

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council and AP Members
FROM: Chris Oliver *Chris*
Executive Director
DATE: May 26, 2006
SUBJECT: BSAI Trawl C/V Eligibility

ESTIMATED TIME 4 HOURS

ACTION REQUIRED

- (a) Review staff discussion paper and take action as necessary.

BACKGROUND

At the April 2006 meeting, Council members reviewed a staff discussion paper that provided information on a potential amendment to address the issue of latent trawl CV LLPs in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands groundfish fishery. In their review of this issue, the Council decided they needed additional information before developing alternatives for analysis. Staff was requested to provide an information primer on LLPs, as well as threshold participation levels in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands fisheries for different sectors and species groupings over the period from 1995-2004. The Council also requested information on CV/CP LLPs in the Gulf of Alaska, fishing history in parallel waters, and vessels under 60 feet.

The staff has prepared a discussion paper to assist the Council in clarifying its intent for this potential amendment. If the Council decides that latent LLPs are a problem they wish to address, they may be able to finalize a draft problem statement and develop an initial set of alternatives and options for analysis. The paper was e-mailed to Council members and is attached as item C-3(1).

Bering Sea, Aleutian Island and Gulf of Alaska Trawl LLP Limitation Staff Discussion Paper

This action is to consider the reduction of the number of eligible licenses for the trawl catcher vessel sector in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska (GOA) management areas and for the trawl catcher processor sector in the GOA. This action owes its genesis to two actions of the Council. In Amendment 85, the Council revised its sector allocations of Pacific cod in the BSAI. In Amendment 80, the Council is in the process of developing a sector allocation and cooperative program for the non-AFA catcher vessel sector in the BSAI. During public testimony in both actions, some stakeholders expressed concern that the division of the TAC could leave the trawl catcher vessel sector vulnerable to increased effort from persons holding latent trawl catcher vessel License Limitation Program (LLP) licenses. In addition, some stakeholders expressed concern that GOA trawl fisheries could experience an influx of effort, if limits on entry to BSAI fisheries were developed without considering similar limits in the GOA.

To address these stakeholder concerns, the Council incorporated provisions to remove latent catcher vessel LLP licenses in both Amendment 80 and Amendment 85. To avoid complicating Amendment 80 and Amendment 85 with an issue peripheral to their objectives, the Council elected to develop a separate action to address any latent license concerns. At its February 2006 meeting, the Council directed staff to prepare a discussion paper describing the various provisions to limit trawl catcher vessel access that had been incorporated into Amendment 80 and Amendment 85. On reviewing that paper at its April 2006 meeting, the Council requested additional information, including a description of the LLP and its application to trawl catcher vessels and several data requests. In addition, the Council has elected to consider potential limits on access to the Gulf of Alaska trawl catcher vessel and catcher processor sectors. This paper is intended to assist the Council in developing its problem statement and alternatives to further limit access (beyond the current LLP) to the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands trawl catcher vessel sector, the Gulf of Alaska trawl catcher vessel sector, and the Gulf of Alaska trawl catcher processor sector.

The paper begins with a brief primer describing the current LLP applicable to these sectors. The paper goes on to provide a draft problem statement, prepared by staff, which the Council could use to develop its problem statement for this action. The paper then describes participation using data from recent years (including preliminary analysis of thresholds suggested by the Council). The paper concludes with a brief discussion of some issues that the Council may wish to consider in developing alternatives for consideration in this action.

The rules of the game – A License Limitation Program (LLP) Primer

The LLP limits access to the groundfish and crab fisheries in the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska.¹ In the mid to late 1990s, the Council developed the LLP to address capacity concerns and take a first step toward rationalization of the groundfish fisheries under its management. Fishing under the program began in 2000. The LLP established criteria for the issuance of licenses to persons based on fishing history of vessels. This discussion briefly summarizes the primary provisions applicable to the trawl participants. Further detail could be provided in a future paper (or in the analysis) at the Council's discretion.

The LLP defined a general qualification period (GQP) and an endorsement qualification period (EQP) both of which must be satisfied for a management subarea for a vessel owner to receive a

¹ Amendment 39 to the BSAI groundfish plan and Amendment 41 to the groundfish plan for the GOA established the LLP. The rules governing the LLP are contained in 50 CFR 679.4(k).

license. Vessels that meet requirements for more than one subarea endorsement are issued a single, non-severable LLP license with multiple area endorsements. GQP and EQP criteria differ across areas and subareas, and include a variety of exceptions meant to address specific circumstances in the different areas. Table 1 shows the primary GQP and EQP requirements applicable to trawl vessels in the various BSAI and GOA subareas. In general, the endorsements and EQP catch requirements apply to a single subarea. However, the Central Gulf endorsement and EQP catch requirements treat the Central Gulf and West Yakutat subareas as a single subarea. So, catch in either the Central Gulf or West Yakutat would qualify a vessel for a Central Gulf endorsement, which in turn, qualifies a vessel to participate in the Central Gulf and West Yakutat. EQP requirements differ across the different endorsement areas.²

Trawl LLP License Endorsements and Designations
Area endorsements – Each license carries one or more subarea endorsements authorizing entry to fisheries in those subareas (BS, AI, CG, or WG).
Operation-type designations – Each license carries a designation for either catcher processor operation or catcher vessel operation. A catcher processor may choose to operate as a catcher vessel, delivering its catch to shore.
Gear designation – Each license carries a gear designation, trawl and/or non-trawl, authorizing its entry in fisheries for the designated gear.
MLOA designation – Each license carries a maximum LOA designation, limiting the length of the vessel that can use the license.
Non-severability – The endorsements and designations of a license are non-severable and only transfer with the license.
AFA LLP licenses – Licenses derived from AFA vessel histories cannot be transferred to non-AFA vessels.

Table 1. General LLP license issuance criteria.

Management Area	GQP requirement (Jan. 1, 1988 – June 27, 1992)	Endorsement Area	Vessel length and operation	EQP requirement (Jan. 1, 1992 – June 17, 1995)
Bering Sea/ Aleutian Islands	One landing	Bering Sea	All vessels	One landing
		Aleutian Islands		One landing
Gulf of Alaska	One landing	Western Gulf	CVs ≥ 125' and CPs ≥ 60'	One landing in at least two calendar years
			125' > CVs and CPs < 60'	One landing
		Central Gulf (inc. Central Gulf and West Yakutat)	All vessels ≥ 60'	One landing in at least two calendar years
			All vessels < 60'	One landing

² Notably, persons fishing only inside 3 nm (i.e., in state waters only) were eligible for an LLP license based on their state water participation. However, persons that never acquired a federal fisheries permit (FFP), required for participation in fisheries in federal waters, were issued LLPs that are not transferable from the originating vessel.

In addition to the different area endorsements, LLP licenses also carry a designation for operation type (i.e., catcher processor or catcher vessel), gear (trawl or non-trawl), and vessel length. LLP licenses were issued catcher processor designations, if groundfish were processed on the vessel during the period from January 1, 1994 through June 17, 1995 or the last calendar year of the EQP. It is important to recognize that licenses of either operation type (i.e., catcher vessel or catcher processor) authorize participation as a catcher vessel. So, removing inactive catcher vessel licenses will not affect the potential entry of holders of catcher processor licenses to the catcher vessel sector.³

Each license carries a gear designation (trawl or non-trawl) based on the gear used on the vessel during the period beginning January 1, 1988 through June 17, 1995. If a vessel used both trawl and non-trawl gear during this period, its license was designated for both gear types.

Lastly, each license carries an MLOA, identifying the maximum vessel LOA for use of the license. For vessels 125 feet or greater in length on June 24, 1992, the MLOA is the vessel length. For vessels under 125 feet in length on that date, the MLOA is the lesser of 1.2 times the LOA or 125 feet. If a vessel was under reconstruction on June 24, 1995, the basis for determining the MLOA is the vessel's length on completion of the reconstruction. In addition, vessels under 60 feet on June 17, 1995 (or under construction on that date with a reconstructed LOA under 60 feet) cannot have an MLOA greater than 60 feet; vessels under 125 feet on June 17, 1995 (or under construction on that date with a reconstructed LOA under 125 feet) cannot have an MLOA greater than 125 feet; and vessels under construction on that date with a reconstructed LOA over 125 feet will have an MLOA equal to the vessel's reconstructed length.

Generally, a vessel participating in groundfish fisheries in federal waters in the BSAI or GOA is required to have an LLP license with the applicable area endorsement and designated for the gear (trawl or non-trawl) and operation type (catcher processor or catcher vessel) and of sufficient MLOA.⁴

A number of past (as well as pending) actions have an effect on the environment for effort limitation in the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries. First and most important, the segmentation of fisheries by sector contributes to impacts of entry of latent effort. Sectors that receive exclusive allocations and have constraining limits on access are less likely to be affected by entry. The adverse impacts of entry of latent capacity are exacerbated for sectors with substantial latent capacity, if other sectors receive allocations that are not affected by the increase in effort. Two effects contribute to this impact. First, exclusive allocations leave less of the TAC available to the sectors not receiving those allocations, concentrating the impact of entry of latent effort. Second, exclusive allocations (especially when accompanied by new entry limits) reduce the number of fisheries available to latent effort, further contributing to the impact of entry of latent effort. The actions under Amendment 80 (non-AFA trawl catcher processor sector allocation and cooperative program) and Amendment 85 (Pacific cod sector allocations) have the effect of limiting the dispersal of impacts of entry. Both of these actions could leave some sectors exposed to the effects of increases in trawl catcher vessel effort. Under Amendment 85, trawl catcher vessels receive an exclusive allocation of Pacific cod. Participants in the trawl catcher vessel Pacific cod

³ This transition could occur one of two ways. First, a catcher processor license can be voluntarily (and irreversibly) converted to a catcher vessel license. In addition, a catcher processor may choose to deliver its catch to shore.

⁴ A few exceptions to the requirement for an LLP license allow some fishing without an LLP. Most pertinent to this action, a person fishing exclusive in state waters (i.e., inside 3 nm) is not required to have an LLP. In addition, vessels of 26 feet or less LOA in the GOA and vessels of 32 feet or less LOA in the BSAI are not required to have an LLP license.

fishery (both AFA vessels and non-AFA vessels) could be affected by any increase in trawl catcher vessel effort. Under Amendment 80, the exclusive allocation to the non-AFA catcher processors would leave a portion of the TAC of the five Amendment 80 species (i.e., yellowfin sole, rock sole, other flatfish, Atka mackerel, and Pacific ocean perch) available to all other sectors. These sectors (primarily, the AFA trawl catcher processors, AFA trawl catcher vessels, and non-AFA trawl catcher vessels) would be vulnerable to entry of latent catcher vessels. In a broader sense, as opportunities for entry are foreclosed, latent participants wishing to reenter have access to fewer fisheries. So, those sectors and fisheries that remain accessible are especially vulnerable to impacts of entry. Trawl catcher vessels in the BSAI and GOA have expressed a concern that their interests could be severely affected by entry of holders of latent licenses.

The AFA also impacts the distribution of effects of entry of holders of latent licenses in a few ways. To understand these impacts requires an understanding of the limits on AFA participation in fisheries (other than the BSAI pollock fisheries). Most AFA vessels are subject to sideboards in the BSAI non-pollock fisheries and GOA fisheries. The total catch of these vessels should be effectively limited by the sideboards. Some smaller AFA catcher vessels (i.e., less than 125 feet LOA) with limited BSAI pollock history (i.e., less than 1,700 mt during 1995-1997) are exempt from certain sideboards. Catcher vessels meeting the size and pollock catch criteria with at least 30 landings in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery during 1995-1997 are exempt from the sideboard in that fishery. Nine vessels have qualified for this exemption. In addition, meeting the size and pollock catch criteria with more than 40 groundfish landings in the GOA during 1995-1997 are exempt from the GOA sideboards. Sixteen vessels have qualified for this exemption. Catch of these exempt vessels was not included in calculating the applicable sideboard limit. To further protect non-AFA GOA groundfish participants, GOA sideboard exempt AFA vessels have agreed through the intercooperative agreement that the GOA exemption will only apply to vessels that do not lease any of their BSAI pollock allocation. This agreement is intended to prevent an exempt vessel from using leasing to increase its catch in the GOA, while receiving the benefit of its AFA pollock allocation. Lastly, LLP licenses derived from the history of an AFA vessel cannot be transferred to a non-AFA vessel. This prohibition prevents holders of AFA vessel LLPs from transferring an LLP to a non-AFA vessel, resulting in an increase in effort in fisheries other than the BSAI pollock fishery. The combination of sideboard limits together with this prohibition on transfer of LLPs to non-AFA vessels appears to prevent any potential increase in effort by AFA vessels (beyond the level used to determine the AFA sideboards) that would necessitate the removal of latent AFA licenses from either BSAI or GOA fisheries.

Some participants in fisheries other than the BSAI pollock fisheries, however, believe that this action should remove any licenses (including AFA licenses) to protect current participants from any potential increase in effort from AFA vessels beyond their current effort level in the fisheries. Without eliminating inactive AFA licenses, it is possible for AFA licenses that are currently inactive to reenter the fisheries. While this increase in effort would be subject to the sideboard limitations, the reentry of effort by AFA vessels could result in increases in catch by AFA vessels when compared to the recent post-AFA implementation years.

Problem Statement

The Council has expressed a concern that the trawl catcher vessel fleet is one of the only remaining components in which latent effort has not been addressed. Without action, CV trawl vessels that have had no participation or very little participation in the Pacific cod fishery could increase their level of effort, thus impacting the current fleet that has a long-term dependence on the fishery.

At its December 2005 meeting, the Council approved the Amendment 85 problem statement as a draft for addressing this issue. However, only one portion of the Amendment 85 problem statement addresses the issue of Pacific cod endorsements in the BSAI trawl CV sector. Specifically:

Participants in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery who have made significant investments and have a long-term dependence on the resource need stability.

The problem statement is clearly deficient for this action, since it only addresses the issue of latent effort in the BSAI Pacific cod fishery. A more appropriate problem statement should address all trawl fisheries in the BSAI and GOA. The following draft problem statement, which the Council may wish to consider, is adapted from the Amendment 67 problem statement:

The trawl catcher vessel groundfish fisheries in the BSAI and GOA are fully utilized. Competition for these resources is likely to increase as a result of a number of factors, including Council actions to rationalize other fisheries, favorable current market prices and a potential for TAC changes in future years. Trawl catcher vessel owners who have made significant long-term investments, have long catch histories, and are significantly dependent upon BSAI and GOA groundfish resources need protection from others who have little or limited history and with the ability to increase their participation in the fisheries. This requires prompt action to promote stability in the BSAI and GOA trawl catcher vessel sectors until comprehensive rationalization is completed.

This problem statement may need revision to focus on the specific problem perceived by the Council. The Council may determine that the problem is limited to some subset of the BSAI and GOA fisheries or could determine that the action should address concerns related to catcher processors in the GOA.

Licenses and Recent Participation

This section examines the number of outstanding licenses and recent participation in the BSAI and GOA trawl fisheries to enable the Council to consider various catch thresholds that could be applied to remove latent licenses.

Examining the number of existing licenses is the starting point for assessing a potential latent capacity problem. Since AFA licenses cannot be transferred to non-AFA vessels, licenses can be separated into AFA and non-AFA categories. Table 2 shows the number of non-AFA trawl catcher vessel licenses with different area endorsement combinations and non-trawl designation. The table shows that only six trawl catcher vessel licenses carry area endorsements in the Gulf that do not also have a Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands endorsement. On the other hand, 79 licenses carry endorsements for the Gulf fisheries that do not also carry BSAI endorsements. In addition, over 50 percent of the licenses endorsed for each area carry non-trawl designations. Given the presence of non-trawl endorsements, the Council should consider that licenses are latent for trawl use could be active in the non-trawl fisheries. Elimination of area endorsements on these licenses (without consideration of non-trawl activity) could remove the license from a fishery in which it has substantial non-trawl catch. The table also shows that very few vessels have Aleutian Islands endorsements.

Table 2. Trawl catcher processor licenses by endorsement area and non-trawl designation.

non-AFA trawl catcher vessel licenses License endorsement area	Licenses that also have an endorsement (or designation) for						
	Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	Aleutian Islands	Bering Sea	Central Gulf or Western Gulf	Central Gulf	Western Gulf	Non-trawl
Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	52	6	50	46	37	41	35
Aleutian Islands		6	4	6	6	5	5
Bering Sea			50	44	35	39	33
Central Gulf or Western Gulf				127	116	81	98
Central Gulf					116	70	94
Western Gulf						81	60

Source: NFMS LLP license database.

Bold shows number of licenses endorsed for the area.

Note: Non-AFA licenses assigned to AFA vessels are included in this table.

Table 3 shows the number of non-AFA trawl catcher processor licenses with various area endorsement combinations and non-trawl designations. The table shows that most licenses endorsed for the Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands also carry a Gulf endorsement. In addition, only 1 license endorsed for the Gulf does not also carry a Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands endorsement. Also, one-third of the licenses with a Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands endorsement carry a non-trawl designation, while only 5 of the 10 licenses with Central Gulf or Western Gulf endorsements have a non-trawl designation.

Table 3. Non-AFA trawl catcher processor licenses by endorsement area and non-trawl designation.

non-AFA trawl catcher processor licenses License endorsement area	Licenses that also have an endorsement (or designation) for						
	Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	Aleutian Islands	Bering Sea	Central Gulf or Western Gulf	Central Gulf	Western Gulf	Non-trawl
Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	37	32	36	29	23	23	11
Aleutian Islands		32	31	25	19	20	10
Bering Sea			36	29	23	23	10
Central Gulf or Western Gulf				30	24	23	5
Central Gulf					24	17	5
Western Gulf						23	2

Source: NFMS LLP license database.

Bold shows number of licenses endorsed for the area.

Table 4 shows the number of AFA trawl catcher vessel licenses with various area endorsement area and non-trawl designation. The table shows that only 99 trawl catcher vessel licenses endorsed for the Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands were issued to the 112 AFA catcher vessels.⁵ Four AFA catcher vessels did not receive LLP licenses; one AFA catcher vessel received a trawl license endorsed only for the Central Gulf; one AFA catcher vessel received a license with only a non-trawl designation; and seven AFA catcher vessels received catcher processor designated licenses. Over 60 percent of the AFA catcher vessel licenses carry Central Gulf endorsements, while 80 percent have Western Gulf endorsements. Several of the licenses also carry non-trawl designations.

⁵ Currently only 111 AFA catcher vessels are operating, as one vessel was lost.

Table 4. AFA trawl catcher vessel licenses by endorsement area and non-trawl designation.

AFA trawl catcher vessel licenses License endorsement area	Licenses that also have an endorsement (or designation) for						
	Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	Aleutian Islands	Bering Sea	Central Gulf or Western Gulf	Central Gulf	Western Gulf	Non-trawl
Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	99	42	99	91	60	79	29
Aleutian Islands		42	42	41	19	38	11
Bering Sea			99	91	60	79	29
Central Gulf or Western Gulf				92	61	79	29
Central Gulf					61	48	22
Western Gulf						79	20

Source: NFMS LLP license database.

Bold shows number of licenses endorsed for the area.

Note: One AFA catcher vessel license (which is included) has only a Central Gulf endorsement; and one AFA catcher vessel license (which is not included) does not have a trawl designation. Non-AFA licenses assigned to AFA vessels are excluded from this table.

Table 5 shows the AFA trawl catcher processor licenses by endorsement area and non-trawl designation. Although only 20 catcher processors are qualified for the AFA (excluding the Ocean Peace), 27 catcher processor licenses were issued to AFA qualified vessels. Seven catcher processor licenses were issued to AFA catcher vessels, which may use those licenses for catcher vessel or catcher processor activity.

Table 5. AFA trawl catcher processor licenses by endorsement area and non-trawl designation.

AFA trawl catcher processor licenses License endorsement area	Licenses that also have an endorsement (or designation) for						
	Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	Aleutian Islands	Bering Sea	Central Gulf or Western Gulf	Central Gulf	Western Gulf	Non-trawl
Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	27	25	27	8	4	6	5
Aleutian Islands		25	25	6	2	6	4
Bering Sea			27	8	4	6	5
Central Gulf or Western Gulf				8	4	6	3
Central Gulf					4	2	3
Western Gulf						6	2

Source: NFMS LLP license database.

Bold shows number of licenses endorsed for the area.

Note: Seven AFA catcher vessels received licenses with catcher processor designations.

Tables 6 and 7 show all trawl catcher vessel licenses and trawl catcher processor licenses, respectively, by endorsement and non-trawl designation. The table is provided for convenience and simply sums all AFA and non-AFA licenses.

Table 6. All trawl catcher vessel licenses by endorsement area and non-trawl designation.

All trawl catcher vessel licenses License endorsement area	Licenses that also have an endorsement (or designation) for						
	Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	Aleutian Islands	Bering Sea	Central Gulf or Western Gulf	Central Gulf	Western Gulf	Non-trawl
Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	151	48	149	137	97	120	64
Aleutian Islands		48	46	47	25	43	16
Bering Sea			149	135	95	118	62
Central Gulf or Western Gulf				219	177	160	127
Central Gulf					177	118	116
Western Gulf						160	80

Source: NFMS LLP license database.

Table 7. All trawl catcher processor licenses by endorsement area and non-trawl designation.

All trawl catcher processor licenses License endorsement area	Licenses that also have an endorsement (or designation) for						
	Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	Aleutian Islands	Bering Sea	Central Gulf or Western Gulf	Central Gulf	Western Gulf	Non-trawl
Bering Sea or Aleutian Islands	64	57	63	37	27	29	16
Aleutian Islands		57	56	31	21	26	14
Bering Sea			63	37	27	29	15
Central Gulf or Western Gulf				38	28	29	8
Central Gulf					28	19	8
Western Gulf						29	4

Source: NFMS LLP license database.

To further assist the Council in the development of alternative this section presents catch data in various trawl fisheries. Species designations in this analysis are conducted at three levels of aggregation as follows: all groundfish, Amendment 80 species (a group comprised of yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead, sole, Atka mackerel and Pacific Ocean perch), and Pacific cod. The Council requested staff to include information on each of these three species aggregations to determine the nature and extent of latent LLP licenses in these respective fisheries.

To address the Council requests, staff developed a series of tables for the different areas and three fisheries groupings as noted above. The following tables are organized as follows:

Table 8	all groundfish	trawl CVs	BSAI	1995-2004
Table 9	all groundfish	trawl CVs	BS	1995-2004
Table 10	all groundfish	trawl CVs	AI	1995-2004
Table 11	all groundfish	trawl CVs	WG	1995-2004
Table 12	all groundfish	trawl CVs	CG	1995-2004
Table 13	Amendment 80 species	trawl CVs	BSAI	1995-2004
Table 14	Amendment 80 species	trawl CVs	BS	1995-2004
Table 15	Amendment 80 species	trawl CVs	AI	1995-2004
Table 16	Pacific cod	trawl CVs	BSAI	1995-2004
Table 17	Pacific cod	trawl CVs	BS	1995-2004
Table 18	Pacific cod	trawl CVs	AI	1995-2004
Table 19	Pacific cod	trawl CVs	WG	1995-2004
Table 20	Pacific cod	trawl CVs	CG	1995-2004
Table 21	all groundfish	trawl CPs	WG&CG	1995-2004
Table 22	Pacific cod	trawl CPs	WG &CG	1995-2004

Analyses presented in this report are based upon primarily upon an NPFMC data file developed from merging 1995-2004 fish tickets merged to a 2004 LLP file. In addition, data from NMFS RAM division website were utilized to analyze the number of current LLPs for specific areas.

While the focus of this analysis is on unutilized or underutilized groundfish LLPs, catch history is associated with specific vessels, not LLP licenses. Staff made the decision to aggregate data by unique vessels rather than LLP licenses to allow it to present a broader range of data at this meeting. Interpreting these data is complex since multiple licenses can be associated with one vessel. In some instances, a license can be associated with multiple vessels (moving among vessels over time). Both of these cases are footnoted in the tables where they are known, but may not be fully known for this or future analyses. Future analyses will be on a license basis, aggregating catch on a license (rather than on a vessel).

Distribution of Trawl CV and Trawl CP Participation at Various Threshold Levels

Tables 8 through 24 presented in the following pages present information on numbers of vessels with LLPs and the respective numbers of vessels that achieve different threshold levels of harvest over the time period 1995-2004. The tables include the following features:

- species groupings are all groundfish, Amendment 80 species (in the BSAI only) and Pacific cod
- the time period is 1995-2004 (ten years).
- thresholds represent either break points or intervals along a continuous trend line
- CVs include a number AFA CPs that made landings acting as CVs. The numbers of AFA vessels included in this category are indicated in each table.
- for some areas, there are LLPs that are not currently assigned to vessels. Where this occurs, it is noted in the tables.
- the number of unique vessels in the area total and in the AFA trawl CV are based upon current (May 2006) NOAA Fisheries RAM Division files. The fishery landings associated with vessels having LLP licenses are based upon the NPFMC data file cited above.
- For tables that show BSAI catch or CG and WG catch, only catch of vessels with an applicable endorsement is considered. So, AI catch of vessels with only a BS endorsed license is not included.

Some confusion can arise in interpreting the tables because two data sources are combined. The numbers of unique vessels having LLP endorsements is from the current RAM division LLP files. These numbers are shown in the first row in the tables (e.g. "Total vessels with BS or AI trawl CV LLPs" shown in Table 8 and also in the rows listing the number of vessels having LLP licenses for the two sectors (AFA trawl CV and non-AFA trawl CV). The other data presented in the tables are from the NPFMC file developed for this report that merges fish tickets for 1995-2004 with an LLP file.

Several anomalies in these data could not be fully addressed for this meeting. Vessels currently assigned LLP licenses and vessels from which LLP licenses were derived are considered to have licenses for purposes of this analysis. This counting method contributes to estimates of the number of vessels and in some instances may cause the estimated number of vessels with catch using an LLP exceeding the current number of LLP licenses (since more than one vessel may have catch from a single LLP license as the license transfers over time).

A similar overestimation occurs because vessels assigned catcher processor designated licenses with catch operating as a catcher vessel are counted as catcher vessels. To some extent, this overestimation is compensated for by vessels that are assigned more than one LLP license for an area. For example, in Table 8, the estimate of the total number of unique vessels currently assigned a BS or AI LLP for groundfish is 155. As noted in the footnotes for Table 6, there are 10 vessels (8 AFA trawl CVs and 2 non-AFA trawl CVs) that have more than one LLP for these areas and 12 vessels that are assigned CP licenses. The estimated total number of LLPs for the BS and AI is therefore 165, associated with 155 unique vessels. These effects should also be considered in evaluating the threshold levels for aggregate groundfish landings for these vessels (shown in the column on the right side of the table). More vessels with LLPs have made landings (e.g. 110 AFA trawl CVs making at least one landing) than the number of AFA trawl CVs with current LLPs (109).

Moving down along the right hand column of Table 8, the respective numbers of vessels with LLPs achieving the minimum landings indicated by the harvest thresholds are specified. For example, under the non-AFA trawl CV in the lower portion of the table, a total of 46 vessels are estimated to have LLPs for the BS or AI. This number includes 4 LLPs that are currently not assigned to a vessel. There are 11 vessels with no retained landings of groundfish over the period from 1995-2004. A total of 35 vessels made at least one landing of groundfish in the BS or AI during 1995-2004. At a threshold of at least 10 mt of retained harvest over the period, the number of vessels drops to 31. At a threshold of at least 100 mt of retained harvest over the period, the number of vessels is reduced to 27. Similarly, the number of vessels achieving the threshold of at least 500 mt is 19, the number achieving the threshold of at least 1,000 mt is 17, the number achieving the threshold of at least 5,000 mt is 8 and the number of vessels achieving the threshold harvest of at least 10,000 mt is 6.

Similar information is presented in the other tables, varying by area and species grouping. The clearest indication of latent effort is represented where there are vessels with LLPs that have not achieved any harvest over the ten-year period from 1995-2004. This situation is represented by the 11 non-AFA trawl CV vessels having LLPs for the BS or AI noted above. In footnotes at the bottom of each table, there is a notation if there are instances of multiple LLPs for a single vessel. For the non-AFA trawl CV example discussed above, there are 2 vessels having more than one LLP. In summary, Table 8 shows the total number of LLPs associated with unique vessels to be 165 (109 plus 8 = 117 AFA trawl CVs and 46 plus 2 = 48 non-AFA trawl CVs). The additions to the number of unique vessels holding LLPs come from the footnotes indicating 10 multiple permits (8 AFA and 2 non-AFA).

Use of the Tables and Data

The primary purpose of this report is to provide information and data on the issue of LLP licenses in the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and Gulf of Alaska. Through review and discussion of the information contained in this report, the Council may be able to determine if latent LLPs could pose a future problem to current participants in a given areas and operation type (i.e., CV or CP).

In each table, the reader can go to specific areas to glean information. The number of vessels with no landings for the period from 1995-2004 could certainly be viewed as not having recent participation in the respective fishery. If the Council did wish to implement a minimum threshold level to qualify an LLP endorsement for an area, the numbers of vessels achieving the respective threshold levels should help with that task. Those LLPs not currently assigned to a vessel may be tied to historical participation during the 1995-2004 period, but the non-assignment status may indicate a lack of recent participation. The numbers of vessels with more than one LLP for an endorsement area also provide perspective on this component of effort. If the Council wishes to address this issue through a new amendment, the specific situation of procedures to deal with multiple (or 'stacked') permits will be an important consideration even though the number of vessels having multiple LLPs is relatively small.

One caution in interpreting the tables is that the thresholds vary across the tables. Thresholds were developed to reflect the participation patterns in the various fisheries.

Table 8: Vessels having LLPs and BS/AI trawl CV endorsements that meet specific BSAI groundfish harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with BS or AI trawl CV LLPs		155 unique vessels with current LLPs	All BSAI groundfish
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	109 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained BSAI groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	0 ³
		At least one landing BSAI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	110 ³
		At least 5,000 mt BSAI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	107
		At least 10,000 mt BSAI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	99
		At least 25,000 mt BSAI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	78
		At least 50,000 mt BSAI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	62
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	46 vessels with LLPs ² (this total includes 4 LLPs that are currently not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained BSAI groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	11
		At least one landing BSAI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	35
		At least 10 mt BSAI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	31
		At least 100 mt BSAI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	27
		At least 500 mt BSAI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	19
		At least 1,000 mt BSAI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	17
		At least 5,000 mt BSAI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	8
		At least 10,000 mt BSAI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	6

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained BSAI Pacific groundfish harvests and include groundfish destined for meal production.

¹ includes 8 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 12 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP.

³ one AFA trawl CV vessel with groundfish landings during 1995-04 no longer has a valid LLP.

The table shows that all AFA catcher vessels have participated in the BS or AI fisheries during the period identified. Approximately one-fourth of the non-AFA catcher vessels have no participation during the period. In addition, less than half of the non-AFA vessels meet the 100 mt threshold.

Table 9: Vessels having LLPs and BS trawl CV endorsements that meet specific BS groundfish harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with BS trawl CV LLPs		154 unique vessels with current LLPs	All BS groundfish
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	109 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained BS groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	0 ³
		At least one landing BS groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	110 ³
		At least 5,000 mt BS groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	104
		At least 10,000 mt BS groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	97
		At least 25,000 mt BS groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	77
		At least 50,000 mt BS groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	62
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	45 vessels with LLPs ² (includes 4 LLPs that are currently not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained BS groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	12
		At least one landing BS groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	33
		At least 10 mt BS retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	29
		At least 100 mt BS retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	23
		At least 500 mt BS retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	19
		At least 1,000 mt BS retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	16
		At least 5,000 mt BS retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	8
		At least 10,000 mt BS retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	6

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained BS Pacific groundfish harvests and include groundfish destined for meal production.

¹ includes 6 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 12 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² includes 1 vessel with more than one LLP.

³ one AFA trawl CV vessel with groundfish landings during 1995-04 no longer has a valid LLP.

As in the previous table, this table shows that all AFA have some BS catch, with almost all vessels meeting a 5,000 mt threshold for the period. One-quarter of the non-AFA vessels have no catch in the period, while about one-third fail to meet the 500 mt threshold.

Table 10: Vessels having LLPs and AI trawl CV endorsements that meet specific AI groundfish harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with AI trawl CV LLPs		58 unique vessels with current LLPs	All AI groundfish
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	52 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained AI groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	0
		At least one landing AI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	48
		At least 500 mt AI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	36
		At least 1,000 mt AI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	31
		At least 2,500 mt AI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	15
		At least 5,000 mt AI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	4
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	6 vessels with LLPs	# of vessels
		No retained AI groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	0
		At least one landing AI groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	6
		At least 10 mt AI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	6
		At least 100 mt AI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	6
		At least 500 mt AI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* 2
		At least 1,000 mt AI retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* 2

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained AI Pacific groundfish harvests and include groundfish destined for meal production.

- 1 This sector includes 10 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.
- 2 * means that the data cannot be released to protect confidentiality.

As in the BS, all AI licensed AFA catcher vessels have landings. However, almost one-third of the vessels fail to meet the 500 mt threshold in the AI. This result is less surprising because of the closure of the AI pollock fishery in recent years. Unlike the BS, all non-AFA catcher vessels have some AI catch, with all vessels meeting the 100 mt catch threshold.

Table 11: Vessels having LLPs and WG Trawl CV endorsements that meet specific WG groundfish harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with WG trawl CV LLPs:		156 unique vessels with current LLPs	All WG groundfish
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	83 vessels with LLPs ¹ (including 1 vessel with an LLP that is currently –May 2006 – not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained WG groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	5
		At least one landing WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	76
		At least 500 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	55
		At least 1,000 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	38
		At least 2,500 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	11
		At least 5,000 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	5
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	73 unique vessels with LLPs ² (including 7 vessels with LLPs that are currently –May 2006 – not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained WG groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	13
		At least one landing WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	60
		At least 10 mt WG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	56
		At least 100 mt WG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	54
		At least 500 mt WG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	46
		At least 1,000 mt WG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	42

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained WG Pacific groundfish harvests and include groundfish destined for meal production.

¹ includes 1 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 3 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² includes 6 vessels with more than one LLP.

Five of the AFA licensed catcher vessels show no catch in the WG. In addition, over one-third fail to meet the 500 mt threshold for the period. Thirteen of the license non-AFA catcher vessels fail to have any catch during the period. In addition, slightly more than half of the non-AFA catcher vessels meet the 500 mt threshold.

Table 12: Vessels having LLPs and CG Trawl CV endorsements that meet specific CG groundfish harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with CG trawl CV LLPs		171 unique vessels with current LLPs	All CG groundfish
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	65 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained CG groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	7
		At least one landing CG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	54
		At least 500 mt CG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	43
		At least 1,000 mt CG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	39
		At least 2,500 mt CG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	29
		At least 5,000 mt CG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	22
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	106 vessels with LLPs ² (includes 11 vessels with LLPs that are currently – May 2006 – not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained CG groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	14
		At least one landing CG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	92
		At least 10 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	92
		At least 100 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	88
		At least 500 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	64
		At least 1,000 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	53

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained CG Pacific groundfish harvests and include groundfish destined for meal production.

¹ includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 6 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² includes 10 vessel with more than one LLP.

Approximately one-tenth of the AFA licensed catcher vessels have no catch in the period defined, while almost one-half exceed a 5,000 mt threshold. Approximately one-tenth of the non-AFA catcher vessels have no catch during the period, while over half exceed the 1,000 mt threshold.

Table 13: Vessels having LLPs and BS/AI trawl CV endorsements that meet specific BSAI Am. 80 species harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with BS trawl CV LLPs		155 unique vessels with current LLPs	All BSAI Am. 80 species
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	109 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained BSAI Am. 80 species harvest (1995 – 2004)	3
		At least one landing BSAI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	106
		At least 10 mt BSAI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	86
		At least 100 mt BSAI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	36
		At least 500 mt BSAI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	19
		At least 1,000 mt BSAI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	13
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	46 vessels with LLPs ² (includes 4 LLPs that are currently not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained BSAI Am. 80 species harvest (1995 – 2004)	21
		At least one landing BSAI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	25
		At least 10 mt BSAI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	9
		At least 100 mt BSAI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	5
		At least 500 mt BSAI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	3
		At least 1,000 mt BSAI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	2

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained BSAI Pacific Am. 80 species harvests (yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead sole, Atka mackerel and Pacific Ocean perch) and include Am. 80 species destined for meal production.

¹ includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 10 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP.

Only 3 of the 109 licensed AFA catcher vessels have no catch of Amendment 80 species in the BSAI. However, only one-third have more than 100 mt of these species during the period considered. Approximately half of the licensed non-AFA catcher vessels have catch of Amendment 80 species in the period, while less than one-quarter exceed the 10 mt threshold.

Table 14: Vessels having LLPs and BS trawl CV endorsements that meet specific BS Am. 80 species harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with BS trawl CV LLPs		154 unique vessels with current LLPs	All BS Am. 80 species
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	109 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained BS Am. 80 species harvest (1995 – 2004)	4
		At least one landing BS Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	105
		At least 10 mt Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	84
		At least 100 mt BS Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	36
		At least 500 mt BS Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	19
		At least 1,000 mt BS Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	12
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	45 vessels with LLPs ² (includes 4 LLPs that are currently not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained BS Am. 80 species harvest (1995 – 2004)	25
		At least one landing BS Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	20
		At least 10 mt BS retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	5
		At least 100 mt BS retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	4
		At least 500 mt BS retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* ³
		At least 1,000 mt BS retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* ³

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained BS Pacific Am. 80 species harvests (yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead sole, Atka mackerel and Pacific Ocean perch) and include Am. 80 species destined for meal production.

¹ includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 10 AFA trawl CPs acting as CVs.

² includes 1 vessel with more than one LLP.

³ * means that the data cannot be released to protect confidentiality.

The table showing BS catch of Amendment 80 species is very similar to the BSAI table. Most AFA catcher vessels exceed small threshold catch levels for these species, while few of the non-AFA catcher vessels exceed very low thresholds. Few catcher vessels meet the higher thresholds.

Table 15: Vessels having LLPs and AI trawl CV endorsements that meet specific AI Am. 80 species harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with AI trawl CV LLPs		58 unique vessels with current LLPs	All AI Am. 80 species
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	52 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained AI Am. 80 species harvest (1995 – 2004)	18
		At least one landing AI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	34
		At least 10 mt AI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	* ²
		At least 100 mt AI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	0
		At least 500 mt AI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	0
		At least 1,000 mt AI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	0
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	6 vessels with LLPs	# of vessels
		No retained AI Am. 80 species harvest (1995 – 2004)	1
		At least one landing AI Am. 80 species (1995 -2004) and LLP	5
		At least 10 mt AI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* ²
		At least 100 mt AI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* ²
		At least 500 mt AI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	0
		At least 1,000 mt AI retained Am. 80 species landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	0

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinnford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained BS Pacific Am. 80 species harvests (yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead sole, Atka mackerel and Pacific Ocean perch) and include Am. 80 species destined for meal production.

¹ This sector includes 5 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² * means that the data cannot be released to protect confidentiality.

In the AI, almost one-third of the AFA catcher vessels have some catch during the period, but none meet the 100 mt threshold. Five of the six non-AFA catcher vessels have some catch during the period, but none exceed the 500 mt threshold.

Table 16: Vessels having LLPs and BS/AI trawl CV endorsements that meet specific BSAI Pacific cod harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with BS trawl CV LLPs		155 unique vessels with current LLPs	All BSAI Pacific cod
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	109 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained BSAI Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	0
		At least one landing BSAI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	109
		At least 10 mt BSAI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	109
		At least 100 mt BSAI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	106
		At least 500 mt BSAI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	92
		At least 1,000 mt BSAI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	81
		At least 5000 mt BSAI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	31
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	46 vessels with LLPs ² (includes 4 LLPs that are currently not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained BSAI Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	12
		At least one landing BSAI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	34
		At least 10 mt BSAI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	24
		At least 100 mt BSAI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	18
		At least 500 mt BSAI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	7
		At least 1,000 mt BSAI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	5

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained BSAI Pacific Pacific cod harvests and include Pacific cod destined for meal production. Note that a specific Pacific cod endorsement was required for participation in the fishery beginning in January 1, 2003.

¹ includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 11 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP.

As in the all groundfish table, most AFA catcher vessels meet relatively low Pacific cod catch thresholds in the BSAI. Approximately one-quarter of non-AFA catcher vessels have no catch of Pacific cod, while more than one-third meet a 100 mt catch threshold.

Table 17: Vessels having LLPs and BS trawl CV endorsements that meet specific BS Pacific cod harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with BS trawl CV LLPs		154 unique vessels with current LLPs	All BS Pacific cod
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	109 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained BS Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	0
		At least one landing BS Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	109
		At least 10 mt BS Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	109
		At least 100 mt BS Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	106
		At least 500 mt BS Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	91
		At least 1,000 mt BS Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	73
		At least 5,000 mt BS Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	21
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	45 vessels with LLPs ² (includes 4 LLPs that are currently not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained BS Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	13
		At least one landing BS Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	32
		At least 10 mt BS retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	22
		At least 100 mt BS retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	13
		At least 500 mt BS retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	6
		At least 1,000 mt BS retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	4

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained BS Pacific cod harvests and include Pacific cod destined for meal production. Note that a specific Pacific cod endorsement was required for participation in the fishery beginning in January 1, 2003.

¹ includes 2 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 7 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.

² includes 1 vessel with more than one LLP.

Bering Sea catch table closely resembles the BSAI catch table. Most AFA catcher vessels show considerable catch during the period, while less than one-third of non-AFA catcher vessels meet the 100 mt threshold.

Table 18: Vessels having LLPs and AI trawl CV endorsements that meet specific AI Pacific cod harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with AI trawl CV LLPs		58 unique vessels with current LLPs	All AI Pacific cod
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	52 vessels with LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained AI Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	0
		At least one landing AI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	47
		At least 10 mt AI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	35
		At least 100 mt AI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	30
		At least 500 mt AI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	22
		At least 1,000 mt AI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	15
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	6 vessels with LLPs	# of vessels
		No retained AI Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	0
		At least one landing AI Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	7
		At least 10 mt AI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	4
		At least 100 mt AI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	4
		At least 500 mt AI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* 2
		At least 1,000 mt AI retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	* 2

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained AI Pacific cod harvests and include Pacific cod destined for meal production. Note that a specific Pacific cod endorsement was required for participation in the fishery beginning in January 1, 2003.

¹ This sector includes 9 AFA trawl CPs acting as CVs.

² * means that the data cannot be released to protect confidentiality.

In the Aleutian Islands, slightly more than half of the AFA catcher vessels meet the 100 mt Pacific cod catch threshold during the period. Unlike in the BS, more than half of the six non-AFA vessels meet the 100 mt threshold.

Table 19: Vessels having LLPs and WG Trawl CV endorsements that meet specific WG Pacific cod harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with WG trawl CV LLPs		156 unique vessels with current LLPs	All WG Pacific cod
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	83 vessels with LLPs ¹ (including 1 vessel with an LLP that is currently –May 2006 – not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained WG Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	9
		At least one landing WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	74
		At least 10 mt WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	50
		At least 100 mt WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	32
		At least 500 mt WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	7
		At least 1,000 mt WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	3
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	73 unique vessels with LLPs ² (including 7 vessels with LLPs that are currently –May 2006 – not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained WG Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	13
		At least one landing WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	60
		At least 10 mt WG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	56
		At least 100 mt WG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	53
		At least 500 mt WG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	45
		At least 1,000 mt WG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	39

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained WG Pacific cod harvests and include Pacific cod destined for meal production. Note that a specific Pacific cod endorsement was required for participation in the fishery beginning in January 1, 2003.

¹ includes 1 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 3 AFA trawl vessels with CP licenses acting as CVs.
² includes 6 vessel with more than one LLP.

In the WG, slightly more than one-tenth of the licensed AFA catcher vessels have no Pacific cod catch, while slightly more than one-third meet the 100 mt threshold during the period. Less than one-tenth of the non-AFA catcher vessels have no WG Pacific cod catch during the period. During the period, more than half meet the 500 mt threshold.

Table 20: Vessels having LLPs and CG Trawl CV endorsements that meet specific CG Pacific cod harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Total vessels with CG trawl CV LLPs		171 unique vessels with current LLPs	All CG Pacific cod
	AFA trawl CV LLPs	65 vessels with LLPs	# of vessels
		No retained CG Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	13
		At least one landing CG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	52
		At least 10 mt CG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	48
		At least 100 mt CG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	42
		At least 500 mt CG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	23
		At least 1,000 mt CG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	20
	Non-AFA trawl CV LLPs	106 vessels with LLPs ¹ (includes 11 vessels with LLPs that are currently – May 2006 – not assigned to a vessel)	# of vessels
		No retained CG Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	14
		At least one landing CG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	92
		At least 10 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	91
		At least 100 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	86
		At least 500 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	50
		At least 1,000 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	33

Source: The total numbers of vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are retained CG Pacific cod harvests and include Pacific cod destined for meal production. Note that a specific Pacific cod endorsement was required for participation in the fishery beginning in January 1, 2003.

¹ includes 10 vessels with more than one LLP. This sector includes 1 AFA trawl vessel with CP licenses acting as CVs.

In the CG, approximately one-sixth of the licensed AFA catcher vessels have no Pacific cod catch during the period. In addition, over two-thirds meet a 100 mt threshold. Slightly more than one-tenth of licensed non-AFA catcher vessels have no Pacific cod catch in the WG. Less than one-fifth of the non-AFA catcher vessels fail to meet the 100 mt threshold.

Table 22: Vessels having Gulf of Alaska LLPs and Trawl CP endorsements that meet specific WG and CG groundfish harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Non-AFA trawl CP with WG LLP area endorsement	27 CP vessels with WG LLPs ¹	# of vessels
	No retained WG groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	6
	At least one landing WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	21
	At least 100 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	20
	At least 500 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	18
	At least 1,000 mt WG goundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	15
	At least 2,500 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	8
Non-AFA trawl CP with CG LLP area endorsement	27 vessels with CG LLPs ²	# of vessels
	No retained CG groundfish harvest (1995 – 2004)	6
	At least one landing CG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	21
	At least 100 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	20
	At least 500 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	16
	At least 1,000 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	15
	At least 5,000 mt CG retained groundfish landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	10

Source: The total numbers of CP vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are for all groundfish species and include groundfish destined for meal production.

¹ This sector includes 2 CP vessels with two WG LLPs.

² This sector includes 1 CP vessel with two CG LLPs.

Since AFA catcher processors are precluded from fishing in the Gulf, catcher processor tables include only non-AFA vessels. Licensing and vessel participation patterns are similar in both areas. Slightly less than one-quarter of the licensed catcher processors participated in each area in each period. In addition, slightly more than one-half met the 1,000 mt catch threshold.

Table 22: Vessels having Gulf of Alaska LLPs and Trawl CP endorsements that meet specific WG and CG Pacific cod harvest thresholds, 1995 – 2004.

Non-AFA trawl CP with WG LLP area endorsement		27 CP vessels with WG LLPs ¹	# of vessels
		No retained WG Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	6
		At least one landing WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	21
		At least 10 mt WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	19
		At least 100 mt WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	9
		At least 500 mt WG groundfish (1995 -2004) and LLP	* ³
		At least 1,000 mt WG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	* ³
Non-AFA trawl CP with CG LLP area endorsement		27 vessels with CG LLPs ²	# of vessels
		No retained CG Pacific cod harvest (1995 – 2004)	7
		At least one landing CG Pacific cod (1995 -2004) and LLP	20
		At least 10 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	18
		At least 100 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	10
		At least 500 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	8
		At least 1,000 mt CG retained Pacific cod landings (1995 -2004) and LLP	5

Source: The total numbers of CP vessels with current LLPs for each sector are from the RAM LLP website, NOAA Fisheries, May 2006. Harvest data are from an NPFMC data file comprised of 1995 – 2004 fish tickets merged to a May 2004 LLP file (source: Elaine Dinneford, NPFMC). Harvest data are for all Pacific cod species and include Pacific cod destined for meal production.

¹ This sector includes 2 CP vessels with two WG LLPs.

² This sector includes 1 CP vessel with two CG LLPs.

³ * means that the data cannot be released to protect confidentiality.

Pacific cod catch tables of catcher processors in the Gulf are similar the tables applying all groundfish catch thresholds, but fewer vessels meet catch thresholds. Approximately one-quarter of the vessels have no catch, while less than half meet a 100 mt catch threshold.

Definition of Alternatives

The section that follows is intended to assist the Council in the development of alternatives, in the event it elects to proceed with this action. The section begins by summarizing the Magnuson Stevens Act requirements for development of limits on access to fisheries. The section goes on to discuss the options that the Council included in Amendment 80 and Amendment 85. The remainder of the section discusses several issues that the Council may wish to consider in defining its alternatives.

MSA requirements for limiting access

Section 303(b)(6) of the MSA requires a Council, developing a limited access system, to take into account: 1) present participation, 2) historical fishing practices and dependence, 3) economics of the fishery, 4) capability of vessels to be used in other fisheries 5) cultural and social framework of the fishery and any affected communities, and 6) any other relevant factors. While all of these

requirements will be given attention in any analysis of alternatives, the Council should also consider these factors in the development of alternatives.

Options under Amendment 80 and Amendment 85

In the development of Amendment 80 and Amendment 85, the Council defined alternatives the following alternatives to limit participation in the trawl catcher vessel sector in the BSAI. The Amendment 80 options were:

BSAI trawl CV LLPs

- 1) *no action,*
- 2) *at least one landing for primary species (groundfish or IR/IU species) from 1995-2004,*
- 3) *at least 150 mt landing for primary species (groundfish or IR/IU species) from 1995-2004 ,*
- 4) *At least 1,000 mt landing for primary species (groundfish or IR/IU species) from 1995-2004.*

The Amendment 85 options were:

AFA trawl CV LLPs

- 1) *no action*
- 2) *at least one landing BSAI Pacific cod during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*
- 3) *at least 500 mt BSAI cod landed during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*
- 4) *at least 1,000 mt BSAI Pacific landed during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*

non-AFA trawl CV LLPs

- 1) *no action*
- 2) *at least one landing BSAI cod during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*
- 3) *at least 10 mt BSAI retained cod landings during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*
- 4) *at least 175 mt BSAI retained cod landings during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*
- 5) *at least 500 mt BSAI retained cod landings during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*
- 6) *at least 1,000 mt BSAI retained cod landings during the years 1995-2003 and LLP*

While these options form a reasonable starting point for development of alternatives for this action, several issues should be resolved in proceeding. The following discussion is intended to assist the Council in identifying issues that should be addressed in development of alternatives and in reaching a resolution to those issues.

License or vessel basis

The first issue that should be resolved is whether this action should use a license or vessel basis for removing latent capacity. Although vessel catch history is more easily tracked (for both analytical and implementation purposes), these fisheries are currently governed by the license-based LLP.⁶ Consequently, applying a license-basis for determining whether catch criteria are satisfied seems more consistent with current management. Using a license-basis, licenses with associated catch less than the minimum catch criteria would be eliminated from a fishery.

⁶ In addition, the rationalization program alternatives currently under consideration in the GOA use a license basis for its history based allocations.

Application of a vessel-basis for determining latency could remove some persons from fisheries unexpectedly. For example, under a vessel-based program, a person that acquires a license with substantial associated catch history could be denied access, if the vessel from which the license was derived is not also acquired. Such a result would seem inconsistent with the LLP's license-basis for fishery access. Equally problematic, the seller of that license might be permitted to enter the vessel from which the license was derived into the fishery with a license that has not been used for several years. The Council should also consider that rationalization alternatives currently under development for the GOA rely on a license-basis for allocating shares. Use of a vessel-basis for eligibility would be inconsistent with those alternatives.

The Council could adopt the following provision to clarify its intent to use a license-basis for this action:

Catch considered in determining whether a license meets the minimum catch criteria:

License basis –

All catch of the vessel from which the license arose, prior to initial issuance of the license, and all catch using the license, after issuance of the license.

Catch thresholds and years

The Council will need to identify the years during which catch will be counted in determining whether a vessel meets the catch threshold and the specific catch threshold to be applied. These determinations are generally within the discretion of the Council, but must meet the standards for limited access in the Magnuson Stevens Act, which includes consideration of present participation and historic participation and dependence.

In Amendment 80 and Amendment 85, the Council preliminarily specified the years 1995 through 2003 and 1995 through 2004 for consideration. In addition, as a part of the Amendment 85 provisions, the Council stated that participation in the BSAI Pacific cod fisheries after December 11, 2005 would not be considered in determining whether a license met the catch criteria.

The Council will also need to develop threshold catch criteria for determining whether a vessel is permitted to remain in fisheries. The preliminary options developed by the Council in Amendment 80 and Amendment 85 were specified as catch amounts. The data presented above should aid the Council in determining appropriate thresholds for the years presented. The area and fisheries for which effort would be removed should be considered, as thresholds will likely vary across areas with catch amounts and TACs. If the Council were to reduce the number of years that will be considered, catch thresholds could need to be reduced accordingly.

In addition, the Council could consider other criteria (such as number of landings or landings in a specific number of years), if it believed a measure other than catch amounts is appropriate.

Species catch applied to the catch threshold

The Council action should identify catch that will be considered in determining whether a license has met the catch threshold. In Amendment 80 and Amendment 85, the Council considered applying only the Amendment 80 species (i.e., yellowfin sole, rock sole, flathead sole, Atka mackerel, and Pacific ocean perch) catch and Pacific cod catch, respectively, in determining whether a license met the catch threshold. Given that the Council does not intend to create species endorsements with this action, the consideration of only a limited subset of groundfish catch in determining whether a catch threshold could be viewed as unfair. Although few catcher vessels

have substantial BSAI groundfish fishery participation outside of the Pacific cod fishery, the removal of licenses from BSAI fisheries based on absence of Pacific cod catch seems to disregard possible dependence on these other fisheries. For the GOA fisheries, the Council has not identified species that could be considered in determining whether a threshold is met. In the GOA fisheries, catcher vessels have substantially greater participation in trawl fisheries other than pollock and Pacific cod, so disregarding that catch would seem to give even less consideration to potential dependencies. In developing its alternatives for this action, the Council should clarify the species that will be considered in determining whether a license meets the catch threshold.

Application of the catch threshold to subarea endorsements

At its April 2006 meeting, the Council expressed its intent to maintain the current system of endorsements with this action (not adding species endorsements or revising the endorsement system with this action). Assuming that the Council maintains that position, the Council will still need to determine its basis for applying thresholds and removing latent licenses (or endorsements).

Given the division of fisheries across the BSAI and GOA (including the division by subarea endorsements) elimination of endorsements to allow vessels to continue current and historic fishing patterns and prevent movement to new areas seems the most practical approach. The application of thresholds, however, could be undertaken in a few different ways.

Catch thresholds could be applied at the management area level (i.e., BSAI or GOA) with licenses meeting the catch threshold in the management area retaining all endorsements in the area. So, if a license meets a BSAI catch threshold, it could retain all of its endorsements in the BSAI (i.e., its BS and AI endorsements). Alternatively, the catch thresholds could be applied at the endorsement area level, so a license that meets the catch threshold in an endorsement subarea would retain its endorsement for that area. Under this approach a license meeting its catch threshold for the CG (including both CG subarea and WY subarea catch) would retain its CG endorsement. The choice from these approaches should be based on the problem perceived by the Council. If the problem is the potential latent licenses to enter an endorsement subarea (and diminish that subarea's TAC available to historic participants), an endorsement subarea approach would seem appropriate. If the Council's concern is that potential entry of latent licenses to the management area (diminishing the management area's TAC available to historic participants), the broader management area approach may be appropriate. Depending on the nature of the problems and whether the problem differs across management areas, the Council could choose different approaches in the BSAI and GOA.

The Council could use the following provisions to apply its catch thresholds:

Catch thresholds will be applied at the management area level in the BSAI/GOA. Failure to meet the management area threshold will result in the removal of all subarea endorsements in the management area.

Catch thresholds will be applied at the endorsement subarea level in the BSAI/GOA. Failure to meet the threshold for an endorsement subarea will result in the removal of that subarea endorsement.

Treatment of non-trawl designated licenses and catch

In applying the catch thresholds, the Council should be aware of the potential to eliminate subarea endorsements from licenses that may have non-trawl participation in a management area or endorsement subarea. Currently, the LLP does not distinguish gear participation across different management areas. So, a license carrying trawl and non-trawl designations and BS and WG endorsements authorizes the use of either gear-type in both the BS and WG. If the Council applies its catch thresholds considering only trawl catch, licenses with only non-trawl catch in an area could lose their area endorsements regardless of extensive non-trawl participation. An alternative approach could be to remove the trawl designation from the license. If the vessel had extensive trawl participation in the BS, this approach would deny the vessel its access to that fishery. Unfortunately, the current LLP endorsement and designation system does not accommodate area-by-area gear designations. Accommodating this new distinction would be a substantial revision to the LLP, which could take several years to implement (including time for appeals).⁷

Depending on the importance of addressing trawl latent licenses, an alternative approaches could be to either exempt non-trawl licenses from this action or to apply a second threshold to licenses with non-trawl endorsements. This threshold could be relatively low and would non-trawl licenses meeting the second threshold from this action.

Catch in the parallel fishery

In the original LLP license qualifications, catch inside 3 nm in the State's parallel fisheries was counted toward meeting the LLP landings requirement.⁸ In this action, the Council should state whether all catch (including catch in the parallel fishery) will count toward meeting its catch threshold.

In addition, in considering the extent of any problem and the potential for this action to address the problem, the Council should consider that fishing inside 3 nm in the State's parallel fishery is not limited by the LLP. So, license revocations would not limit a person's ability to fish off the federal TAC inside 3 nm. Potential for participation of unlicensed vessels will vary across fisheries with the availability of targetable stocks inside 3 nm. In addition, potential entry of vessels to the parallel fisheries will depend on individual preferences and decisions, which are not fully predictable.

License Stacking

One complication for determining latent capacity will be determining the catch that should be considered in meeting the threshold, if multiple licenses are stacked on a vessel. Persons have several motivations for stacking licenses; most often stacking is used to add different endorsements to a vessel allowing the owner to participate in more fisheries. Crediting of history to stacked licenses could complicate this action and change its application.

The Council could take a few different approaches to crediting catch to stacked licenses. First, the Council could credit the history to both licenses. The rationale for this approach is that the licenses are both being used, albeit on a single vessel. While this method double counts the history, the importance of double counting is decreased in this action, since allocations are not at issue. Under a second approach, the Council could divide the history equally across any stacked licenses (for periods when the licenses were stacked). While this approach would not double

⁷ The Council should note that all data included in this paper excludes non-trawl catch.

⁸ Vessels did not have a federal fisheries permit (FFP) at any time during a ten year period from 1988 to 1998 were issued licenses that are not transferable from the original vessel.

count history, it is possible that some licenses could be removed from the fishery that might meet the threshold using other methods for crediting history among stacked licenses. In addition, crediting the catch to only a single license could lead to removal of a license from a fishery, despite a reasonable expectation that the license will carry value. Using a third approach (similar to that used by NOAA Fisheries for making allocations), the Council could allow holders of stacked license to apportion the history across the stacked licenses. This method would allow a person to make best use of the history for meeting the catch threshold, if the threshold might be binding on one license. To avoid disputes, the apportionment would be applied only if agreed by the holders of the stacked licenses. In the absence of an agreement, the history would be split equally among any stacked licenses.

Future analyses will be able to provide the Council with only information concerning the number of stacked licenses, but likely will contain little information concerning the effects of these options on whether those licenses may or may not meet minimum catch criteria under the different treatments of history in the case of stacked licenses.

The Council could choose one of the following provisions for crediting history among stacked licenses:

Catch history of a vessel accumulated while licenses are stacked on the vessel will be:

- 1. Fully credited to all stacked licenses (with qualifying endorsements and designations)*
- 2. Apportioned equally among all stacked licenses (with qualifying endorsements and designations)*
- 3. Apportioned as agreed by the holders of those licenses licenses (with qualifying endorsements and designations), unless no such agreement exists, in which case the history would be apportioned equally.*

Catcher processor designated licenses

To effectively address latent capacity concerns in the BSAI and GOA fisheries, the limitations of operation type designations should be considered. Each license carries an operation-type designation for either catcher processor operations (allowing onboard processing) or catcher vessel operations (not allowing onboard processing). The holders of a catcher processor designated license are permitted to permanently redesignate the license as a catcher vessel license. In addition, managers have allowed catcher processor licenses to be used by vessels making deliveries to shore (although some managers maintain that catcher processor licenses are not intended for catcher vessel operations).

If latent capacity is intended to be removed from either the trawl catcher vessel sector or the trawl catcher processor sector, the past and potential future use of catcher processor designated licenses for catcher vessel operations should be considered. A few different issues arise in considering the implications of applying catch thresholds and participation.

First, the Council should clarify whether any potential catcher processor catch threshold in the GOA would be used to redesignate catcher processor licenses as catcher vessel licenses or eliminate those licenses from fisheries altogether. Removing a vessel that carries a catcher processor license but operates as a catcher vessel from a fishery would seem punitive.

Simply redesignating catcher processor licenses, however, could shift the burden of latent capacity from the catcher processor sector to the catcher vessel sector. So, the Council might consider first applying a threshold for catcher processor participation. A catcher processor license that do not meet that threshold could be redesignated as catcher vessel license, provided the

license meets the catcher vessel criteria. Licenses not meeting the catcher vessel criteria could be eliminated from the applicable fishery in their entirety.

It is possible that some licenses are used for catcher vessel activity in one area and catcher processor activity in another area. If so, it is possible that elimination of the catcher processor designation for the license not meeting the catcher processor threshold in one area could deprive the license of its normal use. The likelihood of this circumstance occurring is not known, but based on anecdotal information, it seems low.

AFA licenses

As noted earlier, the potential for latent AFA licenses to encroach on participants in GOA fisheries or non-pollock BSAI fisheries is limited by the AFA licensing and its system of sideboards.

Application of this action to LLP licenses derived from history of AFA vessels could also disrupt some negotiated settlements among the AFA fleet. Currently, to achieve efficiencies some AFA participants have agreed not enter their vessels into sideboarded fisheries, instead allowing other AFA vessels to fish sideboard amounts attributed to their history. These agreements and practices could result in some AFA vessels not achieving catch thresholds used to remove latent licenses under this action. If these AFA licenses are removed, it is likely that some arrangements under the AFA would be disrupted to the detriment of persons who used the AFA rules to achieve efficiency as intended by the AFA. On the other hand, exempting AFA licenses from this action could allow AFA vessels to reenter the fishery, increase effort beyond it current level. While catch would still be limited by the sideboards, it is possible that AFA catch could increase beyond its level in recent seasons, if licenses that are currently inactive reenter the fisheries.

Appendix 1: Participation tables

The Council requested staff to develop participation tables to help identify use patterns for vessels having LLPs in the management areas addressed in this report. The following section provides 12 participation tables for non-AFA trawl CVs and AFA trawl CV LLP holders. The tables presented for the respective fleets are listed below:

P-1	BSAI groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-2	BSAI groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-3	BS groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-4	BS groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-5	AI groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-6	AI groundfish Participation Table for FA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-7	GULF groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-8	GULF groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-9	WG groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-10	WG groundfish Participation Table for FA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-11	CG groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04
P-12	CG groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

In each of the tables, participation by a vessel is indicated by the year being listed in the specific row. The pattern of historical use for the period from 1995-2004 is shown for each of the vessels having LLPs that participated in the fishery. For example in Table P-2, there were 75 vessels with BS or AI groundfish LLPs (out of a total of 110) that had a participation pattern of fishing each year during the 1995-2004 period. Table P-1 shows that none of the 35 non-AFA vessels with BS or AI groundfish LLPs had the same pattern of fishing each year.

The specific participation pattern is shown for the BSAI, BS, AI, GULF, WG and CG. Participation tables are not yet available for Gulf CPs.

P-1 BSAI groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

FMP AREA	Sector	P1995	P1996	P1997	P1998	P1999	P2000	P2001	P2002	P2003	P2004	BOATS
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs					1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999		2001			2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999	2000		2002		2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs							2001	2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs						2000			2003	2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs							2001			2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996								2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995									2004	1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs										2004	7
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998				2002	2003		1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999				2003		1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997		1999			2002			1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998	1999						1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999						1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996				2000					1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998							1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs									2003		4
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998							2
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996									1
BSAI	Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995										2
												35

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-2 BSAI groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

FMP AREA	Sector	P1995	P1996	P1997	P1998	P1999	P2000	P2001	P2002	P2003	P2004	BOATS
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	75
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	3
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	3
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	3
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998			2001	2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999		2001	2002	2003	2004	2
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999	2000		2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998	1999	2000				2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999			2002	2003	2004	1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001				2
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001				1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000					1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998							1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs		1996			1999						1
BSAI	AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996									1
												110

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-3 BS groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs						2000			2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs									2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999		2001			2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999	2000		2002		2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995									2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996								2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs							2001			2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs										2004	6
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999				2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998				2002	2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs									2003		4
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997		1999			2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998	1999						1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998							1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996				2000					1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999						1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995										2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996									1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998							2
											33

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-4 BS groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Sector	P1995	P1996	P1997	P1998	P1999	P2000	P2001	P2002	P2003	P2004	BOATS
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	73
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	3
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	3
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	3
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999	2000		2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999		2001	2002	2003	2004	2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999			2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998			2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998	1999	2000				2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001	2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001				2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001				1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996									1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996									1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996			1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998							1
											110

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-5 AI groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Sector	P1995	P1996	P1997	P1998	P1999	P2000	P2001	P2002	P2003	P2004	BOATS
Non-AFA Trawl CVs					1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs							2001	2002	2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs										2004	5
											7

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-6 AI groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Sector	P1995	P1996	P1997	P1998	P1999	P2000	P2001	P2002	P2003	P2004	BOATS
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998		2000		2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998			2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995					2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs					1999	2000	2001		2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2
AFA Trawl CVs						2000		2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000			2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs								2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996			1999					2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000	2001			2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001	2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996				2000		2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs					1999	2000			2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs									2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000					2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998				2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998							6
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997			2000		2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997								1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996				2000	2001				1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996				2000		2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000	2001	2002			2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996									1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997								2
AFA Trawl CVs			1997			2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000	2001				1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995										1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997								1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998							1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000					2
AFA Trawl CVs								2002			1
											48

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-7 GULF groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Sector	p1995	p1996	p1997	p1998	p1999	p2000	p2001	P2002	P2003	P2004	BOATS
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	37
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		11
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2004	1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			6
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			2004	1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001				5
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000					2
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001		2003		1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						3
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001				1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998							2
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002			2
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997			2000	2001				1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2004	1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996									2
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997	1998	1999		2001	2002	2003	2004	1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997	1998							1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997								1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS	1995										3
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS		1996	1997		1999						1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS		1996	1997								1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS		1996									1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS			1997								1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS				1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS				1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS				1998							1
NON-AFA TRAWL CVS										2004	1
											98

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-8 GULF groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Sector	p1995	p1996	p1997	p1998	p1999	p2000	p2001	P2002	P2003	P2004	BOATS
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	19
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001				1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000				2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000					1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			2002	2003	2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			2002			1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999					2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						12
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000					1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997	1998							2
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000			2003		1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997		1999						3
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996	1997								2
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000		2002	2003		1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996		1998	1999						4
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996		1998			2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996			1999						2
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995	1996									2
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997	1998	1999	2000					1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997	1998	1999		2001		2003	2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997	1998	1999				2003		1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997	1998	1999						6
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997	1998							3
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997		1999	2000	2001	2002		2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997		1999						1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997				2001				1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995		1997								4
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995			1998							2
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995				1999						1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995					2000	2001		2003		1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995								2003	2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995									2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS	1995										3
AFA TRAWL CVS		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
AFA TRAWL CVS		1996	1997	1998	1999						1
AFA TRAWL CVS		1996	1997	1998			2001	2002		2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS			1997	1998	1999						2
AFA TRAWL CVS			1997		1999	2000					1
AFA TRAWL CVS				1998		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA TRAWL CVS					1999			2002			1
AFA TRAWL CVS					1999						1
											94

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-9 WG groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	18
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001			2004	2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995							2002		2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs					1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs									2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs										2004	2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		8
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			4
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001				4
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000					2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001				1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997			2000	2001				1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997								2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995										1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998							2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs					1999						2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs							2001		2003		1
											60

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-10 WG groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999					2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997		1999	2000	2001	2002		2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998						2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995								2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995									2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997		1999				2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs							2001	2002		2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						11
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998							3
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997								2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000		2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999		2001	2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999						3
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998				2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996			1999						2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996									1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998	1999						5
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998							4
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997		1999	2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997		1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997				2001				1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997								5
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998	1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998							2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995				1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995					2000	2001				1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995										4
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998	1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998				2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998	1999						2
AFA Trawl CVs			1997		1999	2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998			2001				1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998				2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998							1
AFA Trawl CVs					1999			2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs					1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000	2001	2002			1
AFA Trawl CVs						2000					1

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-11 CG groundfish Participation Table for non-AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	19
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001	2002	2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001	2002		2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			2002		2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998	1999		2001	2002	2003	2004	2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs										2004	1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		4
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001				2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001	2002	2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001		2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2001				2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			2002			5
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999				2003		1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						4
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000	2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998		2000					1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998			2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998			2001				1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998				2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998							11
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999	2000	2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998	1999						2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996									2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs	1995										2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002			1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998							2
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997		1999						1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997								5
Non-AFA Trawl CVs		1996									1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs			1997								1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999						1
Non-AFA Trawl CVs				1998							1
											92

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

P-12 CG groundfish Participation Table for AFA trawl CVs, 1995-04

AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	18
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001		2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999			2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998			2001	2002	2003	2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000				2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996	1997	1998						2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997		1999		2001	2002		2004	1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001				1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999						4
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997	1998							1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997		1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997			2000			2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996	1997								1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996		1998							1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995	1996									3
AFA Trawl CVs	1995		1997	1998	1999						2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998	1999		2001		2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998	1999						2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998		2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995			1998				2002	2003		1
AFA Trawl CVs	1995				1999						2
AFA Trawl CVs	1995										1
AFA Trawl CVs		1996		1998							1
AFA Trawl CVs			1997	1998	1999						2
AFA Trawl CVs				1998	1999						1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998		2000					1
AFA Trawl CVs				1998							1
AFA Trawl CVs					1999						1
											54

Source: NPFMC 2006. Files by Elaine Dinneford.

Public Testimony Sign-Up Sheet

Agenda Item C-3 TRAWL CV ELIGIBILITY

	NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	AFFILIATION
6	1 X BRENT PAINE	UCB
6	2 X Russell Pritchett	Independent Cod Trawlers Assn
6	3 X LORI SWANSON	GROUND FISH FORUM
3	4 X Dave Fraser	Adak Fisheries
6	5 X Clem T. Hoin	AEC
6	6 X Julie Benny	AGDB
	7 XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX
	8 PASSED Dave Wood	US Seafoods
	9	
	10	Bob C. Paine
	11	
	12	
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NOTE to persons providing oral or written testimony to the Council: Section 307(1)(I) of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act prohibits any person "to knowingly and willfully submit to a Council, the Secretary, or the Governor of a State false information (including, but not limited to, false information regarding the capacity and extent to which a United State fish processor, on an annual basis, will process a portion of the optimum yield of a fishery that will be harvested by fishing vessels of the United States) regarding any matter that the Council, Secretary, or Governor is considering in the course of carrying out this Act.

Draft Motion Earl Krygier
6.11.06

The problem statement for Catcher Vessel Trawl Eligibility should be modified to reflect the different circumstances between the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska for non-AFA Catcher Vessels.

Proposed Modification of the Problem Statement:

(New 1st Paragraph)

Trawl catcher vessel eligibility is a conflicting problem among the Bering Sea, Gulf of Alaska and Aleutian Islands. In the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska, there are too many latent licenses and in the Aleutian Islands there are not enough licenses available for trawl vessels less than 60 feet in length.

In the Bering Sea. (continue with existing language of the AP)

(New last paragraph)

In the Aleutian Islands, previous Congressional and Council actions reflect a policy encouraging economic development of Adak. The opportunity for non-AFA CVs to build catch history in the AI was limited until markets developed in Adak. The analysis indicates that there are only six non-AFA CV trawl AI endorsed LLPs. The Congressional action to allocate AI pollock to the Aleut Corporation for the purpose of economic development of Adak requires that 50% of the AI pollock eventually be harvested by <60' vessels. The Council action under Am. 80 to allocate a portion of AI POP and Atka mackerel to the limited access fleet does not modify AFA CV sideboard restrictions, thus participation is effectively limited to non-AFA vessels with AI CV trawl LLP endorsements. A mechanism is needed to help facilitate the development of a resident fishing fleet that can fish in both state and federal waters. The Council will consider different criteria for the CV Eligibility in the AI.

Suggested Options for Consideration—Resulting in no more than: (1) 4 (2) 6 or (3) 8 licenses for vessels under 60 feet in length and 2 or 3 CV < 125'.

- 1- Non-AFA vessels with a general CV trawl LLP, but which lack an AI endorsement may qualify for an endorsement based on deliveries in a parallel or statewater fishery in the AI. (using the same range of landing thresholds as the existing alternatives.)
- 2- Expand the provision under Am. 82¹ exempting CVs under 60' that are on the NMFS approved list of participants for the AI pollock fishery from the requirement to have qualified for an AI LLP pursuant to § 679.4(k).
- 3- Provide that non-AFA CV BS or BSAI trawl LLPs that may not qualify in the BS under this provision, could receive an endorsement exclusively for the AI. These license endorsements would be restricted for use by in the AI between 173° and 179° W longitude, and could not be used in the BS.

¹ Excerpt from Proposed Rule for Am. 82:

“Vessels 60 feet (18.3 m) LOA or less would not need to demonstrate AI pollock harvest history and qualify for a license limitation permit (LLP) pursuant to § 679.4(k). This exception in the license limitation groundfish definition would reduce the licensing burden for participants in the AI directed pollock fishery, would allow vessels 60 feet (18.3 m) LOA or less to enter the fishery without previous pollock fishing history or the necessity for owners to have an LLP that names that vessel, and would encourage economic development of Adak, Alaska, by facilitating the building of a fleet of vessels 60 feet (18.3 m) LOA or less.”

Trawl CV Eligibility Amendment:

“Exclude from the analysis LLPs originally issued to vessels qualified under Amendment 80 and LLPs used for eligibility in Amendment 80.”

Rationale:

- **The Amendment 80 sector is sideboarded in the Gulf of Alaska, so cannot expand to the detriment of other sectors. The sideboards are based on recent history (98-04).**
- **Amendment 80 already addressed latency in the Amendment 80 sector by setting a threshold participation level (10 weeks) for the flatfish fishery. According to the analysis, only 13 Amendment 80 CPs met this threshold. Eight vessels with history in the Gulf did not meet the threshold and cannot target flatfish in the GOA in the future. (See Table 3-82, page 185 of the Amendment 80 analysis)**
- **Component 7 of Amendment 80 reads: “restrict LLPs that are used for eligibility in Amendment 80...from being used outside of the Amendment 80 sector...” so Amendment 80 CP LLPs cannot be used on catcher vessels.**
- **Small Amendment 80 CPs may have difficulty fishing in the BSAI due to strict monitoring and enforcement requirements. These vessels will only be able to fish in the GOA, and only on the sector’s sideboards. These vessels may have been fishing in the BSAI (rather than GOA) in recent years.**
- **Amendment 80 coops need the flexibility to operate in the BSAI and GOA as allowed under the Amendment.**
- **No one is hurt by excluding this fleet from the action.**