have been paid. The IAD, appeals, and final decision process for the cost recovery program is specified at §660.115(d)(3)(ii).

(6) Reissuance in subsequent years. Existing license holders must reapply annually. If the existing license holder fails to reapply, the first receiver’s site license will expire as specified in paragraph (f)(5) of this section. The IFQ first receiver will not be authorized to receive IFQ species from a vessel if their first receiver site license has expired. NMFS will not reissue a first receiver site license until all required cost recovery program fees, as specified at §660.115, associated with that license have been paid.

(10) Cost recovery. The first receiver site license holder is considered the fish buyer as defined at §660.111, and must comply with the cost recovery program specified at §660.115.

§660.150 Mothership (MS) Coop Program.

(a) * * *

(4) Regulations set out in the following sections of subpart D:
§660.111 Trawl fishery definitions, §660.112 Trawl fishery prohibitions, §660.113 Trawl fishery recordkeeping and reporting, §660.115 Trawl fishery cost recovery program, §660.120 Trawl fishery crossover provisions, §660.130 Trawl fishery management measures, and §660.131 Pacific whiting fishery management measures.

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(A) Recordkeeping and reporting.
Maintain a valid declaration as specified at §660.13(d); maintain records as specified at §660.113(a); and maintain and submit all records and reports specified at §660.113(c) including, economic data, scale tests records, cease fishing reports, and cost recovery.

(D) Cost recovery program. Collect and remit to NMFS cost recovery program fees as specified at §660.115.

(2) * * *

(ii) * * *

(C) Cost recovery program. Vessel must pay cost recovery program fees, as specified at §660.115.

(f) * * *

(6) Cost recovery. The owner of a vessel registered to an MS permit, the operator of a vessel registered to an MS permit, and the owner of the MS permit registered to that vessel, are considered to be the fish buyer as defined at §660.111, and must comply with the cost recovery program specified at §660.115.

§660.160 Catcher/processor (C/P) Coop Program.

(a) * * *

(4) Regulations set out in the following sections of subpart D:
§660.111 Trawl fishery definitions, §660.112 Trawl fishery prohibitions, §660.113 Trawl fishery recordkeeping and reporting, §660.115 Trawl fishery cost recovery program, §660.120 Trawl fishery crossover provisions, §660.130 Trawl fishery management measures, and §660.131 Pacific whiting fishery management measures.

(b) * * *

(1) * * *

(ii) * * *

(A) Recordkeeping and reporting.
Maintain a valid declaration as specified at §660.13(d); maintain records as specified at §660.113(a); and maintain and submit all records and reports specified at §660.113(c) including, economic data, scale tests records, cease fishing reports, and cost recovery.

(D) Cost recovery program. Collect and remit to NMFS cost recovery program fees, as specified at §660.115.

(e) * * *

(5) Cost recovery. The owner of a vessel registered to a C/P-endorsed limited entry trawl permit, the operator of a vessel registered to a C/P-endorsed limited entry trawl permit, and the owner of the C/P-endorsed limited entry trawl permit registered to that vessel, are considered both the fish buyer and the fish seller as defined at §660.111, and must comply with the cost recovery program specified at §660.115.
information (e.g., name, address, etc.), confidential business information, or otherwise sensitive information submitted voluntarily by the sender will be publicly accessible. NMFS will accept anonymous comments (enter “N/A” in the required fields if you wish to remain anonymous), and will accept attachments to electronic comments in Microsoft Word, Excel, or Adobe PDF file formats only.

The Western Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) prepared Amendment 3 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for the Mariana Archipelago, Amendment 2 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for the Pacific Remote Island Areas, Amendment 3 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for American Samoa, and Amendment 6 to the Fishery Ecosystem Plan for Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific. The amendments are presented as a single document, which includes background information on this proposed rule, an environmental assessment, and a regulatory impact review. You may obtain the draft amendment document from www.regulations.gov or from the Council, 1164 Bishop St., Suite 1400, Honolulu, HI 96813, tel 808–522–8220, fax 808–522–8226, or from www.wpcouncil.org.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Bob Harman, NMFS PIR Sustainable Fisheries, tel 808–944–2200.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Council and NMFS manage fisheries through fishery ecosystem plans for American Samoa, the Mariana Archipelago (Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)), the Pacific Remote Islands (PRI), Hawaii, and western Pacific pelagic fisheries.

In 2009, President Bush issued Presidential Proclamations that established three marine national monuments in the central and western Pacific under the authority of the Antiquities Act, as follows:


The proclamations define the Monuments’ boundaries, prohibit commercial fishing, and describe the management of Monument resources. The proclamations direct the Secretary of Commerce to take action under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) to regulate fisheries and ensure proper care and management of the monument, including allowing for traditional indigenous fishing practices.

NMFS must receive any public comments on the proposed amendments by April 2, 2013 to be considered in the Secretary of Commerce’s decision to approve, partially approve, or disapprove the amendments. NMFS expects to soon publish and request public comments on a proposed rule that would implement the measures recommended in the amendments.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.


James P. Burgess,
Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.