New England Fishery Management Council
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MEETING SUMMARY
Scallop PDT

Hotel Providence, Providence, RI
November 9, 2017

The Scallop PDT met in Providence, Rhode Island to: (1) Review Scallop Committee tasking, and progress on the development of Framework 29 (FW 29) specification alternatives and analyses; (2) Flatfish bycatch estimates associated with FW 29 specifications options; (3) Review progress on management measures in FW29, including flatfish AMs, Northern Gulf of Maine management measures, and modifications to access and open area configurations consistent with OHA2; and (4) Other business, as necessary.

MEETING ATTENDANCE: Jonathon Peros (PDT Chair), Dr. David Rudders, Dr. Dvora Hart, Dr. Bill DuPaul, Dr. Demet Haksever, Danielle Palmer (remotely), Dr. Cate O'Keefe, Tim Cardiasmenos (remotely), Chad Keith (remotely), Kevin Kelly (remotely), Carl Wilson (remotely), Dr. David Bethoney, Travis Ford, Benjamin Galuardi, Sam Asci, and Vincent Balzano, Chair of the Scallop Committee. There were approximately 7 members of public listening in remotely, and 2 members of the public joined in person.

The meeting began at 9:36am.

Framework 29 Specifications and Omnibus Habitat Amendment 2
The PDT reviewed Scallop Committee tasking before moving into a discussion measures under consideration in this action. First, the PDT discussed the timing of Framework 29 (FW29) relative to the pending decision the Omnibus Habitat Amendment 2 (OHA2). The group noted that:

1. NMFS has published a Notice of Availability (NOA) and that a decision is expected on or by January 4, 2018.
2. The OHA2 proposed rule published on November 6, 2017. NMFS has requested comments on this action by December 5, 2017.
3. Framework 29 will address a range of four (4) OHA2 scenarios (see Table 1).

Dr. Demet Haksever presented the updated 2017 scallop price model to the PDT. The final version of this document will be available as an appendix to FW 29. Dr. Haksever also presented preliminary economic impacts from SAMS run outputs to the PDT. In general, all measures under consideration would result in increases in total benefits relative to status quo. These results will be presented in the economic impacts section of FW 29.

Table 1 - Potential OHA2 Scenarios under consideration in Scallop Framework 29.

Scenario #	OHA2 Specification Scenarios in FW29	Council's preferred alternative
1	Status Quo – No change to current habitat and groundfish closures.	TBD
2	Approval and implementation of both Georges Bank measures (Alternative 10 in 2.3.4 of OHA2) and Great South Channel and Southern New England (Alternative 4 in Section 2.3.5 of OHA2)	TBD
3	Approval and implementation of only Great South Channel and Southern New England measures through OHA2	TBD
4	Approval and implementation of only Georges Bank measures though OHA2	TBD

Table 2 - Specification alternatives under consideration in FW 29, including descriptions of spatial management, with corresponding OHA2 scenario

ORIGINAL Run Name from Dvora	**Run Name in FW29**	Description	Scenario #
na	**na**	No Action - FW28 Default Measures	1
sq	**sq**	Status Quo - Same measures approved through FW28	1
PDT36	**BASE36**	BASE Configuration of 5 AA trips, 1 in CAII, 1 in NLS-S, 3 in MAAA with open area F=0.36	1
PDT40	**BASE40**	BASE configuration with open area F=0.4	1
PDT44	**S-BASE44**	Sensitivity of BASE runs assuming open area F=0.44	1
NLSEFH36	**NLSW36**	Only NLS EFH opens, and NLS-West AA available. 5 AA trips: 1 in NLS-S, 2 in NLS-W, 2 in MAAA with open area F=0.36	3
NLSEFH40	**NLSW40**	Only NLS EFH opens, and NLS-West AA available. 5 AA trips: 1 in NLS-S, 2 in NLS-W, 2 in MAAA with open area F=0.4	3
NLC1EFH36	**5BOTH36**	Both CAI and NLS available. 5 AA trips: 1 in CAI, 2 in NLS-W, 2 in MAAA with open area F=0.36	2
NLC1EFH40	**5BOTH40**	Both CAI and NLS available. 5 AA trips: 1 in CAI, 2 in NLS-W, 2 in MAAA with open area F=0.4	2
EFHF295	**6BOTH295**	Both CAI and NLS available. 6 AA trips: 1 in CAI, 1 in NLS-S, 2 in NLS-W, 2 in MAAA with open area F=0.295	2
EFH26	**6BOTH26**	Both CAI and NLS available. 6 AA trips: 1 in CAI, 1 in NLS-S, 2 in NLS-W, 2 in MAAA with open area F=0.295	2
C1F36	**CA1F36**	Only CAI open. 5 AA trips: 1 in CAI, 1 in CAII, 1 in NLS-S, 2 in MAAA with F=0.36	4

Scallop Fishery Flatfish Bycatch Estimates:
Dr. Dvora Hart presented flatfish bycatch estimates for Georges Bank and Southern New England yellowtail flounder stocks, and Northern and Southern windowpane flounder. The methods used to generate these estimate are available in the Scallop PDT's memo to the Groundfish PDT. Estimates for FY 2018 are presented by scenario and SAMS run in Table 3.

Table 3 - Scallop fishery flatfish bycatch estimates for each allocation alternative under consideration in Framework 29.

Scenario	SAMS Run/Alternaitve	NWP	GBYT	SNEYT	SWP
No Action	na	44.96	6.06	4.47	33.73
Status Quo	sq	74.79	67.95	5.96	236.53
1	Base36	57.18	36.46	4.16	236.53
	Base40	60.54	36.92	4.51	250.57
	Base44	63.74	37.36	4.84	263.5
2	NLSW36	46.69	5.57	4.89	294.1
	NLSW40	50.64	6.04	5.25	308.23
3	5BOTH36	57.59	12.55	4.64	264.14
	5BOTH40	61.54	13.02	5	278.27
	6BOTH295	50.68	11.72	4.2	261.74
	6BOTH26	46.72	11.25	3.84	246.34
4	CA136	68.08	43.44	4.15	228.6

Summary of PDT Discussions and Recommendations:

1. **The PDT recommends any scenarios in which Closed Area I North HMA and/or Nantucket Lightship EFH opens for access in FW29 (Scenarios 2, 3, 4 in Table 1) over Status Quo – no changes to habitat areas through OHA2 (Scenario 1)**.
   Rationale: Scenarios 2, 3, and 4 redirect fishery effort away from Closed Area II in 2018; while there is some growth potential for scallops there, relatively high fishing mortality in this area is expected if it were opened for an access area trip in addition to high bycatch of Georges Bank yellowtail flounder and Northern windowpane flounder. The animals in Closed Area I are anticipated to be U10s and will be 8 years old next year. The animals in the NLS-West will be likely be 10-20 count or better and are in very high densities which is expected to reduce EFH impacts and lower interactions between the fishery and key flatfish stocks like SNE/MA yellowtail flounder and Southern windowpane.
2. **Given the option between an open area F=0.4 and F=0.36, the PDT recommends fishing open areas at an F=0.36** for the following reasons: 1) surveys (both dredge and optical) have detected unremarkable recruitment in the open bottom for multiple years meaning the fishery will be working on the same year classes of animals in open areas for at least the next two years, perhaps longer; 2) the open bottom was pushed hard in FW25 (F>0.48); 3) fishing mortality is 10% lower under the F=0.36 option, and short term

LPUE is expected to be higher; 4) scallops that are not fished in 2018 will likely be larger in 2019; 5) projected bycatch estimates are also lower under this option.

3. **The PDT recommends no fishing in the NLS-N for 2018 in favor of a full trip in this area in 2019.** The group noted that only the "status quo" run opens the NLS-N area (which is used strictly for comparative purposes), and that the Committee tasking has effectively closed this area for next year (consistent with the PDT recommendation). The PDT noted that, if this area were opened with other parts of the NLS for a full trip, most of the fishing effort would occur in the NLS-N. The PDT reviewed yellowtail bycatch information for this area, and noted that the fishery has interacted with flatfish in the NLS-N in the past.
4. **The PDT recommends revisiting discussions around harvesting the slow growing animals in the NLS-S-deep in 2018 (for FY 2019) as part of the follow-up to OHA2**. Some growth was observed between the 2016 and 2017 surveys, and the L infinity assumption was adjusted upward to 110 mm this year (from 80 mm last year). The sentiment around the potential to harvest these animals has changed as they may continue to grow. The PDT discussed redefining the SAMS areas in the NLS to better reflect the biomass, observed growth, and bathymetry in the Nantucket Lightship area.
5. **Under Scenario 2 (both NLS-West and CAI available): If the Council wants to further reduce impacts on open bottom, the PDT recommends a 6 trip option**. The PDT noted that all open area F rates under consideration in FW 29 are less than F=0.48, which is considered the upper bound for open area fishing. With regard to "6 trip" options, some members of the PDT suggested that 6 FT AA trips can keep landings relatively constant with the 5 trip options, but provide more relief to open areas. The 6 trip options in Scenario 2 also have the lowest area swept and some of the lowest bycatch estimates of all runs developed for FW 29. The PDT discussed F rates lower than F=0.36 for open areas in "5 trip" options.
6. **The PDT has reservations about fishing three (3) access area trips in the MAAA, or three (3) trips in the Nantucket Lightship West.** While the survey estimates support at least 3 trips in each of these areas, there may be reasons to re-direct effort to other access areas if they are available. Industry has expressed concern about sending three trips to the MAAA, and a review of FY 2017 fishing effort shows that the majority of effort has been concentrated within the Hudson Canyon boundary or along the northern edge of the Elephant Trunk/Elephant Trunk Flex. The highest densities of scallops in the MAAA were observed south of these areas in what was considered the Elephant Trunk "Flex" this year. A fine-scale spatial analysis of ET scallops in this high density patch revealed that the animals were growing slower than expected. With respect to the Nantucket Lightship West, the PDT noted that this is the first time that the area will open, and it may make sense to be precautionary in how much effort is directed to this area in the short-term. The PDT also noted that there is some growth potential for animals in this area, and holding back effort in the short term is expected to increase long-term yield.
7. **At low levels of DAS, there is additional uncertainty around how the fishery will utilize DAS.** The PDT noted that DAS have never been as low as 21 days (6 trips and open F=0.26), and may have impacts that the PDT cannot predict. The PDT discussed the

scenario of LA vessels fishing some of their carryover DAS in FY 2018 if DAS are reduced. The LPUE model does not account for steam time, so estimates for areas on eastern Georges (like CAII-ext) may be overstated under the 6 trip options.

8. **The PDT recommends that the Council set the number of total LAGC IFQ trips for FY2018 at 5.5% of access area landings.** This approach is consistent with the approach taken by the Council in Framework 28, and follows the 5.5% allocation to the IFQ component.
9. **For allocation alternatives that have a FT LA trip in CAII (Base Runs and CAI F=0.36 option), the PDT recommends that CAII trips for the LAGC (540) be redirected to Georges Bank access areas to maintain the regional split of LAGC IFQ access area trips.** *Rationale:* In the BASE runs, redirecting LAGC IFQ Closed Area II trips to the NLS-South maintains that proportional split of access area trips for each alternative within "Georges Bank" access areas and "Mid-Atlantic" access areas for the LAGC IFQ component. For BASE runs, 40% of access area pounds come from Georges Bank. For the Closed Area I F=0.36 run, 60% of access area pounds come from Georges Bank. All other alternatives do not allocate to Closed Area II.
10. **The PDT recommends that the Council prohibit RSA compensation fishing in Closed Area II for FY2018.** This would include the CAII-extension area that would become part of the Closed Area II access area. Rationale is same as from Framework 28: Prohibiting RSA compensation fishing in CAII is expected to reduce impacts on Georges Bank yellowtail flounder and Northern windowpane flounder in the CAII S and CAII-ext areas. The scallop fishery is allocated 16% of the Georges Bank yellowtail flounder ABC, and 21% of the Northern windowpane ABC. The scallop fishery share of the US allocation of GB yellowtail is expected to be around 33 mt for the coming FY. The Northern windowpane ACL is expected to be around 18 mt. This measure is intended to compliment other scallop measures which reduce flatfish bycatch on Georges Bank, such as prohibition on the possession of the stock, a seasonal closure from Aug. 15 – Nov. 15, and the use of a 10" twine top.
11. **The PDT recommends that FY 2019 default measures be set at 75% of DAS for 2018, with 1 trip in the Mid-Atlantic Access Area. The PDT recommends that the LAGC IFQ quota be set at 75% of the 2018 LAGC IFQ APL for FY 2019.** This is the same approach that the Council used to set default measures in FW 28, and provides the fishery with a modest allocation and access area trips in the MAAA to start the fishing year in the event that there is a delay in the implementation of allocations in 2019.
12. **The PDT recommends the following Part-Time LA allocations for FW 29 measures:**
    a. **5 trip options: PT vessels receive two (2) 18,000 lb trips, one of which must be taken in the MAAA.** *Rationale:* This is a similar approach to what the Council recommended for PT vessels in Framework 28 for FY2017. All 5 trip options allocate at least 2 FT trips to the MAAA. Using an 18,000 trip limit streamlines possession limits across FT and PT permit holders.
    b. **6 trip options: three (3) 14,400 lb trips, one in MAAA, one in NLS-West, one in CAI.** *Rationale:* Under a 6 trip option, FT vessels would have two access area

trips in the MAAA, and NLS. This approach would follow a similar allocation structure, and afford PT vessels access to CAI.

13. **The PDT does not recommend a seasonal closure in the Mid-Atlantic to potentially reduce discard mortality.** In FW 28, the Council recommended a seasonal closure of the ET-Flex area from July 1 – September 30 in an effort to reduce discard mortality by shifting effort from summer months to other times of the year when the SST is lower. In the past, the PDT has noted that sea surface temperature could be used as a reasonable proxy for a suite of factors that impact discard mortality. These include, but are not limited to: air temperature, exposure on deck, water temperature in the upper thermocline. At its August 29/30 meeting, the PDT discussed reviewing SST data again as part of the FW 29 specifications process. Council staff contacted Dr. Kevin Friedland at the NEFSC about the availability of SST data in the Mid-Atlantic region. Dr. Friedland prepared several figures summarizing SST data for access areas in the Mid-Atlantic. After some discussion, the PDT felt that the rationale for a seasonal closure in the Mid-Atlantic no longer applied. For example, the Council is not considering a separate access area in the ET-Flex, and scallops in the area have grown some since the Council opted to recommend a seasonal closure for FY2017. The PDT also noted that the MAAA is a large area to close for several months for this reason.
14. **The PDT recommends keeping portions of groundfish and habitat areas that will not be part of newly configured access areas closed for one-year. This includes part of the current Nantucket Lightship groundfish and habitat closures that are not included within the proposed NLS-West Access Area boundary, and habitat and groundfish closures in and around Closed Area II. These areas will stay closed to scalloping unless the Council takes action to open them.** The PDT is recommending that these areas remain closed in FW 29 (but revisited next year) because: 1) These areas have not been regularly surveyed, or may not hold large quantities of scallops at present; 2) both NLS and CAII are known to hold both yellowtail and windowpane flounder, keeping these areas closed would serve as a proactive AM to reduce flatfish bycatch; 3) delaying action on these areas may allow for additional data collection in these areas to inform how access may be structured in the future; 4) No Action on these areas keeps the Framework as streamlined as it can be at this point; 5) the area is generally muddy, and not very good scallop habitat.
15. **The PDT recommends that all OHA2 approval scenarios (2, 3, 4 in Table 1) are preferable to status quo (Scenario 1 - No changes through OHA2).** Scenarios 2, 3 and 4, are anticipated to help reduce and minimize impacts on all flatfish stocks that the fishery has sub-ACLs for because OHA2 scenarios generally redirect fishing effort out of Closed Area II where the fishery interacts with GB yellowtail and Northern windowpane. Instead, the fishery would work on high densities of scallops in the NLS-West where bycatch of SNE/MA yellowtail is anticipated to be very low. In some specification scenarios, the PDT projects that 5 access area trips (~30 million lbs of scallop meats) in the SNE/MA yellowtail stock area would result in ~6 mt of bycatch of that stock, while easing pressure on GB yellowtail and Northern windowpane. Because the bycatch of SNE/MA yellowtail flounder is anticipated to be ~6mt or less in all specification

scenarios, which is ~8.6% of what might be a 52 mt ABC for the stock, the scallop PDT is not recommending additional proactive measures (beyond maintaining closures) to reduce catches at this time.

16. **The PDT recommends that the Council proactively apply the small Northern windowpane reactive AM being developed in FW29 (proactive for FY 2018 only, if CAII is open). The AM would require the use of a 5-row apron with a 1.5:1 maximum hanging ratio from November 16 – December 31 in Closed Area II. This measure is anticipated to reduce Northern windowpane bycatch by ~24%, and Georges Bank yellowtail bycatch by ~9% during that time.** The PDT projects that bycatch of Northern windowpane may be between 45 – 68 mt in FY2018 (depending on the alternative). The sub-ACL for this stock is anticipated to be 18 mt. The scallop fishery is estimated to have caught 114% of its sub-ACL in thus far in FY 2017. If the Northern windowpane bycatch by all fisheries exceeds the overall ACL in FY 2017, the scallop fishery would be subject to a reactive AM, likely in FY 2019. Applying a reactive AM proactively in the gap year between when the AM is triggered and when it would be implemented addresses the Scallop Committee's tasking that the PDT develop options for reducing bycatch on stocks where projected catch exceeds the anticipated sub-ACL. The PDT did note that the projected catch of GB yellowtail and Northern windowpane may be overestimated because the seasonal closure of Closed Area II was not accounted for in the estimate.
17. **The EFH impacts of opening the NLS-West are anticipated to be positive relative to fishing open areas or other access areas that were recently fished, such as Closed Area II.** For example, two access area trips in the Nantucket Lightship West (~12 million lbs of scallop landings) would require fishing 57 square nautical miles, while landing ~3 million lbs of scallops from the Channel (open-area) would require fishing 412 square nautical miles. In summary, fishing the NLS-West vs. the Channel is expected to yield 4 times the scallops in $1/8^{th}$ of the bottom time (swept area). These estimates are driven by the high density and abundance of scallops in the NLS-West, and further support the PDT's rationale for recommending increased access area trips and lower DAS for FY2018.

Table 4 - Summary of specification scenarios under consideration in Framework 29, including description of spatial management by SAMS run. (Updated to reflect numbering in FW29)

	FW 29 Measure	***Status Quo*** FW 28 preferred applied in 2018	**Alternative 1** No Action (FW 28 Def.)	**Alternative 2** Base Runs		**Alternative 3** Both CAI and NLS-W open, 5 trip option		**Alternative 4** Both CAI and NLS-W open, 6 trip option		**Alternative 5** Only NLS West opens		**Alternative 6** Only CAI Opens
a	***Section in FW29***	**4.4.7**	**4.4.1**	**4.4.2.1**	**4.4.2.2**	**4.4.3.1**	**4.4.3.2**	**4.4.4.1**	**4.4.4.2**	**4.4.5.1**	**4.4.5.2**	**4.4.6**
b	**Open Area F**	F=0.44	F=0.39	F=0.36	F=0.4	F=0.36	F=0.4	F=0.26	F=0.295	F=0.36	F=0.4	F=0.36
c	***Run Title***	*sq*	*na*	*BASE36*	*BASE40*	*5BOTH36*	*5BOTH40*	*6BOTH26*	*6BOTH295*	*NLSW36*	*NLSW40*	*CAIF36*
d	**Landings w/ CAI carryover**					57.7 mil	59.9 mil	57.9 mil	60 mil	57.8 mil	59.9 mil	53.0 mil
e	**APL after set-asides**	41.7 mil	22.3 mil	49.6 mil	51.5 mil	53.8 mil	57.6 mil	53.9 mil	56.1 mil	53.9 mil	55.9 mil	49.0 mil
f	**FT LA DAS**	25	21.75	23	26	28	31	21	24	28	31	23
g	**FT Access Area Allocation**	72,000	18,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	108,000	108,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
h	**FT trips at 18,000 lbs**	4	1	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	5
i	**LAGC IFQ Only (5%) Quota**	2.08 mil	1.1 mil	2.48 mil	2.57 mil	2.69 mil	2.8 mil	2.7 mil	2.8 mil	2.7 mil	2.8 mil	2.45 mil
j	**Projected Open Area LPUE**	2,178	2,221	2,508	2,476	2,531	2,500	2,607	2,581	2,531	2,500	2,508
k	**Area Swept Est. (sqnm)**	4,214	2,581	2,852	3,095	2,673	2,941	2,050	2,271	2,584	2,941	2,777
l	*Spatial Management Configuration for Each Framework 29 Specifications Alternative*											
m	**Georges Bank Area**											
n	CL1ACC	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1 trip CA I AA (CL1ACC &	1 trip CA I AA (CL1ACC & CL1NA)	1 trip CA I AA (CL1ACC &	1 trip CA I AA (CL1ACC & CL1NA)	1 trip CA I AA (CL1ACC & CL1NA)
o	CL1NA	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed					
p	CL-2(N)	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
q	CL-2(S)	CA II AA	Closed	1 trip CA II AA (CL-2(S) &	1 trip CA II AA (CL-2(S) &	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	1 trip CA II AA (CL-2(S) & CL2Ext)
r	CL2Ext	Closed	Closed			Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	
s	NLSAccN	NLS AA	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed
t	NLSAccS	NLS AA	Closed	1 Trip in NLS-South	1 Trip in NLS-South	1 Trip in NLS-South	1 Trip in NLS-South	Closed	Closed	1 Trip in NLS-South	1 Trip in NLS-South	1 Trip in NLS-South
u	NLSNA	Closed	Closed	Closed	Closed	2 Trips in NLS-West	2 Trips in NLS-West	2 Trips in NLS-West	2 Trips in NLS-West	2 Trips in NLS-West	2 Trips in NLS-West	Closed
v	NLSExt	NLS AA	Closed	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
w	NF	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
x	SCH	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
y	SF	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
z	**MidAtlantic**											
aa	Block Island	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
bb	Long Island	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
cc	NYB	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
dd	MA inshore	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open
ee	HCSAA	MAAA	MAAA	3 Trips MAAA	3 Trips MAAA	2 Trips MAAA	2 Trips MAAA	2 Trips MAAA	2 Trips MAAA	2 Trips MAAA	2 Trips MAAA	2 Trips MAAA
ff	ET Open	MAAA	MAAA									
gg	ET Flex	ET-Flex	Closed									
hh	DMV	MAAA	MAAA	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0	Open, DMV@F=0
ii	Virginia	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open	Open

Table 5 - Calculation of LAGC IFQ Access Area Trips, based on 5.5% of total access area ladings.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	Run	FT Access Area Trips	Possession Limit	LA FT equivalent	LA AA Landings	TOTAL AA Landings	LAGC IFQ share	LAGC Trips
					(b*c*d)	(e/0.945)	(f*0.055)	(g/600)
1	na							558
2	sq	4	18,000	327	23,544,000	24,914,286	1,370,286	2,284
3	BASE36	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855
4	BASE40	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855
5	S-BASE44	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855
6	NLSW36	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855
7	NLSW40	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855
8	5BOTH36	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855
9	5BOTH40	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855
10	6BOTH295	6	18,000	327	35,316,000	37,371,429	2,055,429	3,426
11	6BOTH26	6	18,000	327	35,316,000	37,371,429	2,055,429	3,426
12	CA1F35	5	18,000	327	29,430,000	31,142,857	1,712,857	2,855

Table 6 - LAGC IFQ Access Area Trip Allocations under a proportional split scenario (571 trips per FT LA trip).

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Run	LAGC IFQ trips	Total AA trips	CAII	NLS-S	MAAA	NLS-West	CAI	GB%	MA%
%										
1	na	558	1			558				100%
2	sq	2284	4							
3	BASE36	2855	5	571	571	1,713			40%	60%
4	BASE40	2855	5	571	571	1,713			40%	60%
5	S-BASE44	2855	5	571	571	1,713			40%	60%
6	NLSW36	2855	5		571	1,142	1,142		40%	60%
7	NLSW40	2855	5		571	1,142	1,142		40%	60%
8	5BOTH36	2855	5			1,142	1,142	571	60%	40%
9	5BOTH40	2855	5			1,142	1,142	571	60%	40%
10	6BOTH295	3426	6		571	1,142	1,142	571	66%	34%
11	6BOTH26	3426	6		571	1,142	1,142	571	66%	34%
12	CA1F35	2855	5	571	571	1,142		571	60%	40%

Table 7 - PDT recommendation of LAGC IFQ access area trip allocations when LA has a trip allocated to CAII (BASE and CAIF36 runs).

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
	Run	LAGC IFQ trips	Total AA trips	CAII	NLS-S	MAAA	NLS-West	CAI	GB%	MA%
%										
1	na	558	1			558				100%
2	sq	2284	4							
3	BASE runs	2855	5		1142	1713			40%	60%
4	CAI	2855	5		856	1142		856	60%	40%