

THE GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON CONSIDERATION
OF INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

Action items:

- Proposed trip limit increases for the limited entry and open access fixed-gear sablefish DTL sectors.
- Request to increase the shallow nearshore and deeper nearshore rockfish bimonthly trip limits to 1,000 pounds per vessel south of 40°10' N latitude for Period 6 of 2013.
- Evaluation of the potential issuance of 2012 petrale sole surplus carryover into the 2013 shorebased IFQ fishery.

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 November 1, 2013.

1. ACTION ITEMS

1.1. 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. latitude. Hereafter, they will be referred to as follows: LE North, LE South, OA North, and OA South.

1.1.1. Current status and No Action Alternative

Current projections under the No Action alternative for the sablefish DTL fisheries are shown in Figure 1 and Table 1. The current 2013 projection for the LE North fishery, assuming a continued linear decline in ex-vessel price throughout the remainder of 2013 (from \$2.15/lb. in Period 4, to an ultimate low of \$1.83/lb. in Period 6), is 82 percent of the landing target (165 mt vs. 197 mt target, Table 1). Ex-vessel price is one predictor in the current model. Ex-vessel prices in this sector have been in steady decline throughout 2013, as well as during most of 2012. The current No Action projection for OA North is 83 percent of the landing target (239 mt vs. 291 mt target, Table 1).

The LE South fishery is projected to take 96 percent of its landing target under No Action (427 mt vs. 446 mt), while the OA South is currently predicted to take 51 percent of its landing target (186 mt vs. 362 mt). The Council has recently managed the two southern DTL fisheries under a sharing that was weighted to the LE sector. Taken together, the current projected attainment of the two southern DTL fisheries is 613 mt of 808 mt, or 76 percent of the sum of landing targets.

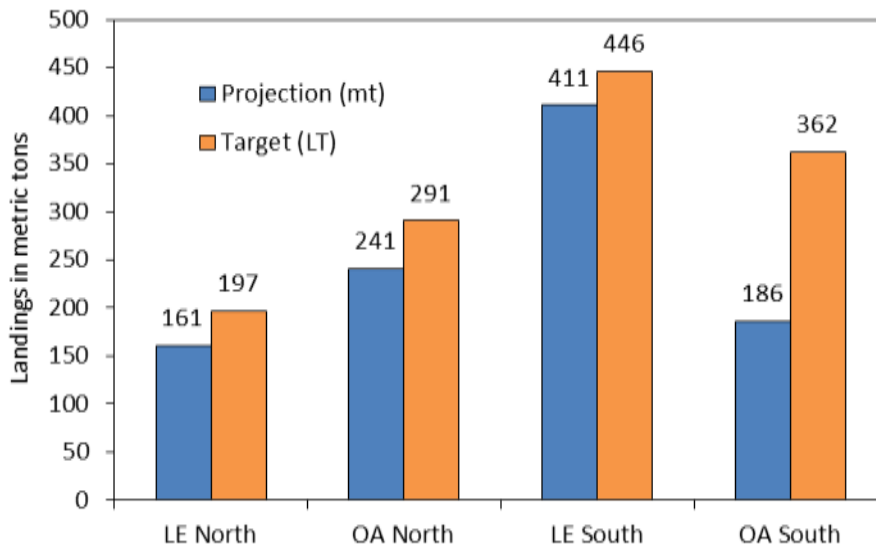


Figure 1. Current landings projections and landing targets for the fixed gear, DTL sablefish fisheries under No Action in 2013.

Table 1. Current annual landings projections, corresponding attainment, targets and landing limits for the fixed gear sablefish, DTL fisheries under No Action, in Period 6 of 2013.

Metric	LE North	OA North	LE South	OA South	South sum
Projection (mt)	161	241	427	186	613
Target (LT)	197	291	446	362	808
Difference	36	50	19	176	195
Projected attainment	82%	83%	96%	51%	76%
Bimonthly TL	3,300	1,600	-	2,920	-
Weekly TL	1,110	800	1,880	1,460	-
Daily TL	-	300	-	300	-

1.1.2. Alternative trip limits

The GMT developed three potential action alternatives for the LE North, OA North, and OA South fisheries, for Council consideration (Table 2), which consist of landing limit increases.

For both the LE North and the OA North sectors, Alternative 1 results in a projected attainment of 89 percent of the landing targets (197 and 291 mt, respectively), whereas Alternative 2 (the slightly more liberal alternative) would result in harvest of 91 percent of the respective targets for both sectors. Alternative 3 (the most liberal alternative) is expected to result in 95 percent attainment of the respective targets for both sectors.

For the OA South fishery, Alternative 1 has a corresponding projected attainment of 64 percent of the landing target (362 mt), whereas Alternative 2 (more liberal) is estimated to result in 72 percent attainment of the target. Alternative 3 is projected to result in an annual attainment of 77 of the target.

The weekly limit in Alternative 3 for the OA South fishery was set to 1,880 pounds, in order to not exceed the weekly limit in the LE South fishery, and refrain from encouraging an effort shift between the two sectors. No alternatives are presented for the LE South fishery (other than No Action), since projected attainment for this fishery under No Action is already 96 percent of the target.

Table 2. Alternative landing limits (in pounds), for the limited entry and open access sectors of the sablefish non-trawl fixed-gear fisheries north and south of 36° N. latitude in Period 6 (November and December) of 2013. There are no alternatives presented for the LE South fishery, since projected attainment for this fishery under No Action is already 96 percent.

Limits & Attainment	LE North	OA North	OA South	South Sum
No Action				
Bimonthly	3,330	1,600	2,920	-
Weekly	1,110	800	1,460	-
Daily	-	300	300	-
Alternative 1				
Bimonthly	5,000	2,100	3,500	-
Weekly	1,710	1,050	1,750	-
Daily	-	300	350	-
Projected attainment	89%	89%	64%	82%
Alternative 2				
Bimonthly	5,500	2,400	3,800	-
Weekly	1,850	1,200	1,800	-
Daily	-	300	380	-
Projected attainment	91%	91%	72%	85%
Alternative 3				
Bimonthly	6300	2600	4,000	-
Weekly	2,100	1,300	1,880	-
Daily	-	325	400	-
Projected attainment	95%	95%	77%	87%

1.1.3. Uncertainty in ex-vessel price and forecasted landings in the LE North fishery

We addressed uncertainty in ex-vessel prices for the LE North fishery through the remainder of the year, by producing forecasts for each alternative under three different price assumptions, including a) continued linear decline (at 2013 rate), b) flat (price remains at Period 4 average level for the remainder of the year), and c) reversal (linear trend reverses to a linear increase at the opposite slope as 2013 price decline). Ex-vessel sablefish price is one predictor in this model. Our assumption was that the fishery would experience a continued decline in ex-vessel prices for the remainder of the year, and this is reflected in the alternatives in Table 2. Under an assumption of price reversal, the highest projected annual landings were over the landing target (under Alternative 3 and a price reversal; projected attainment = 104 percent). A matrix of different projected annual harvest amounts in the LE North fishery, according to price and alternative is expressed in Figure 2 and Table 3.

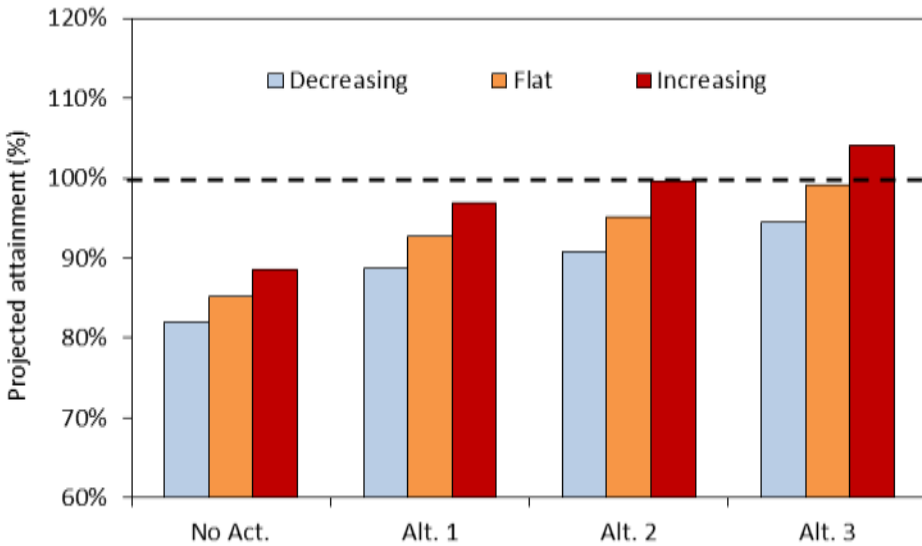


Figure 2. Projected annual attainment rates for the LE North daily trip limit fishery in 2013, under the range of alternatives, with corresponding assumptions about sablefish ex-vessel prices for the remainder of 2013.

Table 3. Matrix of projected annual harvest amounts (landings, mt) and accompanying attainment rates for the LE North daily trip limit fishery in 2013, under the range of alternatives, with corresponding assumptions about sablefish ex-vessel prices for the remainder of 2013.

Price assumption		No Action	Alt. 1	Alt. 2	Alt. 3
Decreasing	Projection	161	175	179	186
	Attainment	82%	89%	91%	95%
Flat	Projection	168	183	187	195
	Attainment	85%	93%	95%	99%
Increasing	Projection	174	191	196	205
	Attainment	89%	97%	100%	104%

1.2. Shallow and Deeper Nearshore Rockfish Trip Limits South of 40°10' N Latitude

The GMT received a request to increase the trip limits for the shallow and deeper nearshore rockfish complexes for the area south of 40°10' N. latitude (Agenda Item G.5.c Public Comment). The industry requested trip limits increases only for Period 6 in 2013 and are outlined in Table 4. The GMT notes that changes to a trip limit for period 6 in 2013 will remain in place for period 6 in 2014 (unless subsequently modified by the Council). The request for the shallow nearshore rockfish complex, however, is a moot point since the trip limit amount requested is already in place (NMFS Public Notice NMFS-SEA-13-16). Therefore, analysis was completed for just the deeper nearshore rockfish complex. State fish ticket data (September 3, 2013) indicate that landings for 2013 are on par with those from 2010 through 2012, where

catch was well below the annual catch limits (ACL).

Table 4. Limited entry and open access shallow and deeper nearshore rockfish complex bi-monthly trip limits (current and proposed, in pounds) for the area south of 40°10' N. latitude.

		Nov/Dec
Shallow Nearshore Rockfish	Current	1,000 / 2 mo.
	Proposed	1,000 / 2 mo.
Deeper Nearshore Rockfish	Current	900 / 2 mo.
	Proposed	1,000 / 2 mo.

The proposed trip limit is expected to keep target species well within harvest specifications. This trip limit increase of 100 pounds would increase the mortality impacts of canary by 0.1 mt with no appreciable increase for yelloweye rockfish estimated in the nearshore bycatch model (Table 5).

Table 5. Scorecard changes as a result of implementing the proposed nearshore rockfish trip limits (in mt).

Species	Nearshore Scorecard Share	Model Estimates with Updated Observer Data a/	Industry Proposal Estimates
Canary	6.2	7.2	7.3
Yelloweye	1.2	1.1	1.1

a/ The nearshore model was updated with the latest WCGOP data at the March 2013 meeting.

The proposed trip limit option (and catch estimates) assume similar fleet behavior under the slightly higher trip limit. Analysis of the most recent landings data for this fishery indicates that less than 10 percent of the participants in the area south of 40°10' N latitude take greater than 50 percent of their potential maximum allowable take. If fleet behavior changes such that the landings of deeper nearshore rockfish exceed those currently accounted for within the nearshore model, as a result of this proposed change, there could be an increase in overfished species impacts. Current projections for overfished species can be found in Attachment 1.

1.3. Petrale sole surplus carryover from 2012 to 2013

At the June 2013 PFMC meeting, the GMT was tasked by the PFMC with evaluating the issuance of 2012 petrale sole surplus carryover into the 2013 shorebased individual fishing quota (IFQ) fishery for Council reconsideration in September (June 2013 PFMC Meeting Decision Summary Document, <http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/0613decisions.pdf>).

The GMT previously discussed the issue of carryover in June 2012 (Agenda Item D.8.b, Supplemental GMT Report), September 2012 (Agenda Item H.5.b., Supplemental GMT Report), and March 2013 (Agenda Item H.3.b. Supplemental GMT Report). Those discussions included basis for allowing eligible surplus carryover for sablefish from 2011 to 2012 (September 2012

statement), discussions regarding long-term solutions to carryover provisions (September and June 2012 statements) meaning (or penalty) of exceeding ACLs relative to exceeding overfishing levels (OFLs; June statement), and finally, issuance of surplus carryover pounds for sablefish and petrale sole from 2012 to 2013.

In this section, the GMT reviews updated catch projections for petrale sole, current catch data and other relevant information. Catch data from the IFQ vessel account database were queried on August 13, 2013, and the GMT scorecard for overfished species was updated for September. The GMT was also provided guidance and information from the NMFS, Northwest Region (NWR) regarding surplus carryover quota pounds (QP) from the 2012 fishery. The data provided by NWR are final. Updated 2013 annual catch projections reflect these data.

The NMFS made a decision in May, not to issue 2012 surplus carryover for petrale sole in 2013. The rationale for that decision is detailed in the May 6 letter to the PFMC (http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/F9b_NMFS_LTR1_JUN2013BB.pdf). The NMFS letter to the Council highlights the following points relevant to their decision.

- 1) Petrale sole is an overfished species. The new 2013 assessment is now complete, and the stock status did not change.
- 2) The IFQ program caught more than the allocation last year. In the 2011-12 surplus carryover decision, the NMFS established a policy in May of 2012 to not issue surplus carryover when 100 percent or more of the preceding year's allocation was caught (The percent attainment for the trawl sector in 2012 was 100.3 percent).
- 3) There is a potentially high risk of exceeding the petrale sole ACL in 2013.

1.3.1. Updated catch projection for petrale sole during 2013

The current projection calls for continued high attainment of the petrale sole trawl allocation and ACL in 2013. Catch of petrale during 2013 is currently proceeding very similarly to previous years (next section), upon which the current projection was based. Overall attainment of the petrale sole allocation in the 2012 season of the IFQ program is shown in Table 6, and on the IFQ Program public website (<https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/ifq/>).

The GMT's best estimate is that if surplus carryover pounds were issued for petrale sole from 2012 to 2013, this would lead to a projected 97.5 percent attainment of the 2013 ACL (2,526 mt/2,592 mt, Table 1). Without surplus carryover of petrale sole, the projected attainment of the petrale sole ACL is then 96.7 percent (2,507 mt/2,592 mt). Table 6 and Table 7 show the components of the calculation. If 15 mt of surplus carryover were issued, that projection changes to 97.3 percent of the ACL; if 10 mt were issued, the projection changes to 97.1 percent.

Overall attainment of the total available petrale sole pounds in the 2012 season of the IFQ program, and currently for 2013 is shown in Table 6, and on the IFQ Program public website (<https://www.webapps.nwfsc.noaa.gov/ifq/>). The current ACL attainment estimate differs from the GMT's previous projection of petrale attainment of the 2013 ACL, (which rounded to 99 percent) by approximately one percent only because the method of calculation is slightly different. The current projection reflects attainment of total available pounds in the IFQ fishery, rather than the previous method, which treated 2012 trawl allocation plus a remainder for

additional pounds caught, such as surplus carryover pounds separately. The current method is the most appropriate since carryover pounds must be debited first for each account as fish are caught.

Petrale sole is currently an overfished species managed under a rebuilding plan. Catch of petrale sole is trawl-dominant, with 94 percent of the catch estimated to have come from the IFQ fishery in 2012. Since such a high proportion of the total catch comes from the commercial trawl sector, large unexpected amounts of catch are unlikely to appear from many other sectors during a given season; only the tribal fishery, with a set-aside of 220 mt in 2013, appears capable of adding any substantial uncertainty in catch, above the commercial trawl sector.

The IFQ fishery is seeing a large increase in targeting opportunity for this valuable species in 2013, since the petrale sole ACL more than doubled from 2012 to 2013 (from 1,160 mt in 2012, to 2,592 mt in 2013), and the amount of surplus carryover (20 mt) from 2012, relative to the 2013 ACL is small (0.7 percent).

It should be noted that changes to rockfish conservation area (RCA) boundaries are unlikely to be effective at curtailing petrale sole catch in the IFQ fishery, as an inseason accountability measure. Petrale sole's highest density is reported to be 160 to 250 fathoms, and adults migrate seasonally between deep winter spawning areas to shallower spring feeding grounds (Status of the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery, Vol. 1, 2008, PFMC, http://www.pcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/SAFE_2008_March.pdf). Modified RCA boundaries exist to allow or deny access to those shallow spring feeding grounds. However, by the time managers could become aware that a conservation concern due to high catch has developed, the opportunity to use RCA boundaries will have already passed, and petrale sole will have left their spring feeding grounds, and returned to deeper waters. On average, half of the annual petrale sole catch each year has occurred during four winter months in the IFQ program (November through February), and 28 percent of the annual catch happens in November and December alone (2011-2012, Figure 2.b.). Moving the seaward RCA to outside the area of highest density (deeper than 250 fm), although potentially somewhat effective, would be a severe accountability measure, which would make fishing very difficult for many target species. Taken together, this means that RCAs are not an effective tool to mitigate catch of petrale sole (late in the year), given the likely timing of need for implementation of an accountability measure to stay within the petrale sole ACL.

The GMT reminds the Council that current regulations provide the option of issuing up to 10 percent of the eligible surplus carryover. I.e., the Council may elect to reduce the eligible carryover percentage if necessary.

Table 6. Projected all-sector catch and attainment of 2013 ACL in metric tons (mt), considering potential issuance of surplus carryover (with carryover) in the Shorebased IFQ Program, from 2012 to 2013. Final values are rounded to the nearest metric ton for presentation in the table. Sector catch projections are from projection model output, catch of set-asides is assumed 100 percent attainment, in agreement with the GMT overfished species scorecard for September 2013.

Species	Petrale Sole
Projected percent of 2013 ACL	97.47%
2013 OFL (mt)	2,711
2013 ACL (mt)	2,592
Sum of projected 2013 impacts (all sectors)	2,526
Projected 2013 IFQ fishery catch ([2012 % attainment from Table 7 * 2013 total available]; converted to mt)	2,284
At-sea whiting	5.0
Non-trawl	2.2
Recreational	1.0
Set-aside incidental OA	2.4
Set-aside EFP	0.0
Set-aside research	11.6
Set-aside tribal	220.0

Table 7. Projected catch and attainment within only the Shorebased IFQ Program (mt), considering attainment of total available quota pounds in 2012 (surplus and allocated pounds). Surplus carryover pounds are debited first, and thus should be considered together with allocated pounds when examining attainment and projecting catch for 2013. Final values are rounded to the nearest metric ton for presentation in the table.

IFQ species	Petrale Sole
2012 allocation	1,055
2012 final total catch	1,058
2011 eligible surplus carryover into 2012	28
2012 total available w/ surplus carryover	1,083
2012 attainment of total available	97.70%
2012 attainment of allocation only	100.31%
2013 allocation	2,318
2012 eligible surplus carryover into 2013	20
2013 total available w/ surplus carryover	2,338
2013 projected catch	2,284
2013 projected attainment (of total available)	97.70%

1.3.2. Current petrale sole catch summary

Currently, petrale sole catch is progressing along a historically familiar trajectory, according to expectations based on the previous two years, and projections made in May. Catch of this species is highly trawl-dominant; for example, 94 percent of catch was from the IFQ program in 2012. The remaining six percent was caught by tribal fisheries, and less than one percent of the total catch consisted of incidental catch from other fisheries. The tribal fishery is estimated to have caught the entire tribal set-aside in 2012 (69 mt caught, of 65 mt set-aside listed in 2012 regulations), and is expected to catch the entire set-aside again this year (220 mt set-aside for 2013).

A check of monthly attainment and current annual attainment on August 13 revealed that annual attainment (Figure 3, panel a) as of July 31 was at the average of 2012 and 2013, at 48.1 percent (residual of -0.4 percent from average). Attainment on August 13 was 50.1 percent. Figure 3, panel a. shows monthly cumulative attainment of petrale sole advancing toward the annual allocation at a very similar rate (approximately at the mean) as the past two years (Figure 3, panel b), suggesting that 2013 annual catch will likely be very similar to projections (very close to attaining the full trawl allocation, and thus, close to attaining the ACL). Figure 3, panel c. shows monthly cumulative catch, which is progressing at a much faster rate than 2011 or 2012, due to the increased ACL which accompanies rebuilding of the stock. Figure 3, panel d. shows monthly catch in pounds.

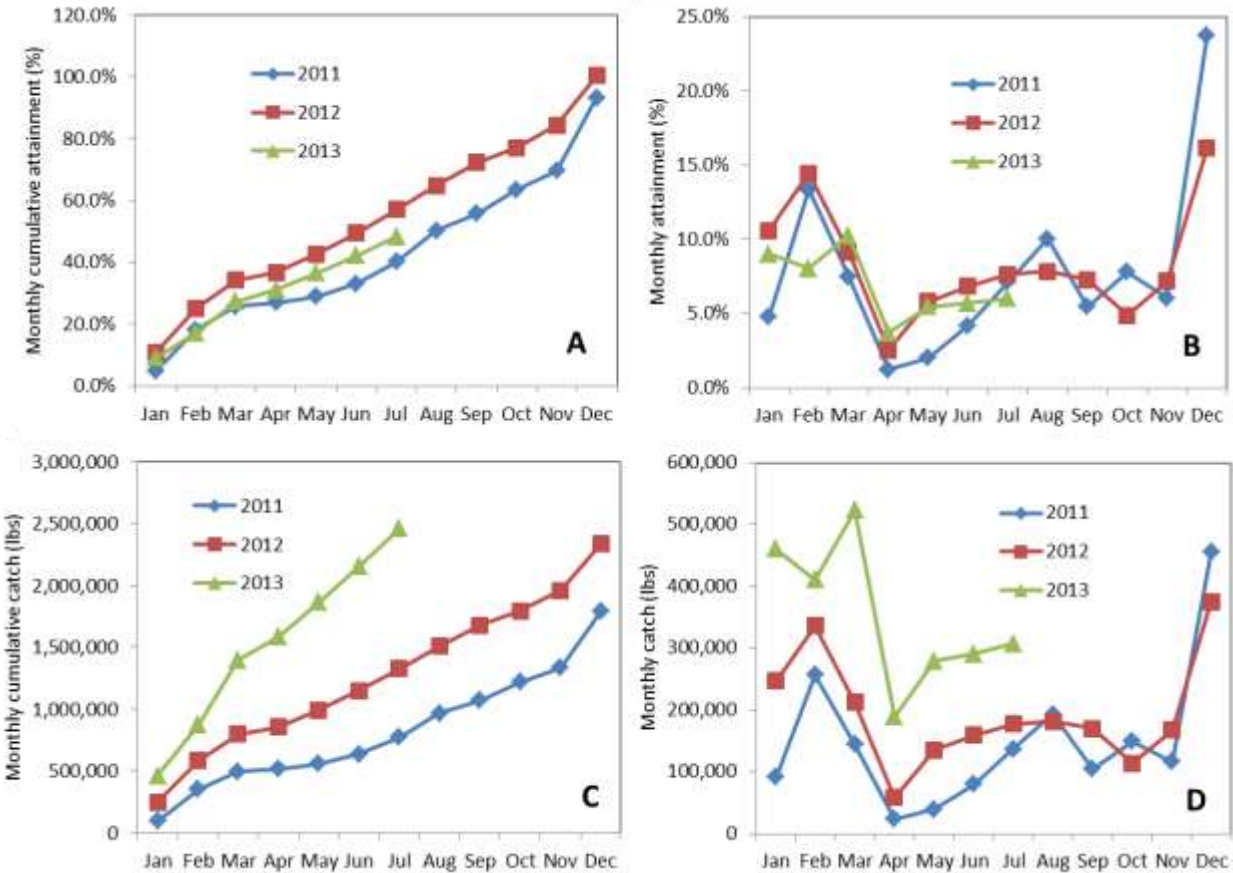


Figure 3. Petrale sole total catch in the IFQ program, viewed as (a) monthly cumulative attainment of the annual allocation, (b) monthly attainment of the annual allocation, (c) monthly cumulative total catch, and (d) monthly catch (d). Catch is shown in pounds round weight. Panel a. shows monthly cumulative attainment of petrale sole advancing toward the annual allocation at a very similar (nearly average) rate as the past two years, suggesting that catch will likely be similar to May projections (very close to the trawl allocation, and thus, the ACL). Panel d. indicates that December is normally the month with the highest catch of any throughout the year, and highlights ineffectiveness of most reasonable accountability measures to prevent catch from exceeding the ACL.

The GMT recommends:

- 1. Consider the three alternatives brought forward by the GMT (Table 2 and Table 3), which show potential trip limit increases to the LE North, OA North and OA South, fixed-gear sablefish DTL fisheries, according to the Council’s risk tolerance. If adopted, regulations should go into effect for the Period 6 (November and December).**
- 2. Consider increasing the deeper nearshore rockfish trip limits south of 40°10' N latitude, from “900 lb./2 months” to “1,000 lb./2 months”. If adopted, regulations should go into effect for Period 6 (November and December).**
- 3. Consider the potential issuance of surplus carryover of petrale sole including progress of the IFQ fishery to date.**

2. INFORMATIONAL ITEMS

2.1. Research

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) concluded their 2013 stock assessment survey, including new stations off of northern California and research stations in Washington. The total catch of yelloweye rockfish from all stations was 0.4 mt. In the overfished species scorecard (Attachment 1) the set-aside for the IPHC survey was 1.1 mt. The GMT has not received updates on any other research activities. Based on this information the projected impact to yelloweye rockfish for research has been decreased by 0.7 mt (from 3.3 mt to 2.6 mt) in the scorecard.

The GMT will adjust the scorecard at the November meeting if there are any further updates on research.

2.2. IFQ Fishery Catch Summary

The following (Table 8) is a “snapshot” of catch in the shorebased IFQ fishery for the period of January 1 through September 6, 2013. Total catch by IFQ catch category are available from <http://www.webapp.nwfsc.noaa.gov/ifq/>.

2.3 Scorecard Update (overfished species)

The current scorecard (Attachment 1) reflects updates to research for yelloweye rockfish and an error correction in the Incidental Open Access set-aside projected impacts for darkblotched rockfish. Both items decreased the projected impacts from what was in previous scorecards. Additionally, it was noticed that the canary rockfish projected impacts for the at-sea trawl sector had not been updated from 2012. The projected impacts should have been equal to the allocation. This correction does not affect the projected impacts for all trawl sector combined

nor the overall total.

Table 8. 2012 IFQ quota species harvest as of September 6, 2013. These data were generated from the NOAA West Coast Groundfish IFQ Application.

Quota Year: 2013				
IFQ Species	Sector Quota Pounds	Catch to Date	% Catch to Date	Quota Pounds Remaining
Arrowtooth flounder	8,479,264	4,147,748	48.9%	4,331,516
Bocaccio rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	165,126	21,649	13.1%	143,477
Canary rockfish	87,964	13,646	15.5%	74,318
Chilipepper rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	2,423,983	640,958	26.4%	1,783,025
Cowcod south of 40°10' N. lat.	2,205	280	12.7%	1,925
Darkblotched rockfish	587,976	140,325	23.9%	447,651
Dover sole	49,018,682	12,850,022	26.2%	36,168,660
English sole	14,032,486	301,727	2.2%	13,730,759
Lingcod north of 40°10' N. lat.	2,695,305	564,176	20.9%	2,131,129
Lingcod south of 40°10' N. lat.	1,089,993	26,601	2.4%	1,063,392
Longspine thornyheads north of 34°27' N. lat.	4,100,267	1,719,805	41.9%	2,380,462
Minor shelf rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	1,119,948	48,019	4.3%	1,071,929
Minor shelf rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	178,574	22,391	12.5%	156,183
Minor slope rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	1,712,835	296,820	17.3%	1,416,015
Minor slope rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	829,181	168,463	20.3%	660,718
Other flatfish	9,236,501	1,223,750	13.2%	8,012,751
Pacific cod	2,480,830	241,974	9.8%	2,238,856
Pacific halibut (IBQ) north of 40°10' N. lat.	236,660	52,495	22.2%	184,165
Pacific ocean perch north of 40°10' N. lat.	241,241	56,336	23.4%	184,905
Pacific whiting	188,929,545	131,433,859	69.6%	57,495,686
Petrale sole	5,110,315	2,810,764	55.0%	2,299,551
Sablefish north of 36° N. lat.	4,030,050	2,442,438	60.6%	1,587,612
Sablefish south of 36° N. lat.	1,327,800	58,825	4.4%	1,268,975
Shortspine thornyheads north of 34°27' N. lat.	3,054,183	1,223,757	40.1%	1,830,426
Shortspine thornyheads south of 34°27' N. lat.	110,231	5,007	4.5%	105,224
Splitnose rockfish south of 40°10' N. lat.	3,346,838	55,769	1.7%	3,291,069
Starry flounder	1,656,774	5,364	0.3%	1,651,410
Widow rockfish	2,191,016	298,745	13.6%	1,892,271
Yelloweye rockfish	2,205	85	3.9%	2,120
Yellowtail rockfish north of 40°10' N. lat.	5,809,905	637,978	11.0%	5,171,927

Attachment 1. Scorecard for September 2013. Allocations^a 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
Date: 13 September 2013														
Off the Top Deductions	8.4	8.4	17.5	18.1	0.1	0.1	20.8	17.7	234.0	234.0	16.5	20.6	5.8	5.1
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	2.6
Incidental OA e/	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	--	--	18.4	15.0	2.4	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
Tribal f/			9.5	10.1			0.1	0.4	220.0	220.0	10.9	14.8	2.3	2.3
Trawl Allocations	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	3.6			6.1	6.1			7.2	7.2		
b) At-sea whiting CP			5.0	5.0			8.6	8.6			10.2	10.2		
Non-Trawl Allocation	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	
LEFG				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
TOTAL	320.0	208.8	116.0	97.8	3.0	1.9	317.0	302.6	2,592.0	2,559.2	150.0	147.6	18.0	16.5
2013 Harvest Specification	320	320	116	116	3.0	3.0	317	317	2,592	2,592	150	150	18	18
Difference	0.0	111.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	14.4	0.0	32.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.5
Percent of ACL	100.0%	65.3%	100.0%	84.3%	100.0%	64.7%	100.0%	95.5%	100.0%	98.7%	100.0%	98.4%	100.0%	91.8%
Key			= not applicable											
		--	= trace, less than 0.1mt											
			= 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 1c. 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°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 values in regulation. Projected impacts are the tribes best estimate of catch.