

ERRATA: Replacement Pages 23-36 for
Excerpt from Stage 1 Draft IFQs and Permit Stacking Alternatives in the Limited Entry
Trawl Fishery (Chapters 1, 2, 4 and Appendices A-C).

Attached is a revised Table 2-1 (from Agenda Item F.3.b, Attachment 1). The pages immediately preceding and following the table are included to facilitate replacement of the original Table 2-1 with the errata table. The main differences between this and the original version are in the references to the whiting and non-whiting species and segments of the fishery.

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Alternative 4: IFQs for all groundfish species. The distinction between whiting sectors would be eliminated. Reporting of all groundfish catch would be required. At-sea monitoring would be required on all vessels. OYs for each of the Other Species of groundfish would be established. If the OY for any species becomes extremely low, the Council may suspend allocations between gear sectors for that species.

Alternative 5: Permit stacking. Groundfish would be managed as under the No-Action Alternative, but limited entry trawl permit holders would be allowed to “stack” additional permits. Permit holders would be issued a full complement cumulative trip limit pounds for each permit they own. Whiting seasons and sectors would be maintained. Reporting of all groundfish catch would be required. At-sea monitoring would be required on all vessels. Catches of Other Species would be monitored. If the OY for any species becomes extremely low, the Council may suspend allocations between gear sectors for that species.

In addition to the various management regimes described above, the three IFQ alternatives (Alternatives 2 – 4) differ with respect to the way in which quota shares are allocated. The Council developed three basic allocations and incorporated them into three IFQ programs (currently labeled Program A, Program B, and Program C). The allocations differ primarily in terms of which groups would receive quota and how much each group would receive. These are summarized below:

Program A: Harvesters and processors are initially allocated equal amounts of QS that give them rights to harvest groundfish. Processors are defined as those facilities that take ownership of and process unprocessed groundfish. Program A would be applied to Alternative 3.

Program B: Harvesters and processors are allocated QS that give them rights to harvest groundfish. Split options include: a) 100/0 for all groundfish, b) 100/0 for non-whiting and 50/50 for whiting, and c) 90/10 for all groundfish. Processors are defined as in the FMP—those facilities that process either unprocessed or already processed groundfish or receive live fish for resale. Program B would be applied to Alternative 3.

Program C: Harvesters and processors are allocated QS that give them rights to harvest groundfish. Harvesters would initially receive 75 percent of the QS and processors would receive the remaining 25 percent. Processors are defined as those facilities that take ownership of and process unprocessed groundfish. Program C would be applied to Alternative 2, 3, and 4.

All three of the programs are applied to Alternative 3 as options. In effect, this generates three new alternatives: Alternatives 3A, 3B, and 3C. In addition it should be noted that Program B contains three different allocation schemes, and that these schemes also have the potential to significantly alter the impacts of the alternative. The end result is that Alternative 3 might reasonably be analyzed as five different alternatives: Alternatives 3A, 3Ba, 3Bb, 3Bc, and 3C.

Table 2-1 and Table 2-2, below, present details of the various elements and options that make up each of the alternatives. The tables are similar to those produced for the Council, and contain references to the IFQ Scoping Results Document⁶ and various options described within that document.

⁶ National Environmental Policy Act Scoping Results Document: Individual Fishing Quotas (A Kind of Dedicated Access Privilege) and Other Catch Control Tools for the Pacific Coast Limited Entry Trawl Groundfish Fishery. Pacific Fishery Management Council, July 2005.

Table 2-1. Management Regime Alternatives for Analysis

Alternatives (Sec 2.1.1.1 Scoping Results ^{a/})	Alternative 1 No-Action Alternative	Alternative 2 IFQs for Trawl Target Groundfish	Alternative 3 IFQs for All Groundfish Except Other Fish	Alternative 4 IFQs for All Groundfish	Alternative 5 Cumulative Catch Limits and Permit Stacking
COMPONENT 1: CATCH CONTROL TOOLS					
IFQ Program for <u>Non-Whiting</u> and <u>Whiting</u> Trips					
Element 1.1 IFQ Program to Be Applied (See Table 2-2)	No IFQ Program.	Program C	Alternative 3A - Program A Alternative 3B - Program B Alternative 3C - Program C	Program C	No IFQ Program.
Additional Control Tools (Sections 2.1.1.2 of the Scoping Results Document).^{a/}					
Element 1.2 Permit Stacking	None				One set of trip limits issued for each of a maximum of 3 permits attached to vessel. Only one of the permits attached to the vessel would need to be of the appropriate length.
Element 1.3 Cumulative Trip Limits	Cumulative landing limits. (One set of limits for each vessel to which a permit is assigned.)	Transferable cumulative catch limits. ^{b/} Cumulative limits would be transferable on a temporary basis between vessels within the period (full or partial limit transfers would be allowed, depending on length of limit period)	Cumulative catch limits (One set of limits for each vessel to which a permit is assigned.)	None	Cumulative catch limits. (One set of limits for each permit.)

Alternatives (Sec 2.1.1.1 Scoping Results ^{a/})	Alternative 1 No-Action Alternative	Alternative 2 IFQs for Trawl Target Groundfish	Alternative 3 IFQs for All Groundfish Except Other Fish	Alternative 4 IFQs for All Groundfish	Alternative 5 Cumulative Catch Limits and Permit Stacking
Element 1.4 Adjustments for Low OYs					
Allocation	-- -- -- -- --	The Council may suspend intersector allocations when a species is overfished		-- -- -- -- --	-- -- -- -- --
Catch Control Rules	N/A	Adjust rules for low OY conditions (as specified in Component 2). <i>IFQ species – No change.</i> <i>Non-IFQ species – For species meeting the low OY threshold switch from transferable to nontransferable cumulative catch limits.^{d/}</i>	Option 1: Adjust rules for low OY conditions (as specified in Component 2). <i>For low OY species, except whiting, switch from IFQs for that species and instead manage the sector allocation as a pool using nontransferable cumulative catch limits to control catch.^{d/}</i> Option 2: No low OY adjustments.	N/A	N/A
Threshold	N/A	Low OY Threshold: Establish a threshold at which point a species would switch to “Low OY management.” (B _{25%})	Low OY Threshold: Decide on application of “Low OY management” as part of the biennial specifications process.	N/A	N/A
Element 1.5 General Season Closures	-- -- -- -- When all sectors in aggregate reach the overall OY for a species, seasons close for the affected species -- -- -- --				
Element 1.6 Whiting Season Openings	Staggered season openings for each whiting sector.	Possible continuation of spring opening for the season, to control impacts on ESA listed salmon.	Possible continuation of spring opening for the season, to control impacts on ESA listed salmon.	Possible continuation of spring opening for the season, to control impacts on ESA listed salmon.	Same as no action.
Element 1.7 Whiting Season Closings	Whiting season closes for a sector on attainment of whiting allocation. Whiting season closure on attainment of bycatch caps for species with bycatch caps.	Whiting season closure on attainment of bycatch caps for species with bycatch caps. ^{v/}	Open until end of year.	Open until end of year.	Same as no action

Alternatives (Sec 2.1.1.1 Scoping Results ^{a/})	Alternative 1 No-Action Alternative	Alternative 2 IFQs for Trawl Target Groundfish	Alternative 3 IFQs for All Groundfish Except Other Fish	Alternative 4 IFQs for All Groundfish	Alternative 5 Cumulative Catch Limits and Permit Stacking
COMPONENT 2					
Sector/Species Group Combinations and the Catch Control Tools To Be Applied (Section 2.1.1.3 & 2.1.1.4 of the scoping results document)					
<p>Element 2.1 Sectors</p> <p>Define Whiting Trip: Opt 1-- >50% non-whiting Opt 2-- >50% or >10,000 lbs non-whiting</p>	<p>Three sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shoreside (SS) deliveries mothership (MS) deliveries catcher-processor (CP) deliveries 	<p>Four sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SS whiting deliveries SS non-whiting deliveries MS deliveries CP deliveries <p>(FROM Scoping Results Doc: 2.1.1.4 Option 3)</p>	<p>Three sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SS deliveries MS deliveries CP deliveries <p>(FROM Scoping Results Doc: 2.1.1.4 Option 2)</p>	<p>One sector</p> <p>(FROM Scoping Results Doc: 2.1.1.4 Option 1)</p>	<p>Three sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SS deliveries MS deliveries CP deliveries
<p>Element 2.2 Primary Trawl Target and Allocated Species^{e/} (Except Whiting)</p>	<p>All sectors: cumulative landing limits.</p> <p>Trawl fishery closes on attainment of cap, guideline or OY.</p> <p>Whiting season closes on attainment of whiting fishery bycatch cap for non-whiting species.</p>	<p>SS non-whiting deliveries: IFQs</p> <p>SS, MS, & CP whiting deliveries: catch caps for these species. A sector's whiting seasons close on attainment of that sector's whiting fishery catch cap for non-whiting species. No cumulative catch limits. Midseason rollovers for excess cap amounts and augmentation of caps thru acquisition of SS IFQ.</p>	<p>Sector specific IFQs (Low OY Conditions: Option 1: switch to nontransferable cumulative catch limits and close on attainment of sector limits; Option 2: continue use of IFQs.)</p>	<p>IFQ</p>	<p>Cumulative catch limits with permit stacking rules applied for non-whiting trips.</p> <p>Whiting season closes on attainment of whiting fishery bycatch cap for non-whiting species. Stacked permits may not be used to cover catch on whiting trips.</p>
<p>Element 2.3 Whiting</p>	<p>All sectors: Whiting season (no vessel landing limits). Outside the whiting season shoreside deliveries allowed under cumulative whiting landing limits. Midseason rollover of excess allocation to another sector.</p>	<p>SS nonwhiting deliveries: Whiting catch must be covered with IFQ and is also constrained year-round by nontransferable cumulative whiting catch limits. SS, MS, & CP whiting deliveries: IFQs during whiting season. Midseason whiting rollover to another sector Opt 1: Not allowed; Opt 2: Allowed following specified procedures.</p>	<p>Sector specific IFQs during the whiting season. If SS whiting is closed SS whiting IFQs may continue to be used, subject to nontransferable cumulative whiting catch limits.</p>	<p>IFQs during the whiting season. IFQs and nontransferable cumulative whiting catch limits for shoreside deliveries outside the whiting season.</p>	<p>All sectors: Whiting season (no vessel landing limits). Outside the whiting season shoreside deliveries allowed under cumulative whiting catch limits. Permit stacking rules do not apply for cumulative whiting limits. Midseason rollover of excess allocation to another sector.</p>

Alternatives (Sec 2.1.1.1 Scoping Results ^{a/})	Alternative 1 No-Action Alternative	Alternative 2 IFQs for Trawl Target Groundfish	Alternative 3 IFQs for All Groundfish Except Other Fish	Alternative 4 IFQs for All Groundfish	Alternative 5 Cumulative Catch Limits and Permit Stacking
Element 2.4 Unallocated Shared Target and Incidental Species Currently Managed With Cumulative Limits	All sectors: cumulative landing limits Trawl fishery closes on attainment of cap, guideline or OY. Whiting season closes on attainment of whiting fishery bycatch cap for non-whiting species.	SS whiting deliveries Transferable cumulative catch limits. Option for >2 mo cumulative periods and midperiod transfers. (Low OY conditions: switch to nontransferable cumulative catch limits) SS, MS, & CP whiting deliveries For species without caps: non-whiting species catch is limited by to a single cumulative catch limits regardless of the number of transferable limits held by a vessel. For non-whiting species with caps, same as Element 2.2.	Sector specific IFQs. (Low OY Conditions: Same low OY condition options as for “Primary Trawl Target and Allocated Species” (Element 2.2))	IFQ	Cumulative catch limits with permit stacking rules applied for non-whiting trips. Whiting season closes on attainment of whiting fishery bycatch cap for non-whiting species. Stacked permits may not be used to cover catch on whiting trips.
Element 2.5 “Other Fish” Groundfish^{f/g/}	Status Quo. Currently: monitoring only. May change to cumulative limits.	Same as status quo. ^{h/}	Same as status quo. ^{h/}	IFQ	Same as status quo. ^{h/}

Component 3: Groundfish Catch of Limited Entry Trawl Vessels Using Gears Other Than Groundfish Trawl

(Section 2.1.1.5 of the Scoping Results Document)

Element 3.1 Trawl Vessel Exempted Gear Quota Accounting and Catch Control (Includes Exempted Trawl and Exempted Non-trawl Gears)	<u>Exempted gear</u> catch by LE trawl vessels counts against LE allocation (trawl and fixed gear) [/] but is subject to open access (OA) trip limits.	<u>Exempted gear</u> - IFQ is not required. Catch counts against the OA allocation and is managed as part of the OA fishery. Some catch will be allocated from the LE trawl to OA fishery.	<u>Exempted gear</u> - IFQ required. Catch counts against LE Trawl. Open access catch control regulations apply.	<u>Exempted gear</u> - IFQ required. Catch counts against LE Trawl. Open access trip limits do not apply.	<u>Exempted gear</u> catch by LE trawl vessels counts against LE allocation (trawl and fixed gear) ^{h/} but is subject to open access (OA) trip limits OR Permit stacking applies and vessels must comply with trawl enforcement and monitoring provisions.
		(FROM Scoping Results Document Section 2.1.1.5 Opt 2C)	(FROM 2.1.1.5 Scoping Results Document Section Option 1A)	(FRM 2.1.1.5 Scoping Results Doc Option 1B)	

Alternatives (Sec 2.1.1.1 Scoping Results ^{ai})	Alternative 1 No-Action Alternative	Alternative 2 IFQs for Trawl Target Groundfish	Alternative 3 IFQs for All Groundfish Except Other Fish	Alternative 4 IFQs for All Groundfish	Alternative 5 Cumulative Catch Limits and Permit Stacking
<p>Element 3.2 Trawl Vessel Longline and Fish Pot Without and With LE Endorsement (Fixed Gear Quota Accounting and Catch Control)</p>	<p>Unendorsed longline & fishpot catch by LE trawl vessels counts against LE allocation (trawl and fixed gear)^{iv} but is subject to open access trip limits.</p> <p>LE endorsed fixed gear - Rules for the LE fixed gear fishery apply when the vessel is using fixed gear. Vessels fish against the limited entry allocation^{iv} and are constrained by fixed gear trip limits while using fixed gear.</p>	<p>Unendorsed longline & fishpot - IFQ required. Catch counts against LE Trawl. LE fixed gear catch control regulations apply.</p> <p>LE endorsed fixed gear - While using fixed gear, IFQ is not required, catch is constrained by LE fixed gear limits and counts toward the LE fixed gear allocation.</p> <p>(FROM 2.1.1.5 Scoping Results Doc, Option 1A)</p>	<p>Unendorsed longline and fishpot - IFQ required. Catch counts against LE Trawl. LE fixed catch control regulations do not apply.</p> <p>LE endorsed fixed gear - While using fixed gear, IFQ is not required for catch taken toward LE fixed gear cumulative or daily limits and such catch counts toward the LE fixed gear allocation. Catch in excess of LE fixed gear trip limits may be taken if covered by trawl IFQ.</p> <p>(FROM 2.1.1.5 Scoping Results Doc, Opt 1B)</p>	<p>Unendorsed longline & fishpot - IFQ required. Catch counts against LE Trawl. LE fixed catch control regulations do not apply.</p> <p>LE endorsed fixed gear - While using fixed gear, IFQ is not required for catch taken toward LE fixed gear cumulative or daily limits and such catch counts toward the LE fixed gear allocation. Catch in excess of LE fixed gear trip limits may be taken if covered by trawl IFQ.</p> <p>(FRM 2.1.1.5 Scoping Results Doc, Opt 1B)</p>	<p>Unendorsed longline & fishpot catch by LE trawl vessels counts against LE allocation^{iv} (trawl and fixed gear)^{iv} but is subject to open access trip limits. OR Permit stacking applies and vessels must comply with trawl enforcement and monitoring provisions.</p> <p>LE endorsed fixed gear - When the vessel is using fixed gear catch counts against the LE allocation^{iv} and is constrained by fixed gear limits. OR Permit stacking applies and vessels must comply with trawl enforcement and monitoring provisions (except when fishing fixed gear tier limits).</p>
<p>Component 4. Monitoring and Enforcement</p>					
<p>At-sea Observers/ Monitoring</p>	<p>Biological observers on some SS catcher vessel trips, 100% observers for at-sea deliveries (MS and CP)</p>	<p>100% at-sea monitoring. Detailed monitoring and enforcement provisions under each IFQ program (Tables 2-2 and 2-4).</p>	<p>100% at-sea monitoring. Detailed monitoring and enforcement provisions under each IFQ program (Tables 2-2 and 2-4)</p>	<p>100% at-sea monitoring. Detailed monitoring and enforcement provisions under each IFQ program (Tables 2-2 and 2-4)</p>	<p>100% at-sea monitoring.</p>

Alternatives (Sec 2.1.1.1 Scoping Results ^{a/})	Alternative 1 No-Action Alternative	Alternative 2 IFQs for Trawl Target Groundfish	Alternative 3 IFQs for All Groundfish Except Other Fish	Alternative 4 IFQs for All Groundfish	Alternative 5 Cumulative Catch Limits and Permit Stacking
Component 5. Area Management (Decision Table B from Scoping Results Document)					
	Species divided by areas based on stock assessment information. New area divisions created as stock assessment information indicates need.	<p>Program Option for All Action Alternatives: Plan to establish additional regional management areas as needed at a later time. Provisions are included to allow later subdivision of IFQs by area.</p> <p>Process Option: Task a group to begin considering the need for additional regional management areas (biological or socio-economic) and potential boundaries along with a process for identifying and responding to regional management area issues that may develop or become more apparent in the future.</p> <p>Decision deferred until additional information is available, e.g. preliminary DEIS is ready.</p>			
Component 6. Sector Allocation					
Element 6.1 Within Trawl (Decision Table E from Scoping Results Document)	Whiting allocation rules. No other within trawl allocations.	Establish within trawl allocations based on each sector's relative shares during the time period used for initial allocation. If time periods are different for different sectors use only those years in common to all sectors or calculate a percentage based on each sectors period then adjust all sectors proportionally so that the result sums to 100%. Consider applying the IFQ allocation recency requirement (if any) to eliminate from the sector calculation the catch history of any vessel that has not been active in recent years.			Whiting allocation rules. No other within trawl allocations.
Element 6.2 Trawl/All-Other- Gear		Establish needed intersector allocations through the intersector allocation process.			
Element 6.3 Trawl/ Open Access	N/A	Augment the open access allocation to account for trawl vessels fishing with open access gear on the open access allocation (Element 3.1)	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2-2. IFQ Program Design Alternatives for Analysis

	IFQ Program A	IFQ Program B	IFQ Program C
B.1.0 IFQ Allocation			
B.1.1 Eligible Groups	Allocate 50% of quota shares to current permit owners and 50% to processors (Option 3b). ⁷	<p>Eligible Group Suboption B-1. Allocate 100% of quota shares to current permit owners (Option 1 from Appendix B).</p> <p>Eligible Group Suboption B-2. Allocate 100% of quota shares for non-whiting species to current permit owners and 50% of the quota shares for whiting species to current permit owners. Allocate 50% of the quota shares for whiting species to processors. (New Option, June 2005)</p> <p>Eligible Group Suboption B-3. 90% of quota shares to current permit owners and 10% to processors. (New Option, June 2005).</p>	Allocate 75% of quota shares to current permit owners and 25% to processors (Option 3a).
Processor Definition:	Use special IFQ Program definition (processors: receive and process unprocessed fish; or catch and process) (Option 1).	Use FMP Definition (processors process unprocessed and already processed fish or receive live fish for resale) (Option 2).	Same as Program A.

⁷ References to Options refer to options as they were described in the Scoping Results Document, i.e. *National Environmental Policy Act Scoping Results Document: Individual Fishing Quotas (A Kind of Dedicated Access Privilege) and Other Catch Control Tools for the Pacific Coast Limited Entry Trawl Groundfish Fishery*. Pacific Fishery Management Council, July 2005.

	IFQ Program A	IFQ Program B	IFQ Program C
B.1.2 Qualifying Criteria: Recent Participation	<p>Harvesters (including catcher-processors): 1998-2003 participation required in order to qualify for an initial allocation of quota shares (number of trips or years to be specified). (Option 2).</p> <p>For shoreside processors and motherships: 1999-2004 recent participation requirement (the number of trips or years is yet to be specified). (Option 4).</p>	<p>All Members of Eligible Groups: No recent participation required in order to qualify for an initial allocation of quota shares (Option 1).</p> <p>OR</p> <p>All Members of Eligible Groups: 1998-2003 participation required (one trawl groundfish landing/delivery of any groundfish species) in order to qualify for an initial allocation of quota shares. (Option 2).</p>	Same as Program A.
B.1.3 Elements of the Allocation “Formula”			
Vessel/Permit Related Allocation	<p>Catcher vessel permit owners will receive quota shares based on their permit history plus an equal division of the quota that could be attributed to permit history of bought-back permits (catcher-processors permit owners will not receive a portion of the quota shares distributed on an equal sharing basis) (Option 2).</p> <p>Suboptions for incidentally caught overfished species, either: (a) same as for Other Fish OR (b) equally divide quota for incidentally caught overfished species.</p> <p>For catcher-processors permit owners, use an allocation schedule developed by unanimous consent of that sector (to be provided).</p>	Same as Program A, except no special catcher-processor schedule.	Same as Program A.
Processor Allocation	Processors are allocated quota shares based entirely on the processing of groundfish trawl landings received unprocessed (Option 1).		
B.1.4 History: Species/Species Groups to Be Used for Allocation	Allocate Quota Shares Based on Individual Species/Species Groups: Allocate quota shares for each species/species group based on relative amounts of each respective species/species group caught/landed or processed - for permits applies to permit history; for processors applies to amounts processed (Option 2).		

	IFQ Program A	IFQ Program B	IFQ Program C
B.1.5 History: Allocation Periods			
Periods/Years to Drop:	Options are identical under all programs. Vessels: 1994-2003. Drop 2 years for whiting sector fishing (applies to incidental harvest and whiting). Drop 3 years for non-whiting sector fishing. (Option 1, Sub-option B) Shore Processors: 1999-2004. Drop 2 years. (Option 5, Sub-option B) Motherships: 1998-2003. No opportunity to drop worst year. (Option 4, Sub-option A)		
Weighting Among Years:	Absolute pounds - no weighting between years (Sub-option (i)).	Relative pounds (calculate history based on the entity's percent share of each year's total) (Sub-option (ii)).	Same as Program B
B.1.6 History: Combined Permits and Other Exceptional Situations			
Combined permits:	All permits count. History of the permits combined into a single permit goes to the resulting permit (Option 1).		
Illegal landings/catch:	Don't count illegal landings/catch under any program.		
Landings in excess of trip limits, as authorized under an EFP:	Don't count landings in excess of the cumulative limit in place for the non-EFP fishery under any program		
Compensation fish:	Don't count compensation fish under any program.		
B.1.7 Initial Issuance Appeals Process	Only one provision has been identified: Appeals would occur through processes developed by NMFS. NMFS will develop a proposal for an internal appeals process and bring it to the Council for consideration. Any proposed revisions to fish-tickets would undergo review by state enforcement personnel prior to finalization of the revisions.		
B.1.8 Creating New IFQ Species/Species Groups After initial Implementation	Only one practical option has been identified: When a management unit is subdivided, quota shares for that unit will be subdivided by issuing quota share holders amounts of shares for the subdivisions equivalent to their holdings of the shares being subdivided. If a new management unit is established that is not a subset of an existing unit managed with IFQ, the Council will need to take action at that time to develop criteria for quota share allocation.		
B.2.0 IFQ/Permit Holding Requirements and IFQ Acquisition (After Initial Allocation)			
B.2.1 IFQ and LE Permit Holding Requirements	Catch must be covered with quota pounds within 30 days of the landing (Option 3). Only LE trawl vessels would be allowed to participate in the IFQ fishery. For any vessel with an overage (landings not covered by quota) there would be no more fishing by the vessel until the overage is covered. Additionally, for vessels with an overage, the limited entry permit cannot be sold or transferred until the deficit is cleared. A possible suboption would require some amount of quota pounds be held prior to departure from port (to be analyzed).		
B.2.2 Annual IFQ Issuance			
B.2.2.1 Start-of-Year Quota Pound Issuance	Only one practical option has been identified: Quota pounds are issued annually to share holders based on the amount of quota shares they held. (Quota shares are issued at the time of initial IFQ allocation).		

	IFQ Program A	IFQ Program B	IFQ Program C
B.2.2.2 Rollover (Carryover) of Quota Pounds to a Following Year			
Non-overfished Species	10% rollover for non-overfished species (Option 3)	30% rollover for non-overfished species (Option 5)	5% rollover for non-overfished species (Option 2)
Overfished Species	5% rollover for overfished species (Option 3)	Full (30%) rollover allowance for overfished species (Option 5)	No rollover allowance for overfished species (Option 2)
B.2.2.3 Quota Share Use-or-Lose Provisions	Do not include a use-or-lose provision but evaluate need as part of future program reviews (Option 3).		
B.2.2.4 Entry Level Opportunities for Acquiring Quota Shares and Low Interest Loan Options	No special provisions.	No special provisions.	Provide new entrants an opportunity to qualify for revoked shares and shares lost due to non-use (if such non-use provisions are created) (Element 2)
B.2.2.5 Community Stability Hold Back	No special provisions.	No special provisions.	Set aside up to 20% of the non-whiting shoreside trawl sector allocation each year and allocate to IFQ holders who have submitted proposals, ranked on the basis of objective criteria that evaluate benefits to local communities.
B.2.3 Transfer Rules			
B.2.3.1 Eligible Owners/holders (Who May Own/hold)	Any entity eligible to own or operate a US documented fishing vessel. (Option 2) <i>The Trawl IQ Committee's intent is to preserve opportunity for existing participants</i>		
B.2.3.2 Duration of Transfer - Leasing and Sale	Permanent transfers and leasing of quota shares and quota pounds allowed. (Option 2)	Permanent quota share transfers only-- leasing prohibited. Permanent transfers and leasing of quota pounds allowed. (Option 1)	Same as Program A
B.2.3.3 Limits on Time of Transfer	Allow transfers of quota shares any time during year (Option 1).	Prohibit transfer of quota shares during the last two months of the year.	Same as Program A
B.2.3.4 Divisibility	Only one practical option has been identified: Quota Shares: nearly unrestricted divisibility - "many decimal points." Quota Pounds: divisible to the single pound		
B.2.3.5 Liens	No options have been proposed to restrict liens. Liens can and should be facilitated through a central lien registry. Options for the central lien registry are covered in Section B.3.1.		

	IFQ Program A	IFQ Program B	IFQ Program C
B.2.3.6 Accumulation Limits	50% or No Limits (Option 5).	Consider all limits as sub-options	Most restrictive limits (1% or 5%) OR Intermediate level limits (10% or 25%)
B.2.3.7 Vertical Integration Limit	Only one option has been identified: No additional limits on vertical integration beyond those already provided through accumulation limits.		

B.3.0 Program Administration

Tracking IFQ, Monitoring Landings, and Enforcement (see Table B.3-1)

Enforcement Program Number	Enforcement Program 2	Enforcement Program 1	Enforcement Program 3
At-Sea Monitoring	100% at-sea monitors (observers)	100% at-sea monitors (observers)	100% at-sea monitors (observers) or cameras
Shoreside Monitoring	Shoreside monitoring opportunity would be provided	100% shoreside monitoring	Shoreside monitoring opportunity would be provided
Retention and Discards	Discards allowed	Full retention required	Discards allowed if at-sea monitor is present (otherwise full retention)
Discard Monitoring and Reporting System	Upgraded discard (bycatch) monitoring and reporting system needed	An upgraded discard monitoring and reporting system is un-needed	Upgraded discard (bycatch) monitoring and reporting system needed
Electronic Reporting	Electronic landings tracking. QS reported electronically.	Electronic landings tracking. QS reported electronically.	Parallel federal electronic landings tracking. QS reported electronically.
Landing Notification	Advance notice of landing required.	Advance notice of landing required	Advance notice of landing required
Potential Landing Times	Unlimited landing hours	Limited landing hours	Unlimited landing hours
Potential Landing Sites	Licenses required for delivery sites	Unlimited landings sites	Licenses required for delivery sites
Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)	VMS Required under all programs	VMS Required under all programs	VMS Required under all programs
Quota Share Tracking	Create a central lien registry but exclude all but essential ownership information. (Option 2).	Create a central lien registry including all related ownership information (Option 1).	Create a central lien registry including all related ownership information (Option 1).

	IFQ Program A	IFQ Program B	IFQ Program C
B.3.2 Cost Recovery/Sharing and Rent Extraction	Cost recovery for management (not enforcement or science). Up to 3% of ex-vessel value, the limit specified in the Magnuson-Stevens Act.	Same as Program A	Full cost recovery: Landings fee plus privatization of elements of the management system. In particular, privatization for monitoring of IFQ landings (e.g., industry pays for their own compliance monitors). Stock assessments should not be privatized and the electronic fish ticket system should not be privatized.
B.3.3 Program Duration and Procedures for Program Performance Monitoring, Review, and Revision (Magnuson-Stevens Act (d)(5)(A))	A four year review process is specified along with review criteria. Among other factors, the review would include evaluation of whether or not there are localized depletion problems and whether or not quota shares are being utilized. Standard fishery management plan and regulatory amendment procedures will be used to modify the program.		
B.3.4 Data Collection	Expanded voluntary submission of economic data (Option 2).	Expanded mandatory submission of economic data (Option 1).	Same as Program B

2.2 Alternatives Considered but Excluded from Detailed Analysis

This section discusses an alternative that was considered but rejected and briefly explains the reasons for its elimination. In addition, this section lists options and sub-options that were considered by the Council and TIQC but were not included in any of the alternatives forwarded for analysis.

An alternative that was initially considered for analysis would issue IFQs for overfished species, maintain cumulative trip limits for all other species, and implement total catch reporting and 100 percent at-sea monitoring. Upon further consideration it was determined that this alternative would not have the potential to create enough benefits to the groundfish fishery to offset the costs of the monitoring and reporting requirements, and questions were raised as to how the program would continue once overfished species recovered. Therefore, the alternative was dropped from further consideration.

In addition to the dropped alternative, a number of options and sub-options were discussed by the Council and TIQC but not included in the alternatives forwarded for analysis. The list below provides an initial summary of these excluded elements and options.

- Species groups that could be managed under an IFQ program but were not explicitly included
 - Overfished Species
 - Prohibited Species
- Stakeholder groups that were not included as recipients of QS
 - Vessel crew members and skippers
 - Vessel owners
 - Communities
- Methods for issuing QS that were not included
 - Auctions
 - Lotteries
 - Equal shares
 - QS based strictly on years of participation
- Types of shares from an IFQ program that might have been forwarded but were not
 - Shares for Processing (as opposed to IFQs for harvesting issued to processors)

While the elements and options listed above were not specifically included in the suite of alternatives that were forwarded for full analysis, all are included in the description of components, elements and options (Section 2.3).

2.3 Components Table

Before the effects of the alternatives on resources and stakeholders of concern can be fully evaluated a number of issues need to be addressed and decisions may need to be made by the Council. The Components Table below highlights these issues by augmenting the basic alternatives forwarded by the Council for detailed analysis. The major goal of the Components Table and the Components Analysis (see Appendix C: Components Analysis) is to ensure that the details of each alternative are adequately considered by clearly specifying how the different elements fit together within an alternative and identifying unknown or unintended potential effects on resources and stakeholders groups. The Components Table and Components Analysis also identify options that were discussed but not brought forward for detailed analysis.