GROUNDFISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

The Groundfish Management Team (GMT) considered the most recent information on the status of ongoing fisheries, research, and requests from industry, including the information in Agenda Item F.1. Supplemental Attachment 1, and provides the following updates for 2016 and the start of 2017.

2016 Groundfish Fisheries

After reviewing the latest information, the **GMT is not recommending any inseason actions for the remainder of 2016**.

Informational Items

At-Sea Whiting

Table 1 below shows the total mortality, allocations, and attainment for the mothership (MS) and catcher/processor (C/P) sectors for canary, darkblotched, and widow rockfishes, Pacific ocean perch (POP), and Pacific whiting through October 31, 2016. Note that the Council's earlier decision to transfer 3 mt of POP from the research off-the-top deduction to the MS sector was successful in allowing the sector to attain their whiting as they have landed almost their entire initial allocation of 7.2 mt of POP (10.2 mt is the adjusted allocation).

Table 1: Total mortality (mt), allocation (mt), and percent attainment for the MS and C/P sectors through October 31st. Data queried from PacFIN on 11/1/16 at 8:22 AM.

Species	CP			MS		
	Total Mortality	Allocation	Perc. Attainment	Total Mortality	Allocation	Perc. Attainment
Canary	0.10	8.2	1.23%	0.42	5.8	7.21%
Darkblotched	2.69	9.4	28.65%	1.54	6.7	23.01%
POP	2.35	10.2	23.05%	7.16	10.2	70.18%
Widow	111.93	170	65.84%	74.28	120	61.90%
Whiting	91,562.66	102,589	89.25%	64,809.24	72,415	89.50%

Primary Sablefish Fishery

The limited entry fixed gear (LEFG) primary sablefish fishery operates from April 1st through October 31st. Based on the Quota Species Monitoring (QSM) Best Estimate Report (BER) estimated through October 29, 2016, the primary fishery landed 1,355.5 mt out of the 1,465 mt landing share (allocation minus estimated dead discards), for an estimated attainment of 93 percent for 2016. Final estimates will be available in March of 2017.

Sablefish Daily Trip Limit (DTL)

Table 2 shows the projected landings and attainment for the Daily Trip Limit (DTL) fisheries for Limited Entry and Open Access North of 36° N. lat. (LEN and OAN) and Limited Entry and Open Access South of 36°N lat. (LES and OAS). Projections are based on the QSM BER with estimates

through October 29, 2016, and hard data 90 percent complete through September for Washington, October for Oregon, and July for California. Note that BER "soft" data estimates have been tracking closely with hard data.

Table 2: Projected landings and percent attainment for DTL fisheries

Sector	Projected Landings (mt)	Landing Target (mt)	Percent Attainment
LEN	217.3-223.3	258	84.2-86.5%
OAN	417.5	425	98.2%
LES	475.8-575.2	581	81.9-99%
OAS	151.3	473	32%

Overfished Species Scorecard

Attachment 1 shows the most up-to-date overfished species scorecard. Updates from September include revised research projections from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) for yelloweye rockfish, revised Washington and California recreational canary rockfish projections, and updates based on the bootstrap methodology for canary and darkblotched rockfish and POP from the at-sea trawl sectors.

2017 Groundfish Fisheries

While management measures were set in June 2016 for the 2017-2018 biennium, there are now four to six months of additional data available for use in any analysis. Therefore, the GMT provides the following recommendations and informational updates to the Council based on the most current information available.

Action Items

Sablefish

As reported under Agenda Item F.1., Supplemental Attachment 1, there was a technical error in the computation of the apportionment of sablefish ACLs north and south of 36° N. lat. In sum, the apportionment percentages provided in the 2015 sablefish update assessment (84.9 percent N. and 15.1 percent S.) were calculated at Pt. Conception (34° 27' N. lat.) and not at 36° N. lat., as per the request and past methodology (see the 2011 sablefish assessment, Regional Management Considerations, page 61).

Historically, stock assessments have used Pt. Conception (34° 27' N. lat.) as the stratification line for assessing catches from the Northwest Fisheries Science Center (NWFSC) trawl survey as there is no line at 36° N. lat. Stock assessors use a Generalized Linear Mixed Model (GLMM) model to examine the total biomass distribution since the start of the survey in 2002 to assess trends in the stock. Based on these estimates, 84.9 percent of the historical observed biomass was seen north of 34° 27' N. lat. and 15.1 percent was seen south.

After this initial analysis using the GLMM, the STAT team has then provided a better estimate of the stock abundance south of 36° N. lat. for the Council by further examining trawl survey biomass estimates. Specifically, due to the inability of the GLMM to accurately estimate the biomass in the small area that occurs between 34° 27' N. lat. and 36° N., area-swept estimates are analyzed to determine that proportion. However, in the 2015 update assessment, this last step was inadvertently

omitted. Therefore, the computation error occurred when the historical total biomass estimates from the GLMM model for north and south of 34° 27' N. lat. (84.9 percent N and 15.1 percent S) were used to apportion the ACLs as opposed to the swept-area biomass adjusted percentages for north and south of 36° N. lat.

Dr. Owen Hamel, NMFS NWFSC, provided the updated information from the area-swept estimates with data from 2003-2014, which resulted in an apportionment of 73.8 percent N and 26.2 percent S. These values are very similar to the 2016 values (73.6 percent N and 26.4 percent S), which used the 2003-2010 survey information. **The GMT recommends that the Council consider correcting the computational error noticed in the NMFS Report, and that corrected 2017 and 2018 sablefish ACLs for north and south of 36° N. lat. (and associated allocation, landing target, etc. adjustments) be implemented as quickly as possible.**

Sablefish DTL

In the proposed rule, the Council adopted the following trip limits for 2017-2018 for the DTL fisheries (Table 3). However, these were based on the apportionment around 34° 27' N. lat. and respective landing targets, and therefore may not be viable if the Council chooses to take action to correct the computational error under this agenda item.

Table 3: Council recommended 2017 trip limits for the DTL fisheries as contained in the proposed rule.

Sector	Trip Limits
LEN	1,125 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,375 lbs. bimonthly
OAN	300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 1,200 lbs., not to exceed 2,400 lbs. bimonthly
LES	1,700 lbs./week
OAS	300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 1,600 lbs., not to exceed 3,200 lbs. bimonthly

Below the GMT provides the Council with updated projections and recommendations based on (A) Maintaining the 2017 annual catch limits (ACLs) and associated landing targets in the proposed rule, (B) Implementing the corrected 2017/2018 ACLs and associated landing targets from Supplemental Attachment 1 as of January 1, 2017, and (C) Implementing an interim solution until the revised 2017/2018 ACLs and associated landing targets are published in a final rule in 2017.

Option A: Maintain the 2017 ACLs and associated landing targets in the Proposed Rule

If the 2017 ACL is not revised in the final rule to reflect the computational error, Table 4 provides the updated landing projections and attainment for the fisheries with the proposed rule trip limits shown in Table 3. Updated landing projections stem from updates to the projection model since June 2016, including six additional months of input data, weighting of years in the OAN due to increased effort, and correction factors included for OAN periods 2 through 4 (March-August). Correction factors and changes in weighting were based on the trends seen in the last two years of OAN fishing, in which effort was greater than the model projected due to lack of opportunity in other fisheries (e.g., salmon). As a reminder, electronic fish tickets will be required for any sablefish landings starting in 2017 and will improve inseason tracking.

Based on these adjustments, the OAN fleet is projected to exceed its landing target by up to 34 percent. It is important to consider that these projections were made under the assumption that the next year will be similar to the last two years, which the GMT expects will be the case until the strength of other fisheries increases. If effort is closer to the model projections without corrections, then the fishery is projected to attain 85 percent of the corrected landing target. Additionally, while the LES shows the range exceeding the landing target, the price has been closer to the average than the high estimate over most periods and therefore is expected to be around 95 percent.

Table 4: Option A - Revised projected landings and attainment for DTL fisheries for 2017 based on trip limits and landing targets adopted in June 2016

Sector	Revised Projected Landings (mt)	Proposed Rule Landing Targets (mt)	Percent Attainment
LEN	184.2-275.6	297	62-92%
OAN	657.73	490	134%
LES a/	336.3-476.7	419	80-114%
OAS a/	35.7	179	20%

a/ As a reminder, the Council chose to change the landing share for the DTL fisheries south of 36° N. lat. from 55 percent LE, 45 percent OA to 70 percent LE, 30 percent OA for the 2017-2018 biennium.

Based on the projections in Table 4 and a request from industry, the GMT proposes the following alternative trip limits for LEN and OAN in Table 5.

Table 5: Option A -Alternative 2017 trip limits for the DTL fisheries.

Sector	Alternative	Trip Limits
LEN	Status Quo (SQ)	1,125 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,375 lbs. bimonthly
	Alternative 1 (A1)	1,200 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,600 lbs. bimonthly
OAN	SQ	300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 1,200 lbs.., not to exceed 2,400 lbs. bimonthly
	A1	300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 1,000 lbs., not to exceed 2,000 lbs. bimonthly

Table 6: Option A - Projected landings and attainment for DTL fisheries for 2017 under alternative trip limits.

Sector	Alternative	Projected Landings (mt)	Landing Target (mt)	Percent Attainment
LEN	SQ	184.2-275.6	297	62-93%
	A1	203.2-299.4		68-101%
OAN	SQ	657.73	490	134%
	A1	445.4		91%

Therefore, if Option A occurs and the 2017 ACLs, allocations, and landing targets are not revised in the final rule, the GMT recommends Alternative 1 for both LEN and OAN. While the OAN fleet has seen higher than projected landings in recent years, the GMT will be able to better monitor the progress of the fishery with electronic fish tickets and could recommend a trip limit increase in June of next year if other fishing opportunities are stronger than anticipated. As a reminder, increases to trip limits can be instituted within a period while decreases must occur at the start of a period.

Option B: Implementing the revised 2017/2018 ACLs and landing targets from Supplemental Attachment 1.

If NMFS is able to publish the final rule with the correct harvest specifications for 2017 and 2018 by January 1, 2017, the GMT recommends the following trip limits. Trip limits for 2018 can be revisited inseason. Table 7 below shows the projected landings under the trip limits in the proposed rule and the revised 2017 DTL landing targets from Supplemental Attachment 1. While these allocations were not analyzed in the 2017-2018 biennial harvest specifications, the revised ACLs are very similar to the 2016 ACLs (5,241 mt N; 1,880 mt S) and allocations analyzed in the 2015-2016 and Tier Environmental Impact Statement. Therefore, the GMT believes the economic impacts of this allocation have been sufficiently analyzed (Chapter 4.3).

Table 7: Option B - Projected landings and attainment for DTL fisheries for 2017 based on trip limits in the proposed rule and under revised landing targets.

Sector	Projected Landings (mt)	Revised Landing Target (mt)	Percent Attainment
LEN	184.2-275.6	258	71-107%
OAN	657.73	425	155%
LES a/	336.3-476.7	728	46-65%
OAS a/	35.7	312	11%

a/ As a reminder, the Council chose to change the landing share for the DTL fisheries south of 36° N. lat. from 55 percent LE, 45 percent OA to 70 percent LE, 30 percent OA for the 2017-2018 biennium.

Based on the projections shown in Table 7, the GMT re-examined alternative trip limits (Table 8) for the LEN, OAN, and LES. (OAS has had very low attainment in recent years under the same status quo trip limits.) Table 8 shows the proposed alternative trip limits for consideration for both LEN and OAN in 2017 and 2018 while Table 9 shows the corresponding projected impacts and attainment.

Table 8: Option B - Alternative 2017 trip limits for the DTL fisheries

Sector	Alternative	Trip Limits
LEN a/	Status Quo (SQ)	1,125 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,375 lbs. bimonthly
	Alternative 2 (A2)	1,100 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,300 lbs. bimonthly
OAN	SQ	300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 1,200 lbs., not to exceed 2,400 lbs. bimonthly
	A1	300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 1,000 lbs., not to exceed 2,000 lbs. bimonthly
	A2	300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 900 lbs., not to exceed 1,800 lbs. bimonthly
LES	SQ	1,700 lbs. per week
	A1	2,000 lbs. per week

a/ Alternative 1 as shown in Table 6 is not a viable option as it increases the trip limits and projections.

Table 9: Option B - Projected landings and attainment for DTL fisheries for 2017 under alternative trip limits.

Sector	Alternative	Projected Landings (mt)	Landing Target (mt)	Percent Attainment
LEN	SQ	184.2-275.6	258	71.4-106.8%
	A2	178.1-267.8		69-103.8%
OAN	SQ	657.73	425	154.8%
	A1	445.4		104.8%
	A2	352.95		83.0%
LES	SQ	336.3-476.8	728	46.2-65.5%
	A1	490.2-708.6		67.3-97.3%

If the revised 2017 ACLs, allocations, and landing targets are implemented in the final rule by January 1, 2017 (Option B), the GMT recommends Alternative 2 for LEN and OAN and Alternative 1 for LES. As stated above, the GMT will be able to better monitor the progress of the fishery with electronic fish tickets next year and could recommend an adjustment in June.

Option C: Implementing an interim solution until the revised 2017/2018 ACLs and associated landing targets are published in final rule in 2017.

Based on the discussion under the NMFS Report (Agenda Item F.1.) that a final rule to correct the ACLs may not be implemented until mid to late 2017, the GMT provides the following Option C, as a potential interim solution. Option C would adopt management measures as recommended

under Option B that would aim towards the lowest ACL under consideration for both north of 36° N. lat. (based on the revised apportionment) and south of 36° N. lat. (based on the proposed rule). Again as described under Option B, the proposed rule ACLs have been analyzed in the 2017-2018 biennial harvest specifications and the revised ACLs are close to the ones contained in the 2015-2016 biennial harvest specifications, and within the range of the Tier analysis from Amendment 24. Since the current proposed rule ACLs are higher in the north than under the revised numbers, NMFS cannot allocate out more quota than will be available under the corrected harvest specifications, and then "take it back". When the final rule implements the correction in 2017, then NMFS could allocate the increase of the ACL to the south. As per the GAP Statement under Agenda Item F.1, the start of the year Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) quota for sablefish south of 36° N. lat. could be issued at the lower level and increased later in the year.

Although the percent attainment for LES under A1 is projected to exceed the proposed rule landing target (by 17-69 percent), the intention would be to allocate the remainder of the reapportionment under the revised ACLs during the 2017 year thereby keeping the sector beneath the revised landing target. If the timeline is delayed past 2017, the GMT could recommend inseason action to decrease trip limits to stay within the revised allocations. However, as the sablefish ACL south of 36° N. lat. has low attainment, the GMT believes there is not an ACL concern.

Open Access Lingcod North of 40° 10' N. Lat.

Under Agenda Item F.3, public comment was submitted requesting that the GMT and Council consider increasing the minimum size of lingcod from 22 to 24 inches north of 42° N. lat. and modifying the current trip limits to be constant year-round (Agenda Item F.3.b, Public Comment). Table 12 shows the current and proposed trip limits for lingcod in the OA fishery north of 40° 10' N. lat.

Table 12: Alternative trip limits for OA lingcod north of 40° 10' N. lat. with total maximum yearly catch (lbs.). Note that proposal 1 exceeds the total maximum of LE (5,200 lbs) by 800 lbs, and the Council typically sets OA trip limits to be less than LE.

Alt.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total Max
SQ a/	100 lbs monthly				600 lbs monthly							100	4,700
1	500 lbs monthly												6,000
2	400 lbs monthly												4,800

a/ Status quo trip limits shown here are currently in 2016 regulations and were recommended by the Council and proposed by NMFS to continue for 2017-2018.

During the 2015-2016 harvest specifications and management measures, the Council recommended opening the long-time winter closure for lingcod and established small trip limits intended to allow incidentally caught lingcod to be retained. The assumption was that added fishing effort during winter months would be very low, such that yelloweye rockfish impacts would not increase significantly and spawning lingcod would undergo less fishing pressure. Furthermore, the size limit was also decreased from 24 to 22 inches to reduce the incentive to target and prevent higher than desired yelloweye rockfish bycatch that could occur if fishing effort on lingcod were to increase.

With increases in lingcod fishing effort or higher overall lingcod catch, there is potential to increase yelloweye rockfish bycatch. As OA trip limit adjustments affect both California and Oregon

nearshore and the OA non-nearshore, it is important to consider that all of these sectors are already projected to attain their yelloweye shares (Table 13).

Table 13: Projected mortality and shares of yelloweye rockfish for 2017-2018 in the nearshore and non-nearshore sectors under No Action trip limits.

Sector	2017		2018	
	Projected	Share	Projected	Share
CA Nearshore	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
OR Nearshore	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Non-Nearshore[a]	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7

a/ The non-nearshore share is comprised of both the limited entry and open access fisheries.

The GMT analyzed trip limit impacts under a "static effort" scenario, where no new entrants enter the fishery but increased targeting occurs by current participants, and under a "new entrant effort" scenario, where it was assumed that 75 percent of vessels that fish in the late months would shift into the winter fishery.

Neither trip limit proposals-appears to be workable at the current time since the projected increases to total lingcod landings would result in projected yelloweye rockfish overages for each of the fisheries. Within these models, discard mortality increases as landings of target stocks such as lingcod increase. Since all fisheries are projected to be at their respective "quotas" for yelloweye rockfish, projected lingcod landings for all three fisheries would have to be less than status quo for any of the lingcod trip limit proposals to be viable.

As seen in Figure 1, projected lingcod landings increase for the nearshore fisheries for proposal 1 even if no new entrants are drawn by the higher winter trip limits (grey shading). Further, if new entrants are enticed by the higher winter trip limits (black shading), then projected lingcod landings could be much higher than status quo for all three fisheries, for both proposals. As such, neither lingcod trip limit proposal appears viable in terms of yelloweye rockfish bycatch since projected lingcod landings are likely to increase for both proposals. In summary, there is no new information that could potentially support the two lingcod proposals in lieu of the status quo limits as analyzed for the 2017-2018 harvest specifications and management measures (e.g., lower than projected lingcod landings).

For alternative lingcod trip limits to be viable in terms of yelloweye rockfish bycatch, projected lingcod landings must be lower than those of status quo limits. While lesser uniform trip limits than the proposals could reduce total lingcod landings (e.g., 250 pounds per month), the GMT has biological concerns with uniform trip limits such as the proposals since they shift yield from summer months to winter months during which lingcod spawn, thus reducing the spawning potential of the stock. In the past, the Council has taken a precautionary approach to allowing harvest of lingcod during their winter spawning period (i.e., closed prior to the current 100 pound limits).

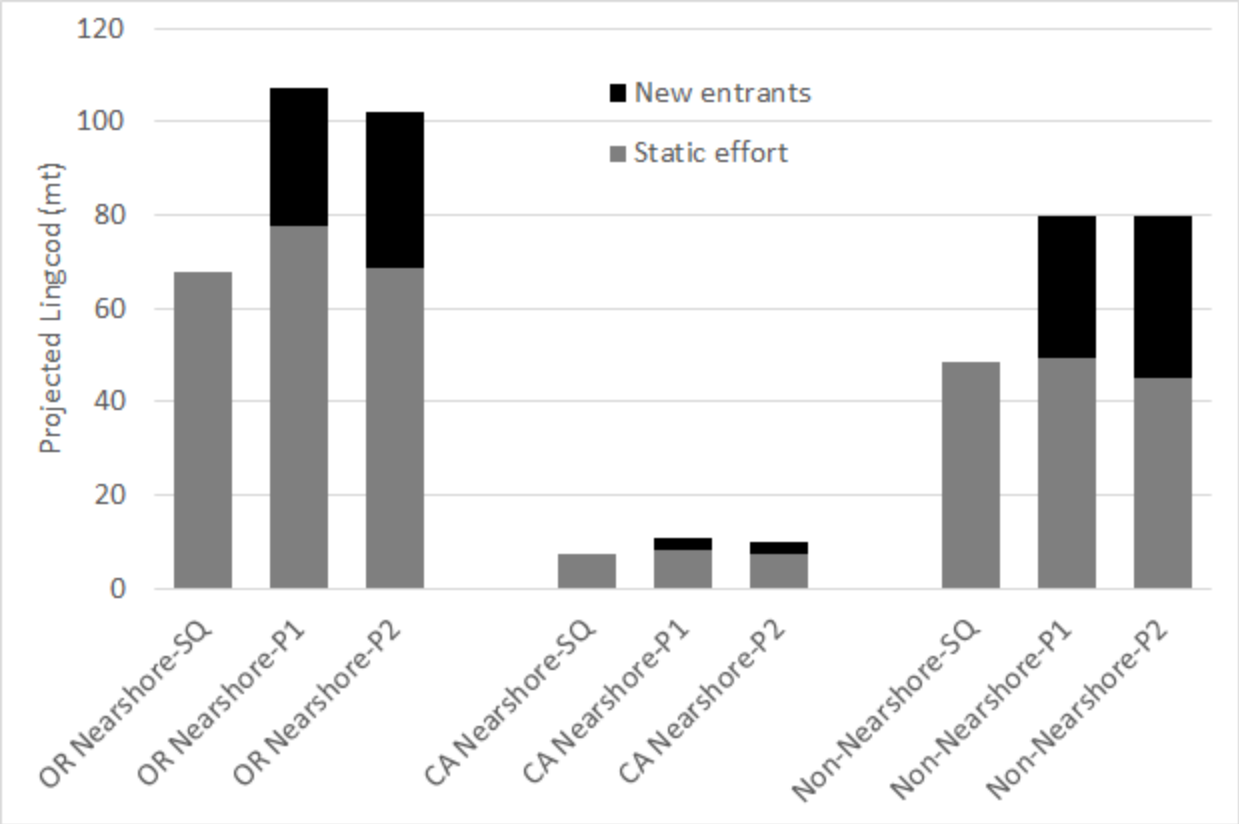

Figure 1: Projected lingcod landings for status quo trip limits (SQ), proposal 1 (500 lbs. per month), and proposal 2 (400 lbs. per month). Static effort projections (grey shading) are based on a trip limit model that utilizes 2015 activity with the assumption that the higher winter trip limits do not entice extra effort. Black shading (new entrants) assumes that the higher winter trip limits will entice higher participation (i.e., 75 percent of summer vessels assumed to fish during winter).

The GMT recommends No Action, since there is no new information to indicate that yelloweye rockfish bycatch would be lower than anticipated in the 2015-2016 harvest specifications and management measures analysis. Furthermore, higher projected lingcod landings associated with the OA lingcod trip limit proposals may also increase yelloweye rockfish impacts and would be projected to exceed yelloweye rockfish shares.

Informational Items

Attachment 2 shows the overfished species scorecard for the beginning of 2017, based on the draft environmental impact statement and Council motions. Petrale sole and canary rockfish are no longer included in the overfished species scorecard, as both species have been rebuilt.

Inseason Adjustments Agenda Item- March 2017

Currently, the inseason adjustment item scheduled for the March Council meeting is shaded. The GMT recommends that the Council keep the inseason agenda item on the March 2017 agenda in order to take action on carryover for the individual fishing quota (IFQ) sector, get additional updates after 2016 data is complete that might further inform 2017 fisheries, and potentially adjust trip limits for the OAN sablefish fleet. Additionally, the GMT requests that NMFS provide guidance on the effect of the revised National Standard Guidelines on the issuance of carryover prior to the March meeting in order to aid in the discussion about carryover in March.

GMT Recommendations:

1. **Sablefish ACLs: The GMT recommends that the Council consider correcting the computational error in the apportionment of sablefish north and south of 36° N. lat. and implementing the corrected 2017 and 2018 ACLs and associated allocations, landing targets, etc. (as shown in Agenda Item F.1, Supplemental Attachment 1) as soon as possible.**
2. **Sablefish DTL for 2017**
    a. **If Option A occurs, maintain ACLs, allocations, and landing targets as described in the proposed rule for 2017, then the GMT recommends**
        i. **Alternative 1 for the LEN: 1,200 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,600 lbs. bimonthly**
        ii. **Alternative 1 for the OAN 300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 1,000 lbs., not to exceed 2,000 lbs. bimonthly**
    b. **If Option B or C occurs, revising the 2017/2018 ACLs, allocations, and landing targets as described in Supplemental Attachment 1 based on the reapportionment for January 1, 2017 or sometime in 2017, then the GMT recommends**
        i. **Alternative 2 for the LEN: 1,100 lbs./week, not to exceed 3,300 lbs bimonthly**
        ii. **Alternative 2 for the OAN: 300 lbs./day, or one landing per week up to 900 lbs., not to exceed 1,800 lbs. bimonthly**
        iii. **Alternative 1 for the LES: 2,000 lbs. per week**

3. **OA Lingcod North of 40° 10' N. lat.: No Action.**

Attachment 1. Allocations[a] and projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2016.

Fishery	Bocaccio b/		Canary		Cowcod b/		Dkbl		Petrale		POP		Yelloweye	
Date *: 16 Nov 2016*	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
Off the Top Deductions	8.3	7.0	15.2	15.8	2.0	2.0	20.8	12.7	236.6	261.7	12.0	12.5	5.8	**4.1**
EFPc/	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Research d/	4.6	3.7	4.5	5.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	7.1	14.2	17.7	2.2	3.0	3.3	**1.6**
Incidental OA e/	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.3	--	--	18.4	5.3	2.4	4.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Tribal f/			7.7	7.7			0.2	0.2	220.0	240.0	9.2	9.2	2.3	2.3
Bottom Trawl			0.8	0.8			0.2	0.2	45.4	70.0	3.7	3.7		0.0
Troll			0.5	0.5			0.0							0.0
Fixed gear			0.3	0.3			0.0						2.3	2.3
mid-water			3.6	3.6			0.0							0.0
whiting			4.3	4.9				0.3			7.2	11.1		
Trawl Allocations	85.0	81.9	58.5	45.3	1.4	1.4	308.9	299.9	2,638.4	2,638.4	144.6	136.0	1.1	1.1
-SB Trawl	85.0	81.9	44.5	44.5	1.4	1.4	292.8	292.8	2,633.4	2,633.4	124.2	124.2	1.1	1.1
-At-Sea Trawl			14.0	**0.8**			16.1	**7.1**	5.0	5.0	20.4	**11.8**	0.0	0.0
a) At-sea whiting MS			5.8	**0.6**			6.7	**2.6**			10.2	**7.6**		
b) At-sea whiting CP			8.2	**0.2**			9.4	**4.5**			10.2	**4.2**		
Non-Trawl Allocation	268.7	186.1	51.3	49.1	2.6	1.2	16.3	6.3	35.0		7.5	0.4	12.1	12.2
Non-Nearshore	82.1		3.9					6.1				0.4	0.6	0.7
LE FG				1.0						0.4				
OA FG				0.2										
Directed OA: Nearshore	1.0	0.5	6.9	6.5				0.2		0.0			1.9	1.8
Recreational Groundfish														
WA			3.5	**2.4**				--		--		--	3.1	3.2
OR			12.0	12.0				--		--		--	2.8	2.8
CA	185.6	185.6	25.0	**27.0**		1.2		--		--		--	3.7	3.7
TOTAL	362.0	275.0	125.0	**110.2**	6.0	4.6	346.0	**318.9**	2,910.0	2,900.1	164.1	**148.9**	19.0	**17.4**
2016 Harvest Specification	**362**	**362**	**125**	**125**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**346**	346	**2,910**	2,910	**164**	**164**	**19**	19
Difference	0.0	87.0	0.0	**14.8**	0.0	1.4	0.0	**27.1**	0.0	9.9	-0.1	**15.1**	0.0	**1.6**
Percent of ACL	100.0%	76.0%	100.0%	88.2%	100.0%	76.7%	100.0%	92.2%	100.0%	99.7%	100.1%	90.8%	100.0%	91.7%

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 2015-2016 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.

Attachment 2. Allocations[a] and projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2017.

Fishery	Bocaccio b/		Cowcod b/		Dkbl		POP		Yelloweye	
***Date*: 15 Nov 2016**	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts
Off the Top Deductions	15.4	15.4	2.0	2.0	77.3	27.3	49.4	24.4	5.4	5.4
Additional Buffer					*50.0*		*25.0*			
EFPc/	10.0	10.0	0.015	0.015	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.030	0.020
Research d/	4.6	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.2	2.7	2.7
Incidental OA e/	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	24.5	24.5	10.0	10.0	0.4	0.4
Tribal f/					0.2	0.2	9.2	9.2	2.3	2.3
Bottom Trawl					0.2	0.2	3.7	3.7		0.0
Troll					0.0					0.0
Fixed gear					0.0				2.3	2.3
mid-water					0.0					0.0
whiting						0.3	7.2	11.1		
Trawl Allocations	302.4	92.7	1.4	0.2	535.6	146.4	220.0	49.5	1.1	0.1
-SB Trawl	302.4	92.7	1.4	0.2	507.6	136.9	198.3	43.0	1.1	0.1
-At-Sea Trawl					16.1	9.5	21.7	6.5	0.0	0.0
a) At-sea whiting MS					11.6	4.5	9.0	1.8		
b) At-sea whiting CP					16.4	5.0	12.7	4.7		
Non-Trawl Allocation	472.2	202.1	2.6	0.0	28.2	7.2	11.6	0.5	13.1	11.9
Non-Nearshore	144.3	16.6		0.0		7.0		0.5	0.8	0.8
LE FG		6.2				5.9		0.4		0.7
OA FG		10.4				1.1		0.1		0.1
Directed OA: Nearshore	1.8	0.6		0.0		0.2			2.1	2.0
Recreational Groundfish										
WA						--		--	3.3	3.1
OR						--		--	3.0	2.8
CA	326.1	184.9		2.2		--		--	3.9	3.2
TOTAL	790.0	310.2	6.0	2.2	641.1	180.9	281.0	74.4	19.6	17.4
2017 Harvest Specification	**790**	**790**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**641**	641	**281**	281	**20**	20
Difference	0.0	479.8	0.0	3.8	-0.1	460.1	0.0	206.6	0.4	2.6
Percent of ACL	100.0%	39.3%	100.3%	36.9%	100.0%	28.2%	100.0%	26.5%	100.0%	87.1%
Key	--									

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 2017-2018Environmental 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.