

**Summary of Draft Alternatives for Amendment 11 – June 2006 Council Meeting**

SECTION	ALTERNATIVES	DESCRIPTION	COMMENTS TO CONSIDER
<b>1.1</b>	<b>MEASURES TO CONTROL CAPACITY AND MORTALITY IN THE GENERAL CATEGORY FISHERY</b>		
<b>1.1.2</b>	<b>Limited Entry</b>		
1.1.2.1	Qualification criteria alternatives		
1.1.2.1.1	Permit before control date and 100 pound trip	In order to qualify must have permit before control date and at least one trip of 100 lbs or more during qualification time period	
1.1.2.1.2	Permit before control date and 1,000 annual pounds	In order to qualify must have permit before control date and at least 1,000 pounds of scallops in one year during the qualification time period	
1.1.2.2	Qualification time period alternatives		
1.1.2.2.1	March 1, 2000-November 1, 2004	Qualification would have to be during these five fishing years, note last fishing year only eight months long (Mar.1,04 - Nov.1,04)	
1.1.2.2.2	March 1, 2003-November 1, 2004	Qualification would have to be during these two fishing years, note last fishing year only eight months long (Mar.1,04 - Nov.1,04)	
1.1.2.3	Determination of qualification amount		
1.1.2.3.1	Best year	A vessels best year would be taken from the qualification time period selected as their contribution to the general category fishery. That value would then be scaled based on projected TAC and percent given to the general category fishery.	
1.1.2.3.2	Average of best three years	A vessels best three years would be taken from the qualification time period selected as their contribution to the general category fishery. If a vessel did not fish in one of the years, a zero would be averaged in. The average would then be scaled based on projected TAC and percent given to the general category fishery.	Not clear how this alternative would work with the shorter qualification time period alternative. Preliminary analysis only averages the two fishing years. FMAT suggested technical advice that this alternative could be modified to be “average of years during qualification time period”. So it would be average of five years for the FY2000-CD alternative and average of two years for FY2004-CD.
1.1.2.3.3	Weighted	Landings from each year would be weighted, with higher weights for more recent years. If a vessel did not fish in one of the years, a zero would be averaged in. The average would then	FMAT discussed that this alternative only really relevant for longer time series.

		be scaled based on projected TAC and percent given to the general category fishery.	
1.1.2.4	Allocation of access for qualifiers		
1.1.2.1	Individual fishing quota (IFQ)	Every vessel that qualifies would be allocated an individual amount of quota in pounds. Once their allocation is caught they can't land scallops under general category permit.	
1.1.2.2	IFQ with two permit types	Every vessel that qualifies would be allocated an individual amount of quota in pounds but there would be two permit types. Part time permit restricted to 200 pounds per trip and Full time permit restricted to 400 pounds per trip. Once their allocation is caught they can't land scallops under general category permit.	
1.1.2.3	IFQ with three tiers	Every vessel that qualifies would fall into one of three tiers based on annual landings/number of trips. Each vessel within a tier would get an equal allocation. Allocation of quota would be in pounds. Once their allocation is caught they can't land scallops under general category permit.	The PDT recommends removing the trip part of this alternative. Combining annual landings and number of trips complicates this alternative. Either remove trips entirely, or make a separate alternative based on number of trips.
1.1.2.4	Stand alone alternative	This alternative would qualify all vessels that had a permit in any year from 2000 through the control date. However, only vessels with landings would be allocated access to the fishery. Vessels would be able to lease/buy quota from other qualifiers up to 1-5% of total general category quota.	FMAT suggests that purchases of quota should be in writing and the Council may want to consider recommending a fully automated system as used in the multispecies plan. Since this alternative considers transferability (leasing or selling of quota) it may have implications for requirements being considered in Magnuson reauthorization process.
1.1.2.5	Limited Entry Permit Provisions – these alternatives only relative if limited entry adopted in this action		
1.1.2.5.1	Fishing history and permit transfers		
1.1.2.5.1.1	One vessel potentially qualifying two permits	If a vessel owner sells his permits to another vessel, but retains the general category scallop history on the purchase and sales agreement, the seller should be able to qualify for a permit. The buyer cannot qualify under that history; however, if the buyer qualifies under its own landings after the sale, but during the qualification period, the buyer could be granted a permit as well.	FMAT suggests adding an alternative that only allows one vessel to qualify one permit – in order to have a range of alternatives.
1.1.2.5.2	Vessel upgrades		
1.1.2.5.2.1	No upgrade restriction	A vessel that qualifies can replace their vessel, or refit it without any restrictions.	

1.1.2.5.2.2	10:10:20 upgrade restriction	A vessel may be upgraded, but HP can only increase 20% once, length, GRT and NT can only increase 10% once.	
1.1.2.5.2.2.1	Vessel baselines	If an upgrade restriction is adopted, establishing a baseline is necessary. A vessels baseline would be the specifications when a vessel qualifies for a limited access permit.	
1.1.2.5.3	Vessel replacements	A qualifying vessel would be permitted to replace that vessel in the future, but the same entity must own the vessel that is being replaced and the replacement vessel.	
1.1.2.5.4	Permit stacking		FMAT suggests that another alternative be considered (prohibit stacking) in order to include a range of alternatives
1.1.2.5.4.1	Allow stacking up to two permits	A vessel that qualifies for more than one limited access permit, or leases/purchases additional quota (if permitted) would be allowed to stack their allocation onto one vessel-limited to two permits.	
1.1.2.5.4.2	Allow stacking up to 60,000 pounds or 150 trips	A vessel that qualifies could stack up to 60,000 pounds or 150 trips onto one vessel.	
1.1.2.5.5	Voluntary Relinquishment of Eligibility	A vessel that qualifies can voluntarily exit the fishery. If relinquished, no limited access permit can be reissued to another vessel.	
1.1.2.5.6	Permit splitting	If limited entry is approved in this action, that permit would have to be sold as a package, like all other limited access permits.	
1.1.2.5.7	Permit renewals and CPH	A vessel owner must maintain the limited access permit status by renewing permits on an annual basis or applying for issuance of a CPH.	
1.1.2.5.8	Percentage ownership restriction		
1.1.2.5.8.1	Maximum of 1-5% of total number of limited access general category permits	A vessel would be restricted to owning 1-5% of the total permits. If a vessel owns more than the limit when the plan is implemented, they would be grandfathered in.	
1.1.2.6	Measures to reduce incentive for limited entry qualifiers to fish for scallops with a net		
1.1.2.6.1	Prohibit a vessel from switching to a net gear if it qualified under dredge gear	If a vessel qualifies using dredge gear, it would not be permitted to switch to trawl gear to fish for scallops under general category.	FMAT suggests technical revision – If a vessel used dredge gear at all during qualification they would get a dredge permit only. And could only land scallops with a net under incidental rules.
1.1.2.6.2	Prohibit use of nets in the general category fishery, with an exception for	All general category qualifiers would be prevented from fishing with trawl gear when	

	vessels on a multispecies DAS	on a general category trip, unless using a multispecies DAS.	
1.1.2.6.3	Lower possession limit for vessels that target scallops using a net	Scallop PDT would review available data and determine what a lower possession limit should be.	
1.1.2.6.4	Lower possession limit for net fisheries other than under a multispecies DAS	Lower possession limit for qualifiers using a net, except for vessels on a multispecies DAS.	Preliminary analysis suggests that there are several net fisheries that land less than 400 pounds (fluke, skate, monkfish, scup, and squid) but the PDT needs more time to develop a specific poundage. Furthermore, the only component of the multispecies fishery that lands close to the possession limit for scallops while on a multispecies DAS is the yellowtail flounder SAP.
1.1.2.7	Sectors and Harvesting Cooperatives	Establish a process for creation of voluntary sectors in the general category fishery.	Does Council want to allow participation by non-limited access vessels? Does Council want to include a measure to address excessive shares for a sector?
<b>1.1.3</b>	<b>Modify the possession limit</b>	<b>Change current 400 pound possession limit to a 400 pound per 24-hour day restriction, with a cap of no more than five days to be landed at once.</b>	
<b>1.1.4</b>	<b>Hard TAC</b>		
1.1.4.1	Fleet-wide Hard TAC	A hard TAC would be defined for the entire general category fishery and when that amount was projected to be caught the fishery would close.	
1.1.4.2	Hard TAC by area, quarter or combination of area and quarter	Hard TACs would be developed by area and/or seasons and when projected to be caught, the fishery in that area and/or season would be closed. Specific areas and/or seasons have not been developed yet.	
1.1.4.3	Hard TAC on individual basis	Total general category TAC would be divided equally among all general category permit owners. When an individual TAC is reached, a vessel would not be allowed to possess scallops unless under incidental rules.	Not clear what a general category permit owner is in this case. Current permit owners, permit owners when the action is implemented?
<b>1.1.5</b>	<b>Monitoring provisions</b>		
1.1.5.1	Require landings and declaration of scallop trip through VMS	Require vessels to declare they are going on a general category trip and report scallop landings through VMS.	FMAT suggests a technical comment – vessels should have to report hailweight before passing the demarcation line as well as VTR number so the two databases can be linked later if necessary.
<b>1.1.6</b>	<b>Limited access fishing under general category rules</b>		
1.1.6.1	Permit or prohibit limited access fishing under general category rules		

1.1.6.1.1	Permit limited access vessels that qualify	Any full-time, part-time, or occasional vessel that qualifies to fish under the same criteria selected for the general category fishery would receive a permit to land scallops under general category while not on a scallop DAS.	FMAT suggested that requirement for VMS would need to be added for occasional vessels if this alternative was adopted because occasional vessels are currently not required to have VMS.
1.1.6.1.2	Permit occasional or part-time limited access vessels that qualify	Same as above but full-time permits would not be considered.	
1.1.6.1.3	Prohibit all limited access vessels from fishing under general category rules	All limited access permits would be prohibited from landings scallops under general category rules.	
1.1.6.2	Allocation of quota to limited access vessels under general category rules		
1.1.6.2.1	Landings deducted from general category TAC	The landings from limited access qualifiers under general category would be deducted as part of the general category TAC	
1.1.6.2.2	Landings deducted from separate allocation – about 0.5% of total TAC	The landings from limited access qualifiers under general category would be deducted from a separate TAC just for limited access fishing under general category rules- understood to be a small amount, about 0.5%.	
<b>1.1.7</b>	<b>Allocation between limited access and general category fisheries</b>		
1.1.7.1	No Action	A specific allocation would not be implemented.	
1.1.7.2	Allocation for general category fishery of 2.5-11% of projected TAC	The general category fishery would be implemented a specific percent of the total scallop catch. It is understood that the amount will change based on estimated yield, but the percent would remain the same. The range being considered in 2.5 to 11% of the total.	
1.1.7.2.1	Allocation for limited access general category between open and access areas		
1.1.7.2.1.1	No Action	Percent of TAC allocated in fleetwide general category trips would be determined in each biennial framework, could be the same percent for each area, or could be a variable percent for each area.	FMAT discussed that if it is desirable to allocate an individual number of trips to general category permit owners per access area, the Council should confirm that is a frameworkable item. If not the Council should consider adding it in this action.
1.1.7.2.1.2	Allocate the same percent that is allocated overall for each access area	The percent the Council selects to allocate to the general category fishery would be the same for each access area (2-5 – 11%).	FMAT noted if a relatively large percent is selected, could be problematic for far offshore areas.
1.1.7.2.2	Allocation of yellowtail flounder bycatch TAC in access areas		
1.1.7.2.2.1	Allocate a proportional allocation of the 10% to the general category	Currently the 10% YT bycatch TAC is for both fisheries combined. This alternative would allocate the same percent of the YT	PDT has raised issues with this alternative including administrative and monitoring problems. For example, more observer coverage may be needed.

	fishery	bycatch TAC as the Council selects for the scallop catch (2.5-11%).	
<b>1.1.8</b>	<b>Incidental Catch</b>		
1.1.8.1	No Action	No change to incidental permits. 40 pounds of scallops	
<b>1.2</b>	<b>MEASURES TO ALLOW BETTER AND MORE TIMELY INTEGRATION OF RECENT DATA</b>		
1.2.1	No Action	No additional measures to allow better and more timely integration of recent data	
1.2.1.1	Change issuance date of permit	Change the issuance date of general category permit from May 1 to March 1	
1.2.2	Change start of FY to May 1	Change scallop fishing year for general category and limited access from March 1 to May 1	
1.2.3	Change start of FY to August 1	Change scallop fishing year for general category and limited access from March 1 to August 1	