

DRAFT

AMENDMENT 15

**(AMERICAN FISHERIES ACT IMPLEMENTATION
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST WHITING FISHERY)**

TO THE

**PACIFIC COAST
GROUNDFISH FISHERY
MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**FOR THE CALIFORNIA, OREGON, AND
WASHINGTON GROUNDFISH FISHERY**

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Preface

This document shows proposed changes to the groundfish fishery management plan (FMP) developed by federal and state staff based on the range of alternatives identified by the Council at its April 2007 meeting for Amendment 15 to the FMP, which would implement the American Fisheries Act (AFA) for the Pacific Coast whiting fishery. Amendment 15 only affects FMP text in Chapter 11, “Groundfish Limited Entry.”

In this document, suggested deletions are marked by ~~striketrough~~ and insertions by double underline. Notes, for example explaining why the text of a particular sub-section of Chapter 11 may not appear herein, are in [*boldface italic brackets*]. Readers interested in the substance of those sections of the FMP not provided herein are referred to the Council’s FMP website: <http://www.pcouncil.org/groundfish/gffmp/fmpthru19.html>.

11.0 GROUND FISH LIMITED ENTRY

All references to fishing activities in these proposals are references to catching activities occurring off the Washington, Oregon, and California coasts unless otherwise noted.

11.1 Introduction

[Note: This section is not proposed to be revised by Amendment 15; therefore, it is not provided here.]

11.2 Management, Allocation and General Rules on the Issuance and Use of Groundfish LE Permits, Gear Endorsements Size Endorsements, and Fixed Gear Sablefish Endorsements, and Trawl Whiting Endorsements.

11.2.1 Federal LE Permits Required Only for Gears Fishing on the Limited Access Quota

1. Federal groundfish LE permits will be required and issued only for those vessels catching Council-managed groundfish species^{1/} with groundfish limited entry gears (trawl, longline or fishpot gear) under the limited access quota.^{2/}
2. Vessels using exempted gears (all gears other than trawl, longline and fishpot) or using longline or fishpot gear^{3/} without a permit endorsed for one of those gears may continue to catch groundfish under an open access system. (Exempted, longline and fishpot gears used by vessels without endorsements for those gears are termed open access gears.)

11.2.2 Allocations Between the Limited and Open Access Fisheries and Management of the Open Access Fishery

1. The division of the fleet into limited and open access participants will require that separate allocations be established for each group.
2. Allocations for the open access fishery will be based on historical catch levels for the period July 11, 1984 to August 1, 1988 by exempted, longline and fishpot gears used by vessels which did not receive an endorsement for the gear.

¹ All references to "Council-managed groundfish" refer only to groundfish species specified in the Council groundfish FMP which are caught in the exclusive economic zone or adjacent state waters off Washington, Oregon and California.

² References to longline, pot and trawl gear are references to legal groundfish gears as defined by the groundfish FMP.

³ Trawl gear may not be used without a permit because the open access fishery for limited entry gears is aimed at accommodating small producers and will likely be managed under restrictive trip limits. The fishing power of trawl gear would result in excessive discards under these trip limits. Additionally, while longline and fishpot vessels catching small quantities of groundfish will be prevented from qualifying by the structure of the minimum landing requirements (MLRs) (a day's landings must be greater than 500 pounds in order for the day to count toward meeting the MLR; Section 11.3.1.3), this structure will provide little barrier for most trawl vessels. Thus, there is no strong reason to provide the open access opportunity to compensate for the 500 pound per landing day threshold.

- a. On the basis of landings over this period, a percentage of catch⁴ for these gears will be determined and applied to harvest guidelines and quotas in order to establish the allocation for the open access portion of the fishery. The open access portion of harvest guideline or quota will be set aside before other allocations are made.
- b. Limited/open access allocation percentages for specific species and species groups will be determined after this limited entry program is implemented and permitted and nonpermitted vessels are identified.
- c. An open access allocation based on catch history will be determined for each separate species, species group and area for which the Council determines an allocation is necessary.
- d. Initial determination and any subsequent revision of the species or species groups and areas for which an open access allocation will be made will occur through a rule making under the appropriate framework in Chapter 6 of this plan.
- e. Open access allocations for species, species groups and areas identified for such allocation by the Council will be specified during the biennial process for setting specifications described in Section 5.7 of this plan.
- f. A change in the catch history allocation method for determining the allocation for the open access fishery will require a plan amendment.
- g. If a group of vessels that initially is to participate in the open access fishery later receives permits in the limited access fishery, the historical catch levels of those vessels shall be deducted from the historical catch levels used to calculate the open access allocation, and the percentages used in setting the open access allocation recalculated. For example, if a vessel whose gear is prohibited by a state or the Secretary of Commerce qualifies for a LE permit under Section 11.3.2.3(9), or if a small limited entry fleet is incorporated under Section 11.3.1.3(9) and its vessels are issued LE permits, their catch history with the banned gear or the limited entry gear for which they are now going to receive permits, shall be deducted from the open access fishery's historical catch levels and open access percentages will be recalculated.
- h. Prior to expiration of “B” endorsements, vessels' catch history using gears for which they receive “B” endorsements is not included in the catch history used to calculate the percentage of catch for open access vessels. When “B” endorsements expire, the historic catch levels of vessels which received “B” endorsements for longline or fishpot gear when using that gear will then count toward determining the proportion allocated to the open access quota. The historic catch levels of vessels which received “B” endorsements for trawl gear

⁴ Percentage of catch as determined through the Pacific Coast Fisheries Information Network database or some comparable database.

will continue to count toward determining the limited access quota and will not be transferred to the catch history used to determine the open access quota, even after trawl “B” endorsements expire.

3. For International North Pacific Fisheries Commission areas where quotas or harvest guidelines for a stock are not fully utilized, no limited/open access allocation will be established until it is anticipated the allowable catch for a species or group of species will be reached.
4. Any groundfish catch by vessels with an LE permit will be counted against the quota for the limited entry gears while the fishery for the limited entry gear for which its permit is endorsed is open. A vessel may not carry or deploy limited entry gear for which its permit is endorsed when the limited entry fishery for that gear is closed. Once the limited entry fishery for the gear for which the permit is endorsed has closed, any landings by the vessel with exempted gear, or limited entry gears for which no endorsement is held, will count toward the open access quota. The catch of vessels fishing without LE permits will count toward the open access quota regardless of what open access gear is used.
5. Allocations among gear types for species other than sablefish may be established in the future. If this occurs, portions of the new allocations may, in turn, be allocated to the open access fishery under the principles set forth in this section.
6. Management of the open access fishery.
 - a. The open access portion of the fishery will be managed to provide year-round fishing opportunity.
 - b. The purpose of providing an open access alternative for vessels using longline or fishpot gear is to allow a group of vessels which has historically fished at low levels, with minimal impacts on the resource (fewer than 5 or 6 landings greater than 500 pounds per vessel during the qualifying window period, July 1, 1984 through August 1, 1988), to remain in the fishery without creating permits which may be used at higher effort levels.
 - c. The open access fishery will be managed with the intent of maintaining the historic fishing opportunities for the participant groups and to keep the overall catch in line with historic harvests. For example, trip limits for nonpermitted longline and fishpot gears operating in the open access fishery will likely be fairly low because the historic fishing levels of this group are low. Trip limits, when necessary, for some exempted gears will probably be higher because their historic fishing levels are higher.

11.2.3 Initial Issuance of LE Permits

1. Each qualifying vessel will entitle only the current owner⁵ to one LE permit.

⁵ An exception to this would occur in the case of a lost vessel (Section 11.2.9.1 paragraph 2), or if a contract transferring vessel ownership specified that the seller would retain the rights to the LE permit. In this case, a past owner (the seller) may

2. A vessel qualifies for an LE permit by meeting the initial issuance criteria for one or more gear endorsements (see Sections 11.2.5 and 11.3).
3. A given vessel will not result in the issuance of more than one LE permit.

11.2.4 Ownership Restriction and Changes in Ownership

1. Only entities (human beings, corporations, etc.) qualified to own a U.S. fishing vessel may be issued or may hold (by ownership or otherwise) an LE permit. (Foreign ownership of LE permits should be limited to the maximum degree possible given what is allowed under the law.)
2. Ownership of a permit will be considered to change when there is an ownership change on U.S. Coast Guard documents, however, an owner can submit documents to demonstrate that the controlling interest has not changed and therefore the change in documentation is not a change in ownership.
3. An entity qualified to hold an LE permit may hold more than one LE permit. If the Council authorizes an LE permit stacking program, in which a vessel could use multiple permits simultaneously, each LE fishery participant would be required to hold at least one LE “base” permit. An LE base permit is the initial permit necessary to participate in the LE fishery, and subject to all of the requirements described herein for LE permit ownership qualifications, and gear and length endorsements. Requirements and additional privileges for permits “stacked” on to base permits may be authorized by federal rulemaking.
4. For the purpose of provisions specifically identified by the Council, NMFS may promulgate regulations which define a change in ownership of a permit as a change in the identity or ownership interest of a corporation or partnership owning a permit.

11.2.5 Gear Endorsements

1. An LE permit confers no rights without a valid gear endorsement attached.
2. As of Amendment 13 to the FMP, there is only one functioning type of endorsement, the “A” endorsement. With Amendment 13, the provisional “A” endorsement, the “B” endorsement, and the designated species “B” endorsements were removed as expired or defunct.
3. Gear endorsements will be affixed to the LE permit and specify the type of limited entry gear which may be used to catch Council-managed groundfish.

ultimately receive the LE permit.

4. A gear endorsement for a particular gear authorizes the catch of all Council-managed groundfish species with that gear, except in the case of fishing for which a fixed gear sablefish endorsement is required (see Section 11.2.6). Limited entry vessels using longline and fishpot gear to catch sablefish against the limited entry quota north of 36°N latitude are required to hold fixed gear sablefish endorsements during periods specified in the regulations, in addition to the required gear endorsement.
5. More than one gear endorsement may be affixed to a single LE permit.
6. An LE permit will not allow the use of limited entry gears to catch any Council-managed groundfish unless a valid gear endorsement for the specific gear is affixed to the LE permit. Trawl gear and Council-managed groundfish may not be on board a vessel at the same time, nor may the gear be deployed, without an LE permit registered for the vessel and endorsed for trawl gear. If a vessel has longline or fishpot gear on board, an LE permit registered for the vessel and the permit is endorsed for the gear on board, regulations for the limited access fishery will apply.
7. Depending on the type of gear endorsement (see Section 11.3 on the specific type of gear endorsements):
 - a. the period for which the gear endorsement is valid may be limited, and
 - b. the gear endorsement may or may not remain valid when the LE permit is transferred.⁶
8. Gear endorsements are not separable from the LE permit and therefore may not be transferred separately from the LE permit.⁷
9. Limitations which apply to a given gear endorsement shall not restrict the use of any other gear endorsement on the same LE permit.
10. Rules on the issuance of gear endorsements and other characteristics of the gear endorsements are specified under sections on each type of gear endorsement (see Section 11.3).

11.2.6 Fixed Gear Sablefish Endorsements

1. The permit and gear endorsement requirements of the license limitation program limit the number of vessels which may participate in the groundfish fishery, however, there is still substantial opportunity for vessels to shift between segments of the groundfish fishery.

⁶ Unless otherwise noted:

- a. Transferable means separable from the vessel owner and vessel.
- b. LE permit transferability, with respect to an owner, means the LE permit may be transferred, inherited, sold, bartered, traded, given or otherwise alienated from the LE permit owner.
- c. LE permit transferability, with respect to a vessel, means the LE permit may be registered for use with a different vessel.

⁷ The intent of this provision is to not allow the fishing capacity to expand by separate transfer of endorsements which might otherwise go unused.

One of the segments of the limited entry fishery subject to an increase in the number of vessels participating is the limited entry fixed gear sablefish fishery. To prevent the movement of vessels from nonsablefish segments of the limited entry fixed gear groundfish fishery to the sablefish segment of the fishery, a fixed gear sablefish endorsement for limited entry permits is required for longline and fishpot gear limited entry vessels to take sablefish against the fixed gear limited entry allocation and as part of the primary fishery, the major limited entry fixed gear sablefish harvest opportunities north of 36°N latitude. Such endorsements are not required to harvest under fixed gear limited entry daily-trip-limit or other regulations intended to allow low level or incidental harvest.

2. The fixed gear sablefish endorsement will be affixed to the permit.
3. The fixed gear sablefish endorsement will remain valid when the permit is transferred.
4. If permits are stacked such that a single permit has multiple sablefish endorsements, sablefish endorsements and associated cumulative limits may be transferred to other sablefish-endorsed permits so long as at least one sablefish endorsement and associated tier limit remains with the permit. Fixed gear sablefish endorsements may not be transferred from permits on which there is only one fixed gear sablefish endorsement.
5. Limitations which apply to the fixed gear sablefish endorsement and fishing thereunder shall not restrict the use of any trawl gear endorsement on the same LE permit, unless these restrictions are specific in their application to trawl gear.
6. Rules on the issuance of fixed gear sablefish endorsements and other characteristics of the endorsements are specified in Section 11.4.

11.2.7 Trawl Whiting Endorsements

The Council may recommend that NMFS implement via regulations a trawl whiting endorsement program. Such endorsements may be issued annually to any LE permit with a trawl gear endorsement. No vessel that is prohibited from participating in the Pacific Coast whiting fishery under the provisions of Section 11.5, “American Fisheries Act Implementation for the Pacific Coast Whiting Fishery” may be registered for use with a LE permit with a trawl whiting endorsement.

11.2.8 .7 Size Endorsement Will Specify the Vessel Length

The LE base permit will be endorsed with the length overall (as defined for purposes of U.S. Coast Guard documentation) of the vessel for which the LE permit is initially issued. The length for which the LE permit is endorsed will be changed only when LE permits are combined, as per Section 11.2.10, or, in the case of LE permits endorsed for trawl gear, when the size of the vessel used with the permit is more than five feet less than the originally endorsed length. In the latter case, the LE permit will be reissued with a size endorsement for the length of the smaller vessel.

Regulations may be promulgated to waive this downsizing requirement if the permit was transferred to a smaller vessel for the purposes of stacking (see Section 11.2.4, paragraph 3). Vessels which do not have documents stating their length overall will have to be measured by a marine surveyor or the U.S. Coast Guard and certified for that length.⁸

If the Council establishes a permit stacking program, that program may or may not require that permits stacked on top of the base LE permit be endorsed with the length overall of the vessel holding the permits.

11.2.9 .8 An LE Permit and Necessary Gear Endorsements Will Be Held by the Owner of Record of the Vessel

1. The vessel owner is responsible for acquiring and holding an LE permit with the necessary gear endorsement(s) for each vessel that is required to have an LE permit to catch Council-managed groundfish under the limited entry system (vessels fishing limited entry gear under the limited access quota and regulations).
2. The vessel owner is responsible for acquiring and holding an LE permit with the longline or fishpot endorsement(s), and fixed gear sablefish endorsement(s), for each vessel that is required to have such endorsements to catch Council-managed sablefish under the limited entry system (vessels fishing longline and fishpot gear against the LE fixed gear sablefish allocation and under LE fixed gear sablefish regulations during fishing periods specified in the regulations and north of 36°N latitude).
3. The vessel owner is responsible for maintaining NMFS required documentation of the LE permit on board the vessel.
4. The LE permit will be used with one vessel only. That vessel must be declared and registered with the NMFS issuing authority. Registration is incomplete until acknowledged in writing by NMFS. (Transfer of an LE permit to a different vessel is allowed as per Section 11.2.8.)
5. A vessel owner may not use a vessel, or allow a vessel to be used, to catch any Council-managed groundfish with limited entry gear under the limited access quota and regulations unless the vessel owner holds an LE permit with gear endorsement(s) which explicitly allows such catch and the LE permit has been registered with NMFS for use with that vessel.
6. A vessel owner may not use a vessel, or allow a vessel to be used, to catch any Council-managed sablefish with longline or fishpot gear against the LE fixed gear sablefish allocation as part of the primary fixed gear sablefish fishery specified in the regulations and north of 36°N latitude, unless the vessel owner holds an LE permit with a longline or fishpot gear endorsement and a fixed gear sablefish endorsement, and the LE permit has been registered with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) for use with that vessel.

⁸ While not an immediate cap on vessel capacity, the size endorsement places an upward limit on the amount by which the capacity used with an LE permit may increase.

Sablefish endorsements are not required to harvest under fixed gear limited entry daily-trip-limit or other regulations intended to allow low level or incidental harvest.

11.2.10.9 *Transfer of an LE Permit to Different Owners or Vessels of the Same Owner*

1. LE permits may be transferred to other owners for use with other vessels or used with other vessels under the same ownership, but will continue to be restricted by size and gear endorsements unless otherwise designated through a permit stacking program.
2. Whenever an owner wishes to transfer an LE permit to a different owner or use an LE permit with a different vessel under the same ownership, the NMFS issuing authority must be notified of the change. Notification is not complete until acknowledged in writing by NMFS.
3. LE base permits may be used with vessels greater in length than the endorsed length provided the increase does not exceed five feet of the endorsed length. Original size endorsements will change only when LE permits are combined as per Section 11.2.109/, or when an LE permit with a trawl endorsement is transferred to a vessel five feet less in length than the endorsed length. In the latter case, the LE permit will be reissued with a size endorsement for the length of the smaller vessel. Regulations may be promulgated to waive this downsizing requirement if the permit was transferred to a smaller vessel for the purpose of stacking (see Section 11.2.4, paragraph 3).
4. The transfer of LE permits between vessels or owners may not be used to circumvent vessel landing limits.
5. When an LE permit is transferred to a different owner or vessel, provisional “A”, “B” and designated species “B” gear endorsements will become invalid, unless the transfer is caused by the total loss of a vessel (as per Section 11.2.9) and ownership of the LE permit is not transferred.

11.2.11.10 *Loss of a Vessel*

11.2.11.1.10.1 **Loss of a Vessel Prior to Permit Issuance**

1. A “B” or provisional “A” endorsement will be issued for a vessel which qualified for a “B” or provisional “A” endorsement but is lost before the LE permits are issued. The vessel must be replaced within two years of the loss unless otherwise determined by the NMFS regional director, and the requirements of the third paragraph of Section 11.2.8 apply. The validity of the “B” or provisional “A” gear endorsement on transfer of the LE permit to the new vessel will be subject to review by the NMFS review authority.

⁹ Allowance for a slight length increase over the endorsed length is made to provide flexibility in replacing vessels.

- For a vessel that would qualify an owner for an “A” endorsement, in the case of a vessel’s sinking or total loss, all rights to a permit from the fishing history of the vessel prior to the sinking or total loss remain with the owner at the time of sinking or total loss unless specifically transferred. The vessel must be replaced within two years of the loss, unless otherwise determined by the NMFS regional director, and the requirements of the third paragraph of Section 11.2.8 apply.

11.2.11.2 -10.2 Loss of a Vessel after Permit Issuance

In the event that a vessel is totally lost, the provisional “A” or “B” gear endorsements on an LE permit will remain valid if the LE permit is transferred to a different vessel owned by the same LE permit owner, subject to the following: (1) the replacement vessel may not exceed the endorsed length by five feet of the official length overall and (2) the lost vessel is replaced within two years of the loss unless otherwise determined by the NMFS regional director, and the requirements of the third paragraph of Section 11.2.8 apply. The validity of the provisional “A” or “B” gear endorsements on transfer of the LE permit to the new vessel will be subject to review by the NMFS review authority.

11.2.12 -11 Combining LE Permits

- Two or more LE permits with “A” gear endorsements for the same type of limited entry gear (either trawl, longline or fishpot) may be combined (based on specific criteria) to “step-up” to a permit with a larger size endorsement. NMFS, with professional advice of marine architects and other qualified individuals, and after consultation with the Council and review board, will develop and implement a standardized measure of harvest capacity for the purpose of determining the appropriate endorsed length for LE permits created by combining two or more permits possessing smaller length endorsements. The capacity represented by the appropriate length endorsement for the combined permit should not exceed the sum of the capacities of the LE permits being combined.
- LE permits may not be divided to “step-down” to more than one permit with smaller size endorsements.
- When LE permits are combined, “A” endorsements identical on both LE permits will remain valid. Provisional “A”, “B” and designated species “B” gear endorsements will generally become invalid because they are not separable from the vessel for which they are initially issued. (See table below for examples.) Fixed gear sablefish endorsements will remain valid only if all the longline or fishpot permits being combined have fixed gear sablefish endorsements.

1st Permit Endorsement on 1st LE Permit	+	2nd Permit Endorsements on 2nd LE Permit	=	Combined Permit Endorsements on the Combined LE Permit
“A” - Trawl		“A” - Pot		None
“A” - Longline		“A” - Longline		“A” - Longline
“A” - Trawl		Provisional “A” - Trawl		None
“A” - Pot		“B” - Pot		None

11.2.13 ~~12~~ *Permit Renewal*

1. Permits must be renewed each year between October 1 and November 30 in order to remain valid for the following calendar year.
2. Notice of upcoming renewal periods will be sent by September 1 each year to the most recent address as provided to the permit issuing authority by the permit holder. It shall be the permit holder's responsibility to provide the permit issuing authority with address changes in a timely manner.
3. An annual fee will be charged which reflects the administrative costs of maintaining the permit system.
4. Failure to renew during this period will result in expiration of the permit at the end of the calendar year.
5. Once a permit has expired because of failure to renew during the renewal period, it may not subsequently be renewed or reissued, except through an appeals process.
6. If a permit expires because of failure to renew, the permit holder may appeal for reissuance, provided the appeal is received by the issuance review authority by March 31 of the following year. Conditions for reissuance of a permit are listed in Section 11.4.1 paragraph 1.h.

11.2.14 ~~13~~ *Owner-on-board Requirements*

In order to preserve the social and historic characteristics and practices in the fishery or to encourage the flow of fishery benefits to fishing communities, on the Council's recommendation, as it deems appropriate and consistent with the goals of the groundfish FMP and National Standards, NMFS may require permit owners to be on-board a vessel during fishing operations.

[Amended: 9 & added 12.2.6, 13, 14]

11.3 Multilevel Gear Endorsement System

[Note: This section is not proposed to be revised by Amendment 15; therefore, it is not provided here.]

11.4 Fixed Gear Sablefish Endorsement

[Note: This section is not proposed to be revised by Amendment 15; therefore, it is not provided here.]

11.5 American Fisheries Act (AFA) Implementation for the Pacific Coast Whiting Fishery

[Note: At its April 2007 meeting, the Council recommended a range of alternatives for implementing the AFA in the Pacific Coast whiting fishery. The following proposed amendatory language shows how the FMP might be revised under either of the Action Alternatives (i.e. those alternatives other than status quo.)]

Alternative 2 FMP amendatory language:

In order to protect traditional participants in the Pacific Coast whiting fishery from potential harm from the participation of AFA-permitted vessels in the fishery, AFA-permitted vessels are prohibited from participating in the shoreside, catcher-processor, and mothership sectors of the Pacific whiting fishery, unless those vessels have significant historic participation in those sectors between January 1, 1994 and January 1, 2006.

Alternative 3 FMP amendatory language:

In order to protect traditional participants in the Pacific Coast whiting fishery from potential harm from the participation of AFA-permitted vessels in the fishery, AFA-permitted vessels are prohibited from participating in the shoreside, catcher-processor, and mothership sectors of the Pacific whiting fishery, unless those vessels have significant historic participation in those sectors between January 1, 1994 and January 1, 2007.

[Note: Under either Alternative 2 or 3, the Council would make recommendations on how to define the term “significant historic participation.” Alternative definitions for that term are provided below for each sector of the non-tribal whiting fishery.]

“Significant historic participation” is defined as:

For catcher/processors vessels:

- a. having caught and processed at least 1,000 metric tons (mt) of whiting in any one qualifying year; [or]
- b. having caught and processed at least 1,000 mt of whiting in any one qualifying year subsequent to December 31, 1996.

For motherships:

- a. having received at least 1,000 mt of whiting in any one qualifying year; [or]
- b. having received at least 1,000 mt of whiting in any one qualifying year subsequent to December 31, 1996.

For catcher vessels participating in the shore-based or mothership fishery:

- a. having landed at least 500 mt of whiting in any one qualifying year; [or]
- b. having landed at least 1,000 mt of whiting in any one qualifying year.

NMFS will publish a *Federal Register* notice announcing the names and U.S. Coast Guard vessel documentation numbers of those AFA-permitted vessels that do not have significant historic participation in the fishery, and who are therefore prohibited from future participation in the fishery. “AFA-permitted” vessels are those vessels identified in 50 CFR Part 679 – Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska, as eligible for AFA permits under 679.4(l).

11.6 .5 LE Permit Issuance Review Board

[Note: This section is re-numbered, but is otherwise not proposed to be revised by Amendment 15; therefore, it is not provided here.]

11.7 .6 Implementation, Application and Appeals Process

[Note: This section is re-numbered, but is otherwise not proposed to be revised by Amendment 15; therefore, it is not provided here.]

11.8 .7 Council Review and Monitoring

[Note: This section is re-numbered, but is otherwise not proposed to be revised by Amendment 15; therefore, it is not provided here.]