

THE GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON CONSIDERATION OF  
INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

**Action items:**

- Request to increase the limited entry fixed gear shortspine thornyhead bimonthly trip limits from 2,000 lbs/2months to 3,000 lbs/2 months, north of 34°27' N latitude
- Request to increase the limited entry fixed gear shelf rockfish complex bimonthly trip limits from 3,000 lb/2 months to 4,000 lb/2 months south of 34°27' N latitude
- Request to increase the limited entry fixed gear bocaccio bimonthly trip limits from 300 lbs to 500 lbs, south of 34°27' N latitude
- Request to increase the open access fixed gear bocaccio bimonthly trip limits from 100 pounds to 200 pounds, south of 34°27' N latitude
- Request to increase the shallow nearshore and deeper nearshore rockfish bimonthly trip limits to 1,000 pounds per vessel between 40°10' N latitude and 34°27' N latitude
- Consider the two alternatives brought forward by the GMT, both of which provide modest trip limit increases to the LE North and OA North sablefish non-trawl fixed-gear DTL fisheries north of 36° N lat. If adopted, regulations should go into effect as soon as possible, through the end of the year.

**Informational items:**

- Research
- IFQ snapshot
- Scorecard update

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered the most recent information on the status of ongoing fisheries, research, and requests from industry and provides the following recommendations for 2013 inseason adjustments.

The GMT also received guidance from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Northwest Region (NWR) regarding timing of implementation of inseason recommendations from this meeting. NMFS anticipates implementing routine inseason adjustments to fishery management measures by September 1, 2013.

**1. ACTION ITEMS**

**1.1 Commercial Fisheries**

### 1.1.1 Limited Entry Fixed-gear Shortspine Thornyhead Trip Limits North of 34°27' N Latitude

The GMT received a request from industry in March 2013 to increase the trip limits for the shortspine thornyhead in the limited entry fixed gear fishery north of 34°27' N lat. Industry requested that the current bimonthly cumulative trip limit of 2,000 lbs/2 months be increased to 3,000 lbs/2 months with implementation to be done as soon as possible, through the end of the year (Table 1).

Table 1. 2013 Limited entry fixed-gear shortspine thornyhead trip limits in pounds (current and proposed) for the area north of 34°27' N latitude.

	Jul/Aug	Sep/Oct	Nov/Dec
Current	2,000	2,000	2,000
Proposed	3,000	3,000	3,000

While shortspine thornyheads have not been underutilized during the past two years (Table 2), a depressed sablefish market during the past year, and what appears to be a continuation of this trend in the 2013 sablefish fishery, have forced participants to seek other fisheries to supplement their livelihood. The proposal's intent is to explore the possibility of supplementing those livelihoods with an increase in the landings of shortspine thornyheads.

Table 2. Recent landings (mt), by state, of shortspine thornyheads in the limited entry fixed-gear fishery. Data source: PacFIN

Year	Washington	Oregon	California	Total	Annual Harvest Guideline	% of Annual Harvest Guideline
2011	12.7	1.5	45.4	59.6	73.3	81.3%
2012	14.2	2.7	37.7	54.6	74	73.8%

Note: The data presented here reflect only the landing information from dealer receipts and do not have discard mortalities included.

Increasing the trip limits for periods 4 through 6, as proposed, would result in a projected annual harvest of approximately 78 mt, exceeding the 2013 non-trawl species-specific fishery harvest guideline of 74 mt by about 5.8 percent. This assumes that the fishery would utilize the increased trip limit for these three periods (Table 3). An alternate option developed by the GMT would be to have an increase in trip limits apply only for periods 5 and 6. Under this option, different two-month trip limit amounts and their projected annual harvest amounts are given for this two-period alternative, ranging from No Action (2,000 lb/2 months) up to the proposed amount of 3,000 lb /2 months (Table 4).

Table 3. Comparison of projected harvest amounts (mt) of cumulative two-month trip limits from 2,000 pounds up to the industry proposed amount of 3,000 pounds in 250 pound increments. These projected amounts would apply to periods 4, 5 and 6 of 2013 and are compared to the annual allocation of 74 mt for the shortspine thornyhead limited entry fixed-gear fishery north of 34°27' N latitude.

Trip limit (pounds)	Estimated Take (mt) <sup>1</sup>	% of Harvest Guideline
2,000 lb (No Action)	60.2	81.4%
2,250 lb	64.8	87.6%
2,500 lb	69.5	93.9%
2,750 lb	74.2	100.3%
3,000 lb (industry proposed)	78.3	105.8%

Table 4. Comparison of projected harvest amounts (mt) of cumulative two-month trip limits from 2,000 pounds up to the industry proposed amount of 3,000 pounds in 250 pound increments. These projected amounts would apply only to periods 5 and 6 of 2013 and are compared to the annual harvest guideline allocation of 74 mt for the shortspine thornyhead limited entry fixed-gear fishery north of 34°27' N latitude.

Trip limit (pounds)	Estimated Take (mt) <sup>1</sup>	% of Harvest Guideline
2,000 lb (No Action)	60.2	81.4%
2,250 lb	63.5	85.8%
2,500 lb	66.4	89.7%
2,750 lb	69.4	93.8%
3,000 lb (industry proposed)	72.5	98.0%

<sup>1</sup> Includes a discard estimate calculated from the 2011 WCGOP value published in the 2011 WCGOP Total Mortality Report.

Based on the model run for periods 4, 5 and 6, the GMT estimates that projected landings at the 2,750 and 3,000 pounds amounts have a very high chance of exceeding the annual harvest guideline allocation of 74 mt, given the likelihood of the continuing poor sablefish market for the remainder of 2013 (Table 3). Trip limits of 2,750 pounds and 3,000 pounds for the two-period model, while less than the three-period model, nevertheless have a moderate to high likelihood of the projected harvest exceeding the allocation amount. As such, the GMT feels that the 2,500 pound amount would be a better alternative. This level better compensates for uncertainty in the projected annual take and the potential dynamics of the fishery.

Lastly, the GMT examined the WCGOP data to determine the extent of bycatch of species that are caught when shortspine thornyheads are caught with the goal to identify the level of bycatch of overfished species and/or species that could exceed their harvest amounts as a result of the increased shortspine thornyhead trip limits. Upon examination of the observer data, the GMT concluded that there was no significant catch of overfished species or species that may exceed their harvest targets as a result of an increase in shortspine thornyhead trip limits (blackgill, canary, and yelloweye rockfish). Additionally, the GMT does not anticipate that a trip limit increase of 500 pounds would result in increased catches of overfished species.

- **Therefore, the GMT recommends increasing the limited entry shortspine thornyhead trip limit south of 34°27' N latitude from 2,000 lb/2 months to 2,500 lb/2 months for periods 5 and 6.**

1.1.2 Limited Entry Fixed-Gear Shelf Rockfish Trip Limits South of 34°27' N latitude

The GMT received an industry request to increase the limited entry fixed gear trip limits for the shelf rockfish complex south of 34°27' N lat. from 3,000 lb/2 months to 4,000 lb/2 months through the end of the year. This proposed trip limit increase is intended to reduce discarding of shelf rockfish.

The shelf rockfish complex (all sectors combined) south of 40°10' N lat. has been under-harvested in recent years (Table 5) with an annual average of 295 mt (41 percent of the annual ACL) during the 2006 through 2011 period. During that time period the take of the shelf rockfish complex by the limited entry fixed-gear fishery south of 34°27' N lat. ranged from 7.5 mt (2006) to 1.1 mt (2011), with an annual averaging about 3.3 mt (0.5 percent of the ACL).

Table 5. Estimates of mortality in the limited entry fixed gear fishery south of 40°10' N latitude. Data source: WGCOP.

Year	Mortality (mt)	OY/ACL (mt)	% of OY/ACL
2006	334	714	46.8%
2007	365	714	51.1%
2008	212	714	29.7%
2009	273	714	38.2%
2010	251	714	35.2%
2011	336	714	47.1%

Although there is no formal bycatch projection model for the non-nearshore fixed-gear fishery south of 34°27' N lat., WGCOP data indicate very few encounters with overfished species (see 2011-12 Final Environmental Impact Statement). Although the current trip limit for shelf rockfish is 3,000 lb/2 months, state fish ticket data indicate that no vessels actually attained the full trip limit during 2011 and/or 2012, with average fleet landings of approximately 450 lb/ 2 months. Also in 2012, an inseason adjustment was made to the trip limit for shelf rockfish south of 34°27' N lat. Even with this inseason adjustment harvest levels did not increase appreciably.

Based on these data, the GMT estimates landings would increase by approximately 0.5 mt, to a total of 2.1 mt compared to the 1.6 mt average for 2011 and 2012. The GMT does not anticipate any increased catches of overfished species as a result of the trip limit adjustment. Additionally, the GMT does not anticipate that this modest increase in trip limits will result in an overharvest of any species' contribution to the shelf rockfish complex as a result of this request.

- **Therefore, the GMT recommends increasing the limited entry shelf rockfish trip limit south of 34° 27' N. latitude from “3,000 lb/2 months” to 4,000 lb/2 months as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**

### 1.1.3 Limited Entry Fixed Gear Bocaccio Trip Limits South of 34°27' N Latitude

The GMT received a request to increase the limited entry fixed-gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N lat. from 300 lb/2 months to 500 lb/2 months to reduce discarding as a result of increased encounters from what may be strong year-classes of bocaccio recruiting into the fishery. This is the same request industry made last year with a resultant inseason adjustment made in accordance with the proposal. The Council's rationale was that these adjustments would not result in increased mortality of overfished species compared to the current scorecard estimates. The total take of bocaccio during the second half of 2012 for this sector totaled 0.3 mt. This amount included the harvest total for those few vessels using the increased trip limits.

Only a very small number of limited entry vessels take bocaccio south of 34°27' N lat. For 2011 and 2012, less than five vessels per period made bocaccio landings, averaging about 110 pounds per vessel per two month period. If the two month trip limit were increased from its current 300 lbs/2 months to the proposed amount of 500 lbs/2 months, the estimated 2013 take would increase by approximately 0.1 mt from the 2011-2012 annual average of 2.1 mt. This can be easily accommodated with the current non-trawl allocation south of 40°10' N lat.

- **Therefore, the GMT recommends increasing the limited entry fixed gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N latitude from 300 lb/2 months to 500 lb/2 months as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**

### 1.1.4 Open Access Fixed Gear Bocaccio Trip Limits South of 34°27' N Latitude

The GMT received a request to increase the open access fixed-gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N lat. from "100 lb/2 months" to either 150 or 200 lb/2 months intended to reduce discarding as a result of increased encounters from strong year-classes recruiting into the fishery.

Only a relatively small number of open access vessels harvest bocaccio south of 34°27' N lat. During 2011 and 2012, approximately 18 vessels per period made bocaccio landings in this sector, averaging about 40 lbs per vessel per two month period. The total harvest for this sector during the second half of 2012 was 1.0 mt. If the two month trip limit were increased from the current amount of 100 lbs/2 months to 200 lbs/2 months, the estimated 2013 take would increase by approximately 1.0 mt, compared to the 2011-2012 annual average of 1.5 mt. This too can be easily accommodated within the current non-trawl allocation south of 40°10' N lat. target of 72.3 mt.

- **Therefore, the GMT recommends increasing the open access fixed gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N lat. from 100 lb/2 months to 200 lb/2 months as soon as possible, through the end of the year.**

### 1.1.5 Shallow and Deeper Nearshore Rockfish Trip Limit Between 40°10' N Latitude and 34°27' N lat.

A request was submitted to the Council requesting an increase for the shallow nearshore and deeper nearshore rockfishes from the current amounts to 1,000 lbs/2 months from 40°10' N lat. and 34°27' N lat. for the remainder of the year. The request was received just a few days before

the beginning of the Council meeting and because of the lateness of the request, the GMT did not have time to analyze it and provide comment. It needs to be pointed out that a request for an increase for the nearshore fishery was also made in June 2012. The Council at that time did not support that request because of the concern that an increase in trip limits for this sector would increase the catch of canary rockfish estimated in the nearshore bycatch model. The GMT could analyze this request for the September meeting if tasked by the Council.

- **Consider the request to increase the shallow and deeper nearshore rockfish trip limits between 40°10' N lat. and 34°27' N lat., taking into account the potential impacts to overfished species.**

#### 1.1.6 Fixed Gear Sablefish Daily-Trip-Limit (DTL) Fisheries

This section discusses 2013 inseason considerations for the four fixed gear daily trip limit (DTL) fisheries, including both limited entry (LE) and open access (OA), north and south of 36° N lat. for 2013. Hereafter, they will be referred to as follows: LE North, LE South, OA North, and OA South.

##### 1.1.6.1 Current Status

Current projections under the No Action alternative for the sablefish DTL fisheries are shown in Table 6 and Figure 1. At this time, due to the uncertainty of the projected impacts for both the LE South and OA South sectors, the GMT is only supporting modest increases for the limited entry and open sectors north of 36° N. latitude. The GMT developed two alternatives to bring forward for Council consideration (Table 7). Alternative 1 has a projected take for both the limited entry and open access sectors of 94 percent of the sector targets (197 and 291 mt, respectively), whereas Alternative 2 (the slightly more conservative alternative) would result in an estimated take of around 90 percent of the respective targets (91 percent for limited entry and 88 percent for open access). The choice of whether to target 10 percent or 6 percent less than the sector allocation is a risk call and in the past, the Council has opted to maintain a 10 percent target for this and other sectors.

Table 6. Current projections of landings, corresponding attainment, targets and trip limits for the fixed gear, DTL fisheries under No Action, in 2013.

	<b>LE North</b>	<b>OA North</b>	<b>LE South</b>	<b>OA South</b>	<b>South sum</b>
Projection (mt)	165	239	463	243	706
Target (LT)	197	291	446	362	808
Difference	-32	-55	17	-119	-102
Projected attainment	84%	82%	104%	67%	87%
Bimonthly TL	2,850	1,400	-	2,920	
Weekly TL	950	700	1,800	1,460	
Daily TL	-	-	-	300	

Table 7. 2013 trip limit increase alternatives (in pounds) for the limited entry and open access sectors of the sablefish non-trawl fixed-gear fisheries north of 36° N lat.

	Limited entry - North	Open access - North
Alternative 1		
Bimonthly trip limit	3,300	1,600
Weekly trip limit	1,110	800
Daily trip limit	-	-
Projected attainment	94%	94%
Alternative 2		
Bimonthly trip limit	3,150	1,400
Weekly trip limit	1,050	700
Daily trip limit	-	-
Projected attainment	91%	88%

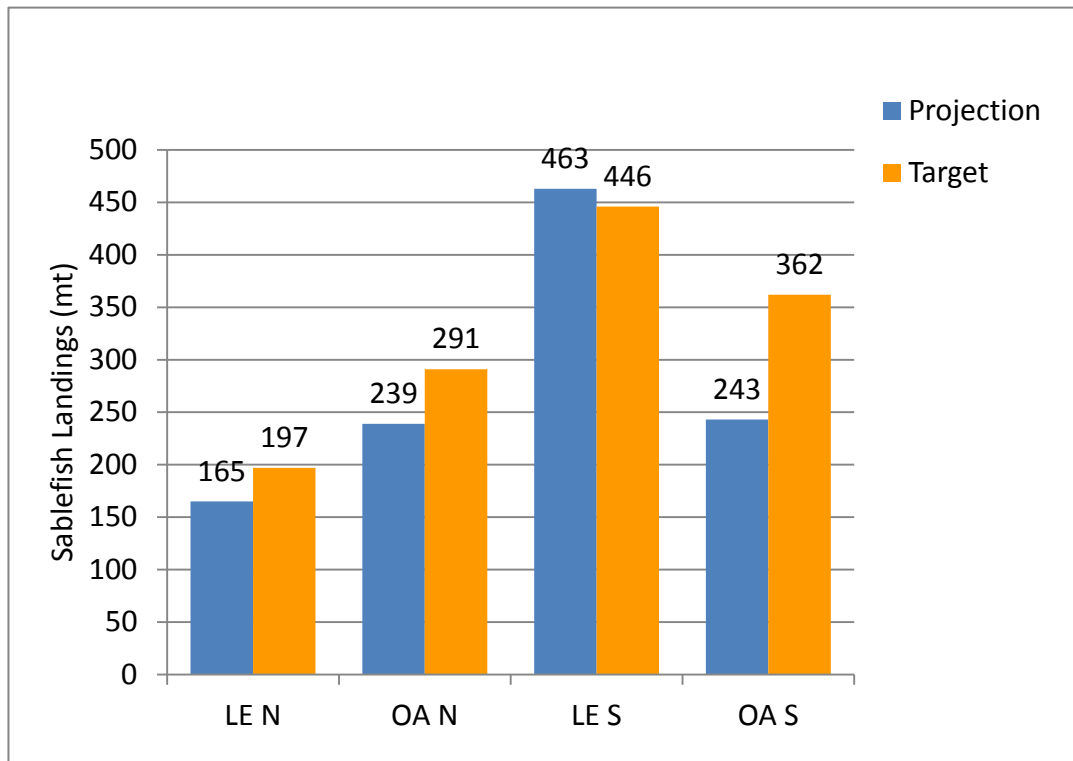


Figure 1. Current landings projections and landing targets for the fixed gear, DTL sablefish fisheries under No Action in 2013.

The current 2013 projection for the LE North fishery, assuming 2012 price structure, is 84 percent of the landing target (165 mt vs. 197 mt target, Table 5) with the landing target equal to the harvest guideline reduced for discard mortality. The current projection for the OA North is 82 percent of the landing target (239 mt vs. 291 mt target, Table 6), and the sum of the projections for the LE South and OA South is 87 percent of the sum of those two landing targets (706 mt sum of predictions vs. 808 mt sum of targets). The LE South fishery is projected to take 104 percent of its landing target (463 mt vs. 446 mt), while the OA South is currently predicted to take 67 percent of its landing target (243 mt vs. 362 mt). The Council has recently managed the two southern DTL fisheries under a sharing that was weighted to the LE sector, and the magnitude of predicted overage of the LE South is largely the result of a correction factor based on 2012 Quota Species Monitoring (QSM) catch estimates. The GMT believes there is time left this year to monitor catch and revisit it in September should an adjustment be necessary.

#### 1.1.6.2 Background and Rationale

The GMT continues to work to keep the catch of the LE DTL North fishery to within its harvest guideline (which was estimated to have exceeded that amount by a wide margin in 2010 and 2011). This is now accomplished since a correction of the PacFIN DTL landings estimation software in June 2011 now provides accurate landings data for this fishery for the first time since 2004.



- Consider the two alternatives brought forward by the GMT, both of which provide modest trip limit increases to the LE North and OA North sablefish non-trawl fixed-gear DTL fisheries north of 36° N lat. Alternative 1 projects an annual harvest attainment of 94 percent of the target for both sectors. Alternative 2 projects an annual harvest attainment of 91 percent for the LE North sector and 88 percent for the OA North sector. If adopted, regulations should go into effect as soon as possible, through the end of the year.

**The GMT recommends:**

1. increase the limited entry shortspine thornyhead trip limit south of 34°27' N latitude from 2,000 lb/2 months to 2,500 lb/2 months for periods 5 and 6.
2. increase the limited entry shelf rockfish trip limit south of 34° 27' N. latitude from “3,000 lb/2 months” to 4,000 lb/2 months as soon as possible, through the end of the year.
3. increase the limited entry fixed gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N latitude from “300 lb/2 months” to 500 lb/2 months as soon as possible, through the end of the year.
4. increase the open access fixed gear trip limits for bocaccio south of 34°27' N lat. from “100 lb/2 months” to 200 lb/2 months as soon as possible, through the end of the year.
5. increase the shallow and deeper nearshore rockfish trip limits between 40°10' N lat. and 34°27' N lat., taking into account the potential impacts to overfished species.
6. consider the request to increase the shallow and deeper nearshore rockfish trip limits between 40°10' N lat. and 34°27' N lat., taking into account the potential impacts to overfished species.
7. consider the two alternatives brought forward by the GMT, both of which provide modest trip limit increases to the LE North and OA North sablefish non-trawl fixed-gear DTL fisheries north of 36° N lat. If adopted, regulations should go into effect as soon as possible, through the end of the year.

## 2.0 INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

### 2.1 Research

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) has started their annual set-line survey for Pacific halibut. They have completed two of an expected seven trips, including some additional WDFW rockfish stations. Catches of yelloweye rockfish are well within the set-aside. Therefore, there are no updates to the IPHC research set-aside at this time. The GMT anticipates updating this at the September meeting, at which time the IPHC survey should be completed. There are no other research updates for June. The Team anticipates receiving updates for the September or November Council meeting.

## 2.2 IFQ Fishery Catch Summary

The following is a “snapshot” of catch and effort in the shorebased IFQ fishery for the months of January through June 1, 2012 and June 4, 2013. IFQ catch data are available from <http://www.webapp.nwfsc.noaa.gov/ifq/>. Total catch by IFQ species category are shown in Table 8. Total catch is up for many species or species groups, compared to approximately the same time in 2012, most notably for arrowtooth flounder (up 20.3 percent), chilipepper south of 40°10' N lat., (+ 9.9 percent), longspine thornyheads north of 34°27' N lat. (+ 9.7 percent) and minor slope rockfishes south of 40°10' N lat. (+ 11.4 percent). Two species that are down by more than 5 percent are Pacific cod (- 7.1 percent) and petrale sole (- 5.3 percent).

Total coastwide effort, as vessel-days, is up by approximately 13 percent overall compared to the same time last year (Table 9), influenced by a 20 percent increase in California and a 12% increase in Oregon. Effort in Washington is down by about 4 percent.

## 2.5 Scorecard Update

The GMT scorecard for overfished species (Attachment 1) has been updated to reflect changes to the Tribal set-asides, based on the 2013 Pacific whiting TAC. There are no other updates to the scorecard at this time.

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**Table 8. Total catch by IFQ species category through June 1 of 2012 and through June 3 of 2013.**

IFQ Species	2012 Sector Quota Pounds	2012 Total Catch (through June 1)	2012 % of Quota Pounds	2013 Sector Quota Pounds	2013 Total Catch (through Jun 4)	2013 % of Quota Pounds	2013 % difference vs. 2012
Arrowtooth flounder	20,861,131	2,816,716	13.50%	8,479,264	2,867,029	33.81%	20.31%
Bocaccio rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	132,277	4,341	3.28%	165,126	10,610	6.43%	3.14%
Canary rockfish	57,761	1,245	2.16%	87,964	2,859	3.25%	1.09%
Chilipepper rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	2,934,904	131,373	4.48%	2,423,983	347,357	14.33%	9.85%
Cowcod south of 40°10' N. lat.	3,968	8	0.20%	2,205	128	5.80%	5.60%
Darkblotched rockfish	548,808	92,259	16.81%	587,976	118,565	20.16%	3.35%
Dover sole	49,018,682	7,953,207	16.22%	49,018,682	9,098,052	18.56%	2.34%
English sole	21,037,611	56,195	0.27%	14,032,486	107,609	0.77%	0.50%
Lingcod north of 40°10' N. lat. <sup>a/</sup>	3,991,800	220,450	5.52%	2,695,305	169,327	6.28%	0.76%
Lingcod south of 40°10' N. lat.				1,089,993	15,851	1.45%	1.45%
Longspine thornyheads north of 34°27' N. lat.	4,219,648	667,855	15.83%	4,100,267	1,046,264	25.52%	9.69%
Minor shelf rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	1,150,813	13,553	1.18%	1,119,948	12,339	1.10%	-0.08%
Minor shelf rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	189,598	1,578	0.83%	178,574	11,989	6.71%	5.88%
Minor slope rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	1,828,779	147,071	8.04%	1,712,835	222,272	12.98%	4.93%
Minor slope rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	831,958	42,770	5.14%	829,181	137,245	16.55%	11.41%
Other flatfish	9,253,683	335,305	3.62%	9,236,501	507,446	5.49%	1.87%
Pacific cod	2,502,247	251,898	10.07%	2,480,830	73,668	2.97%	-7.10%
Pacific halibut (IBQ) north of 40°10' N. lat.	232,856	33,902	14.56%	236,660	30,122	12.73%	-1.83%
Pacific ocean perch north of 40°10' N. lat.	263,441	47,250	17.94%	241,241	41,303	17.12%	-0.81%
Pacific whiting	151,373,798	155,648	0.10%	188,929,545	167,387	0.09%	-0.01%
Petrale sole	2,324,995	972,294	41.82%	5,110,315	1,865,903	36.51%	-5.31%
Sablefish north of 36° N. lat.	5,438,797	1,442,968	26.53%	4,030,050	1,321,060	32.78%	6.25%
Sablefish south of 36° N. lat.	1,133,352	33,225	2.93%	1,327,800	36,862	2.78%	-0.16%
Shortspine thornyheads north of 34°27' N. lat.	3,120,533	664,363	21.29%	3,054,183	834,545	27.32%	6.03%
Shortspine thornyheads south of 34°27' N. lat.	110,231	na	na	110,231	3,736	3.39%	na
Splitnose rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	3,206,513	25,932	0.81%	3,346,838	32,344	0.97%	0.16%
Starry flounder	1,480,404	6,460	0.44%	1,656,774	1,543	0.09%	-0.34%
Widow rockfish	755,352	14,896	1.97%	2,191,016	27,562	1.26%	-0.71%
Yelloweye rockfish	1,323	7	0.53%	2,205	37	1.68%	1.15%
Yellowtail rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	6,850,556	346,967	5.06%	5,809,905	246,949	4.25%	-0.81%
	294,855,819	16,479,736	5.59%	314,287,883	19,357,963	6.16%	0.57%

<sup>a/</sup> For 2012, there are no lingcod totals for north or south of 40°10'

**Table 9. Shorebased IFQ groundfish effort as vessel days, as of June 1, 2012 and June 1, 2013.**

	California	Oregon	Washington	Total
2012	158	262	47	467
2013	190	293	45	528
Difference	32	31	-2	61
Percent	20%	12%	4%	113%

Note: 2013 data are preliminary

**Attachment 1. Scorecard for June 2013. Allocations<sup>a</sup> and projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2013.**

Fishery	Bocaccio b/		Canary		Cowcod b/		Dkbl		Petrale		POP		Yelloweye	
	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts
<i>Date: 19 June 2013</i>														
<b>Off the Top Deductions</b>	8.4	8.4	17.5	<b>18.1</b>	0.1	0.1	20.8	<b>21.1</b>	234.0	234.0	16.5	<b>20.6</b>	5.8	5.8
EFPC/	6.0	6.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Research d/	1.7	1.7	4.5	4.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	11.6	11.6	5.2	5.2	3.3	3.3
Incidental OA e/	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	--	--	18.4	18.4	2.4	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Tribal f/			9.5	<b>10.1</b>			0.1	<b>0.4</b>	220.0	220.0	10.9	<b>14.8</b>	2.3	2.3
<b>Trawl Allocations</b>	74.9	74.9	52.5	52.5	1.0	1.0	281.4	281.4	2,323.0	2,323.0	126.8	126.8	1.0	1.0
---SB Trawl	74.9	74.9	26.2	26.2	1.0	1.0	266.7	266.7	2,318.0	2,318.0	109.4	109.4	0.6	0.6
---At-Sea Trawl			8.6	8.6			14.7	14.7	5.0	5.0	17.4	17.4		
a) At-sea whiting MS			3.6	3.4			6.1	6.1			7.2	7.2		
b) At-sea whiting CP			5.0	4.8			8.6	8.6			10.2	10.2		
<b>Non-Trawl Allocation</b>	236.7	125.5	46.0	27.2	1.9	0.8	14.8	3.5	35.0	2.2	6.7	0.2	11.2	10.4
Non-Nearshore	72.3		3.5										1.1	
LE FG				0.9				2.8				0.2		0.4
OA FG				0.1				0.5				0.0		0.1
Directed OA: Nearshore	0.9	0.5	6.2	7.2		0.0		0.2					1.2	1.1
Recreational Groundfish														
WA			3.1	0.9				--		--		--	2.9	2.9
OR			10.8	4.7				--		--		--	2.6	2.5
CA	163.5	125.0	22.4	13.4		0.8		--		--		--	3.4	3.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	320.0	208.8	116.0	<b>97.8</b>	3.0	1.9	317.0	<b>306.0</b>	2,592.0	2,559.2	150.0	<b>147.6</b>	18.0	17.2
2013 Harvest Specification	<b>320</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>2,592</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Difference</b>	0.0	111.2	0.0	<b>18.2</b>	0.0	1.1	0.0	<b>11.0</b>	0.0	32.8	0.0	<b>2.4</b>	0.0	0.8
<b>Percent of OY</b>	100.0%	65.3%	100.0%	84.3%	100.0%	64.7%	100.0%	96.5%	100.0%	98.7%	100.0%	98.4%	100.1%	95.7%
Key			= not applicable											
		--	= trace, less than 0.1 mt											
			= Fixed Values											
			= off the top deductions											

a/ Formal allocations are represented in the black shaded cells and are specified in regulation in Tables 1b and 1e. The other values in the allocation columns are 1) off the top deductions, 2) set asides from the trawl allocation (at-sea petrale only) 3) ad-hoc allocations recommended in the 2013-14 EIS process, 4) HG for the recreational fisheries for canary and YE.

b/ South of 40°10' N. lat.

c/ EFPs are amounts set aside to accommodate anticipated applications. Values in this table represent the estimates from the 13-14 biennial cycle, which are currently specified in regulation.

d/ Includes NMFS trawl shelf-slope surveys, the IPHC halibut survey, and expected impacts from SRPs and LOAs.

e/ The GMT's best estimate of impacts as analyzed in the 2013-2014 Environmental Impact Statement (Appendix B), which are currently specified in regulation.

f/ Tribal values in the allocation column represent the the values in regulation. Projected impacts are the tribes best estimate of catch.