

to fish for California halibut or sea cucumbers south of Point Arena, CA.)

The limited-entry allocation is the allowable catch (harvest guideline or quota) reduced by: (1) Set asides, if any, for treaty Indian fisheries or recreational fisheries; and (2) the open-access allocation.

III. 1995 Management Measures

Most of the 1995 management measures announced in this document have been designated as "routine" under the procedures contained in Amendment 4 to the FMP (56 FR 736, January 8, 1991). The "routine" designation means that a measure is likely to need adjustment on an annual or more frequent basis, and that it may be implemented and adjusted for a specified species or species group and gear type after consideration at a single Council meeting. However, the effects of the particular measure must have been analyzed previously, the purpose of the measure must be the same as when it was designated as routine, and the measure must be announced in the **Federal Register**.

Those management measures announced in this document that are not yet designated "routine" at 50 CFR 663.23 are: For the limited entry fishery, trip landing and frequency limits for canary rockfish, lingcod, shortspine thornyheads, and longspine thornyheads, which are managed individually for the first time in 1995, and size limits for lingcod; and, for the open access fishery, trip landing and frequency limits for all groundfish species, separately or in any combination. These management measures will be proposed as routine measures in a separate **Federal Register** document.

In the following discussion, the projections of landings in 1994 are based on the information available to the Council at its October 1994 meeting (Supplemental GMT Report F.2., October 1994).

A. Limited-Entry Fishery

The following management measures apply to vessels operating in the limited-entry fishery after January 1, 1995, and are designed to keep landings within the harvest guidelines or limited-entry allocations.

Widow Rockfish. In 1994, the cumulative trip limit for widow rockfish continued at 30,000 lb (13,608 kg) per month until December 1, when it was reduced to 3,000 lb (1,361 kg) per trip. Landings are projected to exceed the 6,500-mt harvest guideline by about 3 percent in 1994. Because the harvest guideline is not changed, the 30,000-lb

cumulative monthly trip limit will again be implemented in January 1995.

The *Sebastes* Complex (Including Yellowtail Rockfish, Canary Rockfish, and Bocaccio). In 1994, the cumulative monthly trip limit for the *Sebastes* complex was 80,000 lb (36,287 kg) coastwide, until September, when it was increased to 100,000 lb (45,359 kg) south of Cape Mendocino, CA (40°30'00" N. lat.). Within these limits for the *Sebastes* complex were cumulative monthly trip limits for yellowtail rockfish and bocaccio, that did not change during the year: 14,000 lb (6,350 kg) of yellowtail rockfish north of Cape Lookout, OR (45°20'15" N. lat.); 30,000 lb (13,608 kg) of yellowtail rockfish south of Cape Lookout; and 30,000 lb (13,608 kg) of bocaccio south of Cape Mendocino. Neither of the harvest guidelines for the *Sebastes* complex (north and south of 43°00'00" N. lat.), nor for bocaccio, will be reached in 1994. The harvest guidelines for yellowtail rockfish north and south of Cape Lookout are expected to be exceeded by about 1 percent.

To provide for reasonable levels of harvest of other species in the *Sebastes* complex while protecting yellowtail rockfish, canary rockfish, and bocaccio, the Council recommended starting the year with three different cumulative monthly trip limits for the *Sebastes* complex: 35,000 lb (15,876 kg) north of Cape Lookout, 50,000 lb (22,680 kg) between Cape Lookout and Cape Mendocino, and 100,000 lb (45,359 kg) south of Cape Mendocino. The yellowtail and bocaccio cumulative monthly trip limits remain the same as in 1994, except in 1995, the 30,000-lb (13,608 kg) southern trip limit for yellowtail rockfish extends only to Cape Mendocino, rather than to the U.S.-Mexico border. For the first time, a separate cumulative monthly trip limit for canary rockfish is implemented (within the *Sebastes* complex trip limit), at 6,000 lb (2,722 kg) coastwide.

The declaration procedures implemented by the States of Washington and Oregon for vessels operating north and south of Cape Lookout remain in effect, except in 1995 they will apply to the *Sebastes* complex as well as to yellowtail rockfish. The declarations enable a vessel to operate both north and south of Cape Lookout during the month, and to take and retain the more liberal, southern limits of the *Sebastes* complex and yellowtail rockfish, but only if the state is notified, as required by state law.

POP. The 1994 trip limit for POP was the same as in 1991-93: 3,000 lb (1,361 kg) or 20 percent of all fish on board, whichever is less, in landings of POP

above 1,000 lb (454 kg). Landings of POP are projected to be 17 percent below its 1,300-mt harvest guideline in 1994. However, because the trip limit is intended to allow only incidental catches to be landed, it is not increased to achieve the harvest guideline.

The Council recommended a change from the "per trip" limit in 1994 to a cumulative trip limit in 1995 of 6,000 lb (2,722 kg) per month. Public testimony and landing records confirmed that some fishermen were targeting POP even under the 1994 "per trip" limit, resulting in discards of fish in excess of the trip limit. Also, because the number of trips was not restricted, total landings in a month could be well above 6,000 lb (2,722 kg) per vessel. The cumulative trip limit is intended to reduce the level of discards induced by the "per trip" limit, and to accommodate only unavoidable incidental catches. It will not be increased to achieve the harvest guideline.

Sablefish. The sablefish harvest guideline is subdivided among several fisheries. The tribal fishery allocation is set aside prior to dividing the balance of the harvest guideline between the commercial limited-entry and open-access fisheries. These three fisheries are managed differently. The limited-entry allocation is further subdivided into trawl (58 percent) and nontrawl (42 percent) allocations. Trawl-caught sablefish are managed together with Dover sole and thornyheads as the DTS (or deepwater) complex because they often are caught together. Landings of sablefish are expected to exceed the harvest guideline by about 5 percent in 1994.

Washington Coastal Tribal Fisheries for Sablefish. From 1991 through 1994, the Washington coastal treaty tribes have conducted a tribal sablefish fishery of 300 mt that was recognized in these annual management measures. In 1994, the U.S. Government formally recognized the treaty right to fish for groundfish of the four Washington Coastal Treaty tribes (the Makah, Hoh, Quileute, and Quinault), and concluded that, in general terms, the quantification of the right is 50 percent of the harvestable surplus of groundfish available in the tribes' usual and accustomed fishing areas (marine waters under U.S. jurisdiction north of 46°53'18" N. lat. and east of 125°44'00" W. long.). For 1995, the tribes' treaty right to sablefish is determined to be 780 mt. The treaty Indian fishery for this amount of sablefish will be managed by the tribes. The treaty Indian fishery for sablefish is a separate fishery, and is not governed by the limited-entry or open-access regulations or allocations.