harvest specifications for Groundfish published on March 2, 2022. Effective date: **March 2, 2022**.
- Final 2022 Annual Halibut Management Measures published on March 7, 2022. Effective date: **February 18, 2022**.
- **Attachment 1** provides additional detail.

Council Requests for Emergency and Expedited Rulemaking

The most recent and up to date information about the Council's requests for emergency and expedited rulemaking is available on our website at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/commercial-fishing/north-pacific-fishery-management-council-requests-emergency-actions>.

Tribal Consultation Update

In February 2022, NMFS sent letters to 19 Alaska tribes requesting formal tribal consultation under Executive Order 13175 on Halibut Abundance-Based Management (Halibut ABM) in the groundfish fisheries of the BSAI. These 19 Alaska tribes were identified in the Social Impact Assessment of the Halibut ABM analysis. The letter included information about this fishery management action, the Council's objectives for the action, and the current development of an Environmental Impact Statement for the Halibut ABM action. The letter also noted that NMFS is receptive to additional input from Alaska Native Tribes that may be affected by this action, including either additional comments to the agency or a consultation with NMFS. To date, NMFS has not received a response from any of these entities.

Alaska Regional Office fisheries Tribal Consultation information is available at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/alaska/consultations/alaska-fisheries-tribal-consultation->



[documents-and-workgroup](#). For further information, contact Obren Davis at obren.davis@noaa.gov.

Tribal Engagement Update

Halibut ABM: In March 2022, SFD sent a letter to the Bering Intergovernmental Tribal Advisory Council regarding the Halibut ABM action. The letter solicited additional input or questions on the Halibut ABM action.

Outreach: NMFS Sustainable Fisheries staff would like to hold additional tribal engagement sessions to supplement forthcoming Council meetings and/or fishery management actions. We would like to hold additional meetings with Alaska tribes and tribal associations outside of the Council process to provide a forum to explain our role in the development of fishery management actions and to hear from Alaska tribes and tribal associations on fishery management processes and issues. NMFS envisions the forum could include discussing issues of particular importance to tribes, soliciting feedback and comments, and then reporting the results of such meetings to the Council. NMFS would also welcome suggestions for improving NMFS's outreach with Alaska tribes and tribal associations regarding fishery management actions. Prospective 2022 meeting dates could include May and August/September. At this juncture, we would like to hear from prospective participants about the following: when would be best to hold such meetings, and any potential topics of interest to discuss at the meetings. To provide input or for further information, contact Obren Davis at obren.davis@noaa.gov.

IFQ Emergency Medical transfers

NMFS Alaska Region (AKR) staff will prepare an analysis and will consult with the Council to consider the possible impacts of not counting medical transfers approved since March 16, 2020 toward the three in seven year limitation. Upon review of such an analysis, the Council could choose to take action and make a recommendation to NMFS or, with concurrence from the Council, NMFS could develop a proposed rule under MSA Section 305(d) rulemaking authority. Based on use of emergency medical transfers during years where the Council recommended and NMFS approved additional temporary transfer flexibility through emergency actions, NMFS will evaluate if a regulatory change is necessary to modify when the limitation applicable to the use of the emergency medical transfer applies (see regulations at [50 CFR 679.42\(d\)\(2\)\(iv\)\(C\)](#)). Due to the timing of a final rule that became effective around the same time that many fisheries began to experience impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic, some medical transfers approved in 2020 count toward the limit and some do not. The final rule revising this provision and limiting it's use to three in seven years became effective March 16, 2020 ([85 FR 8477](#), February 14, 2020). As such, any medical transfer application approved by NOAA Fisheries after March 16, 2020 counts toward this limitation. NOAA Fisheries intends to prepare an analysis to analyze if medical transfers approved since March 16, 2020 should count toward the three in seven year limit. Some IFQ QS holders have used the medical transfer provision in 2020 and 2021. In 2020 and 2021, emergency medical transfers were approved during the time period prior to the approval of the two emergency rules that authorized the widespread use of temporary IFQ transfers in each year. Due to the limitation implemented in 2020, some QS holders may be restricted from using the emergency medical transfer provision starting in the 2023 fishing year. The following figures

provide information about the use of medical and non-medical temporary IFQ transfers in recent years.

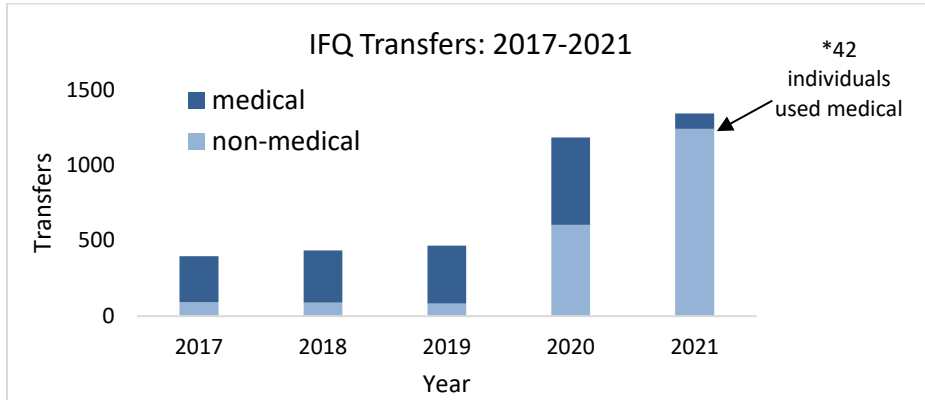


Figure 1. Total Annual Temporary IFQ Transfers from 2017 through 2021. Emergency Medical Transfers are shown in dark blue above. All other temporary IFQ Transfers (including IFQ Temporary Transfers authorized by emergency actions in 2020 and 2021) are shown in light blue below.

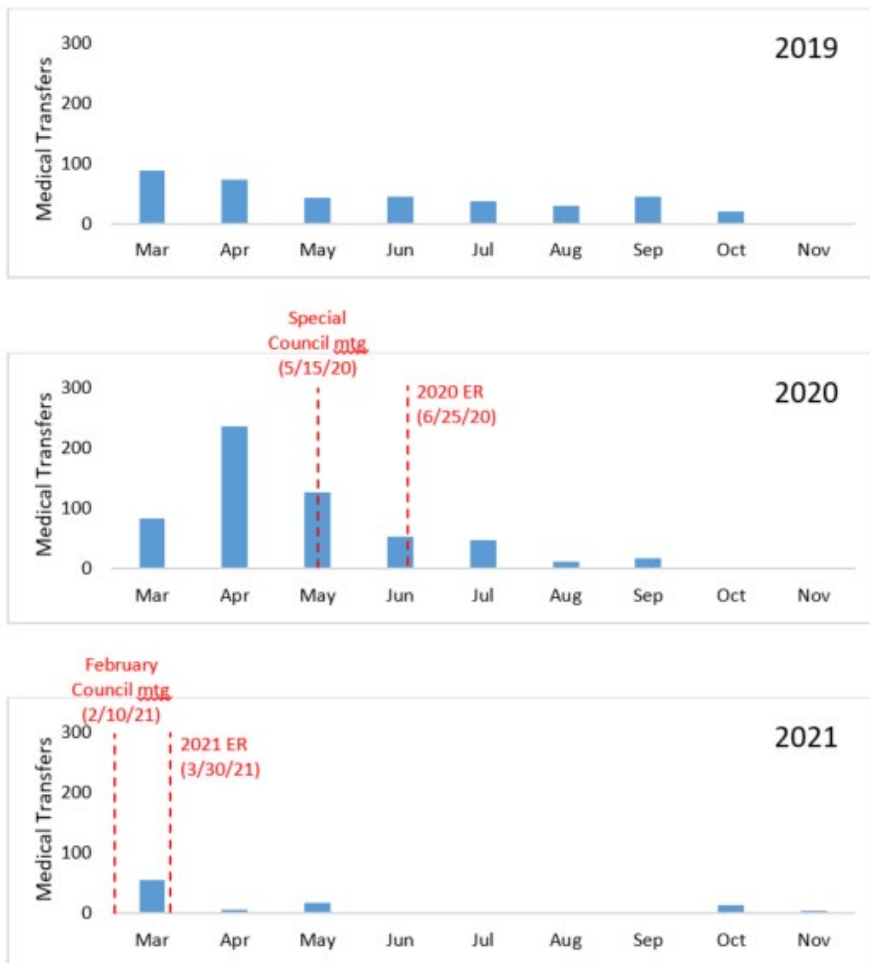


Figure 2. Emergency Medical IFQ Transfers by month in 2019, 2020, and 2021. The vertical red dashed lines in 2020 and 2021 show the relative timing for the Council meeting recommending and effective date of emergency actions to allow temporary transfer of IFQ in 2020 and 2021.

Integrated Fisheries Application

In December 2021, we reported to the Council that we have begun work on the development of an Integrated Fisheries Application (IFA). The IFA will be a fully integrated fisheries management data processing system. AKR has collectively embarked on this collaborative project to modernize and improve our fisheries management business processes. The existing systems have successfully served the AKR for nearly three decades, but are no longer capable of adapting to modern fisheries management. The IFA will allow us to address identified inefficiencies in our permitting, inseason activities (e.g. transfers), IFQ accounting, and fee processes.

What are the goals and scope of the IFA?

This project will streamline AKR internal processes across divisions and create more efficient data processing workflows. These improvements will enable us to improve customer service to the fishing industry and public. Additionally, the IFA is expected to facilitate easier implementation of Council actions, and may accommodate new management tools.

The scope of the IFA will include:

- Internal and external software systems
- Permitting processes
- Quota Share Management and Allocation
- IFQ Accounting
- Fee computation and Cost recovery

What to expect next?

The IFA will be implemented in incremental phases with engagement and input from users and stakeholders. The first phase of implementation will focus on internal changes to AKR processes with implementation planned over the next year. Functions planned to be included in Phase 1 are:

- RAM Permitting application tracking - moving away from a mainly paper based manual process to a fully electronic process with additional automation and functionality to provide more timely permit status updates.
- Improving internal groundfish account allocation processes. This includes implementing the new Pacific Cod Trawl Cooperative (PCTC) Program annual permitting process in the IFA.
- Modernization of IT Infrastructure by moving to a Cloud Platform.
- Establishing integration with existing software systems including eFISH.

Regulatory and Policy Changes

While reviewing business processes for IFA development, we have identified regulatory changes and certain business policies that may need to be re-evaluated or changed to implement the goals and objectives of the IFA. AKR staff are in the process of inventorying possible regulatory changes and potential policy changes and analyzing the impacts. We plan to receive input from the Council regarding the possible regulatory changes and expected impacts prior to publishing a proposed rule in the Federal Register or making any policy changes.

How will we communicate?

We plan to engage with fishery stakeholders and the Council at each step. We will be soliciting input from users at every stage of the implementation process. We will also be providing status updates, education, and training on implementation for each new industry-facing function. Industry and Council input will be vital to the optimization of the IFA initiative.

IPHC Special Session

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) had a Special session on February 25, 2022 to discuss several agenda items from the 98th session of the IPHC Annual Meeting that required additional information and consideration. These included IPHC budget options for 2023, direction to the IPHC's management strategy evaluation team, and a regulatory amendment to allow a 3-halibut per day bag limit in the Canadian recreational fishery¹.

IPHC Commissioners recommended a 2023 IPHC budget that maintained US and Canadian contributions at 2021/2022 levels and limited non-essential expenditures on travel, meetings, and personell. A slight funding increase to account for increasing costs was accommodated by a small use of IPHC reserve funds.

After considering additional information provided by the Canadian delegation, Commissioners extended the 3-halibut Canadian recreational fishery bag limit for one year to allow for requested management flexibility while addressing concerns about the potential long-term impact of this measure. Canadian Commissioners indicated a strong desire to revisit this issue for permanent implementation at the 2022 IPHC Interim Meeting.

Finally, Commissioners directed the management strategy evaluation team to analyze a range of fishery distribution procedures that included both U.S. and Canadian priorities to help inform potential future management decisions. This range included options for continuation of the current interim agreement for Areas 2A and 2B (which expires at the end of 2022), existing management procedures without the interim agreement, and a fixed 20% allocation to 2B. Commissioners indicated that these distribution procedures are for analytical purposes only and are not endorsed by both parties. The full Report of the 12th Special Session of the IPHC is available [here](#).

Ringed and Bearded Seal Critical Habitat Final Rules

On April 1, 2022, NMFS published final rules designating critical habitat in U.S. waters off the coast of Alaska for Arctic ringed seals and the Beringia distinct population segment (DPS) of bearded seals. Both species are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA requires that NMFS designate critical habitat for listed species in areas within the jurisdiction of the United States. Critical habitat identifies geographic areas that contain features essential to the conservation of a listed species. For each species, the critical habitat area includes marine waters of the northern Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort seas. The critical habitat boundaries differ

¹ IPHC Fishery Regulatory Proposal B4 submitted by Fisheries and Oceans Canada is available at: <https://www.iphc.int/uploads/pdf/sps/ss012/iphc-2022-ss012-propb4.pdf>.

between the two species, reflecting differences in where the essential habitat features for each species are found. For each of the designations, the geographic extent of the critical habitat is discussed in detail in the final rule and is depicted on a map. The final rules to designate critical habitat for Arctic ringed seals and Beringia DPS bearded seals are effective May 2, 2022. Further information is available [here](#).

Initiation of 5-Year Review for the North Pacific Right Whale

On March 29, 2022, NMFS announced its intent to conduct a 5-year review of the endangered North Pacific right whale (*Eubalaena japonica*) (87 FR 17991). NMFS is required by the ESA to conduct 5-year reviews to ensure that listing classifications of species are accurate. The 5-year review must be based on the best scientific and commercial data available at the time of the review. NMFS request submission of any such information on the North Pacific right whale, particularly information on its status, threats, and recovery that has become available since the previous 5-year review was issued in December 2017. NMFS must receive your information no later than May 31, 2022. However, NMFS will continue to accept new information about any listed species at any time. [Link to Notice](#).

Petition to Revise the Critical Habitat Designation for the North Pacific Right Whale

NMFS received a petition from the Center for Biological Diversity and Save the North Pacific Right Whale. The petition asks NMFS to include additional areas in a revised critical habitat designation to encompass a key migratory point and provide connectivity between two essential foraging grounds. Specifically, this petition seeks to connect two existing critical habitat units by extending the Bering Sea unit boundary westward and southward to the Fox Islands, through Unimak Pass to the edge of the continental slope, and eastward to the Kodiak Island unit. NMFS will review this petition as we do with all petitions we receive. [Link to the petition](#).

Aquaculture Opportunity Area Identification Process

NOAA recently received the Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) budget which provided sufficient funds for NOAA to proceed with our work on identifying Aquaculture Opportunity Areas (AOAs) in the Gulf of Mexico and Southern California. Next steps will involve developing Programmatic Environmental Impact Statements for these two regions. This process will ensure that the development of AOAs is inclusive and transparent, and we encourage stakeholders to explore the [AOA information available](#).

The FY22 budget did not provide the sufficient resources to launch AOAs in new regions at this time. NOAA leadership continues to strongly support AOA identification nationally, and we anticipate that there will be a continued push in upcoming budget decisions.

The robust response received for AOA identification in Alaska under the previous RFI will continue to serve as a major consideration for AOA identification in future regions, should additional funding become available.

Staff Changes

NOAA Fisheries Names Jon Kurland New Regional Administrator in Alaska.

On March 24, 2022, NOAA Fisheries announced that Mr. Jon Kurland is the new Regional Administrator for NOAA Fisheries' Alaska Region. He will assume his new duties on March 27, 2022. Mr. Kurland has been with the agency since 1990, serving in two Regional Offices and headquarters, including three senior leadership roles in the Alaska Region: Assistant Regional Administrator for Habitat Conservation, Acting Deputy Regional Administrator, and, since 2012, Assistant Regional Administrator for Protected Resources. He succeeds retiring Regional Administrator Dr. Jim Balsiger who had been in the position for 21 years. Read [more here](#).

Inseason Management Report

Attachment 2 provides additional detail.

Attachment 1 -- Status of Regulatory Actions

Changes since February 2022 are noted in **Bold Red** EOC = End of Comment Period

Action Status	Lead Council and SF Staff	Date of Council Final Action	Start Regional Review	Received by GCAK	Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review	Notice of Availability (FMP) Published in Federal Register	Proposed Rule Published in Federal Register	Final Rule or Notice of Approval Published in Federal Register
FMP Amendments								
Amendment 122 (BSAI) Pacific cod Trawl CV Cooperative Program	McCracken Warpinski	October 2021						
Amendment 123 (BSAI) Halibut ABM	Stram Mansfield	December 2021						
Regulatory Amendments								
Gulf of Alaska; Proposed 2022 and 2023 Harvest Specifications for Groundfish	Cleaver Davis	December 2021	PR: 10/18/21 FR:12/27/21	PR: 10/21/21 FR:1/10/22	PR: 11/15/21 FR:2/1/22	N/A	Dec 6, 2021 86 FR 68982 EOC: 1/5/22	Mar 2, 2022 87 FR 11599 Effective: 03/02/22
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands: Proposed 2022 and 2023 Groundfish Harvest Specifications	Stram Whitney	December 2021	PR: 10/19/21 FR: 1/4/22	PR: 10/22/21 FR:1/10/22	PR: 11/17/21 FR: 2/10/22	N/A	Dec 3, 2021 86 FR 68608 EOC: 1/3/22	Mar 2, 2022 87 FR 11626 Effective: 03/02/22
2022 Annual Halibut Management Measures	Marrinan Duncan	December 2021	FR: 2/3/22	FR: 2/7/22	FR: 2/11/22	N/A	N/A	Mar 7, 2022 87 FR 12604 Effective: 02/18/22
Modify the 2022 Halibut (IFQ) Vessel Use Caps in IFQ Regulatory Areas 4A, 4B, 4C and 4D	Jahn	February 2022	PR: 3/23/22	PR: 3/23/22				

Attachment 2 -- Inseason Management Report

Catch during 2022 is through March 26, 2022 and is compared to catch during 2021 through March 27, 2021. 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 2022 Bering Sea pollock TAC is 1,111,000 mt compared to 1,375,000 mt in 2021. For 2022, NMFS will not reallocate any AI pollock TAC from the Aleutian Islands to the Bering Sea since the Bering Sea TAC is set equal to the Bering Sea acceptable biological catch. The CDQ and CP sectors finished their A season. NMFS expect the mothership sector to finish their A season in the next week or so, and the Inshore sector to fish to mid to late April.

Bering Sea	2022 A season allocation	2022 A season catch	Percent taken
Inshore	213,840	190,245	89%
CP	171,072	170,420	100%
Mothership	42,768	41,049	96%
CDQ	49,995	49,844	100%
Total	477,675	451,558	95%

Salmon in the Bering Sea Pollock Fisheries

Based on the State of Alaska's estimate that Chinook salmon abundance in western Alaska is less than 250,000 Chinook salmon, the Chinook salmon PSC limit is 45,000 Chinook salmon, allocated to each sector as specified in 50 CFR 679.21(f)(3)(iii)(A). In 2022 relative to 2021, the total Chinook and non-Chinook PSC and rates are lower.

Species	Chinook				Non-Chinook			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
Amount	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹	#	Rate ¹
CDQ	392	0.008	848	0.017	4	0.0001	14	0.0002
AFA	4,421	0.011	6,680	0.013	55	0.0001	81	0.0002
Total	4,813	0.011	7,528	0.017	59	0.0001	95	0.0002

Herring in the BSAI

In 2022, BSAI herring PSC is 12% of the 2022 limit relative to 2021 when the herring PSC was also at 12% of the 2021 limit.

Blackspotted and Rougheye Rockfish

For 2022, the maximum species specific catch recommended in the Western Aleutian Islands is 32 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 2022 Pacific cod TAC is 136,466 mt in the Bering Sea and 13,796 mt in the Aleutian Islands compared to the 2021 Bering Sea TAC of 111,830 mt and Aleutian Islands TAC of 13,796 mt. In 2022, NMFS has prohibited directed fishing for three sectors pot CVs >= 60 feet, hook-and-line/pot CVs less than 60 feet, and AFA CPs.

BSAI Sector	2022				2021			
	A season allocation ¹	Catch Mar 26	A season closed	# of vessels Mar 26	A season allocation ¹	Catch Mar 27	A season closed ²	# of vessels Mar 27
CDQ	9,647	2,879	n/a	22	8,037	3,006	n/a	21
Hook-and-line CP	33,164	19,757	n/a	15	27,600	18,037	n/a	13
Pot CP	1,021	1,065	Mar 15	3	850	792	Jan 16	3
Pot CV >= 60 ft	5,720	6,955	Jan 22	27	4,761	4,486	Jan 21	21
Hook-and-line CV >= 60 ft	136	0	n/a	0	113	0	n/a	0
Hook-and-line/Pot CVs < 60 ft	3,746	3,992	Jan 26	20	3,122	3,074	Jan 26	26
Jig	52	0	n/a	0	39	0	n/a	0
Trawl CV	21,944	19,951	Mar 30	88	18,281	16,471	n/a	85
AFA CP	2,315	1,792	Jan 20	15	1,928	4,410	Jan 20	15
Amendment 80 CP	13,485	7,636	n/a	18	11,234	4,627	n/a	18
HAL/Pot ICA	400	62	n/a	4	400	0	n/a	
Total ³	91,230	64,089		216	75,965	54,903		206

¹In 2022, NMFS reallocated 1,075 mt, and in 2021 NMFS reallocated 900 mt of the A season jig allocation to the hook-and-line or pot gear less than 60 ft length annual allocation.

²In 2021, NMFS prohibited retention for AFA CPs on March 15, 2021.

³Number of vessels may include vessels in more than one sector.

Pacific cod directed fishing - trawl CVs

The trawl CV sector had a voluntary stand down from directed fishing for Pacific cod from January 20 to February 6, 2022. The stand down is to delay fishing until catch rates are expected to be higher and halibut prohibited species catch rates are expected to be lower. The A season closed March 30, 2022. The B season opened April 1 for 24 hours.

BSAI Flatfish (includes CDQ)

In 2022 relative to 2021, all BSAI flatfish catch is higher except for Alaska plaice and arrowtooth flounder. In 2022, there has been more fishing in the flathead sole, rock sole, and yellowfin sole targets than in 2021.

Species	2022			2021		
	Catch	TAC	% Taken	Catch	TAC	% Taken
Alaska plaice	3,797	29,221	10%	7,385	24,500	26%
Arrowtooth flounder	206	20,000	1%	214	15,000	1%
Flathead sole	6,834	35,500	18%	1,780	25,000	7%
Greenland turbot	9	6,572	0%	2	6,025	0%
Kamchatka flounder	54	9,214	1%	22	8,982	0%
Other flatfish	778	10,000	7%	451	6,500	6%
Rock sole	9,152	66,000	12%	5,289	54,500	9%
Yellowfin sole	46,310	250,000	17%	37,412	200,000	17%
Total	67,140	426,507	16%	52,555	340,507	15%

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

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

The catch of Atka mackerel is lower in 2022 than in 2021, and of POP is higher in 2022 than in 2021. The non-CDQ trawl sablefish fisheries in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands have been closed to directed fishing since the start of the year.

Species	2022			2021		
	Catch	TAC	% Taken	Catch	TAC	% Taken
Atka mackerel	8,328	66,481	13%	10,539	62,257	17%
Pacific ocean perch	1,312	35,385	4%	760	35,899	2%
Non-CDQ Sablefish - Trawl	94	3,928	2%	43	2,660	2%

Gulf of Alaska

Pacific cod

In 2022, NMFS closed directed fishing for the A season for some sectors with allocations that are necessary to support incidental catch:

Western GOA – Hook-and-line CV, Trawl CP

Central GOA – Trawl CV, Trawl CP

Pacific cod - Western GOA

Sector	2022				2021			
	A season allocation	Catch Mar 26	A season closed	# of vessels Mar 26	A season allocation	Catch Mar 27	A season closed	# of vessels Mar 27
Hook-and-line CP	732	721	Mar 23	3	588	590	Mar 3	<3
Hook-and-line CV	47	0	Jan 1	0	38	0	Jan 1	<3
Jig	146	0	n/a	0	117	26	n/a	<3
Pot CV/CP	1,330	1,467	Feb 11	18	1,068	1,028	Feb 3	13
Trawl CV	2,118	1,915	n/a	24	1,701	1,615	Mar 26	18
Trawl CP	60	0	Jan 20	0	49	0	Jan 20	0
Total	4,433	4,103		45	3,561	3,259		36

Pacific cod - Central GOA

Sector	2022				2021			
	A season allocation	Catch Mar 26	A season closed	# of vessels Mar 26	A season allocation	Catch Mar 27	A season closed	# of vessels Mar 27
Hook-and-line CP	602	591	Mar 25	<3	416	283	n/a	<3
Hook-and-line CV <50 ft	1,366	1,394	Mar 15	27	945	942	Feb 5	33
Hook-and-line CV ≥50 ft	823	682	Mar 30	9	569	503	Mar 9	8
Jig	89	0	n/a	0	61	26	n/a	11
Pot CV/CP	2,615	2,896	Feb 16	21	1,808	1,579	Jan 22	14
Non RP Trawl CV	3,710	1,966	Jan 20	37	2,565	1,970	Jan 20	38
Trawl CP	294	0	Jan 20	0	203	0	Jan 20	0
Total	9,499	7,529		89	6,567	5,303		105

Pollock

For Area 610, NMFS closed directed fishing for the A season on January 20, 2022 because the TAC does not support directed fishing.

The pollock fleet had a voluntarily standing down in Area 620 from January 20 to February 4 and for Area 630 from January 20 to February 14.

2022 A season	610	620	630	640
A season allocation	1,132	52,304	8,080	5,412 (annual)
A season catch	134	42,508	5,983	5,110
A season closure	January 20	n/a	n/a	n/a

IFQ Sablefish in the Sablefish target in the GOA

The number of vessels and total catch of sablefish using pot gear is increasing relative to 2021. Currently, the total vessels in 2022 is 56 and for the same time period total vessels in 2021 is 46. In 2022, 14 vessels have reported both gear types and in 2021, 8 vessels have reported both gear types. Also, so 78% in 2022 and 40% in 2021 have been reported in the Eastern GOA.

Gear	2022 Catch	2022 # of Vessels	2021 Catch	2021 # of Vessels
Hook-and-line	460	38	462	38
Pot	813	32	308	16
Total	1,273	56	770	46

Chinook Salmon PSC Limits in the GOA

Total 2022 Chinook salmon PSC and rate is lower relative to 2021. In 2021, directed fishing for all non-pollock, non Rockfish Program trawl CVs closed March 26, 2021 when the limit was reached.

Chinook Salmon	2022 Limit	2022 PSC (Rate ¹)	2021 PSC (Rate ¹)
Total	n/a	3,183	8,122 (0.09)
Western GOA pollock	6,684	0	0
Central GOA pollock	18,316	3,183 (0.06)	4,295 (0.08)
Western/Central trawl CV ²	2,700	0	3,827 (2.01)
Central Rockfish Program CV	1,200	0	0
Western/Central trawl C/P ²	4,080	0	0

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

²The limit include the incentive buffer for 2021 and 2022 Western/Central trawl C/P limit (480 Chinook) and 2021 Western/Central trawl CV (360 Chinook).

Non-Chinook Salmon PSC in the GOA

Non-Chinook Salmon	2022 PSC	2021 PSC
Total All Sectors	31	44

Halibut Mortality Data

In 2022 relative to 2021, the total halibut mortality, groundfish, and halibut rates are higher in the BSAI, and in the GOA, the total halibut and halibut rates are lower, and the groundfish is higher.

Area, Gear, and Sector	2022			2021		
	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate	Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Rate
BSAI Total	990	603,452	0.16%	514	577,248	0.09%
Amendment 80	644	86,014	0.75%	296	69505	0.43%
BSAI trawl limited access	284	432,708	0.07%	184	416294	0.04%
Non-trawl Pacific cod	27	27,197	0.10%	12	23221	0.05%
Non-trawl Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
CDQ	36	57,533	0.06%	22	68228	0.03%
GOA Total	62	62,277	0.10%	107	57,263	0.19%
Trawl, Deep-water	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trawl, Shallow-water	34	56,626	0.06%	71	52,812	0.13%
Hook-and-line CP	6	1,473	0.39%	6	1,022	0.62%
Hook-and-line CV	22	4,177	0.53%	30	3,429	0.87%