

Individual Fishing Quotas

Decision Points for Sablefish Fixed Gear Management

This outline presents the proposed individual fishing quota system (IFQ) for sablefish longline and pot fishing. The **grayed** areas represent options under consideration.

I. SCOPE OF PROGRAM

- A. **Sablefish**
- B. **Longline and pot vessels**

II. THE WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, AND HOW OF IFQS

- A. **What** - Each IFQ would be a **percentage of the total allowable catch (TAC)** for each management area. These percentages would be defined as "units" which could be subdivided into smaller units. The amount of weight assigned to each unit would vary yearly as the TAC varied from year to year.
- B. **Where** - All six management areas in the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands: Southeast Outside/East Yakutat, West Yakutat, Central Gulf, Western Gulf, Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands.
- C. **When** - IFQs would be issued yearly to those who owned them. Initial allocations would be made in 1990 for the 1991 fishing year.
- D. **Who** - The person who owned or was a lease holder of a vessel that made sablefish longline or pot landings.
 - 1. **"Person"** - As defined by the Magnuson Act with the exclusion of non U.S. citizens. Any individual who is a U.S. citizen, any corporation, partnership, association, or other entity (whether or not organized or existing under the laws of any State but being controlled by U.S. citizens), and any Federal, State, or local government or any entity of any such government.
 - 2. **Initial allocations to:**
 - i. **Vessel owner(s)** except when a qualified lease exists.
 - ii. **Person leasing a vessel (lease holder)** - Qualified by a written bareboat contract. Evidence of a qualified lease would include paying the crew shares and supplying the fishing gear.
- E. **How initial allocations will be made**
 - 1. An owner or lease holder must have made longline or pot landings of sablefish in the years 1984 through 1988.
 - 2. **Participation in the sablefish longline or pot fishery within 12 months prior to final Council action.**
 - 3. Initial allocations would be based on the recorded landings of the vessels (fish tickets). The recorded landings would be either:
 - i. **Best year's landings during the period.**
 - ii. **Average of the two best years landings during the period.**
 - iii. **Initial landings in 1987 and subsequent years weighted at 75% in combination with 1 or 2 above.**
 - iv. **Initial landings in 1988 weighted at 75% in combination with 1 or 2 above.**

- F. **Appeals** could be brought forth based on disability or extreme extenuating circumstances such as vessel sinking. Consideration might be given to those involved in oilspill cleanup in 1989 provided they would otherwise qualify.
- G. **Leave a portion of the fishery open access**
 - 1. Retain a portion of the TAC for bycatch as is done now. This bycatch amount will be removed from the overall TAC before the TAC for IFQs is finalized. No IFQ would be needed to land this bycatch sablefish.
 - 2. A portion of the TAC, 5%-10%, would be set aside for a directed fishery for those persons who do not control any sablefish IFQs in any area. This is designed to allow new entrants to the fishery with no cost associated with acquiring IFQs.

III. TRANSFERABILITY

- A. All IFQs would be totally transferable, that is **both sale and lease would be allowed.**
- B. All **IFQ transfers** would have to be **approved by NMFS** based on findings of eligibility criteria prior to fishing.
- C. Persons must **control IFQs** for amount to be caught **before a trip begins.**
- D. IFQs are **management area specific** and may not be transferred between areas.
- E. **No specific limits** would exist on the amount of IFQs one person could **control.** Excessive ownership would be subject to U.S. Department of Treasury anti-trust enforcement.
- F. In order to **control IFQs**, a person (**proof of citizenship may be required**) must:
 - 1. Be the **owner or lease holder of the vessel using the IFQs.**
 - 2. Be a **participant in the sablefish fixed gear fishery (documentation to include income dependency, duration of experience, and/or other criteria).**

IV. DURATION OF IFQ HARVEST RIGHTS

- A. **No specified ending date so that the IFQs would be good for an indefinite period of time.**
- B. **Allow for review of the system in 5 years. The system would not sunset but major structural changes could occur if required.**

V. COASTAL COMMUNITIES - exceptions to the above criteria

- A. Determining how coastal communities could gain access to sablefish harvest rights for use by their members.
1. Allocated - These IFQs would go only to communities with no history of resident participation or to a government agency(s) for those communities. This may require changes to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act.
 2. Allowed for communities to acquire IFQs by means of special regulations to buy, sell, and control them.
- B. Specific regulations which may be necessary if one of the above options are chosen. The following are a list of some questions which would have to be answered should that occur.
1. Who receives or is allowed exceptions for IFQ control? Possible examples include individuals, coastal development organizations, communities, corporations, etc.
 2. What delineates those groups (above) eligible for these exceptions?
 3. What other definitions of persons and organizations are necessary?
 4. Would these entities be required to use the IFQs or could they lease them?
 5. Would these entities be required to be vessel owners or lease holders?
 6. If there are other transferability restrictions would these entities have exceptions?
 7. Would a special administrative panel be established to remove local conflicts and provide cohesion?
 8. Would limits be placed on the amounts each entity would be allowed to control?
 9. Would a total number or percentage be established for overall IFQ control by these entities?

VI. ADMINISTRATION

- A. NMFS Alaska regional office would administer the IFQs although the function could be contracted to the State of Alaska.
- B. Settlement of appeals disputes during the allocation process.
1. The basis of **judgement for use in appeals will be fact**. That is, errors on fish ticket records will be considered. Extreme hardship concerning participation in the 12 months prior to final Council action would be considered. Lease holders would have to come to the Appeals Board with certified records and agreement of the owner of record of the vessel. If such agreement cannot be reached, judicial proceedings outside of the Appeals Board would be required.
 2. The **Appeals Board would hear initial appeals**. Subsequent appeals would go to NMFS Alaska Regional Director followed by appeals to the Secretary of Commerce and then the court system.

The Council is aware of the following items but the Council and NMFS staffs will deal with the specifics.

- C. Enforcement
1. Nature of harvest right. - This must be defined (property, lease, harvest, etc) including its use as collateral and the ability of the government to censure the right.
 2. Establishing a system to accurately account for catch including reporting, observer, and monitoring systems.
 3. Adequate enforcement procedures need to be established. A new system might require new methods of enforcement including enforcement agents which have accountant type duties.
 4. New regulations would be required.
 5. New penalties for violations would be required.

Alternative 3: Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs)

The individual fishing quota alternative would issue individual rights to fish to a group of qualified past participants. These rights would be denominated as a percentage of the fixed gear sablefish TAC in the Gulf and of the fixed gear TAC in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and would be granted based on performance in the years 1984 through 1988. Different consideration might be given to those whose initial participation was in 1987 or later. The IFQs would be issued based either on each person's best year or an average of their two best years. The rights would be fully transferable, that is leasable and saleable, in whole or part. Each IFQ would be management area specific between Southeast outside/East Yakutat, West Yakutat, Central, and Western Gulf of Alaska, Aleutian Islands, and Bering Sea. Only holders of IFQs would be allowed to land fixed gear-caught sablefish. In addition, each qualifying person must have landed fixed gear caught sablefish during the 12 months preceding Council action. However, one option would allow a portion of the fishery might be left under open access management for bycatch or a directed fishery for non-IFQ fishermen.

Past participation of an individual would be defined as fishing vessel ownership or holding a qualified lease to a fishing vessel. A person would be defined as an entity who is a U.S. citizen, corporation, partnership, association, or other entity (whether or not organized or existing under the laws of any State but controlled by U.S. citizens), and any Federal, State, or local government or any entity of any such government. Control of IFQs or licenses would be defined as outright ownership, leasing, borrowing or otherwise legally determining how IFQs were used. This would not include, for example, crewmen on a vessel using IFQs even though the crewmen may have made suggestions as to when and where to fish. Also, this would not include lenders of capital, provided they did not exert any influence as to when, where, or how the IFQs were used.

Determining an Individual Quota. Flow diagrams showing how eligibility for IFQs would be determined are shown in Figures 4.3 and 4.4. Landings data from fish tickets for the years 1984 through 1989 would be collected from the State of Alaska Commercial Fishery Entry Commission and NMFS data files. These data would include all sablefish longline and pot landings from the Alaska EEZ (regardless of the state in which the catch was landed). Only those owners who participated in the 12 months preceding final Council action would qualify under one option. Yearly landings from 1984 through 1988 would be totaled for each vessel owner. Each vessel owner would have either their best or two best years landings (depending on which option is chosen) averaged for each area. Vessels with multiple owners at any one time would be assigned one average. Owners who made landings in only one of the five years would have that year's landings divided by two (depending on the option chosen).

Averages for all qualified persons for each area would be added together to arrive at area totals. These area totals would be larger than the total of landings in any one year. Each qualified person would have their area percentage determined by dividing their personal total by the area total. A worksheet example of the procedure is given in Appendix III. These percentages might be expressed as "units", a rather large number, rather than percentages, a rather small number.

Again depending on the option chosen, those persons initially becoming eligible for IFQs based on 1987 or later participation might receive different consideration for their landings. These later participants might have their landings count at 75% of actual landing weight.

Upon assembling the landings files, each qualified person would be sent a packet detailing how the IFQ system would work. Each would also receive a list of their individual landings, average of two

best years for each area if necessary, and the preliminary percentage of TAC and number of units they would be entitled to in each management area.

The initial allocation procedure can be conceived as follows:

1. Determine initial eligible group (based on available data): Vessel owners.
2. Organize data sets to determine each person's landings by area and year.
3. Average each person's best or two best years landings by area. Add these averages, by area, to arrive at area totals.
4. Divide each person's average by the appropriate area total. This specifies the person's percentage of the area total.
5. Notify each qualified person of their preliminary percentage and number of units.
6. Repeat steps 1 through 5 following the appeals process, including qualified lease holders and any other successful appellates.

Verification of Entitlements. Those receiving entitlements would have the right to challenge their level of entitlements during a specified appeals period. Challenges to entitlement amounts could only be brought forth based on errors in the data and would have to be substantiated by landings documentation (fish tickets). Appeals would be in writing and filed with NMFS setting forth the reasons that the determination was in error. Appeals would be heard by an appeals board composed of the NMFS Alaska Regional Director and the fisheries heads of the States of Alaska, Washington and Oregon or their designees. Board decisions would be approved by the Regional Director. Appeals to the decision of the Board would go first to the Regional Director, then to the Secretary of Commerce and finally to the federal court system. If 1989 participation were required, appeals might be considered for those who worked on oil spill cleanup instead of fishing for sablefish.

For multiple owners of single vessels (including companies, corporations, partnerships, etc.), owners would automatically be allocated IFQs based on the social security number and name registered with the United States Coast Guard. Owners would rectify any differences between this method and actual vessel ownership percentages outside of the appeals process. The owners would be required to notify NMFS of any changes to entitlement status.

No data are available for lease holders. Therefore, their eligibility would not be determined until appeals were heard. Those lease holders declared eligible would have the landings for the time period of their eligibility added to any other qualifying poundage they were entitled to as a vessel owner. Owners of vessels found to be leased would have those landings subtracted from their own total. Therefore, each landing of a vessel would count only one time.

Appeals would also be heard concerning active participation during the 12 months prior to final Council action. The Appeals Board could grant disability waivers to those who could prove extraordinary circumstances prevented them from participating. Circumstances would have to have precluded active participation during the season and would include such things as a vessel sinking or a major physical injury. Consideration also might be given for oil spill cleanup work in 1989. These waivers would only be granted to persons who otherwise qualified during the 1984 through 1988 period.

Initial Allocation of IFQs. After the specified appeals period, all individual entitlements would be added together, final percentages of the TAC by area determined for each qualified recipient, IFQs for each recipient determined based on that year's TAC, and IFQ entitlements mailed to each recipient. Each recipient would be charged a nominal fee to cover administrative costs.

When the IFQ system is first implemented, a pamphlet would be prepared by the Council and NMFS to describe how the system would work, how IFQs might be valued, and how penalties would be assessed. This pamphlet would be mailed to all persons eligible to receive entitlements and to all registered sablefish processors. An updated copy of this pamphlet would be mailed to all new IFQ owners. On a yearly basis, all IFQ owners, permit holders, and registered processors would receive notice of changes to the laws, TACs, etc.

Annual Renewals of IFQs. The IFQs would be reissued each year to legal owners of the harvesting rights upon payment of an annual administrative fee for the permit to fish. These owners would be tracked through ownership records submitted to NMFS. Annual poundage values of IFQ units would be based on annual TACs. This means that as area TACs vary from year to year so would the poundage value of each individual IFQ unit.

Transferability. IFQs would be totally transferable to qualified persons in whole or part by lease or sale. That is, an IFQ holder would have the option of fishing some or all of his IFQs, selling some or all of them to one or more persons (including corporations and partnerships), leasing some or all of them to one or more persons, or any combination of the above. IFQs would not be transferable between the six management areas. Possession of IFQs by outright ownership or by lease would be termed control. All transfers would have to be recorded with and approved by NMFS based on eligibility criteria. It would be possible for a private venture to establish a trading system for IFQs. Such a system would have to meet certain (as yet unspecified) NMFS conditions in terms of reporting requirements and other criteria.

Monitoring and Enforcement. Any person landing sablefish by fixed gear or who processes or buys fixed gear-caught sablefish would be required to have a federal permit before fishing for or purchasing sablefish. These permits would be issued annually for a nominal fee to cover administrative costs. This permitting process would aid in tracking IFQ landings and in enforcement. In addition, any person landing fixed gear-caught sablefish would be required to already have obtained, and have registered with NMFS, IFQs sufficient to cover the amount of sablefish landed.

Anyone who controls (buys, leases, or owns) IFQs must be a person, as defined above, and would be required to be a registered fishing vessel owner or a qualified lessee. These persons must also have a federal permit as described above. These requirements would allow a vessel owner to hire a skipper and not be present himself during sablefish fishing or landing. However, it would not allow a hired skipper to control IFQs unless he qualified otherwise. If a person owning IFQs sold their fixed gear vessel or stopped leasing their vessel they would be required to sell or give away their IFQs.

Persons eligible to control IFQs after the initial allocation would include vessel owners and qualified lease holders. In addition, depending on the option chosen, some sablefish fixed gear crewmembers could control IFQs. This eligibility might be judged by the number of years fishing for sablefish with fixed gear and/or income dependency on that fishery.

There would be no set limit on the amount of IFQs any person could control. Instead, the limit would conform to existing U.S. Justice Department monopoly guidelines preventing any entity from controlling an excess quantity.

Any landings tracking system would be designed to include fishermen, buyers, processors, and managers in the development phase in order to ensure its acceptability and workability. Since

IFQ management would allow the harvest of distinct amounts of sablefish, it would be necessary for NMFS to keep track of this harvest for catch limit management reasons. It would also be necessary for NMFS to protect the individual harvest rights of those obtaining allocations.

In order to be able to track control and use of IFQs, it might be necessary to use several types of confidential reporting forms. These might include fishermen reporting their estimated landings, buyers reporting the actual poundage landed, and processors reporting their purchases and sales. An example of such a reporting system, along with its projected administrative costs, is more fully described in Appendix II.

The entire operation and structure of the system could, under one option, be reexamined at the end of 5 years. This would allow for the revamping of the system to correct identified problems and weaknesses.

Other Management Measures. The use of IFQs would not eliminate the need for other management measures. All the measures now used to manage the fixed gear sablefish fishery would still be in use. Seasons would be necessary primarily for biological or administrative reasons, not to control fishing effort. Many of the management measures which the Council expects to use in the future under open access (Table 4.1) would not be required under IFQs. Regulations would be required only for biological, enforcement and data gathering purposes. Most effort controls, which are managed by regulations under open access, would be managed by the free market under IFQs.

Supplemental Open Access Fishery. Depending on which option was chosen, a supplemental open access fishery might exist as a directed fishery or as bycatch only in other fixed gear fisheries. Such a directed fishery would allow new entrants into the sablefish fishery and, although they could not gain IFQs through this fishery, they could learn how to catch sablefish and gain some income without purchasing or leasing IFQs. Likewise, an open access by-catch fishery would allow those not controlling IFQs to land sablefish with their other fixed gear catch and thereby reduce bycatch mortality. If one were chosen, 5%-10% of the total quota, by area, might be set aside before distribution of the yearly IFQ allocations. These set asides might vary by area, depending on how the final system is structured, the level of participation in the open access fishery, and the sablefish stock size in each area. These set asides would decrease IFQs by that amount. That is, a 5% set aside would result in all IFQs in that area being reduced by 5%.

The open access directed fishery (if chosen) would exist to allow fishermen to try fishing for sablefish with fixed gear. Therefore, only persons who did not control IFQs would be allowed to participate. There might be a limit placed on the amount any one person could land during this open access fishery. If necessary, trip limits might be imposed to ensure that many smaller vessels, rather than a few larger vessels, participated in it. The other regulations governing a directed open access fishery would resemble those under the open access scenario, Alternative 1, above. For enforcement reasons, it is possible that the IFQ fishery might be closed for a short period surrounding the open access fishery.

A bycatch-only open access fishery might be used to allow fixed gear fishermen in other fisheries to retain sablefish without controlling IFQs (or pot fishermen in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands). Only persons who did not control IFQs would be allowed to land these sablefish. Those controlling IFQs would not be allowed to land them since they would be expected to reserve enough IFQs to cover such landings. It might be necessary to impose trip limits on the amount of bycatch sablefish that could be landed in the open access bycatch fishery and these limits might vary from

area to area. Certain management measures for enforcement might be required if the bycatch and IFQ fisheries were to operate concurrently.

Community Quotas. Coastal communities are tied to the sablefish fishery through fishermen who live there, who fish from there, and processors located there. There are several communities adjacent to sablefish grounds that have yet to participate fully (or at all) in the fixed gear sablefish fishery. In order to provide for their participation, or to ensure continued participation by communities already involved in the fishery, communities could be treated differently from other persons. Depending on the option chosen, direct allotments could be given to select communities or governments or special regulations could govern the control of IFQs by these entities.

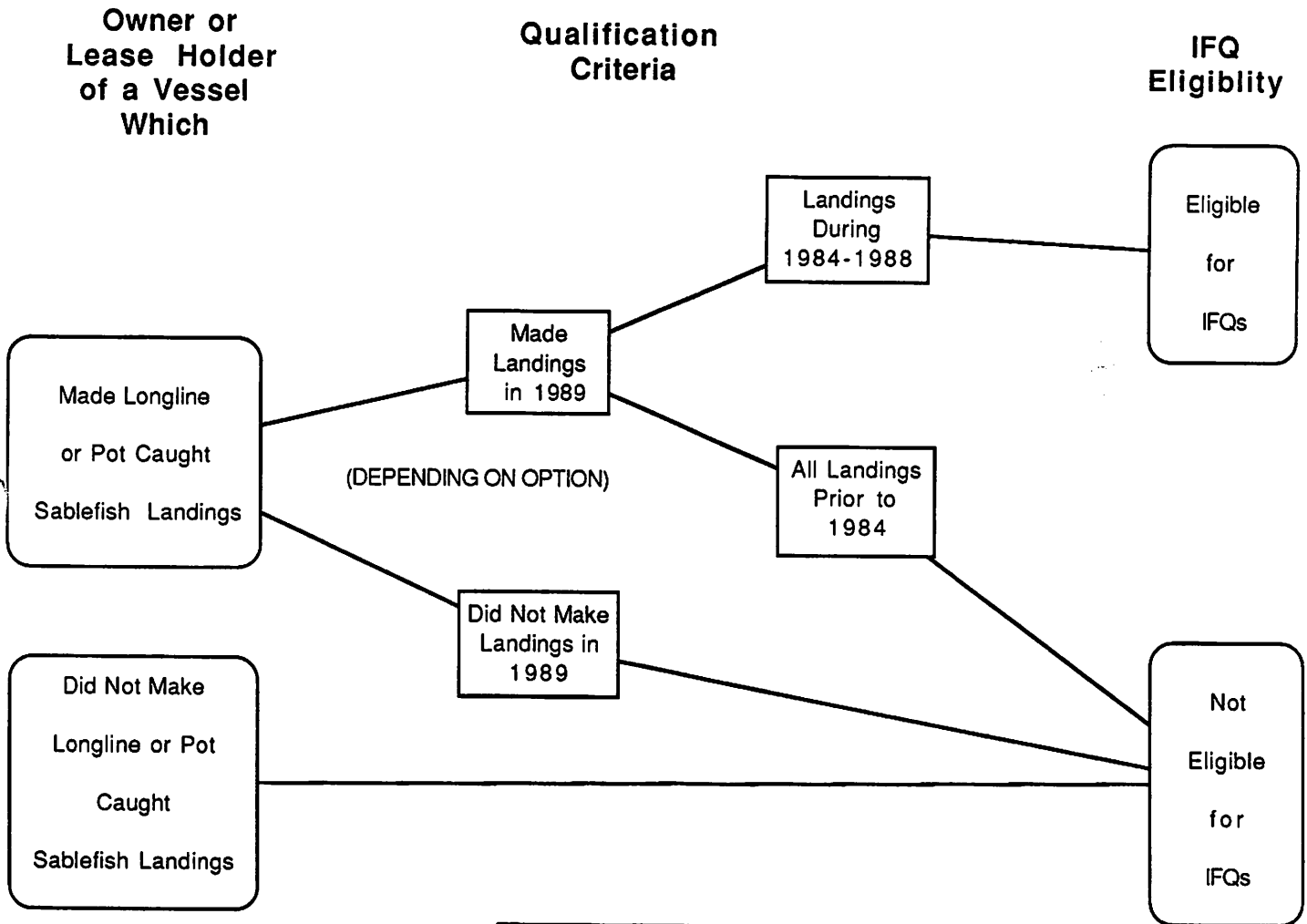
Direct allocations to communities or governments could be made during the initial allocation process under one option. These allocations would be specified in IFQ units and would be set at a specified percentage of the total quota, for example, 5%-10%. IFQs would be leased by these communities to residents in order to ensure local participation in the fisheries. Governments who owned IFQs could, depending on the option chosen, lease them to residents to ensure or encourage participation. The Fundamental decision about how communities could dispose of IFQs would have to be made by the Council if this option is chosen.

Based on the definition of "person", communities and State governments could control IFQs. Under another option, a provision could exist that would allow these entities to control IFQs without being vessel owners or lessees. This could apply whether or not IFQs were initially allocated to them. If communities and governments were not initially allocated IFQs, these entities could purchase or lease IFQs on the open market and then release them to residents.

Figure 4.3

Determination of Eligibility for Sablefish Fixed Gear Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs)

IFQs Would be Issued as Percentages of the Total Allowable Catch for Each Management Area



- MANAGEMENT AREAS**

 - Southeast Outside/East Yakutat
 - West Yakutat
 - Central Gulf
 - Western Gulf
 - Bering Sea
 - Aleutian Islands

Figure 4.4
Sablefish IFQ Issuance Procedures
IFQs Would be Specific to Management Areas

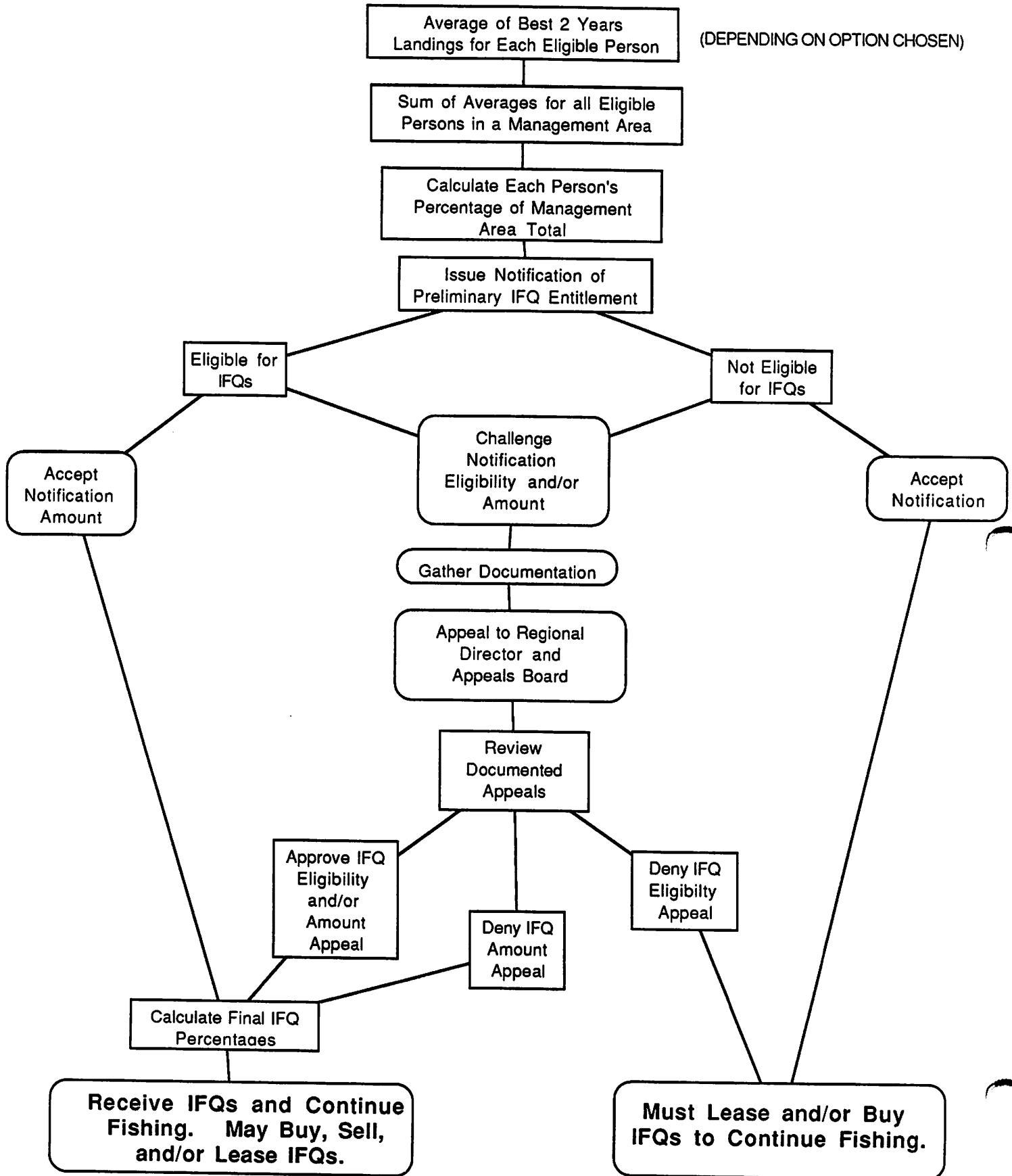
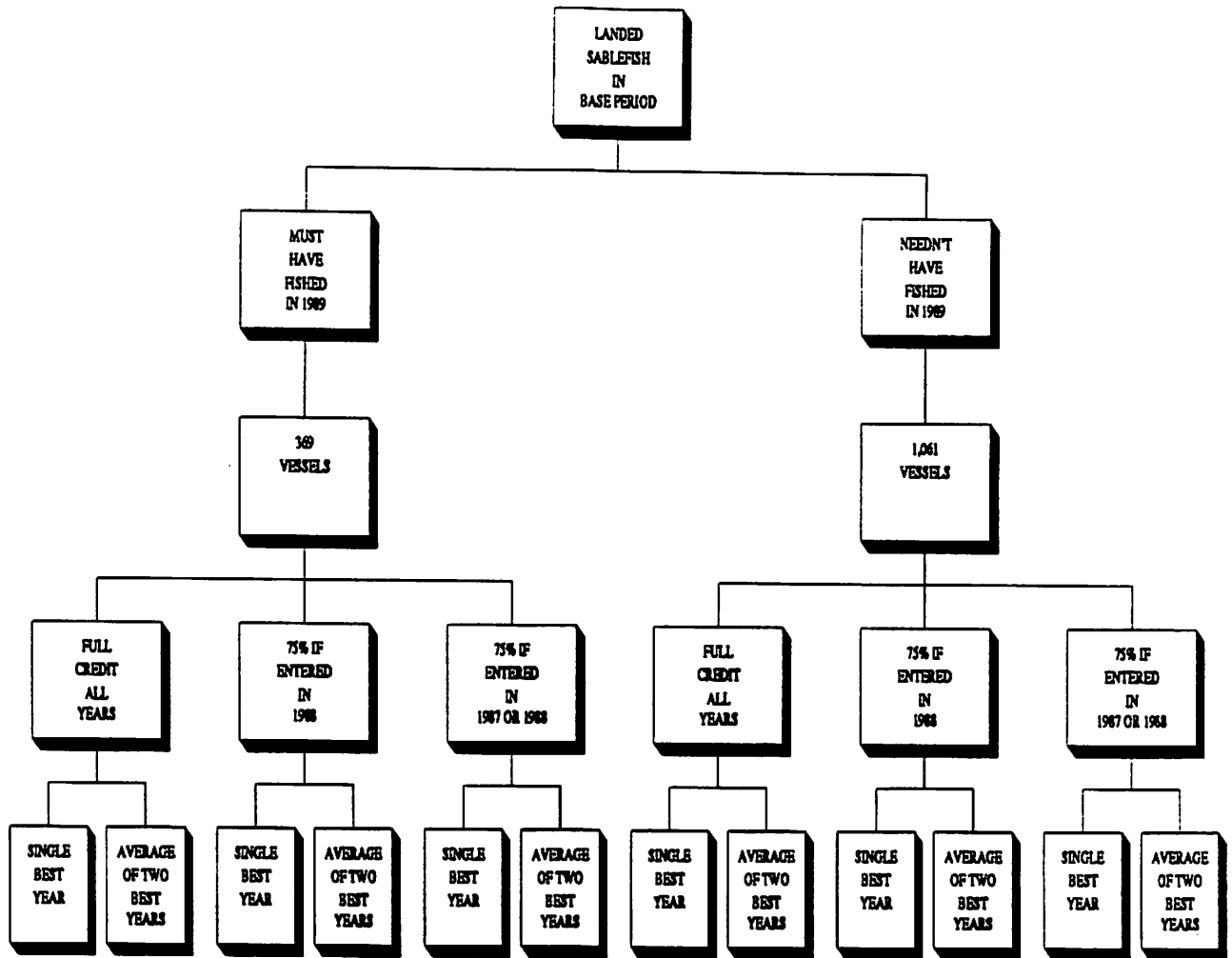


Figure 1

SABLEFISH IFQ OPTIONS



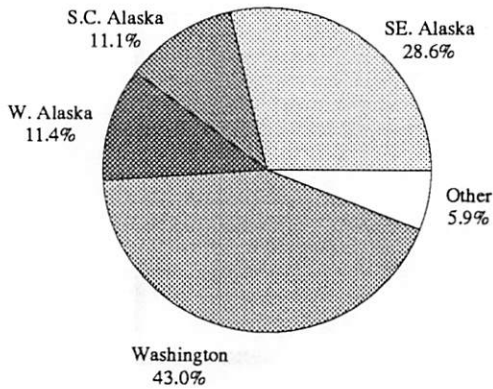
Twelve different initial allocations of IFQs are possible under the current set of options in front of the Council. Decisions are made at three levels:

- 1) The Council must decide whether 1989 participation is required to qualify for IFQs.
 - 1.1) 1989 participation is required. Approximately 369 vessels will receive IFQs.
 - 1.2) 1989 participation is not required. Approximately 1,061 vessels receive IFQs.
- 2) The Council must decide how to credit landings of late entrants in the fishery.
 - 2.1) Give full credit to landings of late entrants.
 - 2.2) Give 75% credit to landings of those entering the fishery in 1988.
 - 2.3) Give 75% credit to landings of those entering the fishery in 1987 or 1988.
- 3) The Council must decide on which year(s) to base an individuals allocation.
 - 3.1) Allocate based on an individuals best year.
 - 3.2) Allocate based on the average of the individuals two best years.

Distribution By Region Of IFQs 1989 Participation Not Required

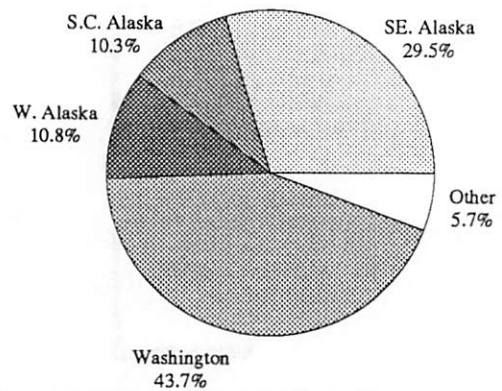
Best Year

Full Credit For Landings In All Years

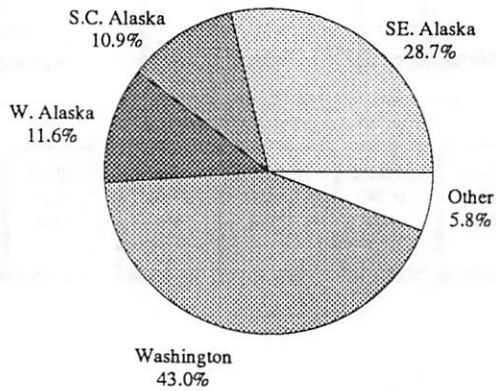


Two Best Years

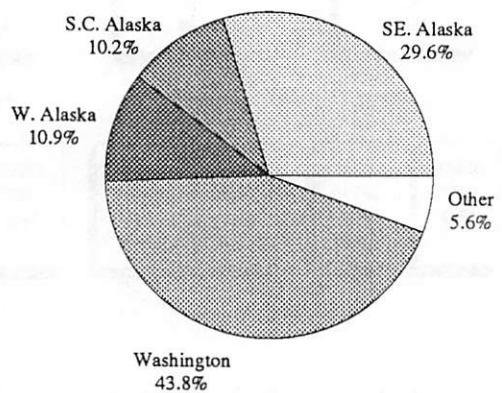
Full Credit For Landings In All Years



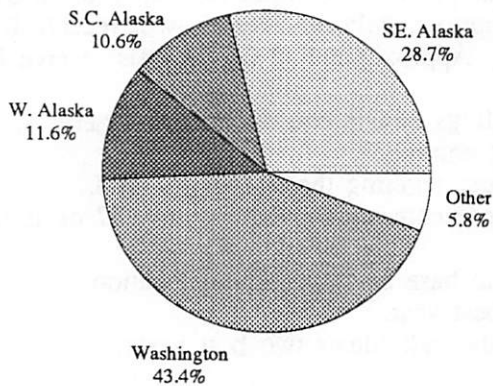
75% Credit If First Landings In 1988



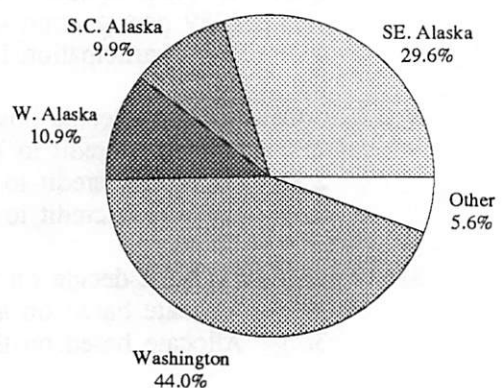
75% Credit If First Landings In 1988



75% Credit If First Landings In 1987-88



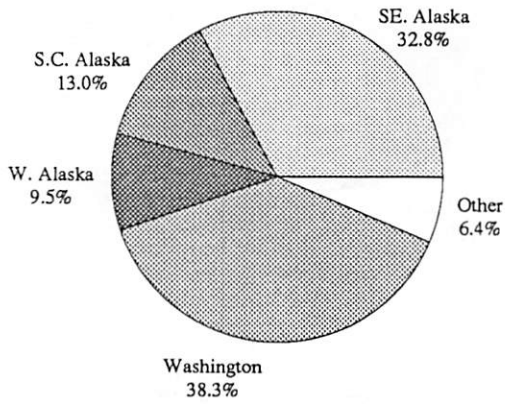
75% Credit If First Landings In 1987-88



Distribution By Region Of IFQs 1989 Participation Required

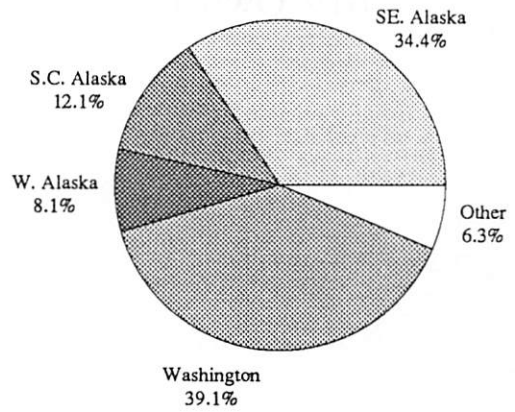
Best Year

Full Credit For Landings In All Years

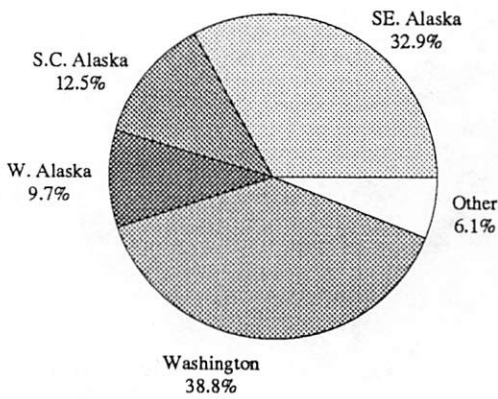


Two Best Years

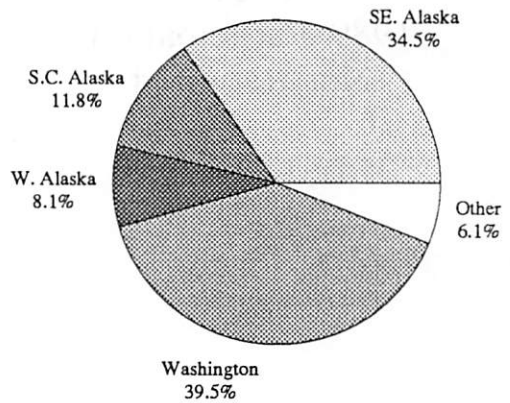
Full Credit For Landings In All Years



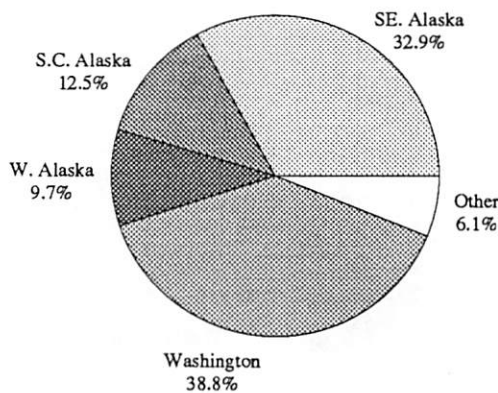
75% Credit If First Landings In 1988



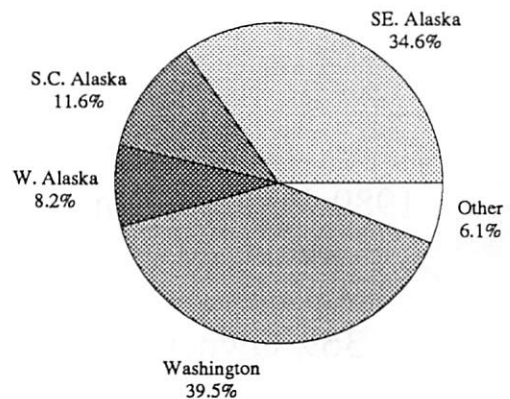
75% Credit If First Landings In 1988



75% Credit If First Landings In 1987-88



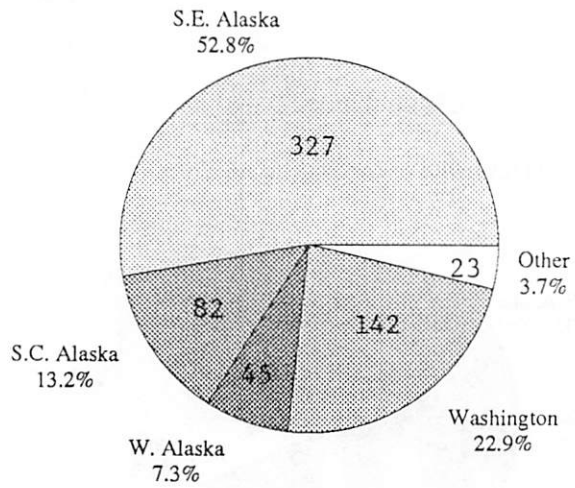
75% Credit If First Landings In 1987-88



Regional Distribution Of Owners

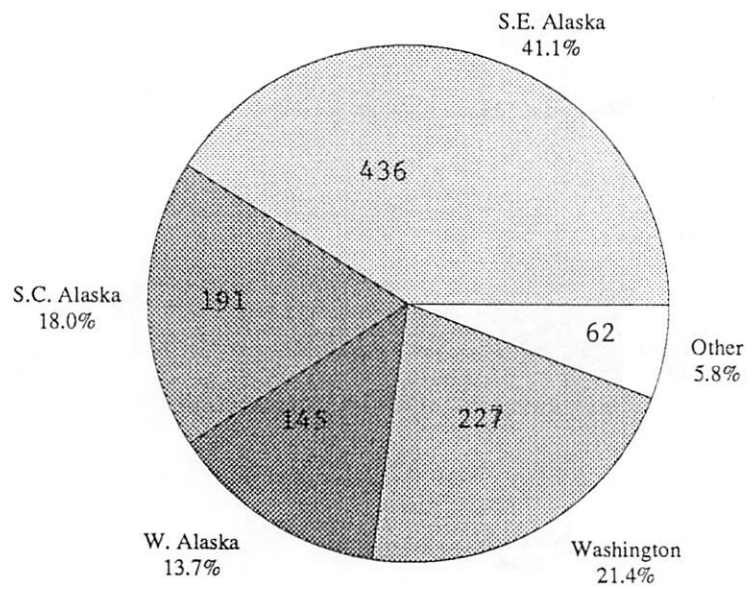
1989 Fishery

619 Owners



IFQs
1989 Participation
Not Required

1,061 Owners



IFQs
1989 Participation
Required

369 Owners

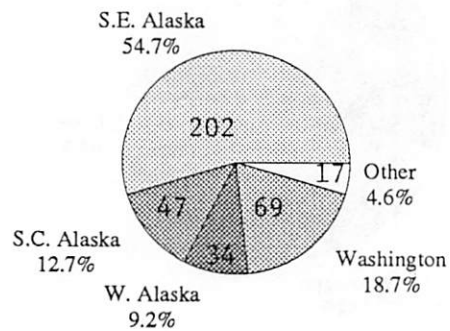


Table A
C-5 Supplemental

Distribution of IFQs by Vessel Size Class

6 Year Average, Calculated by Area

<u>Area</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>1989 Percentage</u>	<u>IFQ Percentage</u>
EYSO	A	17.2	15.9
	B	55.1	50.3
	C	17.9	18.3
	D	9.0	12.1
	E	0.3	3.1
	F	0.2	0.2
WY	A	2.1	3.0
	B	26.3	27.2
	C	29.8	27.1
	D	28.6	29.3
	E	11.1	12.4
	F	2.0	0.9
CG	A	2.3	2.0
	B	29.5	24.8
	C	21.5	20.6
	D	26.7	30.5
	E	10.4	15.0
	F	9.6	7.0
WG	A	0.8	1.5
	B	8.8	12.7
	C	24.3	14.7
	D	30.0	27.6
	E	19.9	23.8
	F	16.2	19.6
AL	A	0.0	0.1
	B	6.9	5.8
	C	11.3	11.4
	D	19.0	25.8
	E	30.6	28.1
	F	32.2	28.9
BS	A	0.0	2.6
	B	0.3	7.1
	C	2.4	10.2
	D	20.7	31.7
	E	15.8	29.2
	F	60.8	19.1

Table B
C-5 Supplemental

Percentage Distribution of IFQs by 3 Different Calculation Methods

6 Years Straight Average by Area

	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Western AK</u>	<u>S.C. Alaska</u>	<u>Total Alaska</u>
All areas	31.2%	5.7%	45.8%	9.2%	8.1%	48.5%
Bering Sea	16.2%	4.6%	54.6%	15.0%	9.7%	40.9%
Aleutians	10.0%	3.6%	70.7%	3.2%	12.5%	25.7%
E. Yakutat/S.E. Outside	72.9%	4.8%	20.0%	0.8%	1.4%	75.1%
W. Yakutat	28.2%	5.1%	52.0%	7.2%	7.5%	42.9%
Central Gulf	21.1%	7.4%	44.1%	14.9%	12.5%	48.5%
Western Gulf	15.1%	5.4%	63.3%	12.1%	4.2%	31.4%

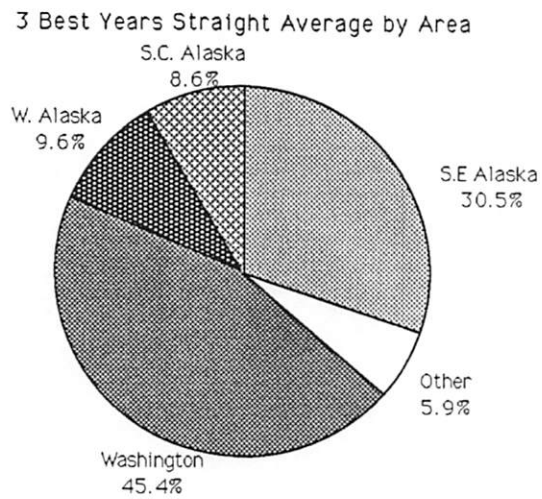
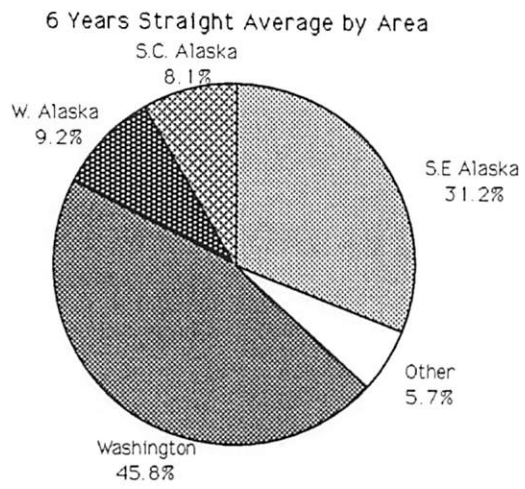
3 Best Years Straight Average by Area

	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Western AK</u>	<u>S.C. Alaska</u>	<u>Total Alaska</u>
All areas	30.5%	5.9%	45.4%	9.6%	8.6%	48.7%
Bering Sea	16.9%	4.8%	52.5%	15.7%	10.2%	42.8%
Aleutians	10.3%	3.7%	69.5%	3.4%	13.1%	26.8%
E. Yakutat/S.E. Outside	71.7%	5.0%	20.8%	0.9%	1.6%	74.2%
W. Yakutat	28.2%	5.4%	50.4%	7.9%	8.2%	44.3%
Central Gulf	20.8%	7.8%	43.0%	15.4%	13.0%	49.2%
Western Gulf	14.2%	5.3%	63.8%	12.4%	4.3%	30.9%

Prorated 6 Year Average

	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Washington</u>	<u>Western AK</u>	<u>S.C. Alaska</u>	<u>Total Alaska</u>
All areas**	31.2%	5.7%	45.8%	9.2%	8.1%	48.5%
Bering Sea	16.2%	4.6%	54.6%	14.9%	9.7%	40.8%
Aleutians	10.0%	3.6%	70.7%	3.2%	12.5%	25.7%
E. Yakutat/S.E. Outside	72.9%	4.8%	20.0%	0.8%	1.4%	75.1%
W. Yakutat	28.2%	5.1%	52.0%	7.2%	7.5%	42.9%
Central Gulf	21.1%	7.4%	44.1%	14.9%	12.5%	48.5%
Western Gulf	15.1%	5.4%	63.3%	12.1%	4.2%	31.4%

Distribution of IFQs Over All Regions



**Table C
C-5 Supplemental**

BOAT 1

**STEADY PERFORMANCE IN THE CENTRAL GULF
6 YEAR TOTAL CATCH: 1,200,000 LBS. 3 BEST YEAR TOTAL 600,000**

YEAR	EYSO	WY	CG	WG	AL	BS
1984			200,000			
1985			200,000			
1986			200,000			
1987			200,000			
1988			200,000			
1989			200,000			
6 YEAR STRAIGHT IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.736%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	358,264	0	0	0
3 YEAR BEST IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	0.958%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	197,760	0	0	0
6 YEAR COMBINED IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.759%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	363,012	0	0	0
TOTAL IFQS	6 YEAR STRAIGHT	3 BEST YEAR		6 YEAR COMBINED		
	0.616%	0.340%		0.624%		

BOAT 2

**STEADY GROWTH IN THE CENTRAL GULF
6 YEAR TOTAL CATCH: 1,200,000 LBS. 3 BEST YEAR TOTAL 875,000**

YEAR	EYSO	WY	CG	WG	AL	BS
1984			75,000			
1985			150,000			
1986			200,000			
1987			225,000			
1988			250,000			
1989			300,000			
6 YEAR STRAIGHT IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.736%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	358,264	0	0	0
3 YEAR BEST IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.234%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	254,728	0	0	0
6 YEAR COMBINED IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.759%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	363,012	0	0	0
TOTAL IFQS	6 YEAR STRAIGHT	3 BEST YEAR		6 YEAR COMBINED		
	0.616%	0.438%		0.624%		

BOAT 3

RETIRED CENTRAL GULF FISHERMAN

6 YEAR TOTAL CATCH: 1,200,000 LBS. 3 BEST YEAR TOTAL 1,200,000

YEAR	EYSO	WY	CG	WG	AL	BS
1984			1,200,000			
1985						
1986						
1987						
1988						
1989						
6 YEAR STRAIGHT IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.736%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	358,264	0	0	0
3 YEAR BEST IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.898%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	391,767	0	0	0
6 YEAR COMBINED IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.759%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	363,012	0	0	0
TOTAL IFQS	6 YEAR STRAIGHT	3 BEST YEAR		6 YEAR COMBINED		
	0.616%	0.673%		0.624%		

BOAT 4

FISHED ALL AREAS ONCE OVER 6 YEARS

6 YEAR TOTAL CATCH: 1,200,000 LBS. 3 BEST YEAR TOTAL 1,200,000

YEAR	EYSO	WY	CG	WG	AL	BS
1984	200,000					
1985		200,000				
1986			200,000			
1987				200,000		
1988						200,000
1989					200,000	
6 YEAR STRAIGHT IFQ %	0.487%	0.597%	0.294%	0.825%	1.080%	1.884%
1990 LBS	61,065	56,881	60,587	54,837	68,347	47,668
3 YEAR BEST IFQ %	0.542%	0.656%	0.321%	0.868%	1.133%	1.970%
1990 LBS	67,834	62,552	66,344	57,700	71,658	49,844
6 YEAR COMBINED IFQ %	0.488%	0.600%	0.293%	0.829%	1.085%	1.889%
1990 LBS	61,144	57,195	60,502	55,157	68,650	47,800
TOTAL IFQS	6 YEAR STRAIGHT	3 BEST YEAR		6 YEAR COMBINED		
	0.600%	0.646%		0.602%		

BOAT 5

**FISHED FOUR AREAS IN EACH OF LAST 3 YEARS, STEADILY MOVING WEST
6 YEAR TOTAL CATCH: 1,200,000 LBS. 3 BEST YEAR TOTAL 1,200,000**

YEAR	EYSO	WY	CG	WG	AL	BS
1984						
1985						
1986						
1987	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000		
1988		100,000	100,000	100,000		100,000
1989			100,000	100,000	200,000	
6 YEAR STRAIGHT IFQ %	0.244%	0.597%	0.440%	1.232%	1.080%	0.951%
1990 LBS	30,607	56,881	90,748	81,918	68,347	24,061
3 YEAR BEST IFQ %	0.271%	0.656%	0.481%	1.296%	1.133%	0.995%
1990 LBS	34,009	62,552	99,356	86,177	71,658	25,170
6 YEAR COMBINED IFQ %	0.244%	0.600%	0.440%	1.244%	1.085%	0.945%
1990 LBS	30,572	57,195	90,753	82,735	68,650	23,900
TOTAL IFQS	6 YEAR STRAIGHT	3 BEST YEAR		6 YEAR COMBINED		
	0.606%	0.651%		0.608%		

BOAT 6

**LATE ENTRANT BUT A BIG PLAYER IN THE CENTRAL GULF
6 YEAR TOTAL CATCH: 1,200,000 LBS. 3 BEST YEAR TOTAL 1,200,000**

YEAR	EYSO	WY	CG	WG	AL	BS
1984						
1985						
1986						
1987						
1988			300,000			
1989			900,000			
6 YEAR STRAIGHT IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.736%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	358,264	0	0	0
3 YEAR BEST IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.898%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	391,767	0	0	0
6 YEAR COMBINED IFQ %	0.000%	0.000%	1.759%	0.000%	0.000%	0.000%
1990 LBS	0	0	363,012	0	0	0
TOTAL IFQS	6 YEAR STRAIGHT	3 BEST YEAR		6 YEAR COMBINED		
	0.616%	0.673%		0.624%		

BOAT 7

RANDOMLY GENERATED CATCH TOTALS

6 YEAR TOTAL CATCH: 1,200,000 LBS. 3 BEST YEAR TOTAL 1,164,038

YEAR	EYSO	WY	CG	WG	AL	BS
1984			48,493	23,929	90,822	0
1985		16,307	78,157	49,502	71	0
1986	94,618	30,078	75,639	8,593	102,834	54,450
1987	47,610			89,481	27,297	79,074
1988					34,349	0
1989		86,493		71,004		91,196
6 YEAR STRAIGHT IFQ %	0.347%	0.397%	0.297%	0.998%	1.376%	2.112%
1990 LBS	43,487	37,867	61,279	66,376	87,010	53,436
3 YEAR BEST IFQ %	0.386%	0.437%	0.325%	0.911%	1.097%	2.208%
1990 LBS	48,315	41,651	67,101	60,555	69,410	55,869
6 YEAR COMBINED IFQ %	0.347%	0.399%	0.297%	1.006%	1.386%	2.123%
1990 LBS	43,482	38,000	61,195	66,880	87,657	53,709
TOTAL IFQS	6 YEAR STRAIGHT	3 BEST YEAR		6 YEAR COMBINED		
	0.600%	0.589%		0.603%		

1989 Participation Required

Choice	Total Number of Licenses	Gulf of Alaska Licenses			Bering Sea/ Aleutian Islands Licenses		
		Total	> 50'	≤ 50'	Total	> 50'	≤ 50'
		1(A), 2(A)i, 3(A), 4(A)	254	223	73	150	31
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(A), 4(B)i	415	355	110	245	60	39	21
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(A), 4(B)ii	333	283	91	192	50	42	8
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(A), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(B), 4(A)	355	304	95	209	51	33	18
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(B), 4(B)i	415	355	110	245	60	39	21
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(B), 4(B)ii	503	415	122	293	88	61	27
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(B), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(C), 4(A)	415	355	110	245	60	39	21
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(C), 4(B)i	415	355	110	245	60	39	21
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(C), 4(B)ii	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(A)i, 3(C), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(A), 4(A)	271	235	85	150	36	31	5
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(A), 4(B)i	450	374	129	245	76	55	21
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(A), 4(B)ii	333	283	91	192	50	42	8
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(A), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(B), 4(A)	381	319	110	209	62	44	18
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(B), 4(B)i	450	374	129	245	76	55	21
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(B), 4(B)ii	453	365	122	243	88	61	27
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(B), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(C), 4(A)	450	374	129	245	76	55	21
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(C), 4(B)i	450	374	129	245	76	55	21
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(C), 4(B)ii	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(A)ii, 3(C), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(B), 3(A), 4(A)	273	237	87	150	36	31	5
1(A), 2(B), 3(A), 4(B)i	476	388	143	245	88	67	21
1(A), 2(B), 3(A), 4(B)ii	333	283	91	192	50	42	8
1(A), 2(B), 3(A), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(B), 3(B), 4(A)	386	325	116	209	71	53	18
1(A), 2(B), 3(B), 4(B)i	476	388	143	245	88	67	21
1(A), 2(B), 3(B), 4(B)ii	491	406	214	192	85	58	27
1(A), 2(B), 3(B), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(B), 3(C), 4(A)	476	388	143	245	88	67	21
1(A), 2(B), 3(C), 4(B)i	476	388	143	245	88	67	21
1(A), 2(B), 3(C), 4(B)ii	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(B), 3(C), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(A), 4(A)	333	283	91	192	50	42	8
1(A), 2(C), 3(A), 4(B)i	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(A), 4(B)ii	333	283	91	192	50	42	8
1(A), 2(C), 3(A), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(B), 4(A)	491	406	163	243	85	58	27
1(A), 2(C), 3(B), 4(B)i	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(B), 4(B)ii	491	406	163	243	85	58	27
1(A), 2(C), 3(B), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(C), 4(A)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(C), 4(B)i	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(C), 4(B)ii	621	507	151	356	114	84	30
1(A), 2(C), 3(C), 4(C)	621	507	151	356	114	84	30