

STAFF DRAFT GROUND FISH FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDATORY LANGUAGE
FOR AMENDMENT 21

This document provides a draft of staff proposed changes to the groundfish fishery management plan (FMP) language that would implement the final preferred alternative adopted by the Council at its April 2009 meeting (motion provided as an appendix to this document). Prior to adopting the amendment language to implement the FPA, there is one issue requiring clarification (see Agenda Item E.6.b, NMFS Report 2).

Amendatory Language

The Council has not yet formally adopted this language. This is the staff interpretation of how the Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan (FMP) language would be modified based on the Council motion for Amendment 21.

Under Amendment 21, the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) decided that all formal, long term allocations need to be in the Pacific Coast Groundfish FMP, which would require an FMP amendment to change in the future (see section 2.4 in this DEIS). Section 6.3 of the FMP describes the allocation framework, which was followed in deciding the formal allocations under Amendment 21. Two FMP stocks, Pacific whiting and sablefish north of 36° N latitude have been formally allocated prior to Amendment 21. While these allocations have been implemented in federal regulations, they are not included in the FMP. Because of the Council's Amendment 21 decision to specify formal allocations in the FMP, two sections in Chapter 11 are recommended to be added to the FMP that describe the pre-existing allocations as follows. Actual section numbers are not provided in this recommendation since it is anticipated that Chapter 11 will also be amended by implementation of Amendment 20.

11. [insert section number] Sector Allocations of Sablefish North of 36° N Latitude

Fixed allocations of sablefish are based on the OY specified for the area north of 36° N latitude (to the U.S.-Canada border). Sablefish allocations north of 36° N latitude are determined by first deducting the tribal share from the OY specified for north of 36° N latitude, then deducting the estimated total mortality of sablefish in research and non-groundfish fisheries (these deductions are decided in the biennial process for specifying harvest specifications and management measures based on the best available information at the time of the decision), then dividing the remaining yield (non-tribal share) between open access and limited entry fisheries, with the limited entry share divided between the trawl and fixed gear (longline and fishpot) sectors. The proportions of each of these divisions are indicated in Figure 11-1. The limited entry fixed gear share is then generally divided 85% to the primary fishery for limited entry fixed gear vessels with sablefish endorsements and 15% for the daily-trip-limit fishery, for such vessels with and without sablefish endorsements.

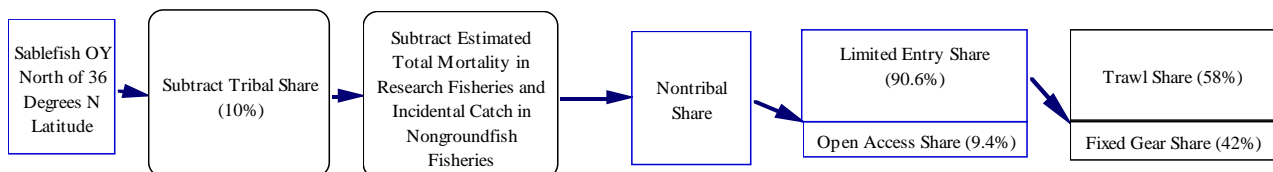


Figure 11-1. Fixed intersector allocations of sablefish north of 36° N latitude.

11. [insert section number] Sector allocations of Pacific Whiting

Projected total mortalities of Pacific whiting in recreational, research, and non-whiting fisheries are first set aside (these deductions are decided in the annual process for specifying Pacific whiting harvest specifications and management measures based on the best available information at the time of the decision), then a yield amount is set-aside to accommodate tribal whiting fisheries. In some years the whiting set-aside may be increased to accommodate other programs, such as EFPs. The nontribal commercial share of whiting is allocated to LE whiting trawl sectors as follows: 42% for the shoreside whiting sector, 24% for the at-sea mothership whiting sector, and 34% for the at-sea catcher-processor whiting sector. No more than five percent of the shoreside whiting sector's allocation may be taken and retained south of 42° N latitude prior to the start of the shore-based whiting season north of 42° N latitude (in waters off Oregon and Washington).

Pursuant to the Council's preferred alternative under Amendment 21, the following amendatory language is recommended for FMP chapter 11:

11. **[insert section number]** Limited Entry Trawl Allocations for Amendment 21 Species

Formal allocations of species covered under Amendment 21 support Amendment 20 trawl rationalization measures. Annual OYs are established for these species the same as for other groundfish species. The OYs are then reduced by deducting the estimated total mortality of these species in research, tribal, and non-groundfish fisheries, and the bycatch limits specified in adopted exempted fishing permits. The remainder of the OYs are then allocated according to the percentages in Table 11-1. The trawl percentage is for the non-treaty trawl fishery managed under Amendment 21. The non-treaty, non-trawl percentage is for the limited entry fixed gear fishery, the open access fishery, and the recreational fishery.

Trawl/Nontrawl Allocations

Table 11-1. Allocation percentages for limited entry trawl and non-trawl sectors specified for FMP groundfish stocks and stock complexes under Amendment 21 (most percentages based on 2003-2005).

Stock or Complex	All Non-Treaty LE Trawl Sectors	All Non-Treaty Non-Trawl Sectors
Lingcod	45.0%	55.0%
Pacific Cod	95.0%	5.0%
Sablefish S. of 36° N latitude	42.0%	58.0%
PACIFIC OCEAN PERCH	95.0%	5.0%
WIDOW	91.0%	9.0%
Chilipepper S. of 40°10' N latitude	75.0%	25.0%
Splitnose S. of 40°10' N latitude	95.0%	5.0%
Yellowtail N. of 40°10' N latitude	88.0%	12.0%
Shortspine N. of 34°27' N latitude	95.0%	5.0%
Shortspine S. of 34°27' N latitude	50 mt	Remaining Yield
Longspine N. of 34°27' N latitude	95.0%	5.0%
DARKBLOTCHED	95.0%	5.0%
Minor Slope RF North of 40°10' N latitude	81.0%	19.0%
Minor Slope RF South of 40°10' N latitude	63.0%	37.0%
Dover Sole	95.0%	5.0%
English Sole	95.0%	5.0%
Petrale Sole	95.0%	5.0%
Arrowtooth Flounder	95.0%	5.0%
Starry Flounder	50.0%	50.0%
Other Flatfish	90.0%	10.0%

Shoreside Trawl Allocations for Initial Issuance

Under Amendment 20 trawl rationalization, the two existing LE trawl sectors delivering groundfish to shoreside processing plants (i.e., shoreside whiting and shoreside non-whiting) are managed as one sector under a system of individual fishing quotas (IFQs). However, before quota shares can be allocated to eligible LE trawl permit holders, an initial one-time allocation was made to the two shoreside sectors. All species subject to formal allocation, including sablefish north of 36° N latitude and excluding the three trawl-dominant overfished species (i.e., darkblotched rockfish, Pacific ocean perch, and widow rockfish) and yellowtail rockfish are allocated to the shoreside whiting and shoreside non-whiting sectors based on 1995-2005 sector catch percentages (Table 11-2). An initial allocation of 300 mt of yellowtail rockfish was made to the shoreside whiting sector prior to allocation of Amendment 20 quota shares. The estimated fishing mortality of Amendment 21 species in the at-sea whiting fishery (i.e., total catch by catcher-processors and vessels delivering whiting to motherships) other than the three trawl-dominant overfished species is set-aside from the LE trawl allocations specified in Table 11-1 prior to making the initial shoreside trawl sector allocations. While set-aside amounts for the at-sea whiting fishery (Mothership and Catcher/Processor sectors) were preliminarily decided under Amendment 21, the actual set-aside amounts will be based on the best available information on bycatch by these sectors in the biennial harvest specifications and management measures decision process.

Table 11-2. Shoreside trawl sector catch percentages during 1995-2005 used to apportion the initial allocation of Amendment 21 species to LE trawl sectors delivering groundfish to shoreside processing plants (i.e., shoreside whiting and shoreside non-whiting).

Stock or Complex	1995-2005 Sector Catch Percentage	
	Non-whiting	Whiting
Lingcod	99.70%	0.30%
Pacific Cod	99.90%	0.10%
Pacific Whiting	0.10%	99.90%
Sablefish N. of 36° N latitude	98.20%	1.80%
Sablefish S. of 36° N latitude	100.00%	0.00%
Chilipepper S. of 40°10' N latitude	100.00%	0.00%
Splitnose S. of 40°10' N latitude	100.00%	0.00%
Shortspine N. of 34°27' N latitude	99.90%	0.10%
Shortspine S. of 34°27' N latitude	100.00%	0.00%
Longspine N. of 34°27' N latitude	100.00%	0.00%
Minor Slope RF North of 40°10' N latitude	98.60%	1.40%
Dover Sole	100.00%	0.00%
English Sole	99.90%	0.10%
Petrals Sole	100.00%	0.00%
Arrowtooth Flounder	100.00%	0.00%
Starry Flounder	100.00%	0.00%
Other Flatfish	99.90%	0.10%

Allocation of Trawl Dominant Overfished Species

Under Amendment 20, the at-sea whiting sectors (i.e., catcher-processors and motherships) are managed in a system of sector-specific harvest cooperatives. Each at-sea whiting sector will manage their bycatch of canary rockfish, darkblotched rockfish, Pacific ocean perch, and widow rockfish using sector-specific total catch limits. An initial allocation of these four species needs to be made to the four existing LE trawl sectors before initial allocation of quota shares under Amendment 20. Initial sector allocation of canary rockfish would be decided in the biennial harvest specification and management measures process immediately preceding implementation of Amendments 20 and 21. The initial sector allocation of the trawl-dominant overfished species under Amendment 21 is as follows:

Darkblotched Rockfish

Allocate 9% or 25 mt, whichever is greater, of the total LE trawl allocation of darkblotched rockfish to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). The distribution of the whiting trawl allocation of darkblotched to individual whiting sectors will be done pro rata relative to the sectors' whiting allocation.

Pacific Ocean Perch

Allocate 17% or 30 mt, whichever is greater, of the total LE trawl allocation of Pacific ocean perch to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). The distribution of the whiting trawl allocation of POP to individual whiting sectors will be done pro rata relative to the sectors' whiting allocation.

Widow Rockfish

Initially allocate 52% of the total LE trawl allocation of widow rockfish to the whiting sectors if the stock is under rebuilding or 10% of the total LE trawl allocation or 500 mt of the trawl allocation to the whiting sectors, whichever is greater, if the stock is rebuilt. If the stock is overfished when the initial allocation is implemented, the latter allocation scheme automatically kicks in when it is declared rebuilt. The distribution of the whiting trawl allocation of widow to individual whiting sectors will be done pro rata relative to the sectors' whiting allocation.

Allocation of Pacific Halibut

Pacific halibut is a prohibited species in the west coast LE trawl fishery. Under Amendment 20, Pacific halibut bycatch in the shoreside trawl fishery north of 40°10' N latitude is managed using a system of individual bycatch quotas (IBQs). Under Amendment 21, an allocation of Pacific halibut was decided as follows:

The trawl mortality limit for legal and sublegal Pacific halibut be set at 15% of the Area 2A (i.e., waters off California, Oregon, and Washington) constant exploitation yield for legal size halibut, not to exceed 130,000 pounds for the first four years of trawl rationalization and not to exceed 100,000 pounds starting in the fifth year. This total bycatch limit may be adjusted downward or upward through the biennial specifications and management measures process. Part of the overall total catch limit is a set-aside of 10 mt of Pacific halibut to accommodate bycatch in the at-sea whiting fishery and bottom trawl bycatch south of 40°10' N latitude. The set-aside amount of Pacific halibut to accommodate the incidental catch in the trawl fishery south of 40°10' N latitude and in the at-sea whiting fishery may be adjusted in the biennial specifications and management measures process in future years as better information becomes available.

Under Amendment 21, it was decided that any formal allocations be specified in the FMP. Future consideration for a re-allocation of FMP species subject to a formal allocation will require an FMP amendment. The provision to temporarily suspend the limited entry, open access allocation if a species is declared overfished (see section 4.6.1(5) of the FMP) is maintained under Amendment 21.

All intersector allocations will be formally reviewed along with the formal review of the trawl rationalization program five years after implementation of Amendments 20 and 21.

[Amendment 21]

Appendix: Council Motions on Amendment 21 from April 2009 and Amendment from June 2009

The WDFW documents referenced in these motions are provided at the end of this appendix.

APRIL 2009 MOTIONS

Motion 14: Adopt the Motion 1 allocations in the WDFW motion document (Agenda Item F.3.d, Supplemental WDFW Motions in Writing), including status quo allocations for Pacific whiting and sablefish. The specific motion language is as follows: “Intersector Allocation between trawl and non-trawl: Adopt the GAC Alternative, which includes:

Status quo allocation for Pacific whiting.

- Allocations for all other species, except those for which IFQ would not be assigned through the trawl rationalization program as well as those species for which allocations would be decided through the biennial specifications process (actual species included listed in Table 2-10 on p. 23 of Preliminary Draft EIS). Note: longspine thornyhead south of 34°27' N. latitude would not be included.
- Using 2003-2005 sector total catch percentages as the basis for allocations.
- All trawl allocations greater than or equal to 95% would be set at 95% (actual percentages, by species, are in Table 2-9, on p. 21 of Preliminary Draft EIS).”

Moved by: Phil Anderson

Seconded by: Dale Myer

Amndmnt #1 Amend the main motion (Amendment 1 to Motion 14) to include a 75% trawl and 25% non-trawl allocation of chilipepper rockfish south of 40°10' N. latitude, a 50% trawl and 50% non-trawl allocation of starry flounder, and a 90% trawl and 10% non-trawl allocation of Other Flatfish.

Moved by: Marija Vojkovich Seconded by: Kathy Fosmark

Amendment 1 passed; Mr. Moore voted no, Mr. Lockhart abstained.

Amndmnt #2 Amend the main motion (Amendment 2 to Motion 14) to allocate 50 mt of shortspine south of 34°27' N latitude to the trawl fleet as recommended by the GAP.

Moved by: Marija Vojkovich

Seconded by: Rod Moore

Amendment 2 passed; Mr. Lockhart abstained.

Main Motion 14 as amended by Amendment #1 passed; Mr. Lockhart abstained.

Motion 15: Adopt Motion 2 in Agenda Item F.3.d, Supplemental WDFW Motions in Writing, which is the Alternative 4 for Pacific halibut trawl total catch limits with one modification which provides that in the fifth year of trawl rationalization the limit decreases to 15% of the Area 2A CEY, not to exceed 100K lbs. The specific motion language, with the modification, is as follows:

Pacific halibut trawl bycatch limits: Alternative 4, with one change (underlined):

- An initial limit for total Pacific halibut bycatch mortality (legal-sized and sublegal fish) in the trawl fishery of 15%, not to exceed 130,000 lbs. per year for the first four years.

- Beginning with the fifth year of implementation, the maximum amount set aside for the trawl rationalization program would be reduced to a total mortality amount of 100,000 lbs. per year.
- The total halibut bycatch mortality amount may be adjusted downward through the biennial specifications process for future years.
- The at-sea trawl sector and shoreside trawl sector south of 40°10' N. latitude would have a bycatch set aside of 5 mt each (total bycatch set aside of 10 mt), which would come out of the 15% trawl sector allocation.

Moved by: Phil Anderson
Motion 15 passed unanimously.

Seconded by: Mark Cedergreen

Motion 16: Adopt Motion 3 in Agenda Item F.3.d, Supplemental WDFW Motions in Writing. The specific motion language is as follows:

- “1. At-sea sector set asides: Adopt the GAC recommendation to set the at-sea sector set asides large enough to not constrain their fisheries given the interannual variation in sector catches by establishing a 5 mt minimum set-aside for any incidentally caught species in the at-sea fisheries with all set asides rounded up to the nearest 5 mt (actual amounts specified in Table 4-23, p. 102 of Preliminary Draft EIS).
2. Within trawl bycatch allocations between whiting and non-whiting sectors would be set using 1995-2005 catch shares, except as follows:
 - Darkblotched rockfish – Allocate 9% or 25 mt, whichever is greater, of the total trawl allocation of darkblotched rockfish to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). This amount accommodates the catches in both the 1995-2005 and 2003-2005 periods.
 - Pacific Ocean perch (POP) – Allocate 17% or 30 mt, whichever is greater, of the total trawl allocation of Pacific ocean perch to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). This amount accommodates the catches in both the 1995-2005 and 2003-2005 periods.
 - Widow rockfish – If widow rockfish is still under a rebuilding plan for the initial year of implementation of trawl rationalization, then 250 mt would be assigned for the initial allocation for the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside), which is consistent with the amount set for 2009. If widow rockfish has been rebuilt by the initial year of implementation, then 10% or 500 mt, whichever is greater, would be assigned for the initial allocation for the whiting fisheries. This would accommodate the amount caught during the 1995-2005 period.
 - Yellowtail rockfish – Allocate 300 mt of yellowtail rockfish to shoreside whiting and 300 mt to at-sea whiting fisheries. This would split the difference between the average catches in the shoreside sector during the 1995-2005 time period and the average catches that occurred under a healthy widow rockfish period (1995-2000). The 300 mt set aside for the at-sea sector is consistent with the GAP recommendation.
3. Bycatch sharing among whiting sectors: Consistent with 2009 allocations and the trawl rationalization program, distribute darkblotched and widow rockfishes and Pacific ocean perch pro rata among whiting sectors.”

Moved by: Phil Anderson

Seconded by: Mark Cedergreen

Amndmnt #1 Amend the main motion (Amendment 1 to Motion 16) to allocate 275 mt of widow rockfish to whiting sectors rather than 250 mt if the stock is still under rebuilding.

Moved by: Frank Lockhart

Seconded by: Mark Cedergreen

Amndmnt #3 Amend Amendment #2 to Motion 17 by striking the second sentence of Amendment #2.

Moved by: Phil Anderson

Seconded by: Dale Myer

Amendment #3 to Amendment #2 to Motion 17 withdrawn, not voted on.

Amndmnt #4 Amend Amendment #2 to Motion 17 by striking the second sentence of Amendment #2.

Moved by: Dave Hanson

Seconded by: Dave Ortmann

Amendment #4 to Amendment #2 passed; Mr. Lockhart voted no.

Amendment #2 to Motion 17 as amended by Amendment #4 passed unanimously.

Motion 17 as amended passed unanimously.

Motion 18: Initially allocate 52% of the trawl allocation of widow rockfish to the whiting sectors if the stock is under rebuilding or 10% of the trawl allocation or 500 mt of the trawl allocation to the whiting sectors, whichever is greater, if the stock is rebuilt. If the stock is overfished when the initial allocation is implemented, the latter allocation scheme automatically kicks in when it is declared rebuilt. As decided under Motion 16, the distribution of the whiting trawl allocation of widow to individual whiting sectors will be done pro rata relative to the sectors' whiting allocation.

Moved by: Rod Moore

Seconded by: Michele Culver

Motion 18 passed unanimously; Mr. Lockhart abstained, Mr. Myer recused.

JUNE 2009 MOTION

Motion 27: Using Agenda Item E.10.d, Supplemental WDFW Motion in Writing, adopt the following – **“Trawl Sector Limits for Pacific Halibut and Managing Halibut IBQ in the Trawl Rationalization Program:** The trawl mortality limit for legal and sublegal halibut is set at 15% of the Area 2A Total Constant Exploitation Yield not to exceed 130,000 lbs for the first 4 years of trawl rationalization program, and not to exceed 100,000 lbs beginning in the 5th year of the program. This total bycatch limit may be adjusted through the biennial management process. Halibut IBQ will be based on halibut bycatch mortality, not on total halibut catch.”

Moved by: Phil Anderson

Seconded by: Dale Myer

Amdt #1: Add “The intent of the Council that halibut bycatch mortality would be measured on an individual vessel basis”.

Moved by: Rod Moore

Seconded by: Frank Warrens

Amdt #2: Amend the amendment to replace the word “measure” with the word “estimated”.

Moved by: Frank Lockhart

Seconded by: Kathy Fosmark

Amendment #2 passed unanimously.

Amendment #1 as amended, passed unanimously.

Amdt #3: Revise the following sentence that reads “The trawl mortality limit for legal and sublegal halibut is set at 15% of the Area 2A Total Constant Exploitation Yield not to exceed 130,000 lbs for the first 4 years. . . .” change it to read “The trawl mortality limit for legal and sublegal halibut is set at 15% of the Area 2A Total Constant Exploitation Yield not to exceed 130,000 lbs **each year for** the first 4 years. . . .”.

Moved by: David Hanson

Seconded by: Rod Moore

Amendment #3 to Motion 27 passed unanimously.

Motion 27 passed unanimously as amended.

WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE MOTIONS ON
GROUNDFISH FMP AMENDMENT 21: INTERSECTOR ALLOCATION

Working from Agenda Item F.3.a, Attachment 1, Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Agenda Item F.3.b, GAC Report, I would move the following motions:

Motion # 1: Intersector Allocation between trawl and non-trawl: Adopt the GAC Alternative, which includes:

- Status quo allocation for Pacific whiting
- Allocations for all other species, except those for which IFQ would not be assigned through the trawl rationalization program as well as those species for which allocations would be decided through the biennial specifications process (actual species included listed in Table 2-10 on p. 23 of Preliminary Draft EIS). Note: longspine thornyhead south of 34°27' would not be included.
- Using 2003-2005 sector total catch percentages as the basis for allocations
- All trawl allocations greater than or equal to 95% would be set at 95% (actual percentages, by species, are in Table 2-9, on p. 21 of Preliminary Draft EIS)

Motion # 2: Pacific halibut trawl bycatch limits: Alternative 4, with one change (underlined):

- An initial limit for total Pacific halibut bycatch mortality (legal-sized and sublegal fish) in the trawl fishery of 15%, not to exceed 130,000 lbs. per year for the first four years.
- Beginning with the fifth year of implementation, the maximum amount set aside for the trawl rationalization program would be reduced to a total mortality amount of 100,000 lbs. per year.
- The total halibut bycatch mortality amount may be adjusted downward through the biennial specifications process for future years.
- The at-sea trawl sector and shoreside trawl sector south of 40°10' N. latitude would have a bycatch set aside of 5 mt each (total bycatch set aside of 10 mt), which would come out of the 15% trawl sector allocation.

Motion # 3:

1. At-sea sector set asides: Adopt the GAC recommendation to set the at-sea sector set asides large enough to not constrain their fisheries given the interannual variation in sector catches by establishing a 5 mt minimum set-aside for any incidentally caught species in the at-sea fisheries with all set asides rounded up to the nearest 5 mt (actual amounts specified in Table 4-23, p. 102 of Preliminary Draft EIS).
2. Within trawl bycatch allocations between whiting and non-whiting sectors would be set using 1995-2005 catch shares, except as follows:

Darkblotched rockfish – Allocate 9% or 25 mt, whichever is greater, of the total trawl allocation of darkblotched rockfish to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). This amount accommodates the catches in both the 1995-2005 and 2003-2005 periods.

Pacific ocean perch (POP) – Allocate 17% or 30 mt, whichever is greater, of the total trawl allocation of Pacific ocean perch to the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside combined). This amount accommodates the catches in both the 1995-2005 and 2003-2005 periods.

Widow rockfish – If widow rockfish is still under a rebuilding plan for the initial year of implementation of trawl rationalization, then 250 mt would be assigned for the initial allocation for the whiting fisheries (at-sea and shoreside), which is consistent with the amount set for 2009. If widow rockfish has been rebuilt by the initial year of implementation, then 10% or 500 mt, whichever is greater, would be assigned for the initial allocation for the whiting fisheries. This would accommodate the amount caught during the 1995-2005 period.

Yellowtail rockfish – Allocate 300 mt of yellowtail rockfish to shoreside whiting and 300 mt to at-sea whiting fisheries. This would split the difference between the average catches in the shoreside sector during the 1995-2005 time period and the average catches that occurred under a healthy widow rockfish period (1995-2000). The 300 mt set aside for the at-sea sector is consistent with the GAP recommendation.

See attached tables that describe the rebuilding ABCs and OYs for darkblotched rockfish, POP, and widow rockfish, and the results of the percentages specified above.

3. Bycatch sharing among whiting sectors: Consistent with 2009 allocations and the trawl rationalization program, distribute darkblotched and widow rockfishes and Pacific Ocean perch pro rata among whiting sectors.

Motion # 4: Framework for future allocations: Specify sector allocations to be decided through the biennial specifications and management process for only those species listed in Table 4-23 on p. 102, specifically:

Canary rockfish	black rockfish (WOC)	CA scorpionfish
Bocaccio rockfish	blue rockfish (CA)	cabezon (CA)
Cowcod rockfish	minor nearshore rockfish (N & S)	longnose skate
Yelloweye rockfish	minor shelf rockfish (N & S)	other fish

All other allocations would require a regulatory amendment process to revise.

Maintain FMP provision to suspend formal allocations if a stock is declared as overfished.

Table 1. Example results of proposed whiting sector allocations for darkblotched rockfish and POP using values specified in 2007 rebuilding plans

Year	Darkblotched Rockfish				Pacific Ocean Perch			
	ABC	Rebuilding OY	Twl Alloc at 95%	Whiting Allocation	ABC	Rebuilding OY	Twl Alloc at 95%	Whiting Allocation
2009	437	285	271	25	1,160	189	180	31
2010	440	291	276	25	1,173	200	190	32
2011	453	305	290	26	1,275	207	197	33
2012	461	310	295	27	1,333	215	204	35
2013	468	315	299	27	1,381	222	211	36
2014	475	320	304	27	1,415	229	218	37
2015	483	325	309	28	1,435	232	220	37
2016	490	331	314	28	1,465	237	225	38
2017	500	338	321	29	1,491	241	229	39
2018	509	344	327	29	1,508	246	234	40

Table 2. Example results of proposed whiting sector allocation for widow rockfish using values specified in 2007 rebuilding plan

Year	Widow Rockfish					
	ABC	Rebuilding OY	Rebuilding Allocation		Rebuilt Allocation	
			Twl at 91%	Whiting	Twl at 91%	Whiting
2009	7,728	522	475	250	7,032	703
2010	6,937	509	463	250	6,313	631
2011	6,191	487	443	250	5,634	563
2012	5,592	465	423	250	5,089	509
2013	5,174	448	408	250	4,708	500
2014	4,928	438	399	250	4,484	500
2015	4,801	435	396	250	4,369	500
2016	4,745	436	397	250	4,318	500
2017	4,676	440	400	250	4,255	500
2018	4,588	444	404	250	4,175	500

Note: Bolded numbers indicate where minimum amounts were greater than allocation percentage

1) Eligibility to Own

No person can acquire quota shares or quota pounds other than 1) a United States citizen, 2) a permanent resident alien, or 3) a corporation, partnership, or other entity established under the laws of the United States or any State, that is eligible to own and control a US fishing vessel with a fishery endorsement pursuant to 46 USC 12113 (general fishery endorsement requirements and 75% citizenship requirement for entities).

Any ~~person or~~ entity that owns a mothership that participated in the west coast groundfish fishery during the allocation period and is eligible to own or control that US fishing vessel with a fishery endorsement pursuant to Sections 203(g) and 213(g) of the American Fisheries Act (AFA).

2) Carry-Over Provision

Each individual trawl vessel account will be able to carry-over up to 10 percent of the total quota pounds (QP) held in its account during that year. In addition, if the OY goes down substantially carry-over of QP would be reduced by the same percentage as the OY decrease.

3) Dogfish/Other Fish in the IFQ Program

Option 2: Dogfish included as Part of the Other Fish complex. Other Fish complex would not be included in the IFQ program. If at a future time Other Fish were added to the IFQ program, QS would be determined using the same catch history criteria as the other IFQ species, unless otherwise specified by a future Council action.

4) Determining Catch History in the Mothership Whiting Cooperatives

Determine catch history in the mothership whiting co-op alternative using relative pounds.

5) Trawl Sector Limits for Pacific Halibut and Managing Halibut IBQ in the Trawl Rationalization Program

The trawl mortality limit for legal and sublegal halibut is set at 15% of the Area 2A Total Constant Exploitation Yield not to exceed 130,000 lbs for the first 4 years of trawl rationalization program, and not to exceed 100,000 lbs beginning in the 5th year of the program. This total bycatch limit may be adjusted through the biennial management process.

Halibut IBQ will be based on halibut bycatch mortality, not on total halibut catch.