

## THE GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT TEAM REPORT ON CONSIDERATION OF INSEASON ADJUSTMENTS

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 2011 inseason adjustments.

The GMT also received guidance from 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, 2011.

### SCORECARD UPDATE

The current scorecard, which reflects Oregon recreation fisheries and research updates, is available as Attachment 1.

### RESEARCH CATCH UPDATES

The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) stock assessment survey is complete for 2011 and yelloweye rockfish catches were less than the scorecard projection (1.1 mt) from June 2011. The total catch of yelloweye rockfish in the IPHC survey was 0.4 mt. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) has yet to begin their research project on yelloweye rockfish; therefore there is no update to that portion of the research catch. The GMT has not received an update on the NMFS trawl survey. Therefore, the scorecard has been updated only to reflect the lower than anticipated catch of yelloweye rockfish in the IPHC survey. Total yelloweye rockfish research impacts have been reduced from 3.3 mt to 2.6 mt. No updates were available for other research cells in the scorecard.

### Exempted Fishing Permits (EFPs)

The Oregon recreational yellowtail rockfish EFP was completed August 31 and impacts were 0.00 mt for yelloweye rockfish (0.1 allocation), 1.0 mt for canary rockfish (1.3 mt allocation), and 8.7 mt for widow rockfish (11.0 mt allocation).

### RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

#### *Oregon*

Impacts of all groundfish stocks were below projected values through May; however, June impacts were much greater than expected for yelloweye rockfish and cabezon, due to record June bottomfish trips (up 33 percent from the 5-year average) and high catch rates of these species by bottomfish anglers. To reduce the possibility of exceeding harvest guidelines of these species, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) on July 21 prohibited retention of cabezon and implemented a 20 fm restriction (originally 40 fm) in the bottomfish fishery to reduce yelloweye impacts. Impacts to the majority of other groundfish stocks were also much greater

than expected for June (e.g., canary rockfish), but were of less concern since projected total impacts for the year remained well below harvest guidelines. Moving the fishery from inside 40 fathoms to inside 20 fathoms was intended to reduce the impacts to yelloweye rockfish. Concurrent action was not taken by the Council because this action occurred between the June and September Council meetings.

ODFW made an estimation of overfished species impacts (canary and yelloweye rockfish) on September 12, 2011 using finalized data through July, preliminary data through August, and approximations for Labor Day weekend based on discussions with Oregon Recreational Boater Survey (ORBS) samplers. Under status quo regulations, restricted to inside 20 fathoms for the remainder of the year, the Oregon recreational fishery yelloweye impacts are projected to be below the 2.4 mt harvest guideline. The projected impacts are below the harvest guidelines (HG) enough that ODFW may be able to liberalize the depth restriction somewhat and still remain under the HG. The canary rockfish impacts are projected to be well below the 7.0 mt HG under status quo or liberalized depth restrictions.

#### *Washington and California*

Washington and California have no recreation issues for inseason at this time.

### COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

The four sablefish daily trip limit (DTL) fishery landings projection models were updated with the most recent available data from PacFIN, as of September 1, 2011, and the newest Quota Species Monitoring System (QSM), Best Estimate Reports (BER) were consulted. The following sections describe these modeling results. HGs and harvest targets (HT, for the area south of 36° N. lat.) used here reflect discard mortality, as described in the GMT inseason statement from the June Council meeting.

#### *LEFG sablefish DTL North of 36° N. lat.*

There has been higher than anticipated participation (41 vessels in June vs an average of 24 vessels per month during January through May) and catch (66 mt in the month of June vs an average of 27 mt per month during January through May), in the limited entry fixed gear (LEFG) sablefish DTL fishery, north of 36° N. lat., coinciding with rising sablefish ex-vessel prices (especially in the North). The current model projection of sablefish catch under existing trip limits for this fishery is 106 percent (290 mt) of the allocation (17 mt over the allocation, adjusted for discard mortality, of 273 mt).

This late in the year, trip limits can only be reduced for November and December (Period 6), in which case substantial trip limit reductions are rewarded with disproportionately little catch savings (Table 1). However, another option which is available to the Council is to leave trip limits as they are now, and manage instead to the LEFG allocation in the area north of 36° N. lat., which is 1,820 mt after reduction for discard mortality. Fishery landings data from PacFIN show that estimated attainment of the primary allocation (currently 1,547 mt, also accounts for discard mortality) has been on average, 95 percent over the period of 2004-2010 (range 92-97 percent). Five percent of the current primary allocation of 1,547 mt is 77 mt, which would more than absorb the projected overage in the LEFG sablefish DTL fishery north of 36° N. lat.

This strategy would rely on attainment in the 2011 primary fishery being similar to, or lower than previous years. Using Oregon as a guide, it appears this may be a safe assumption. Data from Oregon enforcement officers suggest that this year, slightly more sablefish are being left unharvested in the primary fishery, perhaps due to a higher weekly limit, which serves as the threshold at which fishermen must switch from primary to DTL catch, in the absence of a daily trip limit (e.g. 300 lb per day). The average individual vessel remainder has dropped from June to September, and is approaching the 2010 average. Approximately 807 mt of the primary allocation (52 percent) has been harvested as of July 31, 2011 according to the current QSM System, Best Estimate Report. In 2010, and thus far in 2011, over half of the LEFG sablefish DTL landings were in Oregon.

There have been public comments in advisory panel meetings that Period 6 fishing effort is typically extremely low, and closing the fishery would not have a significant effect on fishery participants. Figure 1 demonstrates that this is not actually the case. When examining average monthly catch as a percentage of each year's total catch, it is evident that November has been responsible for 13 percent and December for 7 percent, on average, of the annual catch. These data show that the effect of closing the fishery entirely for November and December would not be inconsequential to fishery participants.

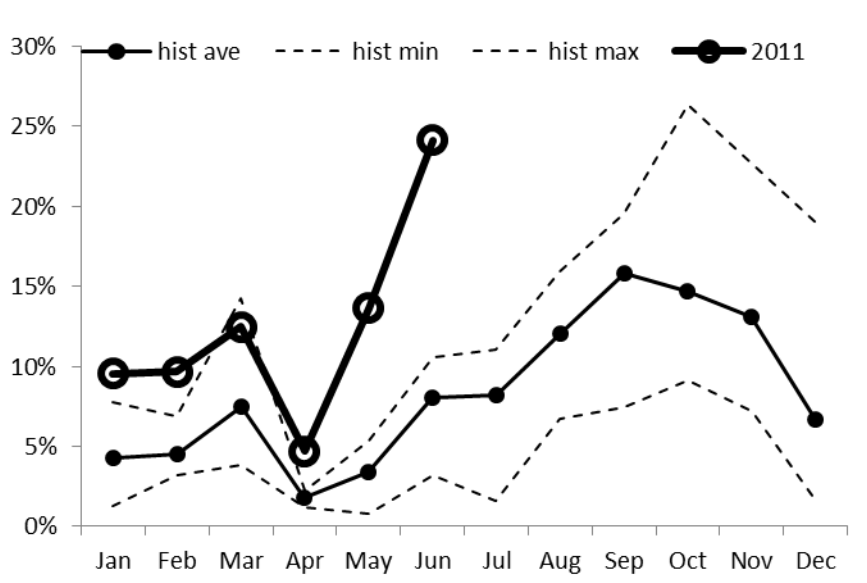


Figure 1. Monthly landings in the LE sablefish DTL fishery, North of 36° N. lat. as an average percentage of each year's total catch (2004-2010; 2011 shown as % of HG, which is 273mt). The upper dashed line shows the maximum percentage of annual catch and the lower line shows the minimum. This chart illustrates that November and December are typically responsible for 20% of the annual catch in this fishery, and that early 2011, especially June has shown higher than average landings.

As the decision to manage to the LEFG allocation (1,820 mt, reduced for discard mortality), rather than to the sub-allocations for the primary fishery and the DTL fishery, is one of policy and acceptable risk, rather than management, the GMT does not make an explicit recommendation here, but rather presents three alternatives for consideration by the Council in Table 1. The outcome of this scenario is expected to leave a remainder of 60 mt for the combination of the LEFG sablefish primary fishery and LEFG sablefish DTL, north of 36 N. lat.

Table 1. Alternative trip limit structures for Council consideration, for fixed gear, sablefish DTL fisheries. A negative difference indicates a projected overage.

Fishery	Alternative	Trip limits	Projected landings	HG	Difference	Projection / HG
<b>LE Sablefish DTL North of 36° N. lat.</b>						
	No Action	2000 w/3500 bm	290		-17	106%
	A1	1000 w/1000 bm	273	273	0	100%
	A2	zero w/zero bm	271		2	99%

**Considerations:**

- 1) LEFG sablefish North: *The GMT asks the Council to consider the policy and risk associated with the projected impacts of maintaining the No-action Alternative, balanced against an expected buffer in the primary tier fishery, according its historical attainment trend, which is expected to leave a collective buffer of 60mt for these two fisheries.*

*OA sablefish DTL North of 36° N. lat.*

The OA sablefish DTL fishery, north of 36° N. lat. is tracking according to projections made at the June Council meeting, and is presently projected to attain 98 percent of its harvest guideline of 433mt (Table 1). The GMT recommends no action at this time for this fishery.

*Conception area sablefish DTL fisheries*

LE sablefish DTL South of 36° N. lat.

Much like the northern LE sablefish DTL fishery, there has recently been higher than usual catch in 2011 (Figure 2), in the LE sablefish FG DTL fishery, south of 36° N. lat., coinciding with rising sablefish ex-vessel prices. There was 77 mt landed in June, versus an average of 19 mt per month during January through May of 2011.

The current model projection of sablefish landings under existing trip limits for this fishery is 112 percent (440 mt) of the harvest target (393 mt, 47 mt over the HT). As an illustration, the ratio of June catch this year to the average monthly catch in January-May is 4.0; normally this ratio is about 1.6 (2004-2010). Our current projected landings through the end of the year (112 percent above the harvest target) is similar to the projection made at the June Council meeting (110 percent). As with the northern LE fishery, this time of the year, trip limits can only be reduced for November and December (Period 6), and substantial trip limit reductions are projected to result in disproportionately little catch savings (Table 2).

However, another option which is available to the Council is to leave trip limits as they are now, and manage instead to the Southern Non-Trawl Allocation (the sum of LE and OA, south of 36° N. lat.), which is 733mt (Table 2).

Table 2. Alternative trip limit structures for Council consideration, for fixed gear, sablefish DTL fisheries. A negative difference indicates a projected overage.

Fishery	Alternative	Trip limits	Projected landings	HG	Difference	Projection / HT
<b>LE Sablefish DTL South of 36° N. lat.</b>						
	<i>No Action</i>	<b>2100 w</b>	<b>440</b>		-47	<b>112%</b>
	A1	1000 w	409	393	-16	104%
	A2	zero/closed	396		-3	101%
<b>OA Sablefish DTL South of 36° N. lat.</b>						
	No Action	1200 w/2400 bm	203		116	64%
	<b>A1</b>	<b>1500 w/3000 bm</b>	<b>212</b>	319	107	<b>66%</b>

Projected attainment of the OA South fishery under the no-action trip limits is low for this year (203mt of 212mt HT, or 64 percent, Table 1). If trip limits were increased for OA South (Alternative 1, Table 5), and that fishery harvested 212mt (with TL increase) of the 319mt HG, this would leave 107mt to absorb the 47mt overage of the LE South, and leave 60mt buffer for both the LE South and OA South combined.

This strategy would rely on stable performance by the OA South fishery, although this fishery is not known for its stability, and would depend on whether, or if trip limits are increased in the OA South fishery to refresh currently stagnant effort there.

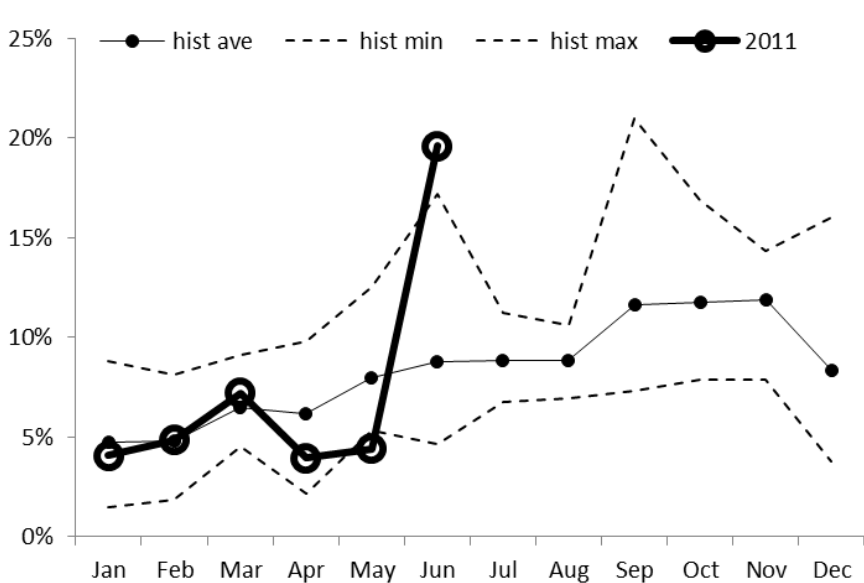


Figure 2. Monthly landings in the LE sablefish DTL fishery, south of 36° N. lat. as an average percentage of each year's total catch (2004-2010; 2011 shown as % of HT, which is 393 mt). The upper dashed line- (continued from page 6) shows the maximum percentage of annual catch and the lower line shows the minimum. This chart illustrates that November and December are collectively responsible for 20% of the annual average catch in this fishery, and that June 2011 has shown higher than average landings.

#### OA sablefish DTL South of 36° N. lat.

The model projection under no-action is 203 mt, 116mt under the HT of 319 mt. Alternative 1 is to increase trip limits during Period 6 from 300 lbs. per day, 1200 lbs. per week, 2400 lbs. per bimonthly period, to 300 lbs. per day, 1500 lbs. per week, 3000 lbs. per bimonthly period (Table 1). This is projected to result in 212 mt harvest, and would leave a remainder to enable LE DTL South to remain open (as described in previous section), with some buffer, since the OA South fishery has a history of volatility, and is less predictable than the other three DTL fisheries.

#### ***Recommendation:***

- 2) LEFG sablefish South and OA sablefish South: ***The GMT recommends the combination of the No-action Alternative for LE South, and Alternative 1 (300 lbs. per day, 1,500 lbs. per week, not to exceed 3,000 lbs. per two months) for the OA South, beginning on November 1, through the end of the year.*** These combined management measures are projected to stimulate additional harvest in the currently under-attained OA South fishery, while leaving a collective buffer of 60mt for the OA and LE South, combined, after absorbing the projected overage of the LE South.

In summary, the GMT has analyzed the options presented, and where there are accommodations of projected overages in one fishery by under-attainment in another, it is the GMT's opinion that there is very small risk of exceeding the sablefish fishery HG for north of 36° N. lat. of 5,515 mt or the sablefish fishery HG for south of 36° N. lat. of 1,298 mt as a result.

*Limited Entry and Open Access Shallow Nearshore rockfish, south of 40°10' N lat*

The GMT received a request to increase shallow nearshore rockfish trip limits south of 40°10' N lat. Under the current trip limit structure, trip limits will automatically decrease from “800 lb/2 months” to “600 lb/2 months” effective November 1, 2011. The nearshore fishery as a whole has been tracking behind this year relative to previous years.

CDFG staff analyzed trip limit increases for period 6 ranging from “700 lb/2 months” to “1,000 lb/2 months” (Table 3). Due to the small overall difference (~4 mt) in projected landings between the lowest and highest trip limit alternatives and the low bycatch rates in the area, increased impacts to overfished species was minimal, but it did not change the overall model results because the results rounded the values currently in the scorecard. Therefore, any of the trip limit alternatives could be accommodated without increasing overfished species impacts beyond those analyzed in the EIS.

Table 3. Shallow nearshore rockfish trip limits alternatives, south of 40°10' N lat.

<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Period 5</b>	<b>Period 6</b>
Status Quo	800 lb/2 months	600 lb/2 months
1	800 lb/2 months	700 lb/2 months
2	800 lb/2 months	
3	800 lb/2 months	900 lb/2 months
4	800 lb/2 months	1000 lb/2 months

Effort shifts will not be an issue as a result of this increase because shallow nearshore permits are geographically restricted by regulation. The GMT also does not expect any large increases in effort from current participants as a result of these higher trip limits because many individuals will be switching to other fisheries such as crab and lobster.

The GMT recommends increasing the shallow nearshore rockfish trip limits south of 40°10' N lat from “600 lb/2 months” to “1,000 lb/2 months” effective November 1, 2011 for the remainder of the year. This request is not expected to increase overfished species impacts above those in the scorecard and this fishery and would provide some additional opportunity at the end of the year.

***Recommendation:***

- 3) LEFG and OA shallow nearshore rockfish south of 40°10' N lat. ***The GMT recommends increasing trip limits for period 6 from “600 lbs. per 2 months” to “1,000 lbs. per 2 months” beginning on November 1 through the end of the year.***

*Current IFQ snapshot*

Table 3 lists the current shorebased IFQ catch by weight, attainment, and retention rates by species category, as of September 15, 2011. The current estimate of total (catch-weighted) retention rate for the fishery is 99 percent.

Since the start of the fishery on January 11, 2011, 189,900,910 pounds have been debited to accounts overall, out of 375,004,872 pounds allocated, (51 percent) on 1,659 trips, by 95 vessels, using both trawl and fixed gear. Table 4 shows counts of fish tickets and average weights, by state and target, and counts of vessels by state, as of September 9, 2011.

Pacific whiting shows the greatest percentage attainment, at 79 percent, followed by sablefish north of 36° N. lat. (54 percent), petrale sole with (52 percent), sablefish south of 36° N. lat. (45 percent), and longspine thornyheads, north of 34° 27' N. lat. (37 percent). Table 5 shows catch distributed by state and port. Ports have been grouped to preserve confidentiality. Oregon currently shows 75 percent of IFQ catch overall, Washington shows 22 percent, and California 3.6 percent. Considering only non-whiting trips, Oregon currently has 62 percent of catch, Washington has taken 14 percent, and California 24 percent.

A detailed report of 2011 IFQ catch through June, compared with the same period of years 2006-2010 is published as a separate inseason statement in this meeting.



Table 3. Current catch (pounds debited) and percent attainment for the shorebased IFQ fishery, as of September 15, 2011. Retention data as of September 9, 2011.

<b>IFQ Species</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>Catch to Date</b>	<b>QP Remaining</b>	<b>Attainment</b>	<b>Retention</b>
Arrowtooth flounder	27,406,105	4,265,582	23,140,523	16%	93%
Bocaccio rockfish South of 40°10' N.	132,277	4,070	128,207	3%	100%
Canary rockfish	57,100	6,098	51,002	11%	97%
Chilipepper rockfish South of 40°10' N.	3,252,370	367,387	2,884,983	11%	98%
Cowcod South of 40°10' N.	3,968	17	3,951	0%	71%
Darkblotched rockfish	552,997	85,280	467,717	15%	97%
Dover sole	49,018,682	12,459,033	36,559,649	25%	98%
English sole	41,166,808	207,959	40,958,849	1%	82%
Lingcod	4,107,873	421,538	3,686,335	10%	88%
Longspine thornyheads North of 34°27' N.	4,334,839	1,617,462	2,717,377	37%	95%
Minor shelf rockfish North of 40°10' N.	1,150,813	22,245	1,128,568	2%	85%
Minor shelf rockfish South of 40°10' N.	189,598	1,711	187,887	1%	13%
Minor slope rockfish North of 40°10' N.	1,828,779	178,657	1,650,122	10%	96%
Minor slope rockfish South of 40°10' N.	831,958	56,727	775,231	7%	99%
Other flatfish	9,253,683	1,131,743	8,121,940	12%	85%
Pacific cod	2,502,247	508,098	1,994,149	20%	100%
Pacific halibut (IBQ) North of 40°10' N.	257,524	52,722	204,802	20%	0%
Pacific ocean perch North of 40°10' N.	263,148	46,904	216,244	18%	100%
Pacific whiting	204,628,442	161,392,377	43,236,065	79%	99%
Petrable sole	1,920,226	1,006,506	913,720	52%	98%
Sablefish North of 36° N.	5,613,719	3,049,796	2,563,923	54%	99%
Sablefish South of 36° N.	1,170,390	529,889	640,501	45%	98%
Shortspine thornyheads North of 34°27' N.	3,156,138	1,059,305	2,096,833	34%	99%
Shortspine thornyheads South of 34°27' N.	110,231	1,946	108,285	2%	100%
Splitnose rockfish South of 40°10' N.	3,045,245	28,173	3,017,072	1%	32%
Starry flounder	1,471,586	22,389	1,449,197	2%	94%
Widow rockfish	755,348	230,927	524,421	31%	89%
Yelloweye rockfish	1,323	57	1,266	4%	100%
Yellowtail rockfish North of 40°10' N.	6,821,455	1,146,312	5,675,143	17%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>375,004,872</b>	<b>189,900,910</b>	<b>185,103,962</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>99%</b>

Table 4. Counts of tickets and average weights, by state and target, and counts of vessels by state (data as of September 9, 2011).

state	ticket counts			vessels	ticket weights			
	all	non-whiting	whiting	all	non-whiting		whiting	
					ave.	SE	ave.	SE
CA	421	421	-	32	15,486	736	-	-
OR	1,031	463	570	57	35,563	1,054	206,209	3,312
WA	207	82	125	18	45,762	2,878	283,309	7,909
	1,659	966	695	95*				

\*Number of vessels is not additive among states, due to multiple-state participation.

Table 5. Total IFQ pounds debited by state and ports (whiting and non-whiting; data as of September 9, 2011).

State	Ports	Pounds debited
WA	Ilwaco	8,631,647
	Bellingham and Westport	30,534,412
	Subtotal	39,166,059
	OR	
OR	Astoria	91,440,867
	Newport	33,928,850
	Charleston, Brookings, and unidentified ports	8,635,439
	Subtotal	134,005,156
CA	Crescent City, Eureka	3,112,912
	Fort Bragg, Monterey, Morro Bay, Moss Landing, Princeton, San Francisco, Avila, and unidentified ports	3,406,599
	Subtotal	6,519,511
	Total	179,690,726

**GMT Considerations:**

- 1) LEFG sablefish North: *The GMT asks the Council to consider the policy and risk associated with the projected impacts of maintaining the No-action Alternative, balanced against an expected buffer in the primary tier fishery, according its historical attainment trend, which is expected to leave a collective buffer of 60mt for these two fisheries.*

**GMT Recommendations:**

- 2) LEFG sablefish South and OA sablefish South: *The GMT recommends the combination of the No-action Alternative for LE South, and Alternative 1 (300 lbs. per day, 1,500 lbs. per week, not to exceed 3,000 lbs. per two months) for the OA South, beginning on November 1, through the end of the year.* These combined management measures are projected to stimulate additional harvest in the currently under-attained OA South fishery, while leaving a collective buffer of 60mt for the OA and LE South, combined, after absorbing the projected overage of the LE South.
- 3) LEFG and OA shallow nearshore rockfish south of 40°10' N lat.: *The GMT recommends increasing trip limits for period 6 from “600 lbs. per 2 months” to “1,000 lbs. per 2 months” beginning on November 1 through the end of the year.*

PFMC  
09/17/11

**Attachment 1. September 2011 Scorecard. Allocations<sup>a</sup> and projected mortality impacts (mt) of overfished groundfish species for 2011. Bolded numbers represent updates since the June Council meeting.**

Fishery	Bocaccio b/		Canary		Cowcod b/		Dkbl		Petrale		POP		Widow		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	Allocation a/	Projected Impacts
<b>Date: 15 Sept, 2011</b>																
<b>Off the Top Deductions</b>	13.4	13.4	20.0	19.7	0.3	0.3	18.7	18.7	65.4	64.5	12.8	12.9	61.0	58.6	5.9	5.1
EFPc/	11.0	11.0	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	0.1	0.1	11.0	8.7	0.1	0.0
Research d/	1.7	1.7	7.2	7.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	2.1	17.0	17.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.3	<b>2.6</b>
Incidental OA e/	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	--	--	15.0	15.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	3.3	0.2	0.2
Tribal f/			9.5	9.5			0.1	0.1	45.4	45.4	10.9	10.9	45.0	45.0	2.3	2.3
<b>Trawl Allocations</b>	60.0	60.0	34.1	34.1	1.8	1.8	265.0	265.0	876.0	876.0	137.0	137.0	491.0	491.0	0.6	0.6
---SB Trawl	60.0	60.0	25.9	25.9	1.8	1.8	250.5	250.5	871.0	871.0	119.6	119.6	342.1	342.1	0.6	0.6
---At-Sea Trawl			8.2	8.2			14.5	14.5	5.0	5.0	17.4	17.4	147.9	147.9		
a) At-sea whiting MS			3.4	3.4			6.0	6.0			7.2	7.2	61.2	61.2		
b) At-sea whiting CP			4.8	4.8			8.5	8.5			10.2	10.2	86.7	86.7		
<b>Non-Trawl Allocation</b>	189.6	55.9	29.8	17.2	0.9	0.2	14.0	5.8	35.0	0.0	7.0	0.4	49.0	10.0	10.5	9.8
Non-Nearshore	57.9		2.3													
LEFG				1.4				4.8				0.3		0.1	0.8	0.8
QA FG				0.2				0.8				0.1		0.0	0.1	0.1
Directed OA: Nearshore	0.7	0.5	4.0	<b>3.2</b>		0.0		0.2						0.2	1.1	1.0
Recreational Groundfish																
WA			2.0	0.7				--		--		--		--	2.6	2.5
OR			7.0	2.4				--		--		--		1.0	2.4	<b>2.3</b>
CA	131.0	55.4	14.5	9.3		0.2		--		--		--		8.7	3.1	3.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	263.0	129.3	83.9	71.0	3.0	2.3	297.7	289.5	976.4	940.5	156.8	150.3	601.0	559.6	17.0	15.5
2011 Harvest Specification	263	263	102	102	3.0	3.0	298	298	976	976	157	157	600	600	17	17
<b>Difference g/</b>	0.0	133.7	18.1	31.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	8.5	-0.4	35.5	0.2	6.7	-1.0	40.4	0.0	1.5
<b>Percent of OY</b>	100.0%	49.2%	82.3%	69.6%	100.0%	76.7%	99.9%	97.1%	100.0%	96.4%	99.9%	95.7%	100.2%	93.3%	100.0%	91.2%
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 aside from the trawl allocation (at-sea petrale only) 3) ad-hoc allocations recommended in the 2011-12 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 11-12 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 2011-2012 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.

g/ Petrale and widow allocations round higher than the ACL as a result of rounding issues. Projected impacts are under the ACL; there is no conservation concern.