

## CPS FMP – Amendment 15 Revisions to the FMP

Amendment 15 to the CPS FMP would amend these sections of the FMP:

- 1.1 *History of the Fishery Management Plan* updated to briefly describe Amendment 15
- 1.2 *Stocks in the Fishery Management Plan* amended to add Shared EC Species
- 1.4 *Ecosystem Component Species* amended to add prohibition language for Shared EC Species
- 2.2.8 *Exempted Fishing* updated to reference potential EFPs for Shared EC Species
- 5.1.7 *Incidental Catch Allowance for Shared EC Species*, new section to describe potential incidental allowances for Shared EC Species

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### Coastal Pelagic Species Fishery Management Plan

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

##### 1.1 History of the Fishery Management Plan

TO BE ADDED AFTER AMENDMENT 13 DESCRIPTION; AMENDMENT 14 DESCRIPTION TBD.

Amendment 15 was approved in 2015 and added a suite of lower trophic level species to the FMP’s list of ecosystem component (EC) species. Consistent with the objectives of the Council’s FMPs and its Fishery Ecosystem Plan, Amendment 15 prohibits future development of commercial fisheries for the suite of EC species shared between all four FMPs (Shared EC Species) until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

##### 1.2 Stocks in the Fishery Management Plan

###### 1.2.1 Fishery Management Unit

Table 1-1. Stocks managed under this FMP include:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pacific sardine	<i>Sardinops sagax</i>
Pacific (chub) mackerel	<i>Scomber japonicus</i>
Northern anchovy Central and northern subpopulations	<i>Engraulis mordax</i>
Market squid	<i>Loligo opalescens</i>
Jack mackerel	<i>Trachurus symmetricus</i>
Krill or euphausiids Including these eight dominant species. First two species are common and are most likely to be targeted by fishing	<i>All Species in West Coast EEZ</i>
	<i>Euphausia pacifica</i>
	<i>Thysanoessa spinifera</i>
	<i>Nyctiphanes simplex</i>
	<i>Nematocelis difficilis</i>
	<i>T. gregaria</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
	<i>E. recurva</i>
	<i>E. gibboides</i>
	<i>E. eximia</i>

Stocks may be added or removed from the management unit through the framework process described in Section 2.0.

### 1.2.2 Ecosystem Component Species

Table 1-2 EC species under the CPS FMP include:

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pacific herring	<i>Clupea pallasii</i>
Jacksmelt	<i>Atherinopsis californiensis</i>

Table 1-3 EC species shared between all four of the Council’s FMPs, including the CPS FMP.

Common Name	Scientific Name
<u>Round herring</u>	<u><i>Etrumeus teres</i></u>
<u>Thread herring</u>	<u><i>Opisthonema libertate, O. medirastre</i></u>
<u>Mesopelagic fishes</u>	<u>Families: <i>Myctophidae, Bathylagidae, Paralepididae, and Gonostomatidae</i></u>
<u>Pacific sand lance</u>	<u><i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i></u>
<u>Pacific saury</u>	<u><i>Cololabis saira</i></u>
<u>Silversides*</u>	<u><i>Atherinopsidae</i></u>
<u>Smelts</u>	<u><i>Osmeridae</i></u>
<u>Pelagic squids</u>	<u>Families: <i>Cranchiidae, Gonatidae, Histiotteuthidae, Octopoteuthidae, Ommastrephidae</i> except Humboldt squid (<i>Dosidicus gigas</i>), <i>Onychoteuthidae, and Thysanoteuthidae</i></u>

\*Silversides include jacksmelt, which is also listed in Table 1-2 as an EC species specific to the CPS FMP. Jacksmelt is subject to the same directed fishing prohibition as other Shared EC Species, but it may also be subject to additional management and monitoring requirements that the Council develops for the Table 1-2 EC species particular to this FMP.

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## 1.4 Ecosystem Component Species

Several criteria should be met for a species to be included in the EC category (Section 660.310(d)(5)(i)). These are: 1) be a non-target stock/species; 2) not be subject to overfishing, approaching overfished, or overfished and not likely to become subject to overfishing or overfished in the absence of conservation and management measures; and, 3) not generally retained for sale or personal use, although “occasional” retention is not by itself a reason for excluding a species from the EC category. Identifying and including EC species in the an FMP is not mandatory but may be done for a variety of purposes: data collection; for ecosystem considerations related to specification of OY for the associated fishery; as considerations in the development of conservation and management measures for the associated fishery; and/or to address other ecosystem issues.

A 2010 review of bycatch species in CPS fisheries confirmed that incidental catch and bycatch in CPS fisheries is dominated by other CPS and that bycatch/incidental catch of non-CPS is extremely low. However, jacksmelt and Pacific herring are infrequently caught with CPS gear and were therefore added to the FMP under Amendment 13 to ensure continued monitoring of incidental catch and bycatch of these

species in CPS fisheries through sampling and logbook programs. This information will continue to be reported in the Stock Assessment and Fishery Evaluation (SAFE) report.

The Council intends to continue and expand its consideration of ecological factors when developing SDCs and management measures for CPS management unit species. These considerations are expected to evolve as improved information and modeling of ecological processes become available. These considerations will likely include predator-prey relationships and the overall status and role of forage species including ~~these~~ the two EC species in Table 1-2.

#### **1.4.1 Shared Ecosystem Component Species**

No directed commercial fisheries may begin for any Shared EC Species (Table 1-3) until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

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### **2.0 FRAMEWORK MANAGEMENT**

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#### *2.2.8 Exempted Fishing*

"Exempted fishing" is defined to be fishing practices that are new to the fishery or not allowed under the FMP. Under this FMP, the NMFS Regional Administrator may authorize the targeted or incidental harvest of CPS for experimental or exploratory fishing that would otherwise be prohibited. The NMFS Regional Administrator may restrict the number of experimental permits by total catch, time, or area. The NMFS Regional Administrator may also require any level of industry-funded observer coverage for these experimental permits. EFP proposals targeting management unit species or CPS EC species will be subject to the protocol for EFPs for CPS Fisheries (Council Operating Procedure 23). EFP proposals targeting EC species shared between all four FMPs, including the CPS FMP, will be subject to the protocol for Shared EC Species (Council Operating Procedure 24). Exempted fisheries for euphausiids (krill) will not be considered.

### **5.1 BYCATCH, INCIDENTAL CATCH, AND ALLOCATION**

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NEW SECTION TO BE ADDED UNDER ALTERNATIVE 2 (*INCIDENTAL RETENTION ALLOWED*).

#### 5.1.7 Incidental Catch Allowance for Shared EC Species

Shared EC Species could continue to be taken incidentally without violating Federal regulations, unless regulated or restricted for other purposes, such as with bycatch minimization regulations. The targeting of Shared EC Species is prohibited.

## Groundfish FMP – Amendment 25 Revisions to the FMP

Amendment 25 to the Groundfish FMP would amend these sections of the FMP:

- 1.1 *History of the FMP* updated to briefly describe Amendment 25
- 1.2 *How This Document is Organized* amended at the description of Chapter 3 of the FMP to add mention of EC species, in addition to the fishery management unit species already mentioned
- 2.2 *Operational Definition of Terms* amended to revise the definition of “Ecosystem Component Species” to include EC species that are shared between all four FMPs
- 3.1 *Species Managed by this Fishery Management Plan* amended to include Shared EC Species
- 4.4.4 *Ecosystem Component Stocks Without OFL Values* amended to add a paragraph on Shared EC Species
- 6.5.2.1 *Endangered Species Act Species* amended to add a sentence on eulachon
- 6.5.2.4 *Shared Ecosystem Component Species* is added
- Chapter 8 *Experimental Fisheries* amended to reference potential EFPs for Shared EC Species

### **Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery Management Plan for the California, Oregon, and Washington Groundfish Fishery**

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#### **1.1 History of the FMP**

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ADD A FINAL PARAGRAPH TO THIS SECTION THAT READS AS FOLLOWS:

Amendment 25 was approved in 2015 and added a suite of lower trophic level species to the FMP’s list of ecosystem component (EC) species. Consistent with the objectives of the Council’s FMPs and its Fishery Ecosystem Plan, Amendment 25 prohibits future development of directed commercial fisheries for the suite of EC species shared between all four FMPs until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

#### **1.2 How This Document is Organized**

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REVISE THIRD BULLET DESCRIBING CHAPTER 3 TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Chapter 3 specifies the geographic area covered by this plan and lists the plan’s Fishery Management Unit (FMU) species and Ecosystem Component (EC) species, including those EC species shared between all four of the Council’s FMPs.

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#### **2.2 Operational Definition of Terms**

REVISE DEFINITION OF “ECOSYSTEM COMPONENT SPECIES” TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Ecosystem Component Species are FMP species that are not actively managed in the fishery (i.e., no harvest specifications are specified for these species). Ecosystem component species are not targeted, are not generally retained for sale or personal use, are not subject to overfishing, and are not overfished or approaching an overfished condition (see section 4.4.4 for more detail). This FMP includes both EC species that are specific to the Groundfish FMP and EC species that are shared between all four of the Council’s FMPs (referred to as “Shared EC Species”).

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### 3.1 Species Managed by this Fishery Management Plan

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INSERT NEW TABLE 3-3 AND EXPLANATORY TEXT TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Table 3-3 lists EC species shared between all four of the Council’s FMPs, including the Groundfish FMP.

**Table 3-3. Common and scientific names of EC species shared between all four of the Council’s FMPs.**

<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
<u>Round herring</u>	<u><i>Etrumeus teres</i></u>
<u>Thread herring</u>	<u><i>Opisthonema libertate, O. medirastre</i></u>
<u>Mesopelagic fishes</u>	<u>Families: <i>Myctophidae, Bathylagidae, Paralepididae, and Gonostomatidae</i></u>
<u>Pacific sand lance</u>	<u><i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i></u>
<u>Pacific saury</u>	<u><i>Cololabis saira</i></u>
<u>Silversides</u>	<u><i>Atherinopsidae</i></u>
<u>Smelts</u>	<u><i>Osmeridae</i></u>
<u>Pelagic squids</u>	<u>Families: <i>Cranchiidae, Gonatidae, Histioteuthidae, Octopoteuthidae, Ommastrephidae except Humboldt squid (Dosidicus gigas), Onychoteuthidae, and Thysanoteuthidae</i></u>

No directed commercial fisheries may begin for any Shared EC Species until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

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### 4.4.4 Ecosystem Component Stocks Without OFL Values

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INSERT A NEW FINAL PARAGRAPH IN SECTION 4.4.4. TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

EC species include both those species exclusive to this FMP (Section 3.2) and those species shared between all four of the Council’s FMPs (Section 3.3). EC species shared between all four FMPs may not become the subject of directed commercial fisheries until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem. The Council may have additional data and analysis requirements for changing the species categorization of EC species that are shared between all four FMPs, beyond those requirements already applying to EC species specific to the Groundfish FMP.

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#### **6.5.2.1 Endangered Species Act Species**

Marine species protected under the ESA that are not otherwise protected under either the MMPA or the MBTA (see below) include various salmon and sea turtle species, as well as eulachon. Threatened and endangered Pacific salmon runs are protected by a series of complex regulations affecting marine and terrestrial activities. In the west coast groundfish fisheries, management measures to reduce incidental salmon take have focused on the Pacific whiting fisheries, which have historically encountered more salmon than the non-whiting groundfish fisheries. Salmon bycatch reduction measures include marine protected areas (MPA) where Pacific whiting fishing is prohibited (See Section 6.8.7), and an at-sea observer program intended to track whiting and incidental species take in season (See Section 6.4.1.1). Sea turtles are rare in areas where groundfish fisheries are prosecuted and no incidental take of sea turtles has been documented in any directed groundfish fishery. Eulachon sometimes occurs as incidental catch in the groundfish bottom trawl and at-sea whiting fisheries, and mortalities result from encounters with fishing gear. However, eulachon bycatch and bycatch mortality is low (or non-existent) in most years, and is monitored through the at-sea observer program.

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#### **6.5.2.4 Shared Ecosystem Component Species**

Shared EC Species, identified in Table 3-3, could continue to be taken incidentally without violating Federal regulations, unless regulated or restricted for other purposes, such as with bycatch minimization regulations. The targeting of Shared EC Species is prohibited.

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### **Chapter 8 Experimental Fisheries**

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REVISE THE 4<sup>TH</sup> INTRODUCTORY PARAGRAPH OF CHAPTER 8 TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

EFP applicants may have their proposals reviewed through the Council process in accordance with Council Operating Procedure #19, Protocol for Consideration of EFPs for Groundfish Fisheries, which applies to EFP proposals targeting management unit species (Table 3-1) or Groundfish EC species (Table 3-2). EFP proposals targeting EC species shared between all four FMPs, including the Groundfish FMP, will be subject to the protocol for Shared EC Species, Council Operating Procedure #24. ~~This~~ These protocols includes requirements for EFP submission, proposal contents, review and approval, and progress reporting. The Council will give priority consideration to those EFP applications that: \* \* \*

#### **HMS FMP – Amendment 3 Revisions to the FMP**

Amendment 3 to the HMS FMP would amend these sections of the FMP:

- 1.1 *Purpose of This Document* updated to briefly describe Amendment 3
- 3.3 *Species Included in the FMP as Ecosystem Component Species* amended to include Shared EC Species
- 6.1.3, *Bycatch*, is revised to mention Shared EC Species
- 6.1.11 *Exempted Fishing Permits* amended to reference potential EFPs for Shared EC Species

# Fishery Management Plan for U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species

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## 1.1 Purpose of This Document

The FMP includes important species of tunas, billfish and sharks which are harvested by West Coast HMS fisheries. A complete list of species in the management unit is provided in Chapter 3. The FMP has been amended ~~one~~ three times. Amendment 1, approved in 2007, addresses overfishing of bigeye tuna, a management unit species. Amendment 1 also reorganized the FMP, which in its prior form was combined with the Final Environmental Impact Statement evaluating the effects of its implementation. The reorganized FMP is a more concise document containing those elements required by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act describing the management program. Amendment 2, approved in 2011, made FMP provisions (principally in Chapters 3-5) consistent with the revised National Standard 1 Guidelines (50 CFR 600.310) adopted pursuant to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Reauthorization Act of 2006. Amendment 3, adopted in 2015, added a suite of lower trophic level species to the FMP's list of ecosystem component (EC) species. Consistent with the objectives of the Council's FMPs and its Fishery Ecosystem Plan, Amendment 3 prohibits future development of directed commercial fisheries for the suite of EC species shared between all four FMPs ("Shared EC Species") until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

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## 3.3 Species Included in the FMP as Ecosystem Component Species

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HMS FMP EC species are:

Bigeye thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*  
Common mola, *Mola mola*  
Escolar, *Lepidocybium flavobrunneum*  
Lancetfishes, *Alepisauridae*  
Louvar, *Luvarus imperialis*  
Pelagic sting ray, *Dasyatis violacea* Pelagic  
thresher shark, *Alopias pelagicus* Wahoo,  
*Aathocybium solandri*

Bigeye and pelagic thresher sharks are landed by the drift gillnet fishery but in small amounts compared to common thresher and mako sharks. Originally included in the FMP as managed species, largely because of concern that they have poor resilience to fishing, they were re-designated EC species under FMP Amendment 2, because of the low number caught in west coast commercial and recreational fisheries.

EC species shared between all four Council FMPs, including the HMS FMP are:

Round herring, *Etrumeus teres*  
Thread herring, *Opisthonema libertate*, *O. medirastre*  
Mesopelagic fishes of the families *Myctophidae*, *Bathylagidae*, *Paralepididae*, and *Gonostomatidae*

Pacific sand lance, *Ammodytes hexapterus*

Pacific saury, *Cololabis saira*

Silversides, *Atherinopsidae*

Smelts of the family

*Osmeridae*

Pelagic squids (families: *Cranchiidae*, *Gonatidae*, *Histioteuthidae*, *Octopoteuthidae*,

*Ommastrephidae* except Humboldt squid (*Dosidicus gigas*), *Onychoteuthidae*, and *Thysanoteuthidae*)

No directed commercial fisheries may begin for any Shared EC Species until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

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### **6.1.3 Bycatch (Including Catch-and-Release Programs)**

A NEW PARAGRAPH AT THE END OF SECTION 6.1.3, *BYCATCH (INCLUDING CATCH-AND-RELEASE PROGRAMS)* WOULD BE ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

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Shared EC Species, identified in Section 3-3, could continue to be taken incidentally without violating Federal regulations, unless regulated or restricted for other purposes, such as with bycatch minimization regulations. The targeting of Shared EC Species is prohibited.

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### **6.1.11 Exempted Fishing Permits**

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FIRST PARAGRAPH UNDER SUBSECTION “ADDITIONAL FMP REQUIREMENTS FOR AN EXEMPTED FISHING PERMIT” WOULD BE REVISED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

Additional FMP Requirements for an Exempted Fishing Permit. This FMP places additional requirements for authorizing an EFP for targeting HMS species, including EC species shared between all four Council FMPs. An EFP proposal will be required to follow a specific Council protocol and be reviewed by the Council prior to application to NMFS. EFP proposals targeting management unit species or HMS EC species will be subject to the protocol for EFPs for HMS Fisheries (Council Operating Procedure 20). EFP proposals targeting EC species shared between all four FMPs, including the HMS FMP, will be subject to the protocol for Shared EC Species (Council Operating Procedure

#24). ~~The intent of the protocol is~~ protocols are intended to ensure the Council has adequate information on all aspects of the proposed fishery and has adequate time to consider, review and formulate recommendations. ~~This protocol~~ These protocols will be available from the Council. ~~It~~ They

will require additional detailed information and analysis beyond those specifically required for a NMFS EFP. The protocols will specify timing for submissions and timing for Council review.

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## Salmon FMP – Amendment 19 Revisions to the FMP

Amendment 19 to the Salmon FMP would amend these sections of the FMP:

- *Introduction, Table 1, and Section 1* updated to briefly describe Amendment 19
- *1.1 Stock Classification and Table 1-4* amended to include Shared EC Species in the FMP
- *1.4 Ecosystem Component Species* amended to add prohibition language for Shared EC Species
- *3.5.1 Definition and Management Intent [within Section 3.5 on bycatch]* revised to add language on Shared EC Species bycatch
- *6.6.6 Experimental Fishing* updated to reference potential EFPs for Shared EC Species

### Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan for Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries Off the Coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California

#### Introduction

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The primary amendment issues since 1984 have included specific spawner escapement goals for Oregon coastal natural (OCN) coho and Klamath River fall Chinook (Amendments 7, 9, 11, 13, and 15), non-Indian harvest allocation (Amendments 7, 9, 10, and 14), inseason management criteria (Amendment 7), habitat and essential fish habitat (EFH) definition (Amendments 8, 14, and 18), safety (Amendment 8), status determination criteria (SDC) (Amendments 10, 14, 16, and 17), management objectives for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) (Amendments 12 and 14), bycatch reporting and priorities for avoiding bycatch (Amendment 14), selective fisheries (Amendment 14 and 17), stock classification (Amendment 16 and 17), annual catch limits (ACLs) and accountability measures (AMs) (Amendment 16), de minimis fishing provisions (Amendments 15 and 16). Amendment 19 was approved in 2015 and added a suite of lower trophic level species to the FMP’s list of ecosystem component (EC) species. Consistent with the objectives of the Council’s FMPs and its Fishery Ecosystem Plan, Amendment 19 prohibits future development of directed commercial fisheries for the suite of EC species shared between all four FMPs (Shared EC Species) until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

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SECOND PAGE OF TABLE 1 AS FOLLOWS

DOCUMENT	CONTENT SUMMARY
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<b>Amendment 17</b> (Effective January 1, 2013)	1) Minor corrections from Amendment 16 and updating language to reflect current practices. 2) Approval of maximum fishing mortality threshold for Quillayute fall coho.
<b>Amendment 18</b> (Effective date TBD)	Update to reflect new information on EFH, including criteria for impassable barriers; addition of HAPCs; adjustments to geographic extent of EFH; addition of non-fishing activities and conservation measures; minor typographical adjustments and clarifications.

DOCUMENT	CONTENT SUMMARY
<u>Amendment 19</u> <u>(Effective date TBD)</u>	<u>Update to add a suite of lower trophic level species to the FMP’s list of ecosystem EC species and to prohibit future development of commercial fisheries for the suite of EC species shared between all four FMPs (Shared EC Species) until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.</u>

1 What the Plan Covers

ADD A PARAGRAPH AT THE END OF THE SECTION AS FOLLOWS

The FMP also includes a suite of EC species that are shared between all four FMPs (Shared EC Species) and prohibits future development of directed commercial fisheries for those species until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

1.1 Stock Classification

ADD A PARAGRAPH AT THE END OF THE SECTION AS FOLLOWS

To the extent practicable, the Council has partitioned the coastwide aggregate of Chinook, coho, and pink salmon into various stock components and complexes with specific conservation objectives. A detailed listing of the individual stocks and stock complexes managed under this plan are provided in Tables 1-1, 1- 2, and 1-3. Stocks designated as hatchery stocks rely on artificial production exclusively, while those designated as natural stocks have at least some component of the stock that relies on natural production, although hatchery production and naturally spawning hatchery fish may contribute to abundance and spawning escapement estimates. Table 1-4 lists the non-target Shared EC Species that are not in the fishery, for which future fishery development is prohibited until and unless the Council has had an adequate opportunity to both assess the scientific information relating to any proposed directed fishery and consider potential impacts to existing fisheries, fishing communities, and the greater marine ecosystem.

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TABLE 1-4 WOULD BE ADDED TO SECTION 1 FOLLOWING TABLE 1-3

**Table 1-4. Common and scientific names of EC species shared between all four of the Council’s FMPs.**

Common Name	Scientific Name
<u>Round herring</u>	<u><i>Etrumeus teres</i></u>
<u>Thread herring</u>	<u><i>Opisthonema libertate, O. medirastre</i></u>
<u>Mesopelagic fishes</u>	<u>Families: <i>Myctophidae, Bathylagidae, Paralepididae, and Gonostomatidae</i></u>
<u>Pacific sand lance</u>	<u><i>Ammodytes hexapterus</i></u>
<u>Pacific saury</u>	<u><i>Cololabis saira</i></u>
<u>Silversides</u>	<u><i>Atherinopsidae</i></u>
<u>Smelts</u>	<u><i>Osmeridae</i></u>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pelagic squids	Families: <i>Cranchiidae</i> , <i>Gonatidae</i> , <i>Histioteuthidae</i> , <i>Octopoteuthidae</i> , <i>Ommastrephidae</i> except Humboldt squid ( <i>Dosidicus gigas</i> ), <i>Onychoteuthidae</i> , and <i>Thysanoteuthidae</i>

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### 3.5 Bycatch

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#### 3.5.1 Definition and Management Intent

A NEW PARAGRAPH AT THE END OF SECTION 3.5.1 IS ADDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS:

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Shared EC Species, identified in Table 1-4, could continue to be taken incidentally without violating Federal regulations, unless regulated or restricted for other purposes, such as with bycatch minimization regulations. The targeting of Shared EC Species is prohibited.

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## 6 Measures to Manage the Harvest

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#### 6.6.6 Experimental Fisheries

SECOND PARAGRAPH IN THIS SECTION AMENDED AS FOLLOWS

The Secretary may not allow any recommended experimental fishery unless he or she determines that the purpose, design, and administration of the experimental fishery are consistent with the goals and objectives of the Council's fishery management plan, the national standards of the MSA, and other applicable law. Each vessel that participates in an approved experimental fishery will be required to carry aboard the vessel the letter of approval, with specifications and qualifications (if any), issued and signed by the Regional Administrator of NMFS. EFP proposals targeting EC species shared between all four FMPs, including the Salmon FMP, will be subject to the protocol for Shared EC Species (Council Operating Procedure 24).