


MEMORANDUM

TO: Council, SSC and AP Members
FROM: Chris Oliver 
Acting Executive Director
DATE: January 30, 2002
SUBJECT: Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Rationalization

ESTIMATED TIME 2 HOURS

ACTION REQUIRED

Review discussion paper and provide direction.

BACKGROUND

In June 2001, the Council adopted a vision statement to rationalize Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries and moved to analyze an alternative recommended by the AP to rationalize the Pacific cod fishery in the Western, Central, and West Yakutat regulatory areas. It added two proposals that were reviewed but not recommended by the GOA Rationalization Committee. The Council previously had adopted a problem statement. It requested that staff prepare a discussion paper for review in February 2002. In October 2001, the Council requested a separate discussion paper on recency requirements for the Gulf groundfish fisheries for the period 1995-2000. In December 2001, staff notified the Council that it would combine the two discussion papers. The discussion paper was prepared jointly by staff of the Council, Northern Economics, NMFS, and ADFG and is under Attachment C-4.

Staff recommendations from the discussion paper follow:

- (1) The Council should review and revise its problem and vision statements and extremely broad range of alternatives. The current problem statement does not seem to frame the problems in the fishery in such a way as to construct focused alternatives. The Council and its committees have expressed various, and sometimes conflicting, direction in terms of prioritizing various approaches, such as LLP species recency requirements vs. rationalizing Pacific cod (with sideboards) vs. a rockfish proposal vs. a pilot program for 15 Western Gulf fishermen. An analysis of all these alternatives (including current elements and options) could occupy key Council staff for 2 years or more.
- (2) The Council should weigh the benefits of taking (a) a step-wise approach (e.g., gear allocations or LLP recency requirements) or (b) a comprehensive approach for either (i) a 1-pie/2-pie IFQ program, (ii) a species-specific cooperative program with sideboards, or (iii) a comprehensive cooperative program. A myriad of suboptions for community, bycatch, and skipper allocations, and leasing, ownership cap, transfer, etc. restrictions would be incorporated under all the alternatives of approach (b). The Council may wish to specifically address whether it prefers a comprehensive Gulf-wide approach or prefers to rationalize specific species with sideboards.
- (3) The Council could initiate a GOA plan amendment to set annual gear allocations and/or LLP recency requirements for those groundfish species it wishes to rationalize, and associated bycatch species, as a first step to rationalization. A rationalization amendment (IFQs or cooperatives) would follow.

- (4) The Council should focus the alternative approaches to rationalization, and specifically identify those it intends to analyze in a formal amendment package, since the proposed actions could result in a complete restructuring of the GOA FMP.
- (5) The Council may wish to provide guidance as to the role of the Gulf Rationalization Committee in providing further recommendations and focus to this effort.

GOA Groundfish Rationalization Discussion Paper

January 31, 2002

prepared by staff:

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
National Marine Fisheries Service
Northern Economics
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Abstract: The management history of allocating groundfish resources between the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska and within the Gulf has a decade-long history. Numerous management actions have been reviewed, analyzed, and implemented to address groundfish allocation, principally for pollock and Pacific cod in the Western and Central Gulf of Alaska.

After implementation of the License Limitation Program (LLP) in the GOA in 2000, the Advisory Panel recommended a GOA plan amendment to implement species endorsements to LLP licenses. It recommended that amendment take precedence over any GOA rationalization plan amendment. In June 2001, the GOA Rationalization Committee prioritized a rationalization plan amendment over any LLP amendment. It was unable to achieve consensus and requested additional guidance on rationalization programs (e.g., IFQs or cooperatives) from the Council. Despite the lack of committee consensus, the AP recommended a suite of alternatives for rationalizing Pacific cod in the Western, Central, and West Yakutat regulatory areas. It included alternatives for a two-pie (harvester and processor allocations) IFQ program, both a Dooley-Hall and AFA system for a cooperative program, with community and bycatch allocations under all programs. It added unspecified options for eligibility, leasing, ownership caps, and vertical integration controls from the BSAI crab rationalization suite of alternatives. It added elements and options from a committee strawman proposal for rationalizing rockfish and an industry proposal for a pilot cooperative program for P. cod and pollock in the Western and Central Gulf (neither of which was recommended by the committee).

After receiving both reports, the Council moved to analyze the alternative recommended by the AP and added two proposals that were not endorsed by the committee. It requested that staff prepare a discussion paper for review in February 2002. In October 2001, the Council requested a separate discussion paper on recency requirements for the Gulf groundfish fisheries for the period 1995-2000. In December 2001, staff notified the Council that it would combine the two discussion papers.

Staff recommendations follow:

- (1) The Council should review and revise its problem and vision statements and extremely broad range of alternatives. The current problem statement does not seem to frame the problems in the fishery in such a way as to construct focused alternatives. The Council and its committees have expressed various, and sometimes, conflicting recommendations in terms of prioritizing various approaches, such as LLP species recency requirements vs. rationalizing Pacific cod with sideboards vs. a rockfish proposal vs. a pilot program for 15 Western Gulf fishermen. An analysis of all these alternatives (including current elements and options) could occupy key Council staff for 2 or more years.
- (2) The Council should weigh the benefits of taking (a) a step-wise approach (e.g., gear allocations) or (b) a comprehensive approach for either (i) a 1-pie/2-pie IFQ program, (ii) a species-specific cooperative program with sideboards, or (iii) a comprehensive cooperative program. A myriad of suboptions for community, bycatch, and skipper allocations, and leasing, ownership cap, transfer, etc. restrictions would be incorporated under all the alternatives of approach (b). The Council may wish to specifically address whether it prefers a comprehensive Gulf-wide approach or prefers to rationalize specific species with sideboards.
- (3) The Council could initiate a GOA plan amendment to set annual gear allocations and/or LLP recency requirements for those groundfish species it wishes to rationalize and associated bycatch species as a first and necessary step to rationalization. A rationalization amendment (IFQs or cooperatives) would follow.
- (4) The Council should focus the alternative approaches to rationalization, and specifically identify those it intends to analyze.
- (5) The Council should focus its management priorities and staff tasking to accomplish reasonable goals in a timeline to allow for adequate analysis and public comment, since the proposed actions result in totally restructuring groundfish management under the GOA FMP.
- (6) The Council may wish to provide guidance as to the role of the Gulf Rationalization Committee in providing further recommendations and focus to this effort.

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PART 1. HISTORY OF GROUND FISH MANAGEMENT IN THE GULF OF ALASKA

The management history of allocating groundfish resources between the Bering Sea and Gulf of Alaska and within the Gulf has a decade-long history. The Council has adopted, and the Secretary of Commerce has approved, management measures to allocate groundfish resources among users, fishing areas, and seasons and to limit entry of vessels into the groundfish fisheries. In its continuing development of a comprehensive rationalization program (CRP), the Council has begun to explore mechanisms to rationalize the groundfish fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska to address excess harvesting capacity and resource allocations.

YEAR	ACTION
1989-90	Inshore/Offshore Allocations
mid-1990s	Seasonal apportionments
1992	Limited entry
1996	State water P. cod fishery
1997-98	Trip limits
1998	Fair start season opening
2000	LLP amendments
1999+	Rationalization

1989-90 Inshore/Offshore Allocations. GOA Groundfish Plan Amendment 23/BSAI Amendment 18 was developed to prevent preemption of groundfish resources by one industry sector over another. Substantial processing of pollock by several catcher/processor vessels contributed to an early closure of the pollock fishery in the Shelikof Strait area in 1989, effectively preventing the inshore sector from realizing its anticipated economic benefit from processing pollock. Upon industry request, the Council considered the issues of coastal community development and shoreside preference at its June 1989 meeting and adopted the management alternatives suggested by its Fishery Planning Committee for analysis. The problem statement adopted by the Council identified the issue as a resource allocation problem and stated that specific processing allocations for the inshore and offshore sectors established at the beginning of a fishing year would resolve the preemption problem and allow operators to better plan their harvesting and processing activities for the year.

To protect the inshore component of the fishery from preemption by the offshore fleet, the Council established inshore/offshore allocations of pollock and Pacific cod in the GOA, and pollock in the BSAI, along with other management measures in the BSAI. The amendments provided an interim solution for the inshore component, which includes small coastal communities that are highly dependent on fishing to maintain economic stability. While the amendments did not directly address overcapitalization in the fisheries, the Council specifically expressed its intent to develop and implement a more comprehensive, long-term limited access program.

The GOA inshore component was allocated 90% of the Pacific cod TAC and 100% of the pollock TAC for each fishing year. While catcher/processors from the offshore component were prohibited from targeting pollock in the GOA, they were allowed appropriate bycatch amounts. GOA Amendments 40, 51, and 61 extended these allocations through 2004.

mid-1990s Seasonal apportionments. The Council had a series of industry committees whose purpose was to further resolve allocation issues, specifically related to pollock and cod. Since 1990, the TACs specified for pollock in the Western and Central Regulatory Areas were apportioned into four equal quarterly allowances, which became available on the 1st of January, June, July, and October. The quarterly allowance system was implemented as part of Amendment 19 to limit excessive harvests of roe-bearing pollock and provide a more stable year-round pollock fishery for GOA-based vessels and processors. In November 1990, NMFS listed the Steller sea lion as threatened under the Endangered Species Act and subsequently approved Amendment 25, which further subdivided the annual TAC specified for pollock in the W/C Regulatory Area into three management districts (Statistical Areas 610, 620, and 630).

In August 1995, GOA pollock industry members submitted a proposal to combine the third and fourth quarterly allowances of pollock TAC into a single seasonal allowance of 50% of the TAC released on September 1, rather than the current quarterly releases of 25% on July 1 and October 1. Representatives of the inshore sector of the Bering Sea pollock fishery requested that the opening date for the combined third and fourth quarter allowance be delayed until October 1 so that Bering Sea-based vessels would have time to finish the Bering Sea non-roe pollock fishery before the start of the final pollock season in the W/C Regulatory Areas. Several problems were identified with the current quarterly allowance system for pollock in the W/C Regulatory Area:

- a. Since 1991, chum salmon bycatch had been approximately 500% higher during the third quarter pollock opening than any other quarter;
- b. The third quarter pollock fishery conflicted with summer salmon processing activities;
- c. Declining pollock stocks and escalating fishing effort had made the GOA pollock fishery increasingly difficult to manage, especially during the fourth quarter; and
- d. Some GOA pollock fishery participants had requested the Council maintain concurrent GOA and Bering Sea pollock seasons to discourage the Bering Sea-based fleet from participating in GOA pollock openings.

Amendment 45 authorized trimester seasonal allowances of pollock total allowable catch (TAC) to be specified for the combined Western/Central Regulatory Areas of the Gulf of Alaska. The analysis considered three opening date options for a combined third and fourth quarter allowance; September 1, September 15, and October 1. A coalition of Bering Sea and central Gulf-based processors and vessels submitted a compromise proposal to the Council in January 1996 to establish an October 1 opening date for the Western Gulf Regulatory Area and a September 1 opening date for the Central Gulf Regulatory Area. Western Gulf-based processors and fishermen expressed dissatisfaction with the compromise proposal because an October 1 opening date in the Western Regulatory Area would facilitate entry by Bering Sea-based vessels. However, the Council subsequently recommended that NMFS implement this compromise proposal as the preferred option. The Council believed that an October 1 opening date for the Western Regulatory Area and a September 1 opening date for the Central Regulatory Area would achieve the objectives outlined above while causing the least amount of dislocation for current participants in the fishery. NMFS ultimately implemented a single opening of September 1 for both areas based on additional public comments on the proposed rule. The simultaneous opening was believed to disperse effort, resulting in more manageable fisheries and a more equitable distribution of fishing opportunity. Therefore, the pollock TACs were divided into three seasonal allowances: 25% of TAC available on January 1, 25% of TAC available on June 1, and 50% of TAC available on September 1. This action complemented a regulatory amendment to delay the start of the Bering Sea pollock "B" season from August 15 to September 1 starting in 1996.

Amendment 45 was in effect for the 1996-98 seasons, after which it was superseded by a series of annual regulatory amendments that implemented reasonable and prudent alternatives (RPAs) for Steller sea lions authorized under Amendment 25. The RPAs returned the management regime to quarterly pollock allowances.

1992 Limited entry. The Council committed to rationalize the groundfish and crab fisheries and begin development of a Comprehensive Rationalization Plan (CRP). The CRP was prompted by concerns that expansion of the domestic harvesting fleet, in excess of that needed to efficiently harvest the optimum yield, was burdening compliance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act and severely deteriorating the economic benefits derived from the crab and groundfish fisheries. The Council examined several management alternatives including license limitation programs, individual fishing quotas (IFQs), and more traditional measures, and determined that a limited entry program had the most potential to address the immediate overcapitalization

problems of the industry. As a result, the Council approved the License Limitation Program (LLP) in 1995, recognizing the need for further rationalization in the future development of an IFQ system.

The overall purpose of the LLP is to help resolve the competing and oftentimes conflicting needs of the domestic fisheries that developed under open access and to close the gap between fishing capacity and the available fishery resource. The LLP limits the number, size, and specific operation of vessels fishing crab and groundfish in the BSAI and GOA based on historical participation. During the design and refinement of the LLP, the Vessel Moratorium Program (VMP) was implemented to provide industry stability and curtail interim increases in fishing capacity. The intent was for the LLP to replace the VMP upon implementation

The LLP limited access to the commercial groundfish fisheries in the BSAI and GOA and commercial crab fisheries in the BSAI, except for demersal shelf rockfish east of 140° W. longitude and sablefish managed under the IFQ program. It provided for the following:

- issuance of a single type of groundfish license;
- LLP is not applicable to waters of the State of Alaska;
- licenses would be issued to current owners (as of 6/17/95) of qualified vessels; licenses would be designated as catcher vessel or catcher/processor and with one of three vessel length classes;
- the crab and groundfish base qualifying period is 1/1/88-6/27/92 and the groundfish area endorsement qualifying period is 1/1/92-6/17/95;
- endorsement areas are defined as Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea, Western Gulf Central Gulf, and Southeast Outside, or state waters shoreward of those endorsement areas;
- landing requirements for general license and area endorsement qualifications by vessel class;
- additional provisions addressing crossover vessels, transfers, and vessel linkages and
- expanded the Western Alaska CDQ program to include all groundfish and crab species.

The vessel moratorium was more liberal in terms of qualification criteria and the areas a vessel could fish. A vessel was only required to make one landing of a qualifying species between 1/1/88 and 2/9/92, and moratorium permit holders could fish groundfish in any federal waters off Alaska if they met that criteria. Therefore, many fewer vessels were expected to qualify than did for the moratorium because the LLP had dual qualification criteria.

1996 State water (parallel) Pacific cod fishery.

In 1996, the Alaska Board of Fisheries created a state water fishery for Pacific cod. Since 1997, the Council has reduced the GOA Pacific cod TAC to account for removals of not more than 25% of the Federal P. cod TAC from the state parallel fisheries. The State water guideline harvest levels are set by area and subarea. The Eastern GOA GHL was initially set at 25% of the Federal TAC. The other area GHLS were set at 15% of the Federal TACs for the first year of the fishery (1997), and were stepped up as the GHL was attained or predicted by ADFG staff to be attained. For 2002, only Chignik nor Cook Inlet was one step below the 25% maximum apportionment.

Gulf Pacific cod ABCs, TACs, and State of Alaska guideline harvest levels (mt) for 2002.				
Specifications	Western	Central	Eastern	Total
ABC	27070	25920	4610	57600
BOF GHL	6770	5,640	1150	13,560
(%)	25	21.75	25	23.5
TAC	20300	20,280	3,460	44,040
	Cook Inlet	585	2.25%	
	Kodiak	3,240	12.50%	
	<u>Chignik</u>	<u>1,815</u>	<u>7.00%</u>	
	Central	8,400	21.75%	

1997-98 Trip Limits. In the mid-1990s, several GOA fisheries were “at risk” of exceeding their TACs or PSC limits. These fisheries were characterized as short in duration, usually less than 2 weeks, due to small TACs relative to fishing effort. Catch information in these fisheries were neither timely nor accurate

enough to allow proper management. NMFS did not have advance knowledge of fishery-specific effort, nor the authority to obtain such information. These management problems have been particularly acute in the pollock and Pacific cod fisheries of the Western Regulatory Area of the GOA.

In September 1997, the Council received a report from its Trip Limit Committee, which was formed to examine possible trip limits for western GOA pollock and Pacific cod fisheries. However, the industry committee failed to reach consensus on a trip limit proposal for western GOA fisheries. The Council delayed formal analysis of trip limit options and instead initiated an analysis of two short-term measures for Western GOA fisheries: (1) a stand down period for vessels switching between the BSAI and GOA and vice versa, and (2) a requirement that vessels register in western and central GOA fisheries before they are allowed to participate.

During initial review of the analysis in December 1997, the Council requested that staff revise the analysis to address: (1) 48-hr, 72-hr, or 96-hr stand-down period for all fisheries for vessels in the pollock or Pacific cod fisheries that planned to switch between the BSAI and GOA and vice versa; and (2) a requirement that vessels register in Western or Central GOA fisheries before they are allowed to participate in the fishery.

GOA and BSAI Plan Amendments 52/52 authorized NMFS to establish a vessel registration program for "at risk" fisheries that met certain criteria. The plan amendments were tabled because of changes in the fisheries as a result of the American Fisheries Act and Amendments 61/61. Only a regulatory amendment for a stand-down for trawl vessels transiting between the BSAI and GOA was implemented on September 8, 1998.

1998 Fair start season opening. The Council reformulated the Trip Limit Committee into the Western/Central Gulf Committee as a result of the previous action on Amendments 52/52. The new committee's task was to review an analysis of a fair start for the longline and trawl fleet in Areas 610-640 and examine additional management measures (trip limits, vessel allocations, exclusive registration, staggered openings, and subarea reserves. A separate recommendation to reapportion pollock into A and B seasons (from trimesters as occurred in the Bering Sea to avoid preemption) was referred to another committee.

The Committee identified a preemption issue in the GOA Pacific cod fishery at its April 1998 meeting. It recommended that a fair start opening on January 20 in Areas 610-640 in the GOA be implemented for the longline P. cod fisheries. It exempted pot and jig gear from its recommendation for a longline fair start. The committee expressed concern that: (1) freezer longliners could preempt this fishery, particularly as BSAI P. cod biomass declines and (2) gear allocations on small quotas, and effort increases under the pending LLP, may exacerbate management/biological problems, and up to half of the quota may be preempted. The AP recommended the Council table action on this issue in October 1998. The Council took no further action on this issue.

2000. LLP amendments. The LLP became effective on January 1, 2000. The LLP continues to be refined through subsequent amendments. The Council approved Amendments 60/58 which made administrative amendments to the LLP. It eliminated catcher processors and catcher vessels from the fixed gear cod fishery. It included different qualification criteria for freezer longliners, longline catcher vessels, pot catcher processors, and pot catcher vessels. It also addressed combining of catch histories, hardships, multiple endorsements, and bait landings. BSAI Amendment 67 established participation and harvest requirements to qualify for a BSAI cod species endorsement for fixed gear vessels in the directed commercial BSAI Pacific cod fishery. It provided a mechanism to limit entry into the fishery by substantial numbers of fixed gear vessels that have not participated extensively in the past. BSAI Amendment 68 would allocate the BSAI P. cod TAC between pot gear sectors. It is tentatively scheduled for final action in June 2002.

At the June 2000 Council meeting, the Advisory Panel recommended that LLP species endorsements take precedence over GOA rationalization. It recommended that the Council request a compilation of tables of 1995-2000 GOA Pacific cod, pollock, rockfish, and flatfish fisheries to implement further license limitation program species endorsements. It also recommended the action that resulted in BSAI Amendments 67 and 68 (described above). It recommended the following GOA elements and options for analysis. The Council did not initiate the analysis.

Freezer Longline Vessels:

Qualification Years:

- Option 1: Any two years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 2: Any two years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 3: Any two years 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 4: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 5: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

Minimum poundage requirement during each qualifying year:

- Option 1: 100,001 lbs. - 200,000 lbs.
- Option 2: 200,001 lbs. - 300,000 lbs.
- Option 3: > 300,000 lbs.

Catcher Longline Vessels:

Qualification Years:

- Option 1: Any two years 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 2: Any two years 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 3: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 4: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

Qualification landings (minimum landing requirements):

Minimum poundage requirement during each qualifying year:

- Option 1: 25,000 lbs. - 50,000 lbs.
- Option 2: 50,001 lbs. - 100,000 lbs.
- Option 3: 100,001 lbs. - 300,000 lbs.
- Option 4: > 300,000 lbs.
- Suboption 1 : Allow catcher vessels less than 60' LOA to use their jig landing as part of their catch history to apply towards a minimum landing requirement.
- Suboption 2 : Allow all catcher vessels to use their jig landing as part of their catch history to apply towards a minimum landing requirement.

Pot Gear Catcher Vessels:

Qualification Years:

- Option 1: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 2: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 3: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 4: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 5: Any four years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998,
- Option 6: Any four years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

AND

Qualification landings (minimum landing requirements):

Minimum pounds required for delivery during each qualifying year:

- Option 1: 25,000 lbs. - 50,000 lbs.
- Option 2: 50,001 lbs. - 100,000 lbs.
- Option 3: 100,001 lbs. - 300,000 lbs.
- Option 4: > 300,000 lbs.

Pot Gear Catcher Processor Vessels:

Qualification Years:

- Option 1: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 2: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 3: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 4: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 5: Any four years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998,
- Option 6: Any four years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

AND

Qualification landings (minimum landing requirements):

Minimum pounds required for delivery during each qualifying year:

- Option 1: 25,000 lbs. - 50,000 lbs.
- Option 2: 50,001 lbs. - 100,000 lbs.
- Option 3: 100,001 lbs. - 300,000 lbs.
- Option 4: > 300,000 lbs.

Trawl Catcher Vessels:

Qualification Years:

- Option 1: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 2: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 3: Any two years of 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 4: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 5: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 6: Any four years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 7: Any four years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 8: Any five years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

AND

Qualification landings (minimum landing requirements):

Minimum pounds required for delivery during each qualifying year:

- Option 1: 50,001 lbs. - 100,000 lbs.
- Option 2: 100,001 lbs. - 300,000 lbs.
- Option 3: > 300,000 lbs.

Trawl Catcher Processors:

Qualification Years:

- Option 1: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 2: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 3: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997
- Option 4: Any two years of 1996, 1997, 1998
- Option 5: Any two years of 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
- Option 6: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998

Option 7: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

AND

Qualification landings (minimum landing requirements):

Minimum pounds required for delivery during each qualifying year:

Option 1: 100,001 lbs. - 300,000 lbs.

Option 2: > 300,000 lbs.

Jig Gear Vessels:

Qualification Years:

Option 1: Anyone year of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998

Option 2: Any one year of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

Option 3: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998

Option 4: Any two years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

Option 5: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998

Option 6: Any three years of 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999

AND

Qualification landings (minimum landing requirements):

Minimum pounds required for delivery during each qualifying year:

Option 1: A landing only (no minimum poundage required)

Option 2: 25,000 lbs. - 50,000 lbs.

Option 3: 50,001 lbs. - 100,000 lbs.

Option 4: over 100,001 lbs.

Exemptions

Analyze options that exempt the following vessel sizes from the gear and area endorsements:

1. 58'
2. 50'
3. 48'

The AP also requested the following:

1. Information on catch history by sector using the years 1995-April 16, 2000
2. Information on points of delivery

1999+ Rationalization. The GOA Co-operative Committee was formed in 1999 and met four times between June 1999 and June 2000. Its final recommendations follow.

- A majority of the committee recommended that rationalization be undertaken through a separate management plan that would supercede any action taken by the Council on GOA LLP. The intent is to not allow LLP changes to subordinate GOA rationalization.
- Request the Council provide direction to the committee on whether it wants the committee to continue meeting to develop draft elements and options for rationalizing the GOA groundfish fisheries.
- If the committee is to continue its work, it requested that its membership be expanded to include a representative from Groundfish Forum and the environmental community.

In June, the Council adopted a draft problem statement (see below) to guide the Committee and solicit public comment.

DRAFT PROBLEM STATEMENT

June 2000

The Gulf of Alaska ecosystem is complex and productive, supporting diverse communities of fish, seabirds, marine mammals and fisherman. The Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) charges the Council with minimizing bycatch, protecting habitat, preventing overfishing, promoting safety of life at sea and enhancing opportunities for fishery dependent communities.

Increasing participation of Gulf of Alaska fisheries as well as increasing catch capacity and efficiency have intensified the race for fish with the attendant problems of high bycatch, decreased safety, and reduced product value. In addition there are concerns about sea lion recovery, consequences of Bering Sea crab reductions, spillover effects from the American Fisheries Act, and habitat conservation requirements. All of these factors have made achieving MSA goals difficult and force re-evaluation of the status quo.

Some additional problems which have been identified include:

- The trawl, hook-and-line and pot fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska federal fisheries are fully utilized. Competition for this resource has increased for a variety of reasons, including additional recent fishing effort due to declines in non-groundfish fisheries and increased effort by traditional, long-term fishermen.
- Fishermen who have made significant long-term investments and have long catch histories in the Gulf fisheries need protection from others who have little or limited history and wish to increase their participation in the fisheries. At the same time, the economic and social interests of communities must be addressed, and provisions need to be included to provide opportunities for new entrants and small-boat fishermen.
- The race for fish has negative impacts on:
 - Efficient utilization
 - The ability of the fleet to make spatial and temporal adjustments necessary to comply with the sea lion RPAs
 - Bycatch
 - Safety
 - The ability of the fleet to avoid further over-capitalization, or to find a way to de-capitalize.
- With the advent of the AFA and the subsequent formation of a co-op management structure in the Bering Sea pollock fishery, the potential exists for increase in effort into the Gulf fisheries. AFA sideboards address this problem to some extent. However, sideboard restrictions placed on AFA qualified vessels:
 - Do not deal with the race for fish amongst non-AFA vessels,
 - Can become more punitive rather than restrictive, and possibly do not provide adequate protection for all participants in Gulf fisheries.
 - Can have allocative impacts within the AFA fleet that negatively impact GOA dependent AFA vessels.

Consequently, a new strategy for fisheries management in the Gulf is needed to address these problems and ensure the MSA goals are achieved. This strategy must be developed in an open and generally accessible public process.

The objective of Gulf rationalization must be to ensure fisheries, ecosystem, and community sustainability by achieving MSA requirements and promoting stewardship of marine resources. Specific objectives for rationalization include:

(Cont.)

- Meeting MSA conservation requirements (bycatch avoidance, habitat conservation, prevention of overfishing)
- Improved ability for industry to adjust to ecosystem measures such as spatial and temporal management for sea lion protection
- Promotion of safety of life at sea
- Increased utilization and improved product quality
- Community stability
- Preservation of the independent harvester fleet
- Fostering of a healthy, competitive processing environment
- Recognize historic and recent participation
- Accountability through performance reviews

In December 2000, the Council appointed a revised Gulf of Alaska Rationalization Committee. It met three times in 2001 to develop recommendations to rationalize the GOA groundfish fisheries. It developed three problem statements for Council consideration on: 1) GOA rationalization; 2) elimination of latent licenses; and 3) effects of parallel State water fisheries on rationalizing Federal fisheries.

**GOA Rationalization Committee Recommendation to
Eliminate Latent License Limitation Program (LLP) Permits
Committee Problem Statement
March 21, 2001**

Latent licenses represent a risk of increased capitalization in currently over-capitalized groundfish fisheries. By reducing this risk, a solid foundation for potential additional future fisheries rationalization can be established.

In order to eliminate latent LLP permits, the committee recommends that the Council initiate a request for proposals for recency criteria for the groundfish fisheries. While the committee focused its discussions on Gulf fisheries, it acknowledges the merit of addressing the problem of latent licenses on an Alaska-wide basis (GOA, BS, AI).

The committee notes that the primary objective of a groundfish recency requirement is the elimination of currently unused LLP permits and the possibility that those permits might be used to bring new or inactive capital into the fishery. Recency criteria should not be considered a means of eliminating or reducing the significance of vessels' long-term catch history in the development of rationalization plans, nor should a recency requirement be applied to LLP groundfish area endorsements.

The committee hopes that by initiating the process to eliminate latent licenses as soon as possible, final regulations can be in place by January 1, 2003. The committee does not endorse the industry recommendations but forwards them for public comment.

**GOA Rationalization Committee Recommendation to
consider the need to rationalize the State parallel fisheries
Committee Problem Statement
March 21, 2001**

The GOA Rationalization Committee has recognized that dual management responsibilities for groundfish fisheries could confound Federal attempts to rationalize the GOA. Currently, vessels without valid License Limitation Program licenses can and do fish in state waters during Federal openings. In most cases, certainly in the pollock and cod fisheries, Federally licensed vessels fish in both state and Federal waters. Finally, there is a state waters P. cod fishery for pot and jig gear with vessel size limits which occurs after the Federal fishery.

If the Council proceeds with GOA rationalization, those vessels that do not qualify will still be able to fish during the Federal fishery as long as they remain in state waters. Closing state waters during the Federal fishery would prevent this practice, however this solution imposed an unnecessary burden on the vessels qualified under the Federal rationalization plan. The unlicensed vessels' catch could even pre-empt the state fishery. Therefore, the GOA Rationalization Committee recommends that the Council work closely with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to develop a solution to the problems that will certainly arise if this is not addressed.

At its last meeting, the committee reviewed an analytical strawman provided by staff but did not agree on what type of rationalization program or for which species; however, it 1) recommended compilation of tables of GOA Pacific cod, pollock, rockfish, and flatfish fisheries for 1995-2001 to eliminate latent licenses; 2) discussed but did not reach consensus on the different tools to allow industry to develop co-ops (a) gear allocations for each fishery; b) PSC and bycatch allocations for each fishery; c) sideboards between GOA and BSAI).

The committee made the following statement in May 2001:

While the Council would continue to work on an overall plan to rationalize all GOA groundfish species, there is a need to address short term action to address pollock and P cod fisheries to relieve large social and economic disruptions as a result of the Steller sea lion RPAS. The committee/Council would want a greater opportunity to come up with reasonably compatible plans through the Council, which should not be constrained in the development of short term programs that would ultimately be subsumed by an overall approach to rationalizing groundfish in the GOA. The time delay under the IFQ moratorium would result in large social disruptions. The Council should address recency requirements in the short term.

The committee identified the following tasking priorities. It acknowledged that a unified committee position on how to rationalize the GOA groundfish fisheries (the IFQ moratorium notwithstanding (e.g., PQs, CDQs)) would not be forthcoming; however, it identified the following priorities:

- ◆ Request tables of elements and options to eliminate latent licenses in GOA Pacific cod, pollock, rockfish, and flatfish fisheries to prepare an analysis as a first step (Attachment 5).
- ◆ The committee discussed but did not reach consensus on (the Council may wish to provide further guidance on whether it wishes the committee to continue its effort but would require additional guidance on general approaches):

- Tools to allow coops to occur:
 - a. gear allocations for each fishery
 - b. PSC and bycatch allocations for each fishery
 - c. sideboards between GOA and BSAI?
 - More applicable to the at-sea fleet, rather than catcher vessel issue (but could be if GOA is rationalized)
 - State water fisheries:
- Rockfish strawman as an example of elements and options to develop a rationalization approach in the GOA cod and pollock fisheries (for both harvesters and processors) to address Stevens rider as well as recognize the urgency of impacts of SSL RPAs. The committee encourages the Council to provide further guidance on future development of the strawman as an example of a "simple" fishery
- Individual vessel level decisions as delineated by NMFS staff in its email.

◆ State parallel fishery problem statement is overriding but does not need immediate steps to be taken.

The committee identified a general approach to rationalize the GOA fisheries. It initially identified the steps needed to rationalize and how to rationalize the fisheries.

1. Rationalize each GOA fishery

- a. latent licenses
 - i. years
 - ii. landings
- b. gear allocation for each fishery
 - i. identify parameters
- c. PSC and bycatch allocations for each fishery
- d. sideboards between GOA and BSAI?
 - i. More applicable to the at-sea fleet, rather than catcher vessel issue (but could be if GOA is rationalized)
 - ii. State water fisheries

2. Rationalize fisheries by either:

- a. defining fisheries:
 - i. species targets: pollock, cod, POP, PSR, northerns, OSR, DWF, SWF
 - ii. fishery-related (e.g., what groups of boats target or by deep water and shallow water complexes)
- b. approach
 - i. strawman (blueprint), and allow fisheries to rationalize through cooperatives
 - ii. All fisheries simultaneously (sideboards are unnecessary)

The committee discussed whether GOA flatfish fisheries should be rationalized since they are controlled by halibut bycatch and are not fully harvested. Flatfish may be viewed by some as a shelter as a result of RPA closures. Also, PSC limits are fully subscribed, and rationalizing them may allow for greater harvest of target species compared with static PSC limits.

In April 2001, the Council adopted a revised GOA rationalization problem statement (see under Part 2). The Council did not comment on or adopt the other two problem statements. In October 2001, the Council requested a discussion paper on recency requirements (compared with species endorsements from June 2000 -see above) for trawl, catcher processor, and catcher vessels in the Gulf for 1995-2000.

2002 - Putting GOA rationalization in context with other fisheries management issues

The Council is facing a number of daunting challenges to revise management of groundfish fisheries in the BSAI and GOA over the next few years. Revising the TAC-setting process is an important issue that will be examined in 2002. Statutory requirements to revise the FMPS on essential fish habitat were reinitiated in 2001. The Steller sea lion reasonable and prudent alternatives (RPAs) appear to satisfy legal requirements, although the Council has initiated a trailing amendment to analyze potential changes to the RPAs. NMFS has decided to restructure the Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Study over the next two years. Community allocations are a rising issue and an analysis of developing the halibut charter quota share program for community allocations may need to be prepared (pending Secretarial approval). The Council is considering rationalizing the BSAI crab fisheries over the next few months. The Council will also examine a report on potential recency requirements in the BSAI License Limitation Program.

Administratively, NMFS Restricted Access Management Division may be faced with incorporating the halibut charter sector into the existing commercial quota share program and development of a crab quota share program (pending Council action and Secretarial approval). Many management and administrative issues continue to be addressed in the BSAI crab rationalization analysis (and involve some of the same staff) that will need to be addressed in any GOA rationalization efforts.

PART 2. PROPOSED COUNCIL ACTION

Need for Action

Rationalization is needed primarily to address excess harvesting capacity and resource allocation problems in the GOA groundfish fisheries. The proposed groundfish rationalization program represents the next step toward development of a Comprehensive Rationalization Plan (CRP) for all fisheries under the Council's jurisdiction. The Council made a commitment at its November 1992 meeting to develop and implement a "comprehensive and rational management program for the fisheries" under its jurisdiction, including the groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and BSAI management areas and the BSAI commercial king and Tanner crab fisheries. Since that time, the Council has taken a step-wise approach toward fulfilling its commitment to the overall rationalization process by first adopting a Vessel Moratorium Program (Moratorium) and then by adopting a License Limitation Program (LLP).

1.1.2 Overview of Past Actions

Since 1992, several actions taken by the Council and implemented by NMFS have contributed directly or indirectly to the early stages of rationalizing Alaska fisheries. Council actions directly contributing include the Vessel Moratorium and the License Limitation Program. Council actions that have indirectly contributed include actions taken to implement the American Fisheries Act (AFA) which included GOA harvesting and processing sideboard measures to limit AFA beneficiaries from expanding effort into the GOA groundfish fisheries. The Council's experience from actions taken to rationalize other fisheries under its jurisdiction, for example, the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program for the halibut and sablefish fisheries, has also helped to shape many features of the proposed crab and GOA groundfish rationalization programs. Finally, several important Congressional actions have had a direct bearing on the overall rationalization process including the imposition of a Congressional moratorium on new IFQ programs (Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996). These past actions are summarized next.

1.1.2.1 Vessel Moratorium Program

On June 24, 1992, the Council first approved for review by the Secretary of Commerce (SOC) a moratorium on vessel entry into the groundfish, halibut, and crab fisheries under the Council's jurisdiction. The proposed rule was published in the Federal Register on June 3, 1994 but subsequently disapproved by the SOC on August 5, 1994. At its September 1994 and December 1994 meetings, the Council approved revisions to the vessel moratorium program. The final rule for the revised moratorium program was published on August 10, 1995 and the program became effective on September 11, 1995.

The moratorium limited access to the groundfish and BSAI crab resources off Alaska to vessels whose owners were issued a moratorium permit for the vessel by NMFS or that were within a vessel category specified as exempt from the moratorium permit requirements. Generally, a vessel qualified for a moratorium permit if it made a legal landing of a moratorium species during the qualifying period of January 1, 1988, through February 9, 1992. The program also outlined conditions for allowing a vessel that qualified for a moratorium permit for one species to cross over to other fisheries in which the vessel did not qualify for a moratorium permit. The program also allowed a moratorium permit to be transferred to allow a vessel owner to make limited improvements to or replace an existing vessel. The moratorium was not expected to resolve the problem of excess harvesting capacity in the groundfish and BSAI crab fisheries. It was intended to function as an interim management measure to provide temporary industry stability by restricting the number of vessels allowed to participate in the affected fisheries and limiting increases in fishing capacity.

1.1.2.2 License Limitation Program

The Council approved license limitation programs for the groundfish and BSAI crab fisheries under its jurisdiction on June 17, 1995. The proposed rule received SOC approval on September 12, 1997 and the final rule was published in the Federal Register on October 1, 1998. The LLP became effective January 1, 2000, replacing the Moratorium program which expired on December 31, 1999.

The LLP limits the number, size, and specific operation of vessels that may be deployed in certain groundfish and BSAI crab fisheries under the Council's jurisdiction. By limiting the number of vessels that are eligible to participate in the affected fisheries, the LLP limits capitalization in those fisheries. The LLP was intended to identify and limit the number of participants in the groundfish and crab fisheries, as an interim step toward a more comprehensive solution to the conservation, management, and economic problems in an open access fishery.

For a person to qualify for an LLP permit, the person must own a vessel that has documented harvests during two periods, the general qualification period (GQP) and the endorsement qualification period (EQP). The requirement for participation in both periods was intended to ensure that only vessel owners with both past dependence and recent participation in the fishery qualify. The GQP is January 1, 1988 through June 27, 1992 (a period that includes the qualification period for the Vessel Moratorium). The EQP for groundfish was January 1, 1992 through June 17, 1995.

In addition to the area/species endorsements, the LLP license is designated for use on either a catcher/processor or catcher vessel and the vessel's length category. LLP licenses may be transferred subject to the vessel designations and area/species endorsements. Rules governing the application process and transfer provisions of the LLP were published as a separate rule on August 6, 1999 and became effective on September 7, 1999.

1.1.2.3 American Fisheries Act - Sideboards for GOA Harvesting and Processing

The American Fisheries Act (AFA) was signed into law during the fall of 1998. The purpose of the AFA was to tighten U.S. ownership standards and to provide the BSAI pollock fleet the opportunity to conduct their fishery in a more rational manner while protecting non-AFA participants in the other fisheries. Since the passage of the AFA, the Council has taken an active role in the development of management measures to implement the various provisions of the AFA. The Council initiated an analysis of a suite of AFA-related management measures in late 1998 and took final action on the proposed amendments at its June 1999 meeting. At its December 1999 meeting, the Council recommended that NMFS proceed immediately with an emergency interim rule to implement its June 1999 recommendations so that AFA regulations could be in place prior to the start of the 2000 fisheries. The emergency rule was published on January 28, 2000 and implemented in the 2000 season. Under extensions, the provisions remain in effect.

The AFA established a cooperative management program for the pollock fisheries of the BSAI. It also established harvesting and processing restrictions (known as "sideboards") on fishers and processors who have received privileges under the AFA to protect participants in other fisheries, including other groundfish fisheries and the BSAI crab fisheries. The AFA is relevant to the proposed rationalization program for the GOA groundfish fisheries from two standpoints: (1) the cooperative management program established by the AFA provides experience and serves as one potential model for the design of the GOA rationalization program, and (2) the AFA sideboards for GOA groundfish limit further entry of AFA vessels and processors into the already overcapitalized fisheries. The major features of the AFA cooperative management program are discussed as part of the analysis of the proposed BSAI crab rationalization program alternatives. The GOA groundfish sideboards are described next.

The AFA required the Council to recommend by July 1, 1999 conservation and management measures to prevent AFA catcher vessels from exceeding in aggregate the traditional harvest levels of such vessels in other fisheries under the Council's authority as a result of fishery cooperatives in the directed pollock fishery. (The Council met this deadline by taking final action at its June 1999 meeting.) Protections the Council has developed for non-AFA fish harvesters differ depending on whether they are applied to AFA catcher vessels or catcher/processors. Some of the restrictions were specified in the Act, while others were to be developed by the Council. Most of the restrictions specified in the AFA apply to the catcher/processor sector.

Gulf of Alaska: The 20 catcher/processors listed in the Act are restricted from harvesting any GOA groundfish. These vessels have had limited participation in the GOA since the implementation of the Inshore/Offshore program in 1992. Inshore/Offshore restrictions limited processing by catcher/processors and motherships defined as offshore¹ to only 10 percent of the GOA Pacific cod allocation. No allocation of GOA pollock was made available to the offshore sector. Given that the Pacific cod allocation only covered bycatch needs in other fisheries, the two primary GOA target fisheries for larger trawl catcher/processors were closed with the passage of Inshore/Offshore. However, members of that fleet have had limited participation in other GOA fisheries since 1992.

Since the AFA catcher/processors have had relatively small annual catches (between 2,000 and 3,500 mt) in the GOA during the 1995-97 time period, primarily as a result of Inshore/Offshore regulations, forgoing their rights to the GOA fisheries should not impose a substantial economic burden to the members of that fleet. It will also ensure that the catch previously taken by these vessels will be available to the non-AFA fleet. The AFA catcher vessels will be subject to their own harvest restrictions in the GOA.

With the passage of the AFA, catcher/processors will forgo the economic benefits they generated from fishing in the GOA for the right to become a member of the BS/AI pollock fleet. Because the catcher/processors were willing to forgo the opportunity to fish the GOA, we may assume that they were able to increase revenues sufficiently from fishing in the BS/AI under the AFA cooperative structure to make up for the revenues which are lost by not fishing in the GOA.

NMFS uses the same management approach for catcher vessel sideboard caps as they did catcher/processors. NMFS will close directed fisheries to AFA-listed catcher vessels when sideboard amounts are inadequate to support a directed fishery. The closures will be timed so that adequate amounts of the species are available for bycatch needs in other directed fisheries. This is done to help ensure that no sideboard caps are exceeded. NMFS will only open directed fishing for a species when adequate sideboard amounts exist at the start of the fishing year to cover both the bycatch needs of that species in other fisheries and the directed fishery harvests. Basically what NMFS will do is determine the bycatch of each species that is required in all of the catcher vessel target fisheries. Then they will subtract that amount from the available sideboard cap. The remainder is the amount of a species the catcher vessel sector could use in a directed fishery. If that amount is too small to manage as a target fishery, NMFS would issue a closure notice at the beginning of the year and directed fishing for that species would not open.

Current observer coverage levels combined with a system of electronic catcher vessel delivery reports should be adequate to monitor the aggregate activity of AFA-listed catcher vessels. However, NMFS will require that all fish be weighed on a certified scale capable of storing fish weights for confirmation by independent observers or other enforcement agents to ensure accurate reporting at the time fish are off-loaded. This paper

¹Offshore processors are those that process less than 126 mt of round fish during a week and are less than 125 feet in length. All of the AFA catcher/processors and motherships were considered offshore under Inshore/Offshore regulations.

trail is deemed necessary to verify that the sideboard caps and directed pollock harvests are not being exceeded by the AFA fleet.

In 2000, NMFS prohibited directed fishing by non-exempt AFA catcher vessels for the species in the specified areas set out in Table 2.1.2-3. The Regional Administrator made this determination based on the AFA catcher vessel sideboard amounts listed in Tables 2.1.2-4 and 2.1.2-5. The decision was based on the criteria that the sideboard amounts were necessary as incidental catch to support other anticipated groundfish fisheries for the 2000 fishing year. Therefore, in accordance with § 679.20(d)(1)(iii) of the FMP, only directed fisheries other than those listed in Table 2.1.2-3 were opened on January 20.

Table 2.1.2-3. AFA catcher vessel sideboard directed fishing closures¹.

Species	Area	Gear
Pollock	620, 630 outside Shelikof Strait	all
Pollock²	610, Shelikof Strait	all
Pacific cod	GOA	all
Deep water flatfish	GOA	all
Flathead sole	GOA	all
Shallow water flatfish	GOA	all
Arrowtooth flounder	GOA	all
Sablefish	GOA	trawl
Pacific ocean perch	GOA	all
Shortraker/rougheye rockfish	GOA	all
Other rockfish	GOA	all
Northern rockfish	GOA	all
Demersal shelf rockfish	GOA	all
Thornyhead rockfish	GOA	all
Other species	GOA	all

¹Maximum retainable percentages may be found in Tables 10 and 11 to 50 CFR part 679. Note: These closures took effect 1/20/2000 except for pollock in area 610 and in the Shelikof Strait conservation zone which closes, 1/21/2000 and last through, 12/31.

Table 2.1.2-5. Interim 2000 GOA AFA Catcher Vessel (CV) Sideboard Caps (mt).

Species	Apportionments by Area/ Season/ Processor/ Gear	Ratio of 1995-97 AFA CV catch to 1995-1997 TAC	2000 TAC	2000 CV sideboards
Pollock¹	<u>A Season (W/C areas only)</u>			
	Shelikof Strait	0.1672	14,366	2,402
	Shumagin (610)	0.6238	5,465	3,409
	Chirikof (620) (outside Shelikof)	0.1262	3,352	410
	Kodiak (630) (outside Shelikof)	0.1984	4,278	849
	<u>B Season (W/C areas only)</u>			
	Shelikof Strait	0.1672	7,183	1,201
	Shumagin (610)	0.6238	2,732	1,704
	Chirikof (620) (outside Shelikof)	0.1262	1,626	205
	Kodiak (630) (outside Shelikof)	0.1984	2,139	424
	<u>C Season (W/C areas only)</u>			
	Shumagin (610)	0.6238	11,506	7,177
	Chirikof (620)	0.1262	6,847	864
	Kodiak (630)	0.1984	9,008	1,787
	<u>D Season (W/C areas only)</u>			
	Shumagin (610)	0.6238	9,588	5,981
	Chirikof (620)	0.1262	5,706	720
Kodiak (630)	0.1984	7,506	1,489	
<u>Annual</u>				
E. GOA	0.3642	8,800	3,205	
Pacific cod²	W inshore	0.1310	14,850	1,945
	offshore	0.1026	1,650	169
	C inshore	0.0542	24,538	1,330
	offshore	0.0721	2,726	197
	E inshore	0.0000	2,887	0
	offshore	0.0078	321	3
Flatfish deep-water	W	0.0000	280	
	C	0.0620	2,710	168
	E	0.0021	2,310	5
Rex sole	W	0.0043	1,230	5
	C	0.0117	5,660	66
	E	0.0026	2,550	7
Flathead sole	W	0.0129	2,000	26
	C	0.0097	5,000	49
	E	0.0008	2,060	2
Flatfish shallow-water	W	0.0260	4,500	117
	C	0.0420	12,950	544
	E	0.0106	1,950	21
Arrowtooth Flounder	W	0.0047	5,000	24
	C	0.0206	25,000	515
	E	0.0016	5,000	8
Sablefish	W. trawl gear	0.0023	368	1
	C. trawl gear	0.0384	1,146	44
	E. trawl gear	0.0236	288	7
Pacific Ocean Perch	W	0.0051	1,240	6
	C	0.0692	9,240	639
	E	0.0225	2,540	57
Shortraker/ Roughye	W	0.0000	210	0
	C	0.0145	930	13
	E	0.0105	590	6

Species	Apportionments by Area/ Season/ Processor/ Gear	Ratio of 1995-97 AFA CV catch to 1995-1997 TAC	2000 TAC	2000 CV sideboards
Other Rockfish	W	0.0000	20	0
	C	0.0410	740	3
	E	0.0000	4,140	0
Northern rockfish	W	0.0005	630	0
	C	0.0307	4,490	138
Pelagic shelf Rockfish	W	0.0004	550	0
	C	0.0000	4,480	0
	E	0.0066	1,350	9
Demersal shelf Rock.fish	SEO	0.0000	340	0
Thornyhead	Gulfwide	0.0118	2,360	28
Atka mackerel	Gulfwide	0.0443	600	27
Other species	Gulfwide	0.0067	14,215	95

¹Pollock sideboard limits are based on pollock harvest restrictions implemented under the emergency interim rule published concurrently with this action that implements Steller sea lion RPA measures for the BS/AI and GOA pollock fisheries.

²Sideboard harvest limits for Pacific cod are based on the initial TAC.

Catcher vessel sideboard amounts are based on their total catch in non-pollock target fisheries during the 1995-97 time period. If the sideboard calculations are based on retained catch in all fisheries in the future (as proposed by the Council to be implemented when the final rule is implemented), it will have less impact on the catcher vessels than catcher/processors. The impact is smaller on catcher vessels because they deliver unsorted cod ends to motherships and catcher/processors. All of the catch that is harvested is considered retained for those vessels. Any discards that occur are assigned to the processor.

Fishtickets are the official source of data when catcher vessels deliver inshore. Fishtickets are filed by the processor, and it has been determined that processors cannot be responsible knowing or reporting discards which occur at-sea. Information on at-sea discards is only reported on a voluntary basis. For these reasons there is often little difference in the official data between retained and total catch in the catcher vessel sector. Because there is little difference in the official data, the size of the sideboards do not change appreciably when they are based on either retained or total catch.

NMFS sets a single catcher vessel sideboard cap for each species. That amount is then made available to all AFA catcher vessels on a seasonal basis at the beginning of the year. After NMFS sets the cap, the cooperatives then divide the allocation among themselves and finally each cooperative determines how their portion of the cap is divided among member vessels. Because three separate catcher vessel sectors share the same sideboard cap, an inter-cooperative agreement was implemented to divide the caps among cooperatives and set penalties for exceeding the cap. The inter-cooperative agreement has reportedly worked very well in coordinating the efforts of the various cooperatives in which catcher vessels are members.

Appendix II to the Report to Congress (NPFMC 2002) includes information presented by the cooperatives on individual vessel harvests in 2000. Those reports indicate that the catcher vessel sector stayed within the sideboard caps that were set. Therefore, no enforcement actions against the cooperative were taken by the State of Alaska or the NMFS. The Westward cooperative report does indicate that the fishing vessel Hickory Wind leased their BS/AI pollock quota and fished in excess of their historic levels in the GOA. Because that vessel had a GOA sideboard exemption, that practice is not allowed. The possibility of cooperative sanctions against the vessel owner are being considered.

Catch records from the official State and Federal data cannot be reported on a vessel by vessel basis due to confidentiality requirements of the State of Alaska and the NMFS. Because that information cannot legally be disclosed, the reader is referred to the public information reported by each of the cooperatives in Appendix II. Those reports provide an excellent summary of the participation and harvests of each vessel in the cooperative.

Catcher Vessel Sideboard Concerns: Concerns that have been expressed regarding the effectiveness of the AFA catcher vessel sideboards have primarily come from a group of cod fishermen that use trawl gear. These fishermen have testified before the Council that they have been negatively impacted by pollock fishermen entering the cod fishery earlier than they have traditionally. Their testimony indicates that the increased competition has increased safety concerns by making the fishing grounds more crowded and forcing the cod vessels to fish in winter weather conditions in which they normally would not fish. The dedicated cod vessels tend to be smaller than the pollock catcher vessels. Therefore, the cod fishermen have indicated that they are sometimes forced to leave an area when larger boats are present. They are also less able to safely contend with harsh winter weather in the BS/AI.

The cod fishermen and the AFA catcher vessel fleet have been working together to resolve some of these problems. If they are unable to reach a solution among themselves, the Council has indicated that they would intervene.

Catcher Vessel PSC Sideboard Restrictions: Prohibited species catch (PSC) is being monitored based on the rates of observed vessels and not the actual amount of PSC taken by each catcher vessel. Those rates are then extrapolated and applied to unobserved catcher vessels fishing for the same species in the same area, as is currently being done for all fisheries where observer coverage is less than 100 percent. This system does not observe each haul and therefore may introduce discrepancies between a vessel's log book report and the official NMFS PSC estimate. However, without drastically increasing observer requirements, this is the only independent system of determining PSC amounts that NMFS feels is adequate to properly monitor the caps.

Paragraph 679.63(b) of the emergency interim rule implementing the AFA established a formula for calculating PSC sideboards for AFA catcher vessels. PSC bycatch limits for halibut in the BS/AI and GOA, and each crab species in the BS/AI, for which a trawl bycatch limit has been established, were defined. Those sideboard limits are expressed as a percentage equal to the ratio of aggregate retained groundfish catch by AFA catcher vessels in each PSC target category from 1995 through 1997 relative to the retained catch of all vessels in that fishery from 1995 through 1997. These amounts for the GOA are listed in Table 2.1.2-8.

Halibut caught by AFA catcher vessels participating in any non-pollock GOA groundfish fishery listed in Table 2.1.2-8 will accrue against the 2000 PSC limits for the AFA catcher vessels. Paragraphs 679.21(d)(8) and (e)(3)(v) of the emergency interim rule implementing sideboards provide authority to close directed fishing for groundfish (except BS/AI pollock) by AFA catcher vessels once a 2000 PSC limitation listed in Table 2.1.2-8 for the GOA is reached.

PSC sideboard tables for the catcher vessel sector are more complicated than they were for the catcher/processors. For catcher vessels, the PSC caps are broken down by target fishery and seasons. Summing the PSC fishery and seasonal caps in the table yields a total catcher vessel cap of 1,217 mt tons of halibut.

Only AFA catcher vessels have a PSC sideboard cap in the GOA. Catcher/processors are not allowed to harvest groundfish in the GOA under the AFA, so they do not require PSC sideboards. The AFA catcher vessel fleet has been capped at 410 mt of halibut in the GOA. That equates to 20.5 percent of the GOA trawl

apportionment of halibut. Therefore, the non-AFA trawl fleet is assured of at least 79.5 percent of the halibut PSC allocation in the GOA.

The PSC sideboard limits should enable the non-AFA fleet to continue harvesting their traditional levels of groundfish in the GOA. Exemptions to the sideboards were also included in the Council's recommendations. Those exemptions may allow the AFA to increase their harvest of groundfish, and they will be discussed in the next section of this document.

Table 2.1.2-8. AFA Catcher Vessel Prohibited Species Catch (PSC) Sideboard Amounts for the GOA.

PSC species	Target fishery and season	Ratio of 1995-1997 AFA CV retained catch to total retained catch	2000 PSC Limit	2000 AFA catcher vessel PSC sideboard Caps
Halibut (mortality in mt)	<u>trawl 1st seasonal allowance</u>			
	Shallow water targets	0.3400	500	170
	deep water targets	0.0700	100	7
	<u>trawl 2nd seasonal allowance</u>			
	Shallow water targets	0.3400	100	34
	deep water targets	0.0700	300	21
	<u>trawl 3rd seasonal allowance</u>			
	Shallow water targets	0.3400	200	68
	deep water targets	0.0700	400	28
	<u>trawl 4th seasonal allowance</u>			
	all targets	0.2050	400	82

Sideboard Exemptions for Catcher Vessels: The Council approved specific exemptions to the sideboard caps for catcher vessels less than 125' LOA that landed less than 1,700 mt of pollock on average during 1995-97. In the GOA, catcher vessels meeting the vessel length and BS/AI pollock harvest requirement were exempted from the sideboard caps if they made at least 40 GOA groundfish landings from 1995-97.

The catch history of exempt vessels will not be included when NMFS determines the overall sideboard cap amounts. Since their historic catch is not included in the caps, the future catch of these vessels will not count towards the caps nor will the exempt catcher vessels be required to stop fishing when the sideboard cap is reached, if the directed fishery is open to non-AFA trawl catcher vessels.

As of August 24, 2000 a total of 14 vessels applied for the GOA exemption to groundfish sideboards. Estimating the impacts of exempting these catcher vessels from the sideboard caps is difficult. The requirement that the vessels must have made 40 landings in the GOA were included to ensure that vessels were active participants in those fisheries before being exempted. However, it is possible that vessels that were exempted from the sideboards may find a way to increase effort in those fisheries (perhaps through

pollock leasing provisions in the inshore sector), but the increased effort should not be dramatic given their historic participation patterns.

The Council intended that catcher vessel sideboard caps apply to all vessels that were issued an AFA permit under sections 208(a)-(c) of the Act regardless of participation in a cooperative, if they did not meet the above exemption criteria. Any non-exempt vessel determined by NMFS to be eligible to participate in a cooperative will be bound by the sideboard caps outlined by the Council. The Council considered applying these caps only to vessels that participate in a cooperative (exempting vessels that apply for the AFA, but fish in the open access portion of the fishery). However, the Council felt that based on the direction provided by Congress in section 211(c)(1)(A) of the Act, which states that the Council shall recommend measures to *“prevent the catcher vessels eligible under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of section 208 from exceeding in the aggregate the traditional harvest levels of such vessels in other fisheries under the authority of the North Pacific Council as a result of fishery cooperatives in the directed pollock fishery...”*, they should apply the sideboards to all eligible catcher vessels to afford protection to the non-AFA eligible vessels. A discussion of this issue is included chapter 7 of Amendments 61 to the GOA FMP. The section concludes that this decision will likely have the greatest impact on catcher vessels with smaller pollock catches, which were more diversified into other fisheries.

NMFS implemented the AFA to allow vessels ‘opting out’ of the BS/AI pollock fishery entirely (i.e., those vessels that met the qualification criteria of the AFA but did not apply for an AFA permit) to be excluded from the sideboard cap regulations. From both an economic and equitability standpoint this is a reasonable approach. Vessels that do not apply for AFA eligibility will not be allowed to participate in the BS/AI pollock fishery. Since the vessel owners elected not to apply, they are technically non-AFA vessels, and rules limiting the harvesting rights of AFA vessels should not apply to them.

1.1.2.5 Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 - Moratorium on New IFQ Programs

The Sustainable Fisheries Act (SFA), enacted by Congress on October 11, 1996, re-authorized and made significant amendments to the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (renamed the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act). While the original focus of the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) was to Americanize the fisheries off the coasts of the U.S., the SFA included provisions aimed at the development of sustainable fishing practices in order to guarantee a continued abundance of fish and continued opportunities for the U.S. fishing industry. The SFA included provisions to prevent overfishing, ensure the rebuilding of overfished stocks, minimize bycatch, and address impacts on fish habitat. The SFA also placed a four-year moratorium (until October 1, 2000) on the implementation of new IFQ programs and commissioned a comprehensive study of IFQ programs by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS).² Finally, the SFA codified the Alaskan community development quota (CDQ) program already adopted by the North Pacific Council but also commissioned an NAS study of the CDQ program.

The moratorium on new IFQ programs came about largely because of the high degree of controversy surrounding the four IFQ programs that had been implemented in the U.S., particularly the North Pacific halibut and sablefish IFQ programs that went into effect in 1995. IFQ programs raised concerns regarding potential negative and unknown effects. For example, concerns were raised regarding the new level of capital required for entry, whether fisheries would become investor owned under IFQs, the impact of IFQs

²The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2001 extended the moratorium on new IFQ programs until October 1, 2002.

on fishing communities, and potential foreign control of IFQs and the fisheries themselves. On the other hand, because of their potential to address many of the problems associated with the race for fish (including overcapacity, high bycatch rates and safety) IFQ programs were recognized as promising fishery management tools that should be available to Fishery Management Councils for their consideration.

To address the concerns raised with respect to IFQs, the SFA (1) established a moratorium on new IFQ programs until October 1, 2000, (2) clarified certain rights associated with IFQs, (3) commissioned a comprehensive study of IFQs by the NAS, and (4) required, after October 1, 2000, that Councils and the SOC consider the NAS study and recommendations for any new IFQ programs. These last three provisions of the SFA are summarized briefly below. The actual findings and recommendations of the NAS study on IFQ programs are discussed in more detail in Section 2.3 of this analysis. The legal implications of the moratorium on new IFQ programs are discussed in Section 1.3 which addresses several legal considerations relevant to the proposed crab rationalization program.

Clarifications on IFQs - The SFA clarified that IFQs (1) shall be considered permits, (2) may be revoked or limited at any time in accordance with procedures under the MSA, (3) shall not confer the right of compensation to the holder if revoked or limited, and (4) shall not create a private property right to the fish before the fish are harvested.

NAS Study on IFQ Programs - The study on IFQs is intended to provide Congress with guidance needed to assess IFQs as a fishery management tool and, if necessary, allow Congress to develop a broadly supported national policy on IFQs. The SFA directed the NAS to consider many of the unresolved issues regarding IFQs, including transferability, duration, processor quotas, conservation impacts, fishery characteristics, and potential social and economic costs and benefits to the Nation and to participants in the fishery. The SFA also directed NAS to study mechanisms to prevent foreign control of U.S. fishery resources and mechanisms to ensure that vessel owners, vessel operators, crew members, and U.S. fish processors are treated fairly and equitably in initial allocations.

Requirements for New IFQ Programs - The SFA requires, after the moratorium on new IFQ programs expires, that Councils and the SOC consider the NAS report on IFQs and the report's recommendations for any new IFQ programs. The SFA also requires the Councils and SOC to ensure that any new IFQ program:

(A) establishes procedures and requirements for the review and revision of the terms of any such program (including any revisions that may be necessary once a national policy with respect to individual fishing quota programs is implemented), and, if appropriate, for the renewal, reallocation or re-issuance of individual fishing quotas;

(B) provides for the effective enforcement and management of any such program, including adequate observer coverage, and for fees under section 304(d)(2) to recover actual costs directly related to such enforcement and management; and

(C) provides for a fair and equitable initial allocation of individual fishing quotas, prevents any person from acquiring an excessive share of the individual fishing quotas issued, and considers the allocation of a portion of the annual harvest in the fishery for entry-level fishermen, small vessel owners, and crew members who do not hold or qualify for individual fishing quotas.

Finally, the SFA included several provisions with respect to CDQ programs. First, it amended the MSA to include the western Alaska CDQ program that the North Pacific Council had already established. The amendment authorized the North Pacific Council and the SOC to "establish a western Alaska CDQ program

under which a percentage of the total allowable catch (TAC) of any Bering Sea fishery is allocated to the program.” Secondly, the SFA authorized the Western Pacific Council to establish a CDQ program for any fishery under its jurisdiction in order to provide access to such fishery for western Pacific communities. Thirdly, the SFA commissioned an NAS study of the CDQ program to investigate the implications of the program for the Native Alaskan communities and fishery participants. The findings and recommendations of the NAS study of the Alaskan CDQ program are discussed in more detail in Section 2.3 of this analysis.

A provision was included to phase in the CDQ allocation percentage for the Bering Sea crab fisheries by allocating 3.5 percent of the TAC in 1998, 5 percent in 1999 and 7.5 percent in 2000 and thereafter, unless the North Pacific Council submits and the SOC approves any other percentage on or after October 1, 2001. The phase-in of the CDQ crab allocation was included because of the declining resource abundance in many of the Bering sea crab fisheries and the associated strain on participants.

A. Problem Statement

The Council adopted a problem statement in April 2001, based on recommendations from the GOA Rationalization Committee, the Advisory Panel, and the public (see next page). The problem statement is less an identification of a “problem” to be addressed by management action to “rationalize” the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries, than it is a wish list for an optimal Gulf groundfish management regime. The statement contains a clear problem statement, **“Increasing participation in Gulf of Alaska fisheries, as well as increasing catching and processing capacity, have intensified the race for fish with attendant problems of high bycatch, decreased safety, and reduced product value. In addition there are concerns about sea lion recovery, consequences of Bering Sea crab reductions, spillover effects from the American Fisheries Act (AFA), and habitat conservation requirements.** However, its list of objectives are potentially at odds both *within* an individual statement (e.g., “maintaining the character of an independent harvester fleet while allowing for meaningful reduction of excess capacity” and “protecting both the harvesting and primary processing sectors from losing the value of those existing investments and maintain the existing market balance between the two”) as well as between statements (“protecting both the harvesting and primary processing sectors from losing the value of those existing investments and maintain the existing market balance between the two” and “fostering of a healthy, competitive processing environment”) which may stymie an optimal management solution. The extensive list of objectives make a reasonable and practicable near time solution a tall order. Additional language appears to give direction to staff on the analysis.

Staff suggests that the Council consider revising the problem statement to more clearly relate the proposed alternatives to the specific problem that requires management action (see 2 pages hence). The Council may wish to retain the objectives for the proposed management action in a separate list as guidance for the selection of the preferred alternative. No one management solution will be able to solve the problem(s) in the fishery and meet all the stated objectives. These comments should not be construed as inferring that any of the objectives are not worthy or achievable; the Council should be cautious in indicating to the public and to the Secretary that any one solution could adequately address the sometimes oppositional nature of the 11 objectives.

GULF RATIONALIZATION PROBLEM STATEMENT

April 2001

The Gulf of Alaska (GOA) ecosystem is complex and productive, supporting diverse communities of fish, seabirds, marine mammals, fishermen, processors and coastal communities. The Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) charges the Council with minimizing bycatch, protecting habitat, preventing overfishing, promoting safety at sea and enhancing opportunities for fishery-dependent communities.

Increasing participation in Gulf of Alaska fisheries, as well as increasing catching and processing capacity, have intensified the race for fish with attendant problems of high bycatch, decreased safety, and reduced product value. In addition there are concerns about sea lion recovery, consequences of Bering Sea crab reductions, spillover effects from the American Fisheries Act (AFA), and habitat conservation requirements. All of these factors have made achieving MSA goals difficult and force re-evaluation of the status quo.

Amendments to the MSA, passed by Congress in December of 2000, called for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to examine the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries to determine whether rationalization is needed. The statute specifically requires the Council to analyze individual fishing quotas, processor quotas, cooperatives and quotas held by communities and to include an economic analysis of the impact of all rationalization options on communities, processors, and the fishing fleet.

Alternative strategies for fisheries management in the Gulf need to be analyzed as required by the MSA amendments. These strategies must be developed in an open and accessible public process.

Specific objectives for GOA rationalization implementation include:

1. Meeting MSA conservation requirements (bycatch avoidance, habitat conservation, prevention of overfishing);
2. Improved ability of industry to adjust to ecosystem measures such as spatial and temporal management for sea lion protection;
3. Promotion of safety at sea;
4. Increase utilization and improved product quality;
5. Community stability, including fish tax revenue;
6. Maintaining the character of an independent harvester fleet while allowing for meaningful reduction of excess capacity;
7. Fostering of a healthy, competitive processing environment;
8. Protecting both the harvesting and primary processing sectors from losing the value of those existing investments and maintain the existing market balance between the two;
9. Provide opportunities for coastal communities to directly participate in the economic benefits of the fisheries;
10. Recognize historic and recent participation; and
11. Accountability through performance reviews.

The examination will include an economic analysis of the impact of all options on communities, processors and fishing vessel owners and crews.

GULF RATIONALIZATION PROBLEM STATEMENT

Increasing participation in Gulf of Alaska fisheries, as well as increasing catching and processing capacity, have intensified the race for fish with attendant problems of high bycatch, decreased safety, and reduced product value. In addition there are concerns about sea lion recovery, consequences of Bering Sea crab reductions, spillover effects from the American Fisheries Act (AFA), and habitat conservation requirements. All of these factors have made achieving MSA goals difficult and force re-evaluation of the status quo.

GULF RATIONALIZATION OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives for GOA rationalization implementation include:

1. Meeting MSA conservation requirements (bycatch avoidance, habitat conservation, prevention of overfishing);
2. Improved ability of industry to adjust to ecosystem measures such as spatial and temporal management for sea lion protection;
3. Promotion of safety at sea;
4. Increase utilization and improved product quality;
5. Community stability, including fish tax revenue;
6. Maintaining the character of an independent harvester fleet while allowing for meaningful reduction of excess capacity;
7. Fostering of a healthy, competitive processing environment;
8. Protecting both the harvesting and primary processing sectors from losing the value of those existing investments and maintain the existing market balance between the two;
9. Provide opportunities for coastal communities to directly participate in the economic benefits of the fisheries;
10. Recognize historic and recent participation; and
11. Accountability through performance reviews.

At its April 2001 meeting, the Council adopted the following problem statement concerning the BSAI crab fisheries. The Council may wish to consider the crab rationalization problem statement during its consideration of revising its currently adopted text for the GOA rationalization problem statement as follows.

BSAI Crab Rationalization Problem Statement

The crab fisheries in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands are fully utilized. Despite amendments to the LLP Program and AFA sideboards, capacity in these crab fisheries far exceeds available resources. The ability of crab harvesters to diversify into other fisheries has been severely curtailed under the LLP program and other management actions designed to bring stability to other gear groups and species. Many of the concerns identified by the NPFMC at the beginning of the comprehensive rationalization process in 1992 still exist for the BSAI crab fisheries. The race for fish continues to result in:

1. Resource/conservation management problems
2. Bycatch/handling mortality and dead loss
3. Excess harvesting capacity
4. Lack of economic stability
5. Safety issues

In the continued process of comprehensive rationalization, prompt action is needed to protect the crab resource and to promote stability for those dependent on the crab fisheries. In order to achieve a balanced resolution, the concerns of harvesters, processors and coastal communities must be addressed.

B. Vision Statement

The Council then adopted a vision statement in June 2001, which contained many, but not all of the same elements as its problem statement. Staff is seeking direction as to how the two statements interrelate in the context of driving the development of appropriate alternatives for analysis (i.e., does the vision statement replace the problem statement?. is it meant to augment the public record and does not drive the alternatives or analysis?).

Gulf Rationalization Vision Statement

Ongoing Council discussion of fishery rationalization are addressing ways to improve fishery management by providing tools to transition from current fishing practices into a more sustainable and efficient future. Various types of systems are being examined. Some are based on quota shares and some would be based on a cooperative structure. Other systems may also be feasible and deserving of consideration.

Conservation is the number one priority in sustainable fishery management. Achieving economic efficiency in the harvest of our fishery resources is important, and it must be balanced with the needs to conserve stocks, reduce bycatch, minimize habitat impacts, and achieve fuller utilization of harvested resources.

The economies of fishery dependent communities should also be protected and allowed to grow as new opportunities in fisheries come about. This will require maintaining a diverse fleet and balancing the interests of various segments of the industry. Again, a variety of tools for achieving these objectives are worthy of consideration.

Any strategy for transition to more sustainable and efficient fisheries must contain explicit mechanisms to:

- Provide measurable reductions in bycatch on a fishery by fishery basis;
- Provide measurable reductions in habitat impacts including provisions to allow transitions to lower impact gear types;
- Improve safety;
- Any rationalization plan needs to include harvesters, processors, and communities and measures to protect their interests;
- Maintain owner-operated fleet by Alaskans or increase level of participation in fisheries by active quota shareholders;
- Ensure an entry level accessible to residents of coastal communities;
- Effectively control excessive consolidation and vertical integration;
- Recognize the contributions by skippers and crew, and include mechanisms to promote and maintain a high level of professionalism in the fleet;
- Maintain a diverse, independent fleet and arms-length price negotiations between harvesters and processors;
- Minimize disruption to the processing sector and address over capitalization , and consider the possibilities of balanced allocations;
- Protect communities historic reliance on crab and groundfish processing through regionalization requirements for processing or other means;
- Incorporate vessel buyback provisions where needed to address overcapitalization and;
- Provide a funding mechanism to adequately support management and enforcement requirements of these fisheries.

Finally, the success of any rationalization program in achieving these goals must be periodically evaluated with the ability to modify use privileges, reassign shares, or make other adjustments as necessary to achieve these objectives.

Also in June 2001, the Council initiated an analysis of a management alternative to rationalize P. cod. The motion contained more than 6-pages of elements and options including general comments about incorporating options from the Committee's rockfish strawman, the Council's crab rationalization

alternatives, and American Fisheries Act (such as processing sector elements, regionalization and community allocations, and cooperatives). It recommended analyzing 1995-1999 as the base years for qualification.

It also recommended analyzing two additional alternatives. It recommended analyzing the rockfish elements and options that were reviewed but not recommended by the committee. The strawman was completed by a contractor at the request of the committee and staff. A second strawman for P. cod was not prepared so that the contractor could consult with the committee about the strawman approach.

The Council also requested an analysis of a draft GOA Groundfish Rationalization proposal submitted to the committee by the Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen representative on the committee. The proposal is for a two year test program to implement to test ITQ-like rationalized fishery management regimes for the 15-member industry group. The committee reviewed but did not recommend the proposal for analysis.

Finally, the Council tasked staff with preparing a scoping paper on GOA Rationalization for the February 2001 meeting, and the committee was tasked to meet again to review the paper, when available.

Under the October 2001 AFA agenda item, the Council added a discussion of recency requirements for trawl, catcher processor, and catcher vessels in the Gulf for 1995-2000. This complicated the direction to staff on the Council's June 2001 approach for rationalizing the GOA groundfish fisheries. The staff reported in December 2001 that unless directed otherwise at that meeting, that we would incorporate that data request into this discussion paper. It appears as Part 3.

In summary, the Council has:

- 1. adopted two versions of a problem statement for GOA groundfish rationalization;**
- 2. not directly addressed the desire to eliminate latent licenses and/or gear allocations as a first step;**
- 3. not adopted a statement on the ability of the State parallel fisheries to circumvent federal efforts to rationalize the federal groundfish fisheries;**
- 4. initiated consideration of a wide-ranging suite of alternatives:**
 - a) comprehensive analysis of 1-pie/2-pie IFQs or cooperatives for Western and Central Gulf Pacific cod;**
 - b) comprehensive analysis of 1-pie/2-pie IFQs or cooperatives for (all species?) rockfish in the Western, Central, and Southeast (except Southeast Outside)**
 - c) 2-year pilot IFQ program for Pacific cod and pollock in the Western/Central Gulf for the Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen group**
 - d) comprehensive IFQs/co-ops for all GOA fisheries;**
- 5. not provided guidance to the committee whether to look into selecting species for rationalization, with accompanying sideboard measures, or providing alternatives for rationalizing all groundfish species;**
- 6. requested data analysis for recency requirements for Pacific cod trawl, catcher processor, and catcher vessels in the Gulf for 1995-2000.**

Staff suggestions

If the Council wishes to proceed with an AFA approach for the GOA, there are basically two preconditions necessary for cooperatives to form. First, there must be a discrete closed class of vessels without latent licenses floating around so that the participants in a particular fishery have certainty that their co-op won't be disrupted by new entrants. Second, there must be discrete quotas for the co-op to manage. In the GOA, neither of these two preconditions exist. The LLP program is far too leaky for any group of vessels fishing in a particular area to have certainty that they have a closed class. Also, GOA TACs are not currently set up for management by a group of vessels in a particular area. Except for pollock, they are mostly PSC-driven and not subdivided by gear type.

If the Council wanted to proceed with cooperatives, it may wish to examine ways to tighten up the LLP program so that LLP licenses more closely match the fishery groupings that would logically form co-ops. NMFS would need to revise the TAC allocation system so that the TAC and PSC allocations match the same groups of vessels. The Council also would need to "define" various fisheries to rationalize (e.g., by area, gear type, species/complex, vessel size).

Individual groups of fishermen in different regions of the GOA would be free to pursue whatever type of rationalization that they wanted once those two objectives are achieved, then. Different approaches could emerge in different areas of the GOA and the lack of consensus of approach in one area would not prevent fishermen in other areas from proceeding on their own pace.

There are two other lessons learned from the AFA. The first one is that any move towards rationalization needs to be comprehensive and cover all areas and all fisheries for optimal efficiency. The Council may be mired in sideboard issues to protect the non-rationalized fisheries from spillover from the rationalized fisheries if only one fishery is rationalized. And the sideboards themselves become as complicated to deal with as a comprehensive program would have been in the first place. Displaced vessels and capital will always flood into the last remaining open fisheries. So we cannot, for example, create a rationalization program for one area without addressing where the displaced and retired vessels will move.

The second lesson learned from the AFA is that it's a lot faster and more flexible if industry and the co-ops take responsibility for most of the individual vessel issues. For the most part, NMFS still manages the BSAI pollock fishery as if it was an open access fishery. All of the individual vessel level management is handled by the cooperatives and the inter-cooperative managers. Any program that requires NMFS to track vessel activity and enforce quotas at an individual vessel level will be hugely more expensive and complex than one in which we track aggregate quotas like in the BSAI pollock fishery, especially where PSC limits are involved.

Finally, NMFS could become overwhelmed by expectations for monitoring and managing an increased number of small quotas to the extent GOA TACs and PSC limits are apportioned among an increased number of competing user groups. As we have seen through recent analyses assessing potential impacts of critical habitat, harvest limits under proposed Steller sea lion protection measures and for management on non-target groundfish species, management of small quotas becomes impractical in some cases and likely would result in preemption of some fisheries altogether. However, NMFS is much more able to meet monitoring and enforcement expectations to the extent that governing statute/frameworking provides for an allocation scheme to user groups in a manner that allows for individual or group accountability of catch and reporting (i.e., IFQs or cooperatives). However, the downside to these sort of programs has been increased costs to industry to comply with increased observer or reporting costs. These costs result from the need to verify

catch reported by specific user groups or individuals who can control how and when they fish without competition. The closer we get to an IFQ/CDQ type program, the more stringent the verification needs and higher the costs of the monitoring program will be to industry.

In summary, the first step to address the problems of excess capacity and resource allocation would be to allocate groundfish TACs by area and gear. It is a necessary action for either cooperative or IFQ management. The Council then may consider whether to proceed with cooperatives or IFQs once that has been achieved. The Council may find that selected industry sectors in certain areas may be ready to step forward with their own rationalization programs, outside of the regulatory process. For instance, the Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen pilot program could be initiated without a Council analysis or Federal regulations.

C. Alternatives for Analysis

In June 2001, the Council swept up all the proposals recommended or considered by the AP, committee, and public for a full analysis, including those only intended as test cases. It specifically excluded the Southeast Outside area from any GOA rationalization program, but to include them in any sideboard issues. The Council motion included rationalization alternatives for:

- 1) Pacific cod fisheries in the Western Gulf, Central Gulf and West Yakutat management areas using IFQs (harvester/processor/bycatch shares), cooperatives (AFA and Dooley-Hall models), with community allocations). The Council adopted 1995-99 as base years for the analysis. Some of the elements and options referenced general approaches (e.g., Dooley-Hall) or options from the BSAI crab rationalization suite of alternatives which need to be specifically delineated. Staff has attempted to fill in those references and seeks concurrence from the Council (see highlighted text under Alternative 2 below);
- 2) 15 participants in the Western Central Gulf pollock and P. cod fishery through a cooperative-style pilot program; and
- 3) Western and Central Gulf trawl rockfish fisheries through a two-pie individual quota system.

More information on the genesis of the three potential programs follow.

ALTERNATIVE 1. No action

ALTERNATIVE 2. Rationalize the Pacific cod fishery in the WGOA, CGOA and WY areas (Elements that need to be identified by the Council are highlighted)

Elements and Options:

1.0 Harvesting Sector Elements

- 1.1 Fisheries included in rationalization plan: Target fisheries for P. cod using trawl, longline, and pot gear in the WGOA, CGOA and WY areas. (Jig fisheries are excluded)

1.2 Basis for Annual IFQ calculation: Annual IFQ amounts are calculated as follows TAC – State Waters fishery catch – previous years jig harvest
 $X QS = IFQ$

1.3 Harvesting Sector QS Categories-QS/IFQs will be assigned to one of the following categories

Option 1: Trawl Catcher Vessel
Trawl Catcher processor
Fixed Gear Catcher Vessel
Fixed Gear Catcher processor

Option 2: Trawl Catcher Vessel
Trawl Catcher processor
Longline Catcher Vessel
Longline Catcher processor
Pot catcher vessel
Pot Catcher Processor

Option 3: Assign vessel size categories:
< 60
60 to 125
> 125

Option 4: Inshore/Offshore designation

1.4 Initial Allocation

1.4.1 General Eligibility Provisions

Persons applying to participate in the P Cod Fishing Program must meet eligibility requirements to document a US fishing vessel. *Note: The American Fisheries Act changed the requirements for documenting U.S. Fishing vessels—at least 75% U.S. ownership is required.*

1.4.2 Owners of Vessel Catch Histories

The owner of a vessel's catch history is presumed to be the vessel owner of record at the time the catches were made, unless specific language transferring the catch history was included in vessel ownership transfer documentation. If a vessel was operated under a bareboat charter or other similar lease provision, the owner of the catch history is presumed to be charter operator or leaseholder.

1.4.3 Qualifying Years : 1995 –1999

- A) Freezer longline Vessels
 - B) Catcher longline vessels
 - C) Pot catcher vessels
 - D) Pot catcher processors
 - E) Trawl catcher vessels
 - F) Trawl Catcher Processors
- Option a) All years
b) Drop one

1.4.4 Calculation of initial QS Distribution

- Based on legal landings made while federal fishery was open.
- Describe QS calculation here if specific method is desired.

1.5 Transferability and restrictions on Ownership of QS/IFQ

1.5.1 Eligibility to Purchase QS

Option 1: All persons or entities eligible to document a US fishing vessel are eligible to purchase harvest vessel QS and IFQ.

Suboption: grandfather initial recipients

Option 2: US citizens who have at least:

- a) 30 days of sea time
- b) 150 days of sea time
- c) 365 days of sea time

Suboption: grandfather initial recipients

Option 3. Entities that have a US citizen with 20% or more ownership with at least:

- a) 30 days of sea time
- b) 150 days of sea time
- c) 365 days of sea time

Suboption: grandfather initial recipients

Seatime: same as AP crab Motion??

1.5.2 Leasing

Same as AP Crab section

1.5.3 Ownership caps

Same as AP Crab section with range of 0.5% to 5%

1.5.4 Controls on vertical integration

Same as AP Crab section

1.5.5 Use of QS/IFQs

1.5.5.1 Harvester IFQs

Option 1: Harvester shares: IFQs must be used in accordance with the privileges defined for the associated QS category. The following provisions also apply:

“A” class CV- IFQs may be processed by either a shoreside processor or a catcher/processor so long as sufficient processor shares are held by the processor.

“B” class CV- IFQ’s may be processed by either a shoreside processor or a catcher/processor.

- “A” or “B” class CV - IFQ’s initially issued to a catcher/processor shall not be regionally or community designated.
- “A” or “B” class CV- IFQ’s purchased or obtained by catcher/processers shall retain their regional or community designation.

Option 2: Allow Buy-down provision

Option 3: One way conversion from trawl QS to, fixed gear QS.
Halibut PSQS would convert to halibut QS.

Option 4: Allow one way conversion from offshore to inshore

1.5.5.2 Catcher/Processor shares: Catcher/Processors shall be granted “A” and “B” class CV-QSs in the same manner as catcher vessels.
Catcher/Processors shall be granted PQ’s proportional to their initial issuance of CV- QS

Option 1: Catcher/Processors are prohibited from purchasing additional PQs from shore based processors but are free to acquire PQs from other Catcher/Processors.

Option 2: Catcher/Processors shall be allowed to purchase additional PQs from shore based processors so long as the shares are processed within 3 miles of shore in the designated region or community.

Option 3: Catcher/Processors shall be allowed to sell PQ’s to shore based processors.

Option 4: When CP IPQ shares without a regional designation are sold to a shore based processor, the shares become designated by region.

1.5.6 Use Caps

Option 1: range from average to highest of annual catch by vessel

Option 2: No use caps

1.6 Other Provisions

1.6.1 Discards of P Cod

Option 1: All P Cod included in the program that are harvested, must be used against IFQs. No discards will be allowed.

1.6.2 Rollover provisions

- Option 1: Allow rollover of Unused IFQ to the next year in the amount of
- a) 1%
 - b) 5 %
 - c) 10%

1.6.3 Observer Coverage

- Option 1: 100% observer coverage on all vessels participating in the P cod Fishing Program
- Option 2: No change in observer coverage--Industry standard bycatch rates will be applied to all catches when the vessel is unobserved.
- Option 3: 100% observer coverage on all vessels greater or equal to 60 feet.
Industry standard bycatch rates will be applied to all catches when the vessel is unobserved.
- Option 4: Voluntary use of observers to document lower than average bycatch rates.
A program allowing voluntary use of observers would be included to allow vessels to document that their bycatch rates are lower than the industry standard.

1.7 Bycatch and PSC Considerations

1.7.1 BQ and PSQS Categories

- Option 1: BQ and PSQS would be assigned to one of the following categories
 - Trawl Catcher Vessel
 - Trawl Catcher processor
 - Longline Gear Catcher Vessel
 - Longline Gear Catcher processor

1.7.2 Basis for BQ and PSQS

- Option 1: Allocate BQ and PSQS proportional to QS based on MRB standards
- Option 2: Allocate BQ and PSQS proportional to QS based on sector average

1.7.3 Initial allocation of Bycatch Quota and PSC Quotas

- Option 1: allocate BQ and PSQS to individuals
- Option 2: allocate BQ and PSQS to cooperatives

1.7.4 Use of Individual Bycatch Quota and PSC Quotas

- Option 1: Require retention of Bycatch species and sufficient BQ to cover landings.
- Option 2: Allow discards of bycatch species which count against BQ based on:
 - a) observer data
 - b) average rate
- Option 3: Apply current PSC rules and account for PSC based on:
 - a) observer data
 - b) average rate

Option 4: Issue halibut PSQS as Halibut QS for the fixed gear fleet:

- a) all halibut QS program rules would apply
- b) halibut bycatch during the closed season (Nov 16 to march 14) would:
 - Suboption 1: Required to be retained and landed
 - Suboption 2: required to be released and associated discard mortality deducted from IFQ.
 - Suboption 3: Establish concurrent seasons.

Option 5: Allow conversion of halibut PSQS to Halibut QS if trawl vessel converts to fixed gear

- a) Upon conversion all halibut QS program rules would apply
- b) halibut bycatch during the closed season (Nov 16 to march 14) would:
 - Suboption 1: Required to be retained and landed
 - Suboption 2: Required to be released and associated discard mortality deducted from IFQ.

Option 6:

- a) Allow transfers of BQS and PSQS
- b) Not allow transfers of BQ and SPQS

1.7.5 Separability of BQ and PSQS

- Option 1: BQ and PSQS are non-separable from FQS and must be transferred in proportion to the amount of FQS that is transferred.
- Option 2: BQ and PSQS are separable from FQS and may be transferred independently.
- Option 3: BQS and PSQS are separable from FQS and may be transferred independently of FQS, but when transferred separately the number of BQS and PSQS that would go to the purchaser will be reduced by 10 percent. The remaining 10 percent would go to a bycatch reduction pool.

1.7.6 Leasing of BQS and PSQS

- Option 1: Leasing of is allowed. Person purchasing IFQs without BQ and PSQS must meet all transfer eligibility requirements.
- Option 2: Leasing of FQS is not allowed.

2.0 PROCESSING SECTOR ELEMENTS

Same as committee strawman for rockfish

*Same as crab rationalization proposal

3.0 REGIONALIZATION AND COMMUNITY ALLOCATIONS

Same as committee strawman for rockfish

4.0 Program Review

The following options apply to all program elements:

Option 1. Program review after 2 years to objectively measure the success of the program by addressing concerns identified in the Rationalization problem statement and the Magnuson Stevens Act standards. Additionally, this review should include evaluation of the economic consequences in communities

Option 2. Program review every 3 years to objectively measure the success of the program by addressing concerns identified in the Rationalization problem statement and the Magnuson Stevens Act standards. Additionally, this review should include evaluation of the economic consequences in communities

Option 3. No program review

5.0 Co-op Model

Use a co-op model which would have similar elements (qualifying years, ownership caps, skipper provisions, etc) and the following options for comparison with the IFQ model.

- A. An AFA-type coop
- B. A dooley hall type of coop

ALTERNATIVE 3. WGOAF GOA Groundfish Rationalization Plan

Purpose: To design a *two year test program* to implement to test ITQ-like rationalized fishery management regimes for a group in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish fisheries.

This proposed rationalization program is a test: This program is intended to expire two years after implementation unless it is ratified prior to that date by holders of 66 2/3% of the IFQ poundage for each species and 66 2/3% of the IPQ poundage holders for each species.

Assumptions:

1. The GOA is home to a large and diverse fishing fleet and processing facilities
2. There is a relatively large resident coastal population existing in many towns and villages across the GOA.
3. The GOA groundfish fishery is the largest fishery in the GOA in terms of volume, value and capital investment, but not in terms of numbers of fishermen.
4. Due to the diversity that exists in the GOA, it is unlikely that a broad program designed to rationalize the entire groundfish fishery can ever be designed.
5. GOA fishing groups and processing facilities that display great affinity do exist.
6. These smaller fishing and processing groups that exist regionally across the GOA should be allowed to identify themselves and seek rationalization individually.

The Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen group (WGOAF) and processors in the Western Gulf are a distinct group that exists in the GOA groundfish fisheries.

1. There are 15 members in the fishermen's group.
2. They all fish Pacific cod and most fish pollock.
3. They all fish with:
 - * Trawls
 - * Pots
 - * Longlines
4. They all have significant historic participation in groundfish fisheries in:
 - * Area 610
 - * Area 620
 - * Area 630
5. There are a small group of processors to whom these fishermen have sold their GOA harvests
 - * Trident
 - * New West
 - * Peter Pan
 - * Icicle
6. The fishermen base their fishing operations out of:
 - * Sand Point
 - * Kodiak
 - * King Cove
 - * Chignik
 - * False Pass

Proposed Plan Elements: The Western Gulf of Alaska Fishermen association members (WGOAF) along with their processors propose the following rationalization plan:

Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ): WGOAF members and any other eligible LLP license holders wishing to do so will receive IFQs for their *individual* percentage of P-cod and pollock harvests in the GOA made during the years 1995-1999.

Minimum criteria: Fishermen will receive IFQ as long as they have a minimum of 20 p-cod and/or pollock deliveries during 1995-1999. The harvest percentages earned by vessels that are ineligible to join this IFQ program due to insufficient landings shall be allocated pro rata to IFQ holders and Open Access fishermen in the GOA.

Average individual historic participation figured using: Straight average calculation for years 1995-1999

Individual Processing Quotas (IPQs): All groundfish processors who processed groundfish in the GOA areas during the years 1995-1999 are eligible to receive IPQs for 100% of their average historic percentage of total production.

IPQ are awarded based upon where IFQ eligible fish were landed. If, for example, an IFQ participant landed half of its catch to Trident and half to Peter Pan, each processor would receive IPQs for half of the vessel owners IFQs.

IFQ ownership and usage by IPQ processors: At least 20% of IFQ owned by IPQ processors must be available for lease to non IPQ owned IFQ harvesters. IPQ eligible processors cannot increase their IFQ ownership by more 15% beyond their initial allocation.

Price Negotiations: Both harvesters and processors are concerned that rationalization will diminish their current bargaining position. Therefore, prices should be agreed upon annually by both sectors prior to the decision whether to rationalize.

- A) Prior to deciding whether or not a fishing vessel owner will enter into this IFQ program for a particular year, a price for all IFQ harvested fish must be agreed upon by the potential IFQ recipients and the potential IPQ recipients.
- B) As part of this same agreement, a fishing plan for IFQ harvest must be signed by the potential IFQ recipients and the potential IPQ recipients.
- C) IFQ owned by IPQ eligible processors cannot participate in price negotiations.
- D) IFQ owned by IPQ processors must participate in IFQ fisheries.

Transferability: IFQs can be sold, leased, or transferred, but they can only be leased to other IFQ holders.

- A) IPQs can be sold, leased, or transferred to anyone.
- B) IFQ holders who are not also IPQ holders will have first right of refusal in any IFQ sales.

Community ownership: Gulf of Alaska communities are eligible to acquire, own, and distribute IFQ and IPQ as they see fit under this program.

Sideboards for protection of non-rationalized fisheries: IFQ participants in this rationalization program will be ineligible to participate in any other Federal open access fishery for Pacific cod or pollock in any other GOA area, in any year that they receive IFQs under this program.

Quota shifted to Shelikof Strait IFQ history earned in any area of the GOA that was later shifted to Shelikof Strait CHA shall continue to be considered part of the IFQ rights of the holder and shall belong to and be available for harvest to the IFQ holder.

ALTERNATIVE 4. GOA Trawl Rockfish Rationalization

Overview. This program would establish a two-pie individual quota system for the Western and Central Gulf Trawl Rockfish Fisheries. The plan would potentially allocate harvester quota shares (FQS) and processors quota shares (PQS). Both types of quota shares would entitle owners to annual fishing and processing quota. Harvesters would receive individual fishing quotas (IFQs), and processors would receive IPQs. Annual allocations of IFQs and IPQs for each owner would be based on the percentage owned of the quota share pool (QSP) multiplied by the adjusted TAC. Adjustments to the TAC would include bycatch needs for other fisheries, and adjustments to account for other provision of the program, open access processing for example.

In the course of developing a "prototype" program for the Central Gulf (CGOA) rockfish fishery, it became apparent that a significant number of vessels that participate in CGOA also trawl for rockfish in the Western Gulf (WGOA), and West Yakutat (WY), and that nearly all rockfish trawlers that participate in the WGOA and WY also participate in the CGOA. Further, there do not appear to be significant non-trawl fisheries for rockfish in any of the three areas. Focusing just on the CGOA would mean developing sideboards measures for the WGOA and WY rockfish fisheries which could complicate the program. Creating a single program for all three areas eliminates the need to impose restrictive and cumbersome sideboard measures to prevent "spillover" effects into other rockfish fisheries, and appears to add little in the way of complexity to the program itself. The program only includes the trawl fishery because there are no other significant target fisheries for rockfish exists in the WGOA or CGOA. Some non-trawl fishing may occur in the WY sub-area, therefore a gear specific apportionment of rockfish in WY would need to be approved by the NPMFC. East Yakutat (EY) is not included in the program as trawling in the EY is prohibited.

While developing the program, it also became obvious that there are three major program areas that need to be addressed: 1) Harvesters, 2) Processors, and 3) Regions. A fourth program area deals with issues that link the three program areas. Within each broad program area there are a set of major issues including 1) the nature of the right, 2) initial allocations, 3) transfer provisions and restrictions, and 4) use restrictions and consolidation caps. Each of these issues contains a set of decision points and within those decision points are options and sub-options.

The rockfish rationalization program as specified below uses specific formatting techniques for identification of program area, major issue area, decision points and options. Each program area is formatted with a level-1 heading using a bolded all caps font (**1 FORMAT FOR PROGRAM AREAS**) Each issue area is given a level-2 heading and text bolded with small caps. (For example **1.1 Format for Issue Areas**. Each decision point is underlined in a regular font and is shown with a level-3 heading. (For example: 1.3.2 Format for Decision Points). Text in the paragraph(s) following the decision point will describe the recommended decision. If options exist they will be given a level-4 heading but will not be bolded, sub-options will be given a level-5 heading. (For example: 2.13.2 Format for Options. 3.1.2 .4.1 Format for Suboptions.) Explanations and annotations will be shown in italicized text.

A set of standard definitions has been developed and used consistently throughout the description of the program (Table 1). Communication between committee members will be enhanced if we specify these definitions up front, and that all discussions within the committee use the same set of definitions. It is particularly important to make clear distinctions between:

- (a) catch history and quota shares
- (b) quota shares and IFQs
- (c) quota share pools and TACs

Table 1. Definitions Used to Describe the Rockfish Fishing Program for Rockfish

At-sea	Indicates that a vessel (particularly a processing vessel) is operating within the EEZ of Alaska.
B o n a f i d e r o c k f i s h c r e w m e m b e r	A bonafide rockfish crewmember is a skipper or other member of the fishing crew that can document a "minimum days-at-sea" requirement in the GOA rockfish fisheries. Bonafide crewmembers could be granted a right of first refusal to purchase a percentage of FQS.
BQS	Bycatch Quota Shares entitle the holder to a percentage of the BSA.
BQSP	Bycatch Quota Share Pool is the sum of all BQS for a bycatch species in a given management area.
BSA	Bycatch Species Apportionment—Each year the Council and NMFS will make an apportionment of bycatch species for use in the Rockfish Fishing Program.
Catch history	Catch history means all catch of a vessels that has taken place in the past. Some catch history is relevant to the Rockfish Fishing Program, some is not.
CP	Catcher Processor
CPFTAC	The apportionment of the FTAC that would be allocated to catcher processors in the form of IFQs.
CV	Catcher Vessel
CVFTAC	The apportionment of the FTAC that would be allocated to catcher vessels in the form of IFQs
Eligible catch history	Eligible catch history is catch history that appears to be eligible to be included in the determination of quota shares.
Entity	Entity is defined using the definition of entity and the "10 percent rule" from AFA regulations.
FQS	Fisher Quota Shares—catch history of harvest vessels that has been approved by NMFS in the official application process. It is anticipated that FQS will correspond to kilograms (kg) of eligible catch history. Thus 1000 FQS represents 1mt of historical harvest that is qualified as part of the program. (Note that FQS could be unitized as tons, however this would result in partial FQS, which would be a complicating factor.)
FQSP	Fisher Quota Share Pool—the sum of all of the FQS for a given management area. The FQSP represents all of the qualifying catch history of all qualified owners in a particular management area.
FTAC	The FTAC is the part of the TAC that will be apportioned to the Rockfish Fishing Program. The FTAC will generally be less than the TAC because some part of the TAC may be set aside to accommodate bycatch needs for other target fisheries.
H a r v e s t S i d e b o a r d s	Harvest sideboards are catch limits in other "unrationalized" target fisheries that would be applied to all trawl catcher vessels and all trawl catcher processors owned by participants in the Rockfish Fishing Program. Harvest sideboards would be intended to prevent participants from increasing their shares in other fisheries that have not yet been rationalized.
IBQs	Individual Bycatch Quotas for each bycatch species will be issued proportionately to the owners of BQS at the beginning of each year. Mathematically, an individual's IBQs = BQS / BQSP * BSA.

IFQ	Individual Fishing Quota—represent a kilogram of actual harvest under the program. A person's IFQs will be calculated based on that person's holdings of FQS and on the FTAC for the management area for the year. Mathematically, $IFQs = FQS \cdot FQSP \cdot FTAC$.
IPQs	Individual Processing Quota – one IPQ corresponds to one kg of rockfish that can be processed by the processor that owns the IPQ during the year in which the IPQ is issued. Mathematically, $IPQs = PQS \cdot PQSP \cdot QPA$.
IPSQ	Individual Prohibited Species Quota for each prohibited species will be issued proportionately to the owners of PSQS at the beginning of each year. Mathematically, an individual's $IPSQ = PSQS \cdot PSQSP \cdot PSA$.
Legal Landing	For shore-based deliveries a legal landing is a landing reported on a fish-ticket that has been accepted by ADF&G. For at-sea deliveries a legal landing is an delivery that was recorded by an NMFS certified observer. For catcher processors a legal landing is a weekly processor report accepted by NMFS.
OAA	Open Access Apportionment. The apportionment of the CVFTAC that would be available for open access processing. The OAA is calculated by multiplying the CVFTAC by the OAP. Mathematically, $OAA = CVFTAC \cdot OAP$.
OAP	The percentage of the CV-FTAC that would be designated as open access for processing.
PQS	Processor Quota Shares –one PQS is equal to one KG of qualified processing history under the Rockfish Processing Program
PQSP	Processor Quota Share Pool—the sum of PQS of all qualified processors for a given species and area.
PSA	Prohibited Species Apportionment—Each year the Council and NMFS will make an apportionment of prohibited species for use in the Rockfish Fishing Program.
PSQS	Prohibited Species Quota Shares entitle the holder to a percentage of the PSA.
PSQSP	Prohibited Species Quota Share Pool is the sum of all BQS for a prohibited species in a given management area.
QPA	Qualified Processing Apportionment is the amount of the FTAC that is allocated to qualified processors in the form of IPQs. The QPA is calculated by reducing the CVFTAC by the OAA. Mathematically, $QPA = CVFTAC - OAA$
Rollover	Unused IFQ that is added to the IFQs issued in the following year. The amount of IFQ that can be rolled over would be limited to an amount not to exceed the rollover percentage of a person FQS. The rollover percentage would be pre-determined, but would likely be less than 10 percent.
TAC	Total Allowable Catch—The TAC for each management area is specified by the Council and NFMS usually at their December meeting. The TAC may be further subdivided for directed fishing and bycatch.

1.0 Rockfish Fishing Program for GOA Rockfish

This program area describes the issues and options that are directly related to the Rockfish Fishing Program for the GOA. The Rockfish Fishing Program is described in 4 major issue areas including the nature of the fishing privileges, the initial allocation, transferability, and use.

1.1 The Nature of the Fishing Privileges

This issue area defines the nature of fishing privileges and includes a description of the target fisheries, bycatch restrictions, sideboards, vessel categories, and the annual specification and issuance of IFQs.

1.1.1 Target Fisheries included in rationalization plan

WGOA, CGOA, and WY trawl fisheries for Pacific Ocean perch, northern rockfish, pelagic shelf rockfish, and other rockfish will be included in the rockfish rationalization program. FQS and IFQs for each of the species groups in each management area will be issued.

1.1.2 Fishing Vessel Categories

Trawl catcher vessel (CV) and Trawl catcher processor (CP) harvesting vessel categories will be created. All individual allocations of harvesting privileges will be designated as either CV or CP. Allocations with a CV designation may not be processed at sea, while those with a CP designation may be processed at-sea.

Note: The rationalization program as proposed would create processing quota shares (PQS) and individual processing quotas (IPQs). The overall program would also include regional delivery requirements to ensure community stability. The processor and community/regional programs would likely create additional constraints on harvesting vessels. These restrictions and constraints will be specified under Program Area 4, which contains the issues and decision points for interactions between the three main program areas.

1.1.3 Fishing Vessel Total Allowable Catch (FTAC):

A specific trawl apportionment or FTAC will be created for the rockfish fisheries in the WGOA, CGOA, and WY. The apportionment would be a set based on a percentage of the TAC at least as high as was used for directed fishing in the trawl fisheries is shown below. The percentage of FTAC compared to the TAC in the option years below would represent a minimum—the Council and NMFS could increase proportion going to the FTAC if bycatch needs for rockfish in other fisheries falls. The bycatch apportionment of the Rockfish TACs would be used in the fixed-gear fisheries for halibut, sablefish, and Pacific cod, and in the other trawl fisheries. The FTAC will be set in the annual specification-setting process by the Council and NMFS. The options for years determining the minimum percentage of rockfish in the FTAC are listed below.

1.1.3.1 The percent of the TAC apportioned to the FTAC will be as least as high as the percentage of rockfish used in directed fishing in 2000.

1.1.3.2 The percent of the TAC apportioned to the FTAC will be as least as high as the percentage of rockfish used in directed fishing from 1998 through 2000.

1.1.3.3 The percent of the TAC apportioned to the FTAC will be as least as high as the percentage of rockfish used in directed fishing from 1996 through 1998.

Notes:

- *It is assumed that the initial allocation will determine the apportionment of harvesting privileges between CVs and CPs.*
- *There has been some discussion of allowing each sector to determine the rules for its own initial allocation. If each sector is allowed to choose its own allocation rules, then the FTAC must be*

apportioned into a CV-FTAC and a CP-FTAC in a separate decision that is independent of the initial allocation. For example if CVs choose to use 5 years of catch history to determine harvesting privileges, and CPs choose to use only 1 year of catch history, then the amount of catch history for each sector will not accurately represent the typical split of harvest between the two sectors. The fact that the program, as specified here, does not include options to allow sectors to choose their own initial allocation rules, does not imply that the idea does not have merit. Indeed the concept may have merit and could be included if the committee desires.

- *If, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, a CVFTAC and a CPFTAC are created, then it could be relatively simple for one or the other sector or both sectors to establish cooperatives, particularly if annual apportionments of bycatch species and PSC (as will be discussed in Decision Points 1.1.6 and 1.1.7) are created. Formation of Rockfish Cooperatives is not discussed in this document, but should not be considered beyond the scope of the committee.*

1.1.4 Apportionments of the FTAC to Catcher Vessels and Catcher Processors

The apportionment of the FTAC to catcher vessels (CVFTAC) and to catcher processors (CPFTAC) would be established either in the initial allocation of FQS or in advance of the allocation of FQS. In either case, the apportionment percentage of the FTAC between CVs and CPs would be fixed. If the CVFTAC and CPFTAC apportionment percentage is determined in advance of the initial allocation then each sector would have the opportunity to develop initial allocation eligibility.

1.1.5 Fisher Quota Shares (FQS) and IFQs

Fisher Quota Shares for each rockfish assemblage group included in the program represent the catch history of harvest vessels that has been approved by NMFS in the official application process. The Fisher Quota Share Pool (FQSP) is the sum of all of the FQS for a given management area. IFQs for each included rockfish assemblage represents a kilogram of rockfish that may be actually harvested under the program. A person's IFQs will be issued annually and will be calculated based on that person's holdings of FQS and on the FTAC for the management area for the year. Mathematically, $IFQs = FQS \cdot FQSP \cdot FTAC$. A person holding IFQs for a particular rockfish assemblage will be allowed to harvest a corresponding amount of that assemblage during that year for which the IFQs are issued.

- Notes:
- *The amount of FQS issued to individuals and in total (the FQSP) will be determined in the initial allocation process as discussed in Harvest Vessel Issue 1.2.*
 - *FQS will be unitized as kilograms (kg) of historical harvest. Thus 1000 FQS represents 1mt of historical harvest that is qualified as part of the Rockfish Fishing Program. FQS could be unitized as tons, however this would result in partial FQS, which would be a complicating factor.*

1.1.6 Bycatch Species Apportionments

In order to minimize crossover impacts of a rockfish fishery on other GOA groundfish fisheries, and to reduce the possibility that other groundfish fisheries will curtail activities in the rockfish fishery, it may be necessary to create a bycatch species apportionment for the Rockfish Fishing Program. Alternatively, bycatch of non-target species could continue to be managed using the Maximum Retainable Bycatch (MRB) program currently in effect.

1.1.6.1 Use the existing Maximum Retainable Bycatch (MRB) program in conjunction with the Rockfish Rationalization Program

1.1.6.2 Create an annual Bycatch Species Apportionment

An annual Bycatch Species Apportionment (BSA) of non-target groundfish species will be allocated to the Rockfish Fishing Program. A BSA for all species that are caught during the rockfish trawl fisheries will be determined by the Council and NMFS in the annual specification-setting process. In order to facilitate the initial allocation process an Initial Bycatch Species Apportionment (IBSA) will be set no later than the Council's September meeting in the year prior the first year of fishing under the Rockfish Fishing Program. In general, the BSA would be based on a percentage of the TAC of bycatch species that is no greater than the percentage of bycatch used in the rockfish fisheries in the years specified in the three options listed below. The Council and NMFS will have the authority to reduce the percentage of the BSAs based on the performance of the Rockfish Fishing Program. The option years for determining the minimum percentage of rockfish in the FTAC are listed below.

1.1.6.2.1 The percent of the TAC apportioned to the BSA for a bycatch species will be no greater than the percentage of each bycatch species used in the trawl rockfish fisheries in 2000.

1.1.6.2.2 The percent of the TAC apportioned to the BSA for a bycatch species will be no greater than the percentage of each bycatch species used in the trawl rockfish fisheries from 1998 through 2000.

1.1.6.2.3 The percent of the TAC apportioned to the BSA for a bycatch species will be no greater than the percentage of each bycatch species used in the trawl rockfish fisheries from 1996 through 1998.

1.1.7 Prohibited Species Apportionments

An annual Prohibited Species Apportionment (PSA) of non-target groundfish species will be allocated to the Rockfish Fishing Program. A PSA for all prohibited species that are caught during the rockfish trawl fisheries will be determined by the Council and NMFS in the annual specification-setting process. In order to facilitate the initial allocation of prohibited species quota shares, the Council will set an Initial PSA for Halibut in the Rockfish Fishing Program no later than its September meeting preceding the first year of fishing under the Rockfish Fishing Program.

Note: In order to allow participants in the Rockfish Fishing Program to develop effective measures to reduce catches of prohibited species, they need to be assured that activities in other non-rockfish fisheries will not force early closure of the rockfish fishery. Therefore, the PSA is a critical component of the program. It is believe by many industry members that a rational fishery will result in significant reductions in halibut and salmon bycatch. However, the actual amount of the reductions cannot be projected until the system is in place. If bycatch of prohibited species does occur, then the Council could reduce the PSA, and either allocate additional PSC to other fisheries or reduce the overall PSC Apportionment. An additional measure to reduce bycatch of PSC is included in the "bycatch reduction pool" option in the transferability issues under Decision Point 1.3.2.3.

1.1.8 Individual Bycatch Quota and PSC Quotas

There appear to be two primary methods available to allocate and monitor bycatch quotas and PSC quotas—allocate to cooperatives and allow cooperative to determine individual allocations or allocate to directly to individuals.

- Notes:*
- *If the existing MRB program is used and no BSA is created then the issue of non-target Bycatch Quotas is moot.*
 - *Additional observer coverage may be desirable. See Decision Point 1.4.6.*

1.1.8.1 Allocate Bycatch Quota and PSC Quotas to Bycatch Cooperatives

The Council and NMFS would authorize the formation of bycatch cooperatives for the purposes of allocating the BSA and PSAs among fishers. IFQs (for rockfish) for the year would only be issued if the fisher could prove that he belongs to a bycatch cooperative. The bycatch cooperatives would determine the allocation of bycatch and PSC to individual members and facilitate in-season transfers. NMFS would monitor total PSC and bycatch amounts. When the total PSA is taken, then no additional fishing with rockfish IFQs could take place. When the total BSA for a given species is taken, NMFS could allow fishing for rockfish to continue but require that all catch of that species would be treated as a prohibited species; or NMFS could treat the BSA in the same way it would treat PSC and close the rockfish fishery. These two options are shown below:

- 1.1.8.1.1 Treat the BSA for all bycatch species in the same manner that is used with PSC. Once the BSA for a bycatch species is taken, all directed fishing for rockfish would be prohibited. IFQs for rockfish could continue to be used but only as bycatch in other target fisheries.
- 1.1.8.1.2 Allow fishing for rockfish to continue after the BSA for a bycatch species is taken. No further retention of the bycatch species would be allowed. IFQs for rockfish could continue to be used but only as bycatch in other target fisheries.
- 1.1.8.1.3 Allocate Bycatch Quota and PSC Quotas to Individuals

BYCATCH QS (BQS) AND IBQs (BYCATCH IFQS)

BQS and IBQs would be assigned to individuals. Once an individual's IBQ is used the individual could no longer target rockfish. IBQs will be issued to the owners of BQS at the beginning of each year based on each individual percentage of the BQS pool (BQSP)—the sum of all BQS issued. Mathematically, an individual's IBQs = $BQS \times BQSP \div BSA$. An IBQ represents a kilogram of the bycatch species that may be actually harvested under the program during the year in which the IBQs are issued.

- Notes:*
- *The amount of BQS issued to individuals and in total (the BQSP) will be determined in the initial allocation process as discussed in Harvest Vessel Issue 1.2.*
 - *BQS will be unitized to correspond to kilograms (kg) of bycatch in the initial year of fishing under the Rockfish Fishing Program. Thus 1000 BQS represents 1mt of harvest that is qualified as part of the Rockfish Fishing Program. FQS could be unitized as tons, however this would result in partial FQS, which would be a complicating factor.*

PROHIBITED SPECIES QS (PSQS) AND INDIVIDUAL PROHIBITED SPECIES QUOTAS (IPSQS)

PSQS and IPSQs would be assigned to individuals. Once an individual's IPSQ is used, the individual could no longer target rockfish. IPSQs will be issued to the owners of PSQS at the beginning of each year based on each individual percentage of the PSQS pool (PSQSP)—the sum of all PSQS issued. Mathematically, an individual's IPSQs = $PSQS \cdot PSQSP \cdot PSA$. An IPSQ represents a kilogram of the prohibited species that may be actually caught under the program during the year in which the IPSQs are issued.

- Notes:*
- *The amount of PSQS issued to individuals and in total (the PSQSP) will be determined in the initial allocation process as discussed in Harvest Vessel Issue 1.2.*
 - *PSQS could be unitized to correspond to kilograms (kg) of PSC in the initial year of fishing under the Rockfish Fishing Program.*

1.1.9 Fishing Vessel Sideboards

Harvest sideboards are catch limits in other “non-rationalized” target fisheries that would be applied to vessels participating in the Rockfish Fishing Program. Harvest sideboards would be intended to prevent participants from increasing their shares in other fisheries that have not yet been rationalized. Two options are apparent.

1.1.9.1 No Sideboards

1.1.9.2 Sideboards

Participants in the Rockfish Fishing Program would be limited to (but not allocated or guaranteed) their historical participation (as a percent of TAC) in other “unrationalized” BSAI and GOA groundfish and crab fisheries. Sideboards would be established and enforced by management area and by season (i.e., quarterly sideboards). Sideboards for specific fisheries would be eliminated as they became rationalized, (i.e., if the GOA pollock fisher is rationalized, then pollock sideboards would be eliminated). Calculation of sideboards would be based on the same years used to calculate FQS, but would include the historical catches of all trawl vessels owned by eligible participants including vessels that may not otherwise be included in the Rockfish Fishing Program.

Once a sideboard limit for a sideboard fishery (defined by area and quarter) is reached, vessels owned or controlled by holders of rockfish FQS may no longer participate in that sideboard fishery until it reopens in the following year or quarter. Participation in other sideboard fisheries would be allowed and bycatch of rockfish while participating in other sideboard fisheries could be retained as long as the participants have unused rockfish IFQs. Four sub-options on the level at which to establish sideboard limits are considered below.

1.1.9.2 Vessel Sideboards

Vessel specific harvester sideboards would be established. All trawl catcher vessels whose owners hold CV-FQS would be limited by Individual Catcher Vessel Sideboards. All trawl catcher processors whose owners hold CP-FQS would be limited by Individual Catcher Processor Sideboards.

1.1.9.2.2 Company Sideboards

Company harvester sideboards would be established. All trawl catcher vessels whose owners hold CV-FQS would be limited by Company Catcher Vessel Sideboards. All trawl catcher processors whose owners hold CP-FQS would be limited by Company Catcher Processor Sideboards. Companies would be defined using the 50 percent ownership rule as defined in analyses of processing sideboard for AFA.

1.1.9.2.3 Entity Sideboards

Entity harvester sideboards would be established. All trawl catcher vessels whose owners hold CV-FQS would be limited by Entity Catcher Vessel Sideboards. All trawl catcher processors whose owners hold CP-FQS would be limited by Entity Catcher Processor Sideboards. Entities would be defined using the 10 percent ownership rule as defined in analyses of processing sideboard for AFA.

1.1.9.2.4 Sector Sideboards

Two classes of sideboards would be established—Catcher Vessel Sideboards and Catcher Processor Sideboards. All trawl catcher vessels whose owners hold CV-FQS would be limited by the Catcher Vessel Sideboards. All trawl catcher processors whose owners hold CP-FQS would be limited by the Catcher Processor Sideboards. Cooperative fishing within sector sideboard fisheries would be encouraged.

1.2 Initial Allocation of FQS, BQS, and PSQS

1.2.1 General Eligibility Provisions

Persons applying to participate in the Rockfish Fishing Program must meet eligibility requirements to document a US fishing vessel.

Note: The American Fisheries Act changed the requirements for documenting U.S. Fishing vessels—at least 75% U.S. ownership is required.

1.2.2 Owners of Vessel Catch Histories

The owner of a vessel's catch history is presumed to be the vessel owner of record at the time the catches were made, unless specific language transferring the catch history was included in vessel ownership transfer documentation. If a vessel was operated under a bareboat charter or other similar lease provision, the owner of the catch history is presumed to be charter operator or leaseholder.

Notes: - This language is consistent with provisions in the Groundfish and Crab License Limitation Program approved by the Council in 1995.
- Transfers of catch history are discussed in Decision Point 1.2.5

1.2.3 Vessel Participation Criteria

Owners of catch history of vessels that made at least one legal trawl landing during the years specified in the options below will be eligible to submit their trawl catch histories for inclusion in the calculation of FQS and the FQSP. Evidence that a legal landing was made will be a fish-ticket accepted by ADF&G, a delivery

recorded by an NMFS approved observer to an at-sea processor, or a submission of a weekly processor reported accepted by NMFS. The following year options are proposed:

1.2.3.1 1998-2000

1.2.3.2 1996-2000

- Notes:*
- *This decision point is one of the most critical and perhaps controversial of all the decision points in the Rockfish Fishing Program. We have proposed two optional sets of eligibility years as examples, but the committee may prefer others.*
 - *As noted in Decision Point 1.1.3 it may be desirable to have different vessel participation criteria for catcher vessels and catcher processors, particularly if one of the objectives of the program is to eliminate latent licenses and catch histories. If criteria differ by sector than it becomes necessary to create distinct and permanent apportionment of the FTAC between CVs and Cps.*
 - *NOAA General Counsel indicates that it may be desirable to include the most recent year of participation within the scope of the alternatives analyzed.*

1.2.4 Catch History Years to Determine FQS

Catch histories of owners that meet the eligibility criteria in Decision Points 1.2.1, 1.2.2, and 1.2.3 for the years specified in the options below will be used to determine the initial allocation of FQS.

- Notes:*
- *Four options are shown for discussion purposes only—additional options may be included by the committee. Options 1.2.4.1 and 1.2.4.2 could only be used if the vessel participation criterion of 1998-2000 is chosen.*
 - *If the committee chooses catch history years that include years that are not included in the vessel participation criterion then the issue of transferred catch history becomes important. Including additional years for FQS determination opens the door for catch histories of vessels that do not meet the participation criterion in Decision Point 1.2.3 to be converted into FQS through catch history transfers.*

1.2.4.1 All catch history from 1998-2000

1.2.4.2 The owner's choice of two years of catch history between 1998-2000

1.2.4.3 All catch history from 1996-2000

1.2.4.4 The owner's choice of any four years of catch history between 1996-2000

1.2.5 FQS Resulting From Transfers of Catch History

Note: This decision point is necessary only if the years chosen for determination of FQS (Decision Point 1.2.4) are different than the years chosen as vessel participation criterion (Decision Point 1.2.3). If the years for the two criteria are the same, then the issue of transfers of catch history become relatively minor and wholly determined by the decision in Decision Point 1.2.2.

Catch history of vessels that participated in the GOA rockfish fisheries in FQS determination years (Decision Point 1.2.4) that were not included in the vessels participation criterion (Decision Point 1.2.3) may be included in the determination of FQS if the transfer is documented to have occurred before January 1, 2001.

Note: It is possible that provisions could be developed that limit the situations in which transferred catch history could be used—in the case of a replacement vessel for example. However, an initial examination of several scenarios indicates that it will be very difficult to develop restrictions that do not create obvious and significant inconsistencies in the treatment of similarly situated persons.

1.2.6 Determination of BQS

Note: This decision point is moot if the option to establish bycatch and PSC cooperatives is chosen in Decision Point 1.1.8.

Bycatch QS (BQS) for non-target groundfish will be allocated to each initial recipient of FQS. The amount of BQS allocated to each initial recipient of FQS will be in proportion to their share of the FQSP. The BQS pool (BQSP) will correspond to the Initial Bycatch Species Apportionment (IBSA) for each species as indicated in Decision Point 1.1.6. Thus the initial allocation of BQS to individuals will be determined mathematically as $BQS = FQS \cdot FQSP \cdot IBSA$. BSAs in the future may differ from the IBSA, the annual allocation of bycatch IFQs (IBQs) will use the following formula: $IBQs = BQS \cdot BQSP \cdot BSA$.

Note: Allocating BQS on the basis of actual bycatch rates experienced during the FQS determination years was considered but rejected because of the lack of reliable data for unobserved vessels. The allocation as specified above assumes uniform bycatch rate for all vessels in the program.

1.2.7 Determination of Prohibited Species QS (PSQS) for Halibut

Note: This decision point is moot if the option to establish bycatch and PSC cooperatives is chosen in Decision Point 1.1.8.

Prohibited Species QS for halibut will be allocated to each initial recipient of FQS. The amount of PSQS allocated to each initial recipient of FQS will be in proportion to their share of the FQSP. The PSQS pool (PSQSP) will correspond to the Initial Prohibited Species Apportionment (IPSA) of halibut as indicated in Decision Point 1.1.7. Thus the initial allocation of PSQS to individuals will be determined mathematically as $PSQS = FQS \cdot FQSP \cdot IPSA$. PSAs for halibut in the future may differ from the IPSA, the annual allocation of individual prohibited species quotas will use the following formula: $IPSQs = PSQS \div PSQSP \cdot PSA$.

Note: Allocating PSQS on the basis of actual PSC rates experienced during the FQS determination years was considered but rejected because of the lack of reliable data for unobserved vessels. The allocation as specified above assumes a uniform PSC rate for all vessels in the program.

1.3 Transferability and Restrictions on Ownership of Harvest Vessel Privileges

This harvest vessel issue area contains decision points that transferability and restrictions on ownership of Harvest Vessel Privileges are defined to include all individual harvesting privileges established by the Rockfish Fishing Program.

In general FQS (and BQS and PQS if they are allocated to individuals) can be transferred to persons that meet the eligibility requirements specified in Decision Points 1.3.1 and 1.3.2. All transfers will be subject to ownership caps in Decision Point 1.4. Transfers of IFQs (and IBQs, and IPSQs if they are allocated to individuals) without underlying quota shares are discussed separately in Decision Point 1.3.3 on leasing of quota shares. Separability of BQS and PSQS from FQS is discussed in 1.3.2

1.3.1 Eligibility to Purchase FQS.

Options to restrict persons from purchasing FQS in the Rockfish Fishing Program are minimal, however, if a processor quota share program is implemented it may be desirable to restrict holders of processing quota shares from purchasing FQS. Other proposed options are shown below.

1.3.1.1 Purchasers must be eligible to document a U.S. fishing vessel.

Note: Under AFA, the minimum US ownership level required to document a fishing vessel for any US fishery (with some exceptions outside the North Pacific) increased from 50% to 75%.

1.3.1.2 Purchasers must be eligible to document a U.S. fishing vessel and meet the minimum days-at-sea requirement as specified below:

1.3.1.2.1 Minimum Days-At-Sea Requirement — 30 days

1.3.1.2.2 Minimum Days-At-Sea Requirement — 150 days

1.3.1.2.3 Minimum Days-At-Sea Requirement — 300 days

1.3.2 Separability of BQS and PSQS from FQS.

Note: This decision point is moot if bycatch and PSC cooperatives are created.

Due to variation among fishers, it is likely that some fishers will have more bycatch of non-target groundfish and of prohibited species. While it appears that in general it would be desirable for each participant to optimize their bycatch needs, there is some concern that allowing transfers that separate BQS and PSQS from FQS will overly complicate the transfer process. Two options regarding separability are proposed as follows:

1.3.2.1 BQS and PSQS are non-separable from FQS and must be transferred in proportion to the amount FQS that is transferred.

1.3.2.2 BQS and PSQS are separable from FQS and may be transferred independently of FQS.

1.3.2.3 BQS and PSQS are separable from FQS and may be transferred independently of FQS, but when transferred separately the number of BQS and PSQS that would go to the purchaser will be reduced by 10 percent. The remaining 10 percent would go to a bycatch reduction pool.

Note: The bycatch reduction pool described in Option 1.3.2.3 reduces the possibility of the "institutionalization of bycatch and PSC caps." This option insures that PSC savings by one fisherman cannot be entirely reversed by another fisherman, and at the same time the system preserves the economic incentive to avoid PSC bycatch. The bycatch reduction pool would reduce

number of BQS and PSQS that are converted into IBQs and IPSQs. Thus if 100 tons of halibut are apportioned to the Rockfish Fishing Program, and the bycatch reduction pool contains 7% of the total amount of PSQS, then 93 tons of IPSQs would be allocated to individuals, and the remaining 7 tons would not be allocated.

It should be also be noted that the annual specification of the BSAs and PSAs can also serve to “de-institutionalize” bycatch and PSCs.

1.3.3 Leasing of FQS

Leasing of FQS means that IFQs are transferred without corresponding FQS. There are several potential options, two of which are specified below.

1.3.3.1 Leasing of FQS is allowed. Person purchasing IFQs without FQS must meet all transfer eligibility requirements.

1.3.3.2 Leasing of FQS is not allowed.

Note: Options allowing the leasing of some portion of IFQs were not included, but could be added if the committee desires.

1.3.4 Leasing of BQS and PSQS

Note: This decision point is moot if bycatch and PSC cooperatives are created.

Leasing of BQS and PSQS will be critical if holders of IFQs are required to have sufficient BQS and PSQS associated with their vessel before harvesting IFQs. If leasing is not allowed it is likely that the some fishers will not be able to harvest their IFQs. If leasing is not allowed there would be additional justification for a rollover provision for IFQs.

1.3.4.1 Leasing of BQS and PSQS is allowed. Person purchasing IBQs without BQS and IPSQs without PSQS must meet all transfer eligibility requirements.

1.3.4.2 Leasing of BQS and PSQS is not allowed.

Note: Prohibiting leasing of BQS and PSQS combined with a prohibition on leasing of IFQs and requirements that holders of IFQs are required to have sufficient BQS and PSQS associated with their vessel before harvesting IFQs would ensure that overall amount of bycatch and PSC is reduced. It would also be very unlikely that the FTAC of rockfish would be taken if leasing of BQS and PSQS were not allowed.

1.3.5 Captain and Crews Rights of First Refusal in Transfers of FQS.

This decision point would define bonafide rockfish crewmembers and provide them with a right of first refusal to purchase 10 percent of all FQS sold. There are two options, and a set of sub-option that define bonafide rockfish crewmembers.

1.3.5.1 Do not provide a right of first of refusal for bonafide rockfish crewmembers.

1.3.5.2 Provide a right of first of refusal for bonafide rockfish crewmembers to purchase 10 percent of all FQS sold.

Under this option all transfers would undergo a two step approval process. In the first step would NMFS would verify that the intended transfer met all of the requirements, and 90% of the FQS would be approved for transfer. During the second step NMFS would announce that the remaining 10% of the shares were available for purchase by bonafide rockfish crewmembers if: 1) a bonafide rockfish crewmember is willing to purchase the FQS at the same price as paid by the original buyer, and 2) if the bonafide rockfish crewmember can prove that the funding necessary to make the purchase is available. Bonafide rockfish crewmembers purchasing shares under this provision will have to have completed the declaration process within 10 business days following the announcement by NMFS that the shares are available. A bonafide rockfish crewmember is a skipper or other member of the fishing crew who satisfies all three of the bulleted requirements below:

- meets the transfer eligibility requirements in Decision Points 1.3.1 and 1.3.2.
- can document the a minimum days at sea requirement in the GOA rockfish fisheries,
- has been approved by NFMS as a bonafide rockfish crewmember prior to the date that the FQS become available.

Three optional minimum days-at-sea requirements for a bonafide rockfish crewmember are proposed.

1.3.5.2.1 To qualify as a bonafide rockfish crewmember the individual must have spent at least **30 days** at sea in the GOA rockfish fisheries.

1.3.5.2.2 To qualify as a bonafide rockfish crewmember the individual must have spent at least **150 days** at sea in the GOA rockfish fisheries.

1.3.5.2.3 To qualify as a bonafide rockfish crewmember the individual must have spent at least **365 days** at sea in the GOA rockfish fisheries.

1.4 Ownership and Use Restrictions and Other Miscellaneous Provisions

This Issue Area deals with restrictions on the ownership of FQS and the use of IFQs. It also contains other miscellaneous provisions of the Rockfish Fishing Program.

1.4.1 FQS Ownership Caps

FQS ownership caps would limit the percentage of the FQSP an individual or entity could own or otherwise control. An entity in this case is defined using the definition of entity and the "10 percent rule" from AFA regulations. Initial recipients of FQS that exceed the ownership cap in the initial allocation would be grandfathered, but would not be allowed to purchase or lease additional FQS. Ownership caps could be applied to the FQSP as a whole or to the FQSP by sector. Options are listed below:

1.4.1.1 Ownership Caps would be applied to the entire FQSP.

Note: Specific percentage options can only be determined after an initial examination of the data—the options shown should be treated as placeholders.

1.4.1.1.1 No more than X Percent of the FQSP could be owned or controlled by a single entity

1.4.1.1.2 No more than Y Percent of the FQSP could be owned or controlled by a single entity

1.4.1.2 Ownership Caps would be applied to each sector's FQSP. Two options are proposed.

Note: Specific percentage options can only be determined after an initial examination of the data—the options shown should be treated as placeholders

1.4.1.2.1 No more than X Percent of a sector's FQSP could be owned or controlled by a single entity

1.4.1.2.2 No more than Y Percent of a sector's FQSP could be owned or controlled by a single entity

1.4.2 Designated IFQ User on Board

During the harvesting activity, an individual on board the vessel must be assigned authority by an owner (or owners) of the IFQ to harvest rockfish that will be credited against IFQs. A certificate authorizing the assignment must be notarized with signatures of the owner and designee, but will not need formal NMFS approval.

1.4.3 Use of CV-IFQs on Catcher Processors and Use of CP-IFQs on Catcher Vessels

Because the Rockfish Fishing Program as described here would be implemented while other fisheries remain under the LLP program, CV and CP designations under the LLP would remain in effect. None-the-less it may be desirable to allow vessels designated as CVs under the LLP in the to use CP-IFQs (i.e., to catch and process rockfish at-sea) under the Rockfish Fishing Program. Similarly, it may be desirable to allow vessels designated as CP to use CV-IFQs to catch and deliver rockfish to inshore processors. Several options are proposed:

1.4.3.1 Maintain CV and CP designations and restrictions as implemented in the LLP.

Note: This option would prohibit the use of CP-IFQs on vessels designated as CVs in the LLP, but would continue to allow vessels designated as CPs to deliver to inshore processors.

1.4.3.2 Maintain the LLP restrictions on vessels designated as CVs and prohibit the use of CV-IFQs by vessels designated as CP in the LLP.

Note: This option would maintain the prohibition on the use of CP-IFQs on vessels designated as CVs in the LLP, and would prohibit vessels designated as CPs from using CV-IFQs.

1.4.3.3 Eliminate the LLP restrictions under the Rockfish Fishing Program.

Note: This option would rescind the prohibition on the use of CP-IFQs on vessels designated as CVs in the LLP, and would also allow vessels designated as CPs to use CV-IFQs—with the provision that all CV-IFQs must be processed in state waters.

1.4.4 Discards of Rockfish

All rockfish included in the program that are harvested, must be used against IFQs. No discards of rockfish species included in the Rockfish Fishing Program will be allowed.

1.4.5 Rollover provisions

Holders of IFQs that are not fished in the season for which it is issued, may roll over unused IFQs as long as the rollover is less than or equal to the “rollover percentage” of the FQS owned. Three optional rollover percentage levels are shown. The provision to roll over unused IFQs would only be implemented if the overall TAC for the included rockfish is less than the allowable biological catch for that species by at least as much as the rollover percentage.

1.4.5.1 IFQs rolled over to the next year shall not exceed than 1 percent of the FQS owned.

1.4.5.2 IFQs rolled over to the next year shall not exceed than 5 percent of the FQS owned.

1.4.5.3 IFQs rolled over to the next year shall not exceed than 10 percent of the FQS owned.

1.4.6 Observer Coverage

Implementation of the Rockfish Fishing Program, particularly if IBQs and IPSQs are included, will increase the demands for accurate reporting. Increasing observer coverage may be desirable. Under the current observer program, vessels less than 125 feet are often unobserved.

1.4.6.1 100% observer coverage on all vessels participating in the Rockfish Fishing Program

1.4.6.2 No change in observer coverage.

Industry standard bycatch rates will be applied to all catches when the vessel is unobserved.

1.4.6.3 100% observer coverage on all vessels greater or equal to 60 feet.

Industry standard bycatch rates will be applied to all catches when the vessel is unobserved.

1.4.6.4 Voluntary use of observers to document lower than average bycatch rates.

A program allowing voluntary use of observers would be included to allow vessels to document that their bycatch rates are lower than the industry standard.

2.0 Processing sector elements

This program area describes the issues and options that are directly related to the Rockfish Processing Program for GOA Rockfish. The Rockfish Processing Program is described in 4 major issue areas including the nature of the processing privileges, the initial allocation, transferability, and use.

2.1 The Nature of the Processing Privileges

This issue area defines the nature of processing privileges and includes a description of the target fisheries, bycatch restrictions, vessel categories, and the annual specification and issuance of processing quota shares (PQS) and individual processing quotas.

Note: The Rockfish Processing Program will create interactions with the Rockfish Harvesting Program. For example an open access apportionment for processing may mean that FQS and IFQs would be designated as deliverable to open access or to qualified processors. These interactions are included in a separate Program Interaction Section.

2.1.1 Qualified Processing Apportionment and the Open Access Apportionment

The catcher vessel apportionment of the FTAC (CVFTAC) for each rockfish species in each area would be divided into two processing apportionments—a Qualified Processing Apportionment (QPA) and an Open Access Apportionment (OAA). Only qualified processors (see the initial allocation in Issue Area 2.2) who have unused IPQs would be eligible to process rockfish from the QPA. The OAA could be processed by any processor. Qualified processors could participate in the OAA subject to provisions in Decision Point 2.1.4.

The size of the OAA will be determined by the Open Access Percentage (OAP) determined in Decision Point 2.1.2. Mathematically the $OAA = CVFTAC \times OAP$.

The size of the QPA will be determined by reducing the CVFTAC by the OAA. Mathematically, the $QPA = CVFTAC - OAA$.

2.1.2 Open Access Percentage

The size of the OAA will be determined by the Open Access Percentage (OAP). The following options for the open access percentage are proposed.

2.1.2.1 The OAP will be 0 percent of the CVFTAC

2.1.2.2 The OAP will be 10 percent of the CVFTAC

2.1.2.3 The OAP will be 25 percent of the CVFTAC.

2.1.2.4 The OAP will be 50 percent of the CVFTAC.

2.1.2.5 The OAP will be 100 percent of the CVFTAC

Notes:

- *The small number of processors active in each regulatory area may necessitate higher OAPs than have been discussed in the crab rationalization program.*
- *The assignment of an open access percentage is an attempt to ensure that the Rockfish Processing Program does not compromise ex-vessel price competition among processors. Other means of ensuring competition have been discussed including the establishment of a ex-vessel price formula for the rockfish fishery, or the requirement that ex-vessel prices be determined with the use of binding arbitration. These options have not been included here, but may be added if desired.*

2.1.3 Processing Quota Shares and Individual Processing Quotas

Processing Quota Shares (PQS) and Individual Processing Quotas (IPQs) for each of the rockfish species groups and areas included in the Rockfish Fishing Program will be issued to qualified processors. PQS will be equal to one kilogram of qualified processing history under the Rockfish Processing Program as

determined in the initial allocation in Issue Area 2.2. The sum of PQS of all qualified processors for a given species and area will be equal to the Processor Quota Share Pool (PQSP). Individual Processing Quotas (IPQs) would be allocated annually to processors that own PQS. One IPQ corresponds to one kilogram of rockfish that can be processed by qualified processors from the QPA. The number of IPQs issued to a qualified processor will be determined as follows: $IPQ = PQS \cdot PQSP \cdot QPA$.

2.1.4 Participation of Qualified Processors in the OAA

Qualified processors who own PQS may process rockfish from the OAA subject to the criteria specified in the options below:

2.1.4.1 Processors with unused IPQs may not process rockfish from the OAA

2.1.4.2 Processors with unused IPQs may process rockfish from the OAA.

Note: - Implementation of an open access apportionment within the Rockfish Processing Program may mean that FQS and IFQs in the Rockfish Fishing Program will need to be designated as deliverable to open access processors or deliverable only to qualified processors. (This is the concept of A and B shares.) These interaction options are discussed in Program Interactions following the Rockfish Regionalization Program.

2.1.5 Processing of Rockfish Delivered as Bycatch in Other Fisheries

Rockfish delivered as bycatch in other target fisheries will not be considered part of the Rockfish Processing Program and will not count against IPQs of qualified processors.

2.1.6 Processing Sideboards

Processing sideboards are limits on the amount of other “unrationalized” target fisheries that could be processed by qualified processors in the Rockfish Processing Program. Processing sideboards would be intended to prevent qualified processors from increasing their shares in other fisheries that have not yet been rationalized. Two options are apparent.

2.1.6.1 No Sideboards

2.1.6.2 Sideboards

Qualified Processors in the Rockfish Processing Program would be limited to (but not allocated or guaranteed) their historical participation (as a percent of TAC) in other “unrationalized” BSAI and GOA groundfish and crab fisheries. Sideboards would be established and enforced by management area and by season (i.e., quarterly sideboards). Sideboards for specific target fisheries would be eliminated as they became rationalized, (i.e., if the GOA pollock fishery is rationalized, then GOA pollock sideboards would be eliminated). Calculation of sideboards would be based on the same years used to calculate PQS, but also would include the historical processing of all processing facilities owned by eligible processing companies including facilities that may not otherwise be included in the Rockfish Processing Program.

Once a processing sideboard limit for a sideboard fishery (defined by area and quarter) is reached, processors owned or controlled by holders of rockfish PQS may no longer accept deliveries from vessels participating in that fishery until it reopens in the following year or quarter. Deliveries could be accepted and processing

would be allowed in other sideboard fisheries. There are two sub-options on the level at which to establish sideboard limits—at the company level or at the entity level.

2.1.6.2.1 Processing Sideboards Applied to Companies

Processing sideboards would be established at the company level. All processing facilities owned or controlled by a qualified processor using a 50 percent ownership rule (as used in AFA processing sideboard analyses) would be limited by the processing sideboard.

2.1.6.2.2 Processing Sideboards Applied to Entities

Processing sideboards would be established at the entity level. All processing facilities owned or controlled by a qualified processor using a 10 percent ownership rule (as used in AFA processing sideboard analyses) would be limited by the processing sideboard.

2.2 Initial Allocation of PQS and IPQs

This issue describes the eligibility of qualified processors and the initial allocation of PQS.

2.2.1 Determination of Qualified Processors

Qualified processors include all processors that took deliveries of rockfish from trawl catcher vessels targeting rockfish during the Processor Qualification Years. Three optional periods are proposed for Processor Qualification Years

2.2.1.1 Processors Qualification Years are 1996-2000

Note: The options shown for the Determination of Qualified Processors are proposed only as examples.

2.2.2 PQS Determination Years

The processing history during the PQS Determination Years of Qualified Processors (see Decision Point 2.2.1) would be used to determine PQS. Processing history in the rockfish fishery is defined as all deliveries of rockfish where rockfish was the target fishery for the delivery vessels. The following periods are options for the PQS Determination Years

2.2.2.1 PQS Determination Years are 1996-2000

2.2.2.2 PQS Determination Years are the best 4 of 5 years between 1996-2000

Note: The options shown for PQS Determination are proposed only as examples.

2.3 Transferability of Processing Shares

This issue area contains the decision points regarding the transferability of PQS and IPQs. In general PQS would be transferable to individuals and companies that meet the eligibility requirements for processors

Note: The number of qualified processors in the Rockfish Processing Program in the same regulatory areas may be very small, perhaps as low as 1 or 2. Additional purchases by these companies could have serious competitive implications.

2.3.1 Eligibility Requirements for Purchasers of PQS and IPQs

PQS and IPQs may be transferred to any US citizen or corporation.

Note: In order to ensure competition, no additional restrictions on eligibility are proposed.

2.4 Ownership Caps and Use Restrictions in the Rockfish Processing Program

This issue area contains decision points dealing with ownership caps and use restrictions in the Rockfish Processing Program.

2.4.1 PQS Ownership Caps

The number of processors that would own PQS in the Rockfish Processing Program could be very small, and therefore ownership caps may be of considerable importance. Processors that receive initial allocations above the ownership caps would be grandfathered in but would not be eligible to purchase additional PQS. The PQS ownership caps would apply to companies as defined by the 50 percent rule used in the AFA processing sideboard analysis.

Note: A range of options are proposed depending on the number of processors and percentages from recent levels.

2.4.1.1 No more than X percent of the PQS for in any regulatory area may be owned or controlled by a company that owns a qualified processing facility unless grandfathered.

2.4.1.2 No more than Y percent of the PQS for in any regulatory area may be owned or controlled by a company that owns a qualified processing facility unless grandfathered.

3.0 Regionalization and Community Allocations

The program could be regionalized by the designation of specific regions to which harvests must be delivered for processing. The Program could also allocate a specific amount of TAC to undeveloped and/or underdeveloped communities. Both programs are outlined in the issues and decision points below.

Note: Regional designation and community allocations should not be viewed as "either/or" alternatives. Community allocations could be designated with regions if regionalization is a preferred option.

3.1 Regionalization

In a regionalized program, FQS would be designated to a specific region. IFQs issued would carry the same regional designation as the underlying FQS. Harvests supported by IFQs with a regional designation would be required to be delivered to a processor within the designated region. FQS and IFQs designated to a specific region would not be transferable across regions.

3.1.1 Region Identification and Definition

The regional definition of the processing sector that supports the fisheries will affect the implications of developing a regionalized program. One of a few different scales could be used to define regions.

Note: The options below could be altered if the initial examination of the data show a more realistic division of the quota. For example, the data may show that shore based processing has occurred only in the CGOA, and that it may make sense to regionalize only CGOA shares.

3.1.1.1 The current regulatory areas (WGOA, CGOA, WY) provide the broadest regional definitions that could be used to define regions under the program. Using these regional definitions, all or a portion of the FQS and corresponding IFQs from a regulatory area could be designated for delivery to processors that are located within the regulatory area from which harvests were taken.

3.1.1.2 Regions could be defined at a finer scale than regulatory areas. Existing community or borough boundaries could provide regional definition. If community or borough boundaries are used for regional definition, all or a portion of the FQS and corresponding IFQs from a regulatory area could be designated for delivery to processors in specific communities or boroughs that border the regulatory area.

Note: Distinction between regional delivery FQS (RDFQS) and IFQs (RDIFQs) and open delivery FQS (ODFQS) and IFQs (ODIFQs). A regionalized program could include two different FQS designations. A portion of the FQS issued could be designated as specific to a defined region—requiring delivery of harvests authorized by the corresponding IFQs to be delivered to processors in the specified region. These FQS and IFQs could be referred to as region delivery FQS (RDFQS) and region delivery IFQs (RDIFQs). The remaining FQS could be designated as open delivery FQS (ODFQS) and open delivery IFQs (ODIFQs)—use of which would not restrict the delivery of harvests by region.)

3.1.2 Apportionment of CVFTAC across regions

In a regional program that adheres to the existing regulatory area boundaries, regional distribution of CVFTAC could be accomplished by simply applying the CVFTAC to the underlying regulatory area. If regulatory areas are not used for regional definition, harvest allocations within each regulatory area must be divided between identified regions. A single option for dividing harvests among regions is shown below.

3.1.2.1 RDFQS could be designated to each region in proportion to the historical deliveries in each region in the years 1996 to 2000.

3.2 Community Allocations

Under this program, communities would receive FQS or PQS in the initial allocation and IFQs or IPQs on an annual basis.

Note: Whether communities receive both FQS and PQS, or one or the other, are options within the program.

3.2.1 Eligible Communities

All communities in the GOA that are undeveloped or underdeveloped would be eligible to receive allocations.

Note: Eligibility criteria for communities would need to be further defined, but could be modeled after the definitions used in the Halibut Charter Program. There are 23 communities proposed in Area 2C, 15 communities proposed in Area 3A, and 6 communities proposed in Area 3B that meet the Coalition's criteria for eligible communities. The four criteria for eligibility are: (1) coastal, (2) fisheries-dependent, (3) no road access, and (4) less than 2,500 residents.

3.2.2 Types of Shares Allocated to Communities

It will be necessary to determine whether communities should receive both FQS and PQS, or one or the other.

3.2.2.1 Communities would receive FQS

If communities receive FQS then it will also be necessary to determine whether communities should receive both CV-FQS and CP-FQS, or one or the other. Either or both of the following sub-options could be chosen:

3.2.2.1.1 Communities would receive CV-FQS

3.2.2.1.2 Communities would receive CP-FQS

3.2.2.2 Communities would receive PQS

3.2.2.3 Communities would receive both FQS and PQS

3.2.3 Allocation Amounts

Community allocations would be allocated to a Gulf of Alaska administrative entity, that would distribute the shares to eligible communities. The following allocation amount options are proposed:

3.2.3.1 Community Allocation of 5%

3.2.3.2 Community Allocation of 7.5%

3.2.3.3 Community Allocation of 10%

3.2.4 Who Could Use Community IFQs or IPQs.

3.2.4.1 Community allocations could be used by any person or entity.

Note: This option implies that the communities could lease their FQS or PQS to any person or entity regardless of residence status.

3.2.4.2 Community allocations could only be used by residents of qualifying communities

3.2.5 Sunset Dates for Allocations to Specific Communities

Allocations to specific communities could be established to continue for a specified period of years after which they would be reallocation to other communities in a “drop-through” system.

3.2.5.1 Allocations to Specific Communities would not have a sunset.

3.2.5.2 Allocations to specific communities would continue for a fixed time-period.

Allocations would be revisited periodically with new community allocations developed to continue for a specified period of years (i.e., “drop through” system). The following sub-options are proposed:

3.2.5.2.1 Allocations to specific communities would sunset after 20 years

3.2.5.2.2 Allocations to specific communities would sunset after 25 years

3.2.5.2.3 Allocations to specific communities would sunset after 30 years

3.2.6 Community Purchase of Additional FQS and PQS

3.2.6.1 Communities qualifying for community allocations could purchase additional FQS or PQS.

3.2.6.2 Communities qualifying for community allocations are prohibited from purchasing addition FQS or PQS.

D. Flowcharts of possible rationalization management approaches for GOA groundfish.

Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fisheries

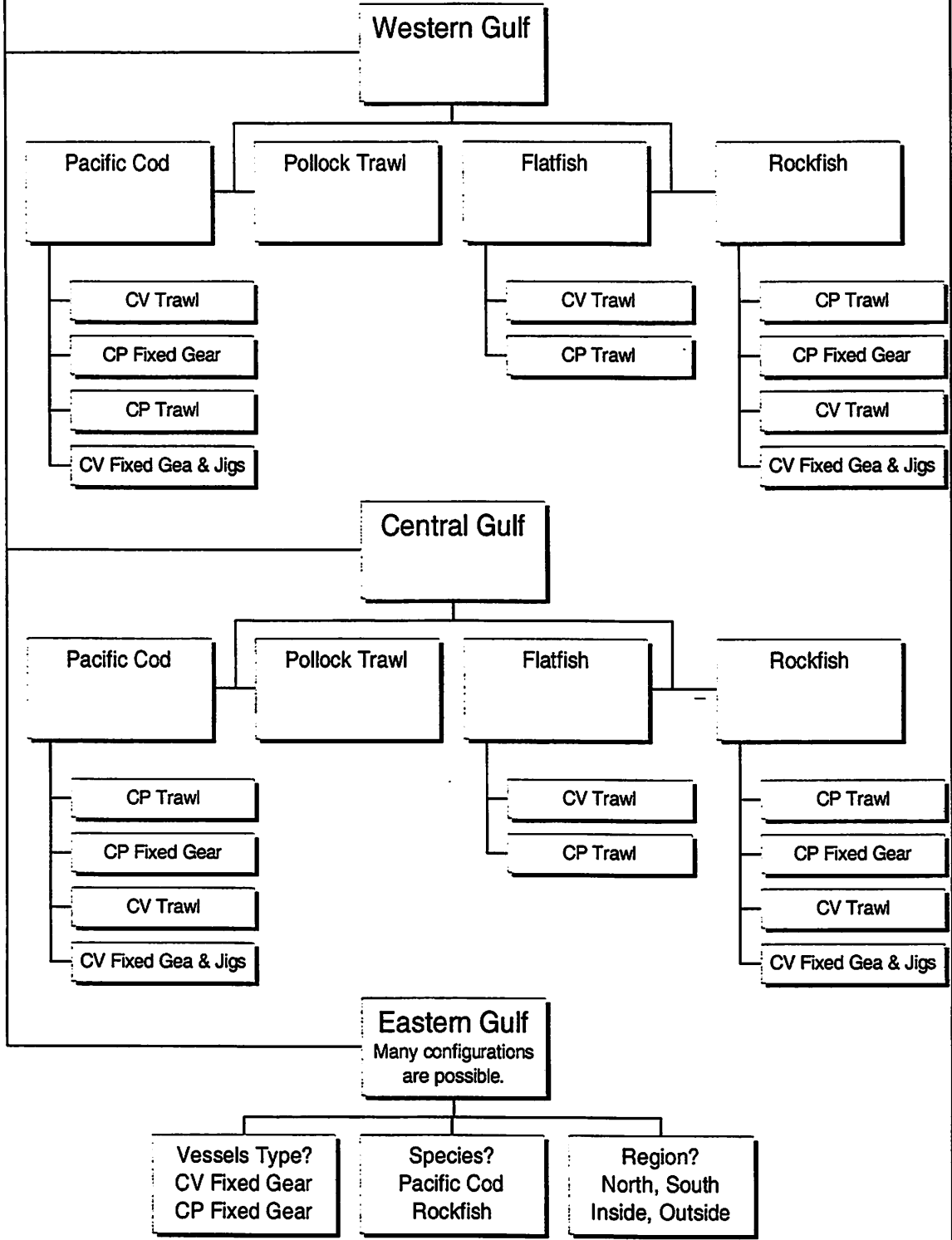


Figure 1. Gulf of Alaska Fisheries Organization Chart

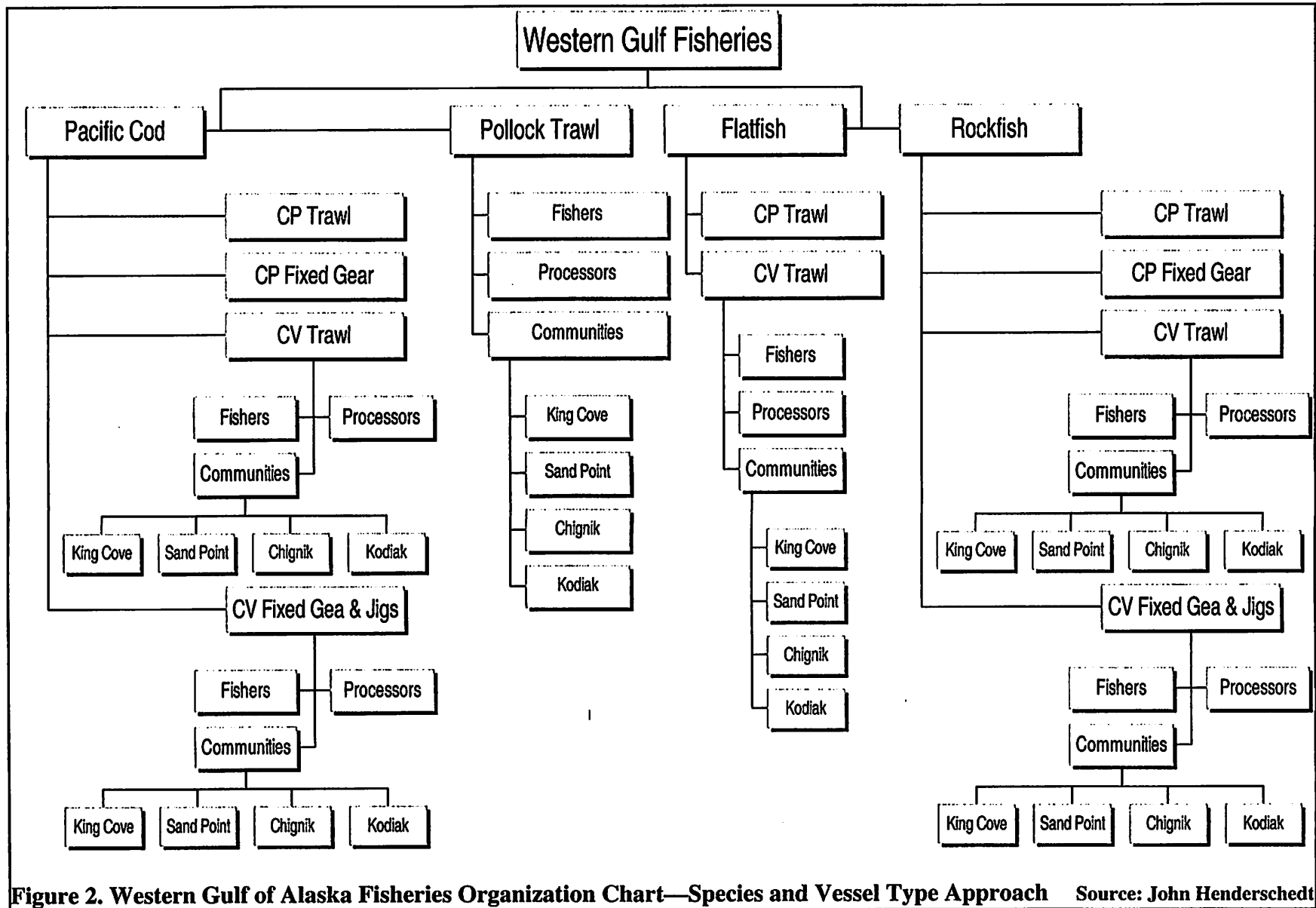


Figure 2. Western Gulf of Alaska Fisheries Organization Chart—Species and Vessel Type Approach Source: John Henderschedt

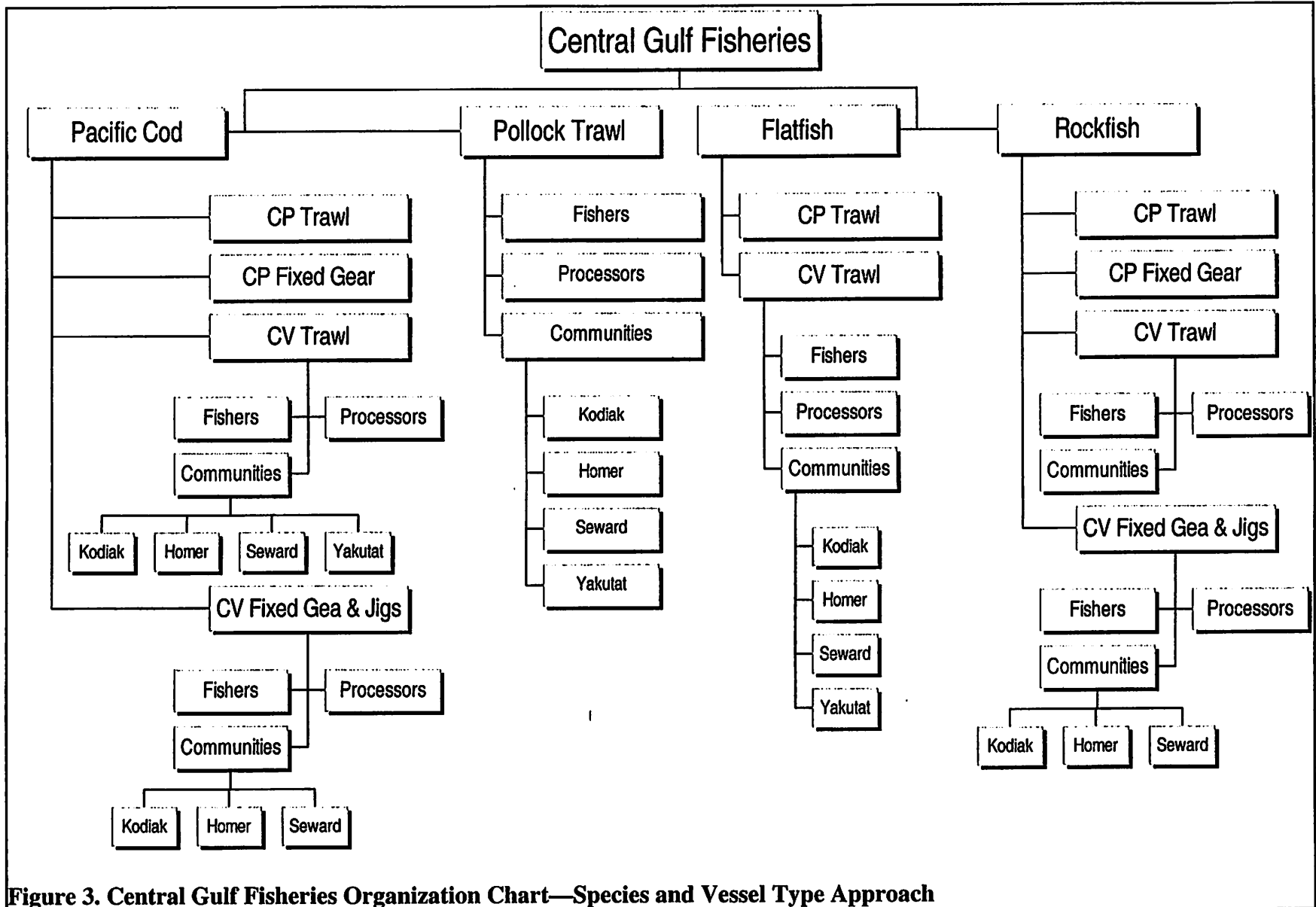


Figure 3. Central Gulf Fisheries Organization Chart—Species and Vessel Type Approach

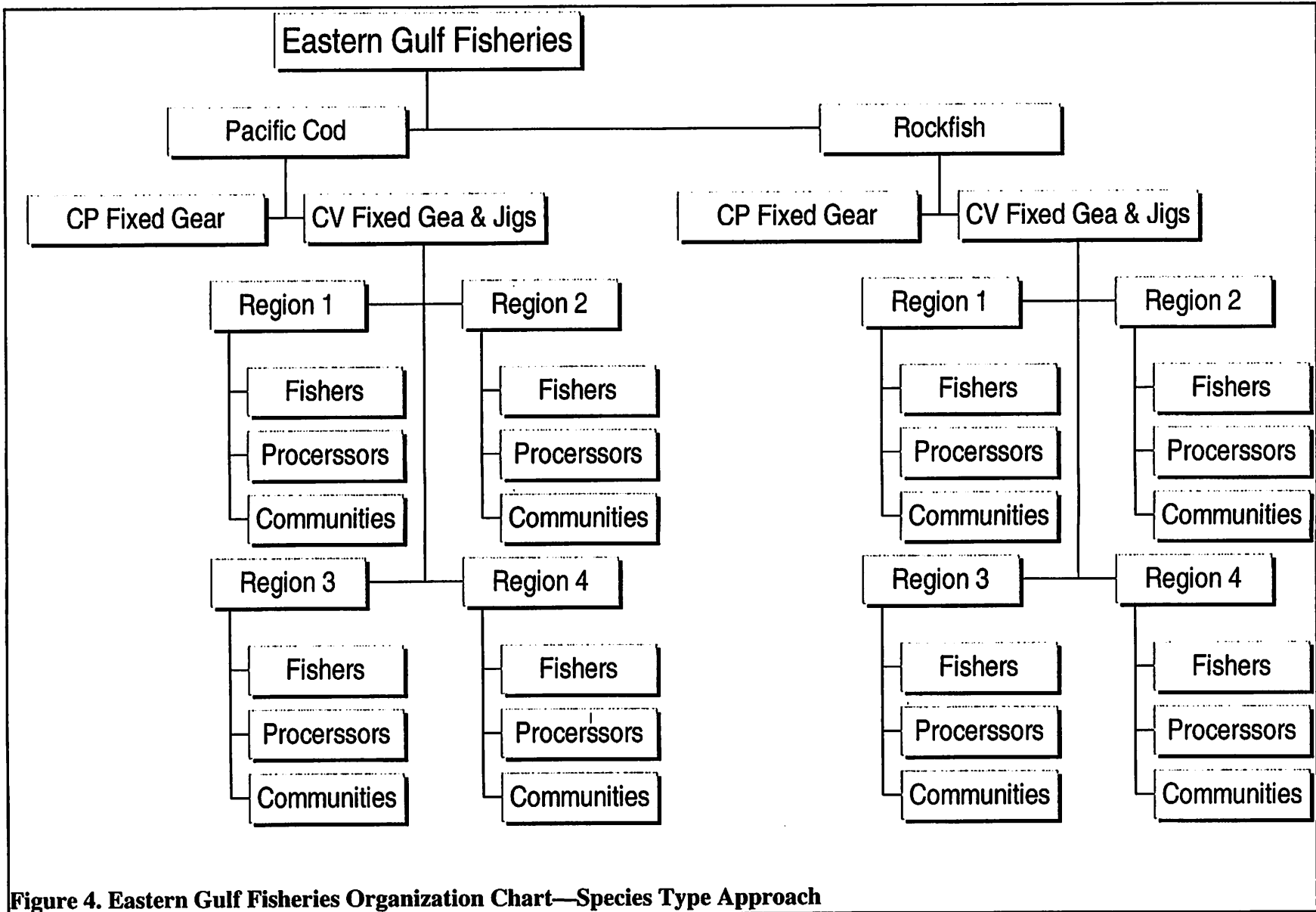


Figure 4. Eastern Gulf Fisheries Organization Chart—Species Type Approach

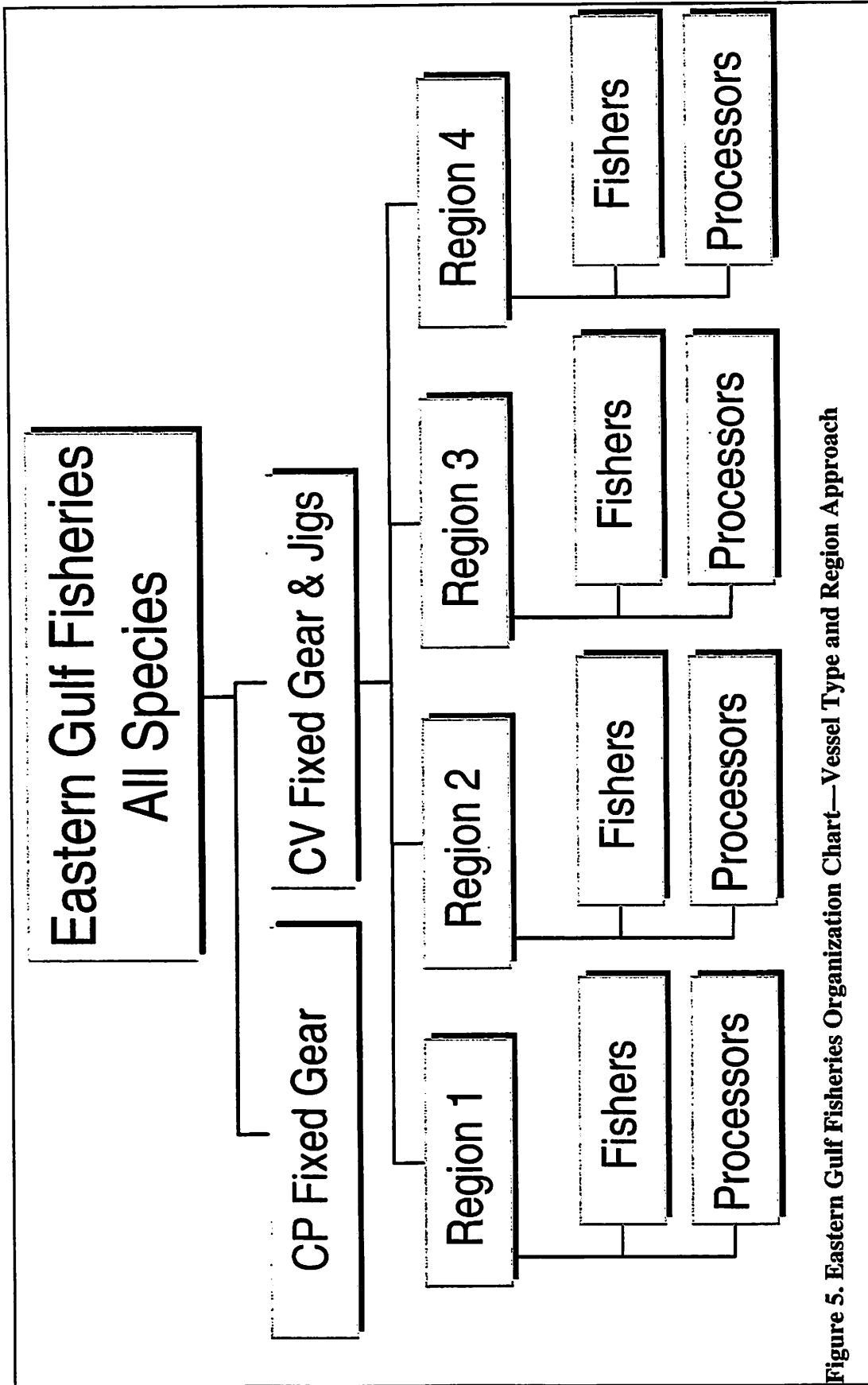


Figure 5. Eastern Gulf Fisheries Organization Chart—Vessel Type and Region Approach

E. Comparison of GOA Rationalization Committee “Strawman” and the “Draft WGOA Trial IFQ/IPQ” Rationalization plans, in respect to adherence to the GOA Rationalization Problem Statement objectives.

GOA Rationalization Problem Statement Objectives (adopted by NPFMC)	GOA Rationalization Committee “Strawman” Proposal	Draft “WGOA Trial IFQ/IPQ” Proposal
1. Meeting MSA conservation requirements (bycatch avoidance, habitat conservation, prevention of overfishing);	Establish BQS and PSQS as separate QS from FQS. Options include requirements: 2. Non-separable 3. Separable from FQS 4. Separable from FQS but only 90% transferrable separately	Allows Co-operative fishing regimes. IFQ/IPQ allocations received after: 1. Profit sharing and 2. Fishing plan agreements are made.
3. Improved ability of industry to adjust to ecosystem measures such as spatial and temporal management for sea lion protection;	End of the “race for fish”	Mandatory fishing plan agreements prior to annual IFQ/IPQ allocation.
4. Promotion of safety at sea;	End of the “race for fish”	Same
5. Increase utilization and improved product quality;	End of Olympic fishery will allow slower paced harvest and focus on value added possibilities	Same
6. Community stability, including fish tax revenue;	Regionalization: Establishment of RDFQS and ODFQS.	Community ownership of IFQ and/or IPQ allowed
7. Maintaining the character of an independent harvester fleet while allowing for meaningful reduction of excess capacity;	Closed class for Harvesters. FQS-FQSP-IFQ: some percentage is deliverable to any processor and some to designated closed class of processors.	There will be an “IFQ eligible” class of harvester, but there will remain an “Open class of harvester”.

8. Fostering of a healthy, competitive processing environment;

Closed processing class for a percentage of the TAC
Open processing class for a percentage of the TAC

There will be an "IPQ eligible" processor class, but there will not be a "Closed class" for processors.

9. Protecting both the harvesting and primary processing sectors from losing the relative value of those existing investments and maintain the existing market balance between the two;

1. Closed class for harvesters-IFQ
2. Partially closed class for Processors
3. Regionalization requirement that some percentage of IFQ be deliverable only to processors within a region.

IFQ/IPQ eligible harvesters and processors can receive symmetric allocations after successful conclusion of preseason:

1. Price sharing formula agreement, and
2. Fishing plan

3. Provide opportunities for coastal communities to directly participate in the economic benefits of the fisheries

Regionalization: Some percentage of the TAC will necessarily be delivered and processed in specific regions

Community ownership of IFQ and/or IPQ allowed.

4. Recognize historic and recent participation; and

1. Participation criteria = Recency requirement.
2. FQS and PQS Determination years = qualifying years

1. IFQ and IPQ eligibility determined as the historic average participation during the years 1995-1999.

2. For harvesters, there is the additional requirement of a minimum of 20 landings of p-cod and/or pollock in the GOA during the qualifying years.

3. Accountability through performance reviews.

1. Trial program will expire automatically, two years after implementation.
2. Requires 66 2/3 majority of IFQ and IPQ eligible entities to initiate reauthorization

F. Staff recommendations

- (1) The Council should review and revise its problem and vision statements and extremely broad range of alternatives. The current problem statement does not seem to frame the problems in the fishery in such a way as to construct focused alternatives. The Council and its committees have expressed various, and sometimes, conflicting recommendations in terms of prioritizing various approaches, such as LLP species recency requirements vs. rationalizing Pacific cod with sideboards vs. a rockfish proposal vs. a pilot program for 15 Western Gulf fishermen. An analysis of all these alternatives (including current elements and options) could occupy key Council staff for 2 or more years.
- (2) The Council should weigh the benefits of taking (a) a step-wise approach (e.g., gear allocations) or (b) a comprehensive approach for either (i) a 1-pie/2-pie IFQ program, (ii) a species-specific cooperative program with sideboards, or (iii) a comprehensive cooperative program. A myriad of suboptions for community, bycatch, and skipper allocations, and leasing, ownership cap, transfer, etc. restrictions would be incorporated under all the alternatives of approach (b). The Council may wish to specifically address whether it prefers a comprehensive Gulf-wide approach or prefers to rationalize specific species with sideboards.
- (3) The Council could initiate a GOA plan amendment to set annual gear allocations and/or LLP recency requirements for those groundfish species it wishes to rationalize and associated bycatch species as a first and necessary step to rationalization. A rationalization amendment (IFQs or cooperatives) would follow.
- (4) The Council should focus the alternative approaches to rationalization, and specifically identify those it intends to analyze.
- (5) The Council should focus its management priorities and staff tasking to accomplish reasonable goals in a timeline to allow for adequate analysis and public comment, since the proposed actions result in totally restructuring groundfish management under the GOA FMP.
- (6) The Council may wish to provide guidance as to the role of the Gulf Rationalization Committee in providing further recommendations and focus to this effort.

AN EXAMINATION OF PARTICIPATION REQUIREMENTS AND MINIMUM LANDINGS REQUIREMENTS IN GOA GROUNDFISH FISHERIES

DRAFT

Prepared for the

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

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1 Overview

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) is considering the possibility of adding species endorsements with minimum landings requirements to the existing groundfish license program. This report examines various approaches to GOA rationalization including minimum landings requirements for trawl and fixed gear fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). For trawl vessels the report examines minimum landings requirements at three levels (50mt, 100mt, and 250mt) by summarizing target species harvests made by catcher vessels (CVs) and catcher processors (CPs). Minimum landings requirements for fixed gear vessels in the Pacific Cod fishery are examined at two additional levels—5mt and 25mt. The main body of the report (Section 2) contains tables indicating the percentage of licensed vessels in each sector (and various subsectors or vessel classes) that reported landings exceeding each of the landings levels from 1995-2000. The report also contains line charts for each sector/vessel class and species over those years. The charts show the average retained harvest for each vessel ranked from least to greatest catch. The charts enable readers to assess the applicability of the different landings levels to particular fisheries, and provide an indication of other potentially applicable levels.

In the GOA trawl fisheries, the proposed minimum landings requirements would be effective in reducing the number of vessels (Table 1). In the pollock fishery a 50mt minimum would have left 48 percent of the 235 active CVs in an average year (average of 1995-2000), while 44 percent would have qualified under the 100mt requirement. In the GOA Trawl Pacific Cod fishery, 53 percent of CVs had landings of 50mt or more in an average year, but just 28 percent would have met the 250mt requirement. As in the BSAI, very few CVs would have met landings requirement in rockfish or flatfish fisheries. For trawl CPs in the GOA, few vessels would meet the minimum landings requirements for pollock or Pacific cod, but that is expected given inshore-offshore regulations that generally exclude trawl catcher processors over 125' in length. The minimum landings requirements, even at the 50mt level, would effectively reduce the active Trawl CP fleet in the rockfish and flatfish fisheries (Table 2). If the 50mt minimum were the rockfish applied then only 47 percent of the active trawl CPs would have met the minimum during an average year (35 percent at the 250mt level). The percent of active CP that would meet the 50mt requirement in the flatfish fisheries are 29 percent, 6 percent, and 14 percent in the deepwater flatfish (DFLT), shallow-water flatfish (SFLT) and flathead sole (FSOL) fisheries respectively.

Table 3 examines minimum landing requirements in the GOA non-trawl Pacific cod¹ fisheries. A separate report shows the effects of similar requirements in the BSAI non-trawl Pacific cod fisheries.² Fewer than 40 percent of the 654 federally permitted non-trawl CVs had landings of 5mt or more in an average year, while only 36 percent of the non-trawl catcher process met the 5mt standard during an average year.

¹ Pacific cod is the only significant target fishery for non-trawl vessels, and therefore landings requirements for other species were not examined.

² Additional participation requirements were approved BSAI non-trawl fisheries under Amendment 67. Information for the BSAI fixed-gear fisheries is included only for comparison purposes and completeness.

Table 1. Percentage of Trawl Catcher Vessels in GOA with Retained Harvests (235 Vessels Participating)

	PLCK						PCOD						ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	58	38	54	54	50	36	61	52	59	56	48	40	2	12	12	11	13	14
Vessels with 100mt	53	31	50	53	46	35	51	47	52	51	46	34	1	8	8	10	11	14
Vessels with 250mt	40	24	43	45	37	30	24	31	40	31	28	15	0	0	1	2	4	7

	DFLT						SFLT						FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	5	4	8	7	4	2	10	15	15	8	6	11	1	2	4	2	0	3
Vessels with 100mt	1	1	3	4	2	0	8	11	10	5	3	9	0	0	1	0	0	0
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. Percentage of Trawl Catcher Processors in GOA with Retained Harvests (32 Vessels Participating)

	PLCK						PCOD						ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	0	0	7	0	4	0	30	19	11	26	26	26	63	48	56	41	33	41
Vessels with 100mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	11	26	22	22	52	41	52	30	33	30
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	7	19	11	48	33	48	26	33	22

	DFLT						SFLT						FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	33	37	26	22	30	26	7	15	11	4	0	0	19	22	15	11	4	11
Vessels with 100mt	30	30	19	19	26	22	0	11	7	0	0	0	11	7	7	7	0	0
Vessels with 250mt	15	15	7	15	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

Table 3. Percentage of Non-Trawl Vessels in GOA with Retained Harvests of Pacific Cod

	Catcher Vessels (654 vessels)						Catcher Processors (41 Vessels)					
	95	96	97	98	99	0	95	96	97	98	99	0
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	38	34	35	35	41	45	39	34	32	17	54	41
Vessels with 25mt	25	23	28	27	32	32	27	32	29	10	51	37
Vessels with 50mt	17	14	19	17	24	25	27	29	24	10	46	32
Vessels with 100mt	10	8	11	11	16	17	22	24	22	10	34	29
Vessels with 250mt	3	3	4	4	5	4	17	15	12	10	17	17

1.1 Document Organization

The remainder of this report provides additional details by examining the minimum landings requirements as they are applied to different vessel classes within the CV and CP sectors. Section 2 focuses on GOA fisheries. Additional tables containing information on a vessel-by-vessel basis are provided in the two appendixes.

The vessel classes used in this report are the same vessel classes used in "Sector and Regional Profiles of the North Pacific Groundfish Fisheries—2001" submitted to the NPFMC by Northern Economics and EDAW in November 2001. Vessel classes in both this report and the sector profiles are based on a combination of vessel characteristics and fishing patterns. Table 4 provides descriptions of the 9 CV classes, while Table 5 provides descriptions of the 5 CP classes.

Table 4. Catcher Vessel Classes

Class	Acronym	Description
Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length	TCV BSP ≥ 125	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 125 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible.
Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length	TCV BSP 60-124	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is 60 ft. to 124 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible.
Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels	TCV Div. AFA	Includes all vessels that are AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels	TCV Non-AFA	Includes all vessels that are not AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length	TCV < 60	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, vessel length is less than 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2500.
Pot Catcher Vessels	PCV	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which value of pot catch is greater than 15% of total catch value, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
Longline Catcher Vessels	LCV	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs or pot CVs for which vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft. and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000, excluding halibut and state water sablefish.
Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels 33 Feet to 59 Feet in Length	FGCV 33-59	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is 33 to 59 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000.
Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels Less Than or Equal to 32 Feet in Length	FGCV ≤ 32	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is less than or equal to 32 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$1000.

Table 5. Catcher Processor Classes

Acronym	Description
ST-CP	Surimi Trawl Catcher Processor. These factory trawlers have the necessary processing equipment to produce surimi from pollock and other groundfish. They are generally the largest of all CPs.
FT-CP	Fillet Trawl Catcher Processor. These trawl vessels have the processing equipment to produce fillets from pollock, Pacific cod, and other groundfish. They are generally smaller than ST-CP vessels.
HT-CP	Head And Gut Trawl Catcher Processor. These factory trawlers do not process more than incidental amount of fillets. Generally, they are limited to headed and gutted products or kirimi. In general, they do not focus their efforts on pollock, opting instead for flatfish, Pacific cod, and Atka mackerel. HT-CP vessels are the smallest of the trawl CPs.
P-CP	Pot Catcher Processor. These vessels have been used primarily in the crab fisheries of the North Pacific, but increasingly are participating in the Pacific cod fisheries. They generally use pot gear, but may also use longline gear. They produce whole or headed and gutted groundfish products, some of which may be frozen in brine rather than blast frozen.
L-CP	Longline Catcher Processor. These vessels, also known as freezer longliners, do not trawl or use pot gear but use longline gear with a focus on Pacific cod. Most L-CP vessels are limited to headed and gutted products, and in general are smaller than HT-CP vessels.

2 Harvests Compared to Minimum Standards GOA Fisheries

This section provides information about the amounts harvested of each species caught in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) region, broken down into several CV and CP classes. The information by vessel class includes all vessels with federal permits for GOA, and the aggregate information includes all vessels that participated in one or more fisheries in the region. In all charts, the vessels with the top four harvests have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.1 Trawl Catcher Vessels Harvests Compared to Minimum Standards

A total of 235 CVs participated in GOA fisheries using trawl gear. Of these vessels, 229 are federally licensed. Table 6 shows the percentage of CVs operating in GOA with minimum catches of species. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the retained harvest by vessel rank.

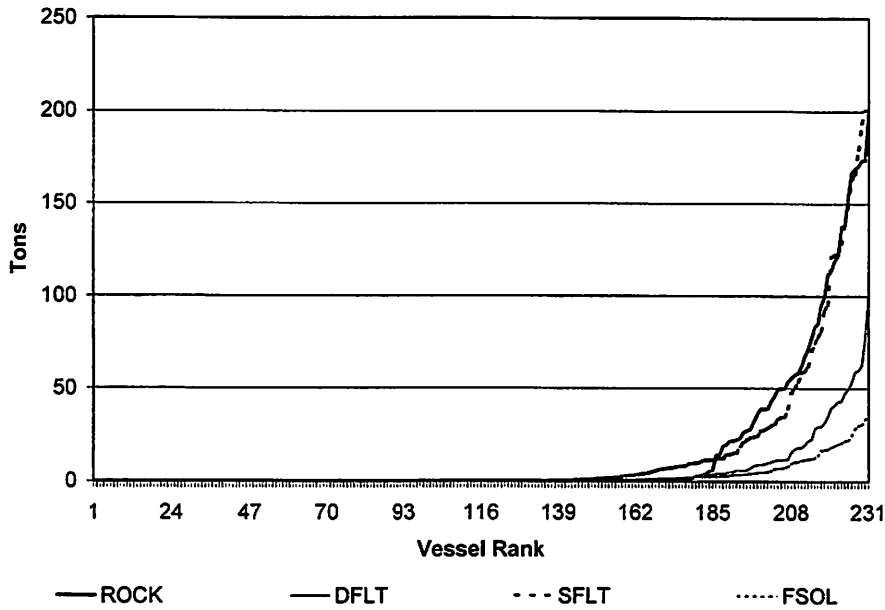
As shown in Table 6, participation in the past several years has been focused on PCOD and PLCK, with 30 percent of the vessels in 2000 landing at least 250mt of PLCK and 15 percent of the vessels landing 250mt or more of PCOD. Participation in the PLCK and PCOD fisheries has declined slightly over the past several years.

Figure 1 shows the retained harvest by species by CVs operating in GOA. The average catch of each vessel is one point on the line with averages catches sorted from low to high. These figures provide a graphical representation of the distribution of harvests during the average fishing year from 1995-2000, and can be useful to determine natural breaks in harvest patterns, which are often the most justifiable points to establish landing standards. Natural breaks will be found at inflection points where relatively flat portions of the curves become relatively more steep. Natural breaks in the amount caught exist between 10 and 25mt for all species. Figure 2 shows the retained harvest of PLCK and PCOD by CVs. The catch of vessels gradually increases with vessel ranking.

Table 6. Percentage of Trawl Catcher Vessels in GOA with Retained Harvests (235 Vessels Participating)

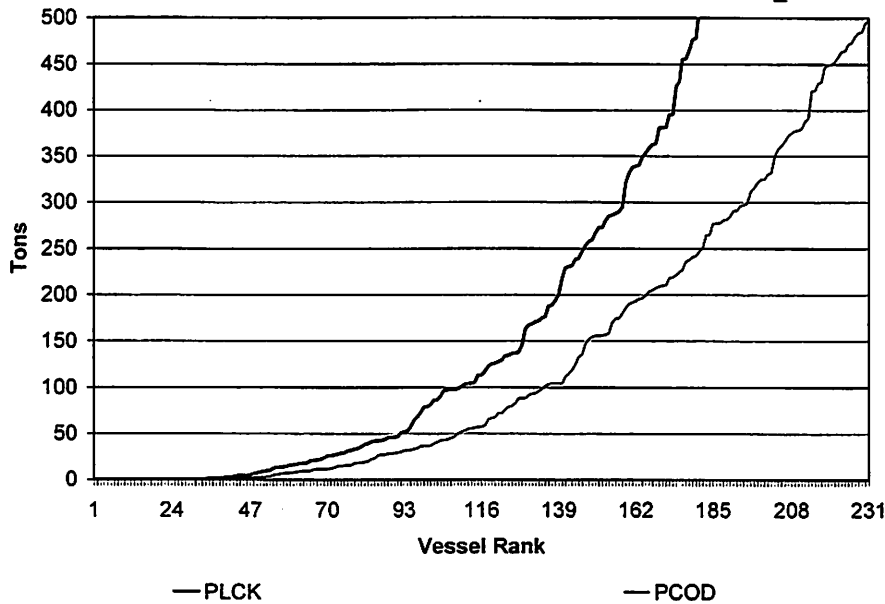
	PLCK						PCOD						ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	58	38	54	54	50	36	61	52	59	56	48	40	2	12	12	11	13	14
Vessels with 100mt	53	31	50	53	46	35	51	47	52	51	46	34	1	8	8	10	11	14
Vessels with 250mt	40	24	43	45	37	30	24	31	40	31	28	15	0	0	1	2	4	7
	DFLT						SFLT						FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	5	4	8	7	4	2	10	15	15	8	6	11	1	2	4	2	0	3
Vessels with 100mt	1	1	3	4	2	0	8	11	10	5	3	9	0	0	1	0	0	0
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 1. Average Retained Harvest by all Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, by species, 1995-2000 (235 Vessels Participating)



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Figure 2. Average Retained Harvest of Pollock and Pacific Cod by all Catcher Vessels Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000 (235 Vessels Participating)



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of pollock has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.1.1 Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length

This CV class includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15 percent of total catch value, the value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than the value of the catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 125 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible. There are 30 federally licensed CVs in this class. Participation in 1999 in the Gulf of Alaska was focused primarily on pollock, although in 2000, because of AFA, only one vessel participated in any of the fisheries.

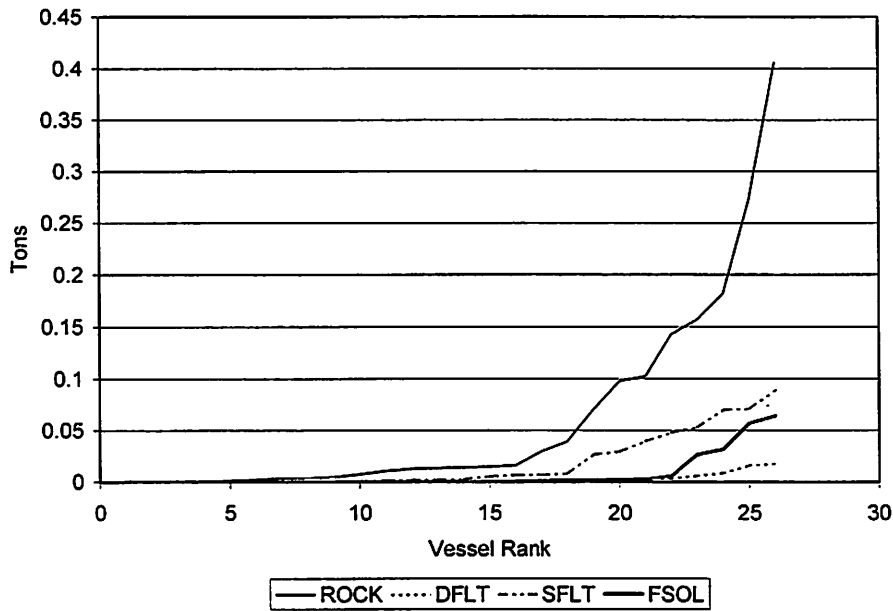
As shown in Table 7, participation of these vessels in all GOA fisheries in 2000 was very limited. In 1999, over one third of these vessels landed 250mt or more of PLCK, and 70 percent landed at least 50mt. In contrast, none of these vessels participated in the GOA in 2000 because of AFA.

Figure 3 shows the retained harvest by species of CVs operating in GOA, and Figure 4 shows the retained harvest of PLCK and PCOD by CVs. The primary targets by these vessels in the region are PLCK and PCOD. The catch of PLCK gradually increases with vessel ranking, although a slight break occurs at 175mt.

Table 7. Percentage of Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches (30 Vessels Total)

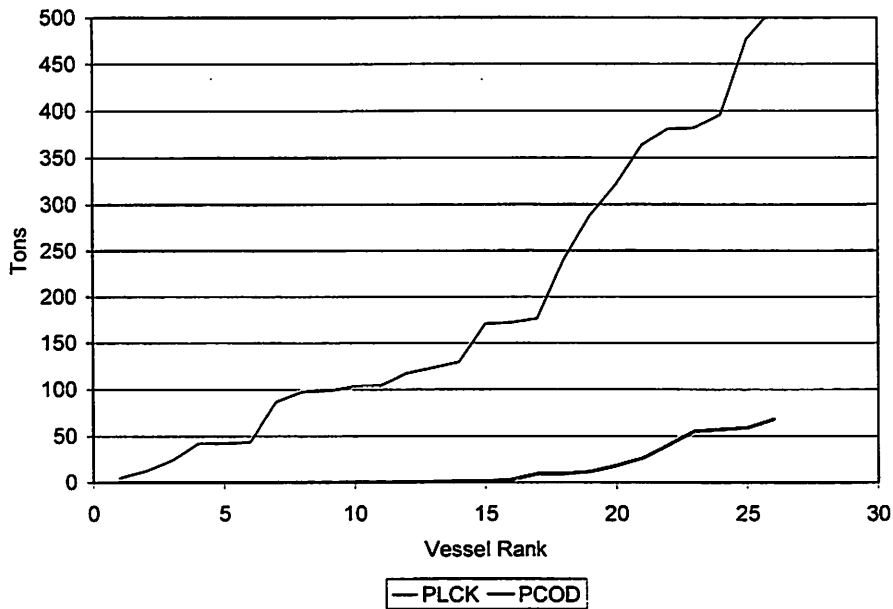
	PLCK							PCOD							ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	57	33	50	57	70	0	20	27	20	7	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0		
Vessels with 100mt	57	20	50	57	50	0	20	17	17	7	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0		
Vessels with 250mt	50	13	47	43	37	0	7	3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	DFLT							SFLT							FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vessels with 100mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Figure 3. Average Retained Harvest by Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, by species, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Figure 4. Average Retained Harvest of Pollock and Pacific Cod by Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of pollock has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.1.2 Bering Sea Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length

This CV class includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15 percent of total catch value, the value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than the value of the catch of all other species combined, vessel length is 60 feet to 124 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible. There are 59 federally licensed CVs in this class, with a harvest consisting primarily of pollock.

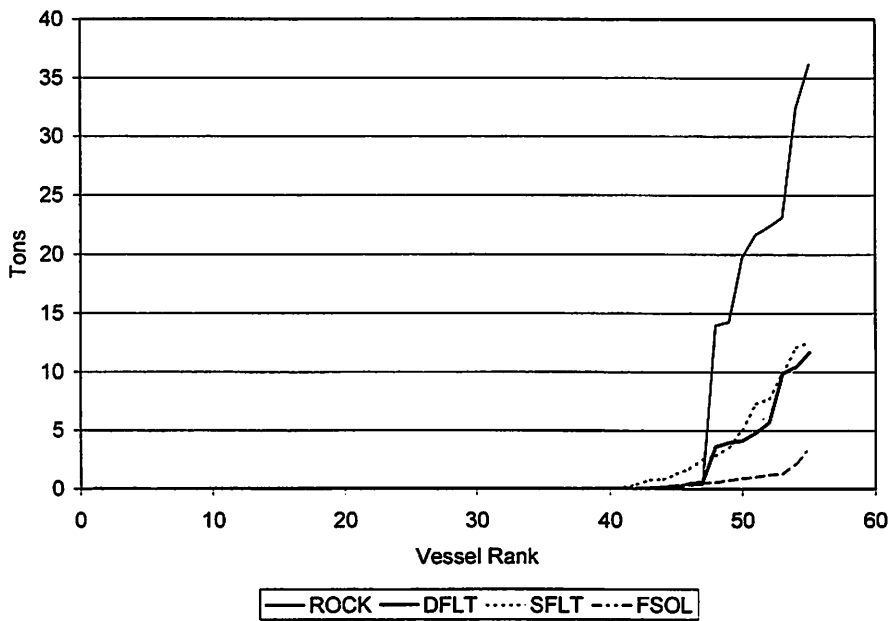
As shown in Table 8, participation in all fisheries has been limited in 2000, and the data suggests a gradual decline in participation during the last six years. PLCK was a primary target, with 12 percent of vessels in 200 landing 50mt or more, and 8 percent landed at least 250mt.

Figure 5 shows the retained harvest by species of CVs operating in GOA. Natural breaks in the amount caught exist at 2 or 3mt for all fisheries. Figure 6 shows the retained harvest of PLCK and PCOD by CVs. The catch of PLCK gradually increases with vessel ranking, although a slight break occurs at 125mt.

Table 8. Percentage of Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches (59 Vessels Total)

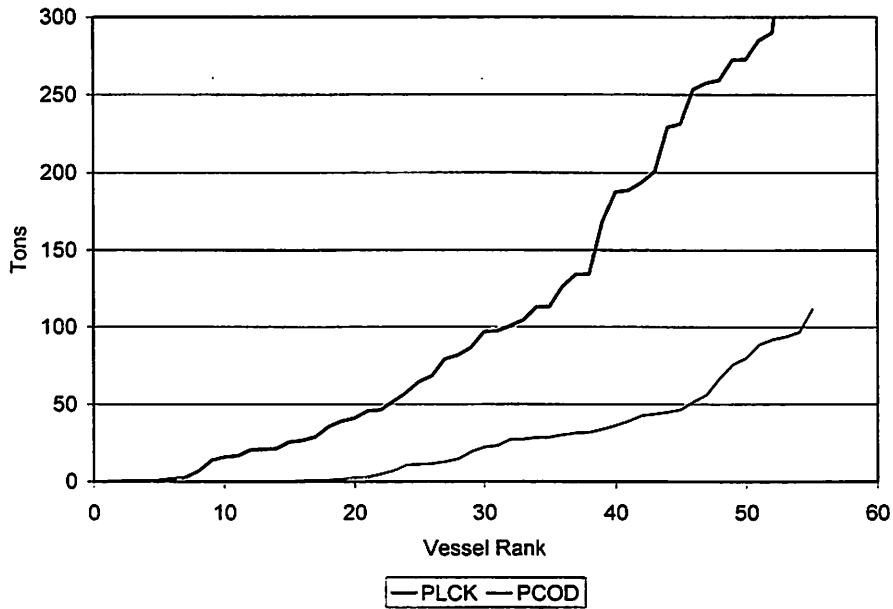
	PLCK							PCOD							ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	76	29	36	29	27	12	39	19	19	27	7	3	2	15	5	3	3	3		
Vessels with 100mt	69	19	34	29	25	12	31	15	15	22	5	2	0	12	3	3	3	3		
Vessels with 250mt	44	8	27	20	14	8	14	3	3	0	3	2	0	0	2	3	0	3		
	DFLT							SFLT							FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	3	7	5	3	0	2	3	10	3	2	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0		
Vessels with 100mt	2	3	2	3	0	0	3	5	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Figure 5. Average Retained Harvest by Bering Sea Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, by species, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Figure 6. Average Retained Harvest of Pollock and Pacific Cod by Bering Sea Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of pollock has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.1.3 Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length

The Diversified AFA-eligible Trawl Catcher Vessel Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet Class (TCV Div. AFA) includes all vessels that are AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15 percent of total catch value, the value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than the value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. There are 36 federally licensed CVs in this class, with harvests consisting primarily of pollock, Pacific cod, and rockfish.

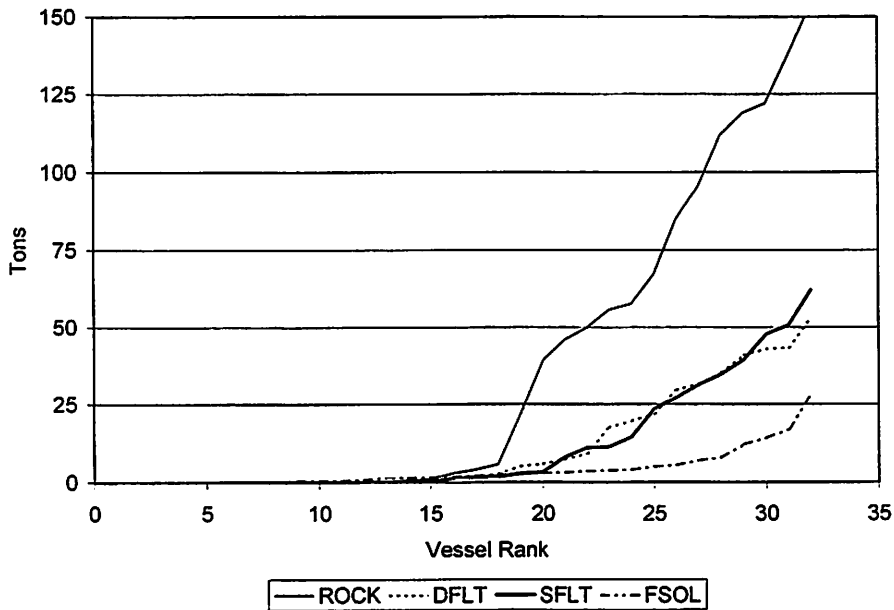
As shown in Table 9, 58 percent of vessels landed at least 250mt of PLCK in 2000. In the PCOD fishery, 47 percent of vessels landed at least 50mt, and 19 percent of vessels landed 250mt or more. One third of the vessels landed at least 100mt of ROCK.

Figure 7 shows the retained harvest by species by CVs operating in GOA. Natural breaks in the amount caught exist at about 10mt for all fisheries. Figure 8 shows the retained harvest of PLCK and PCOD by CVs. The catch of vessels gradually increases with vessel ranking, although a slight break occurs at 5 or 10mt of PLCK, and 100mt of PCOD.

Table 9. Percentage of Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches (36 Vessels Total)

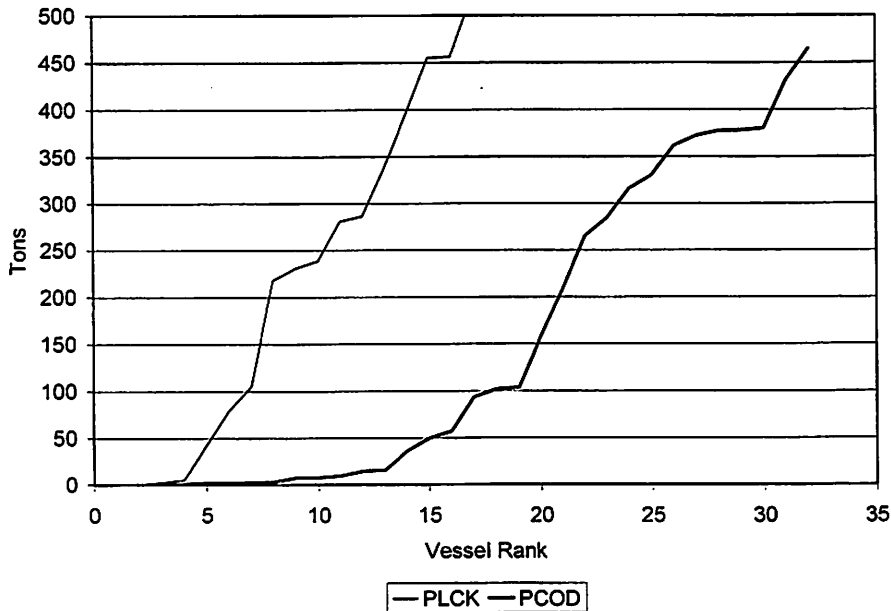
	PLCK							PCOD							ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	47	33	56	61	61	58	50	28	56	50	53	47	0	17	28	33	36	33		
Vessels with 100mt	47	33	56	61	61	58	47	28	47	47	53	44	0	14	28	31	36	33		
Vessels with 250mt	42	31	56	61	56	58	36	19	47	47	44	19	0	0	3	3	14	17		
	DFLT							SFLT							FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	11	3	19	19	14	0	19	8	28	8	6	17	3	0	11	8	0	8		
Vessels with 100mt	3	0	11	14	8	0	11	6	14	3	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Figure 7. Average Retained Harvest by Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, by species, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Figure 8. Average Retained Harvest of Pollock and Pacific Cod by Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of pollock has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.1.4 Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length

This class includes all vessels that are not AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15 percent of total catch value, the value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. There are 40 federally licensed CVs in this class, with harvests primarily consisting of pollock, Pacific cod, rockfish, and shallow water flatfish.

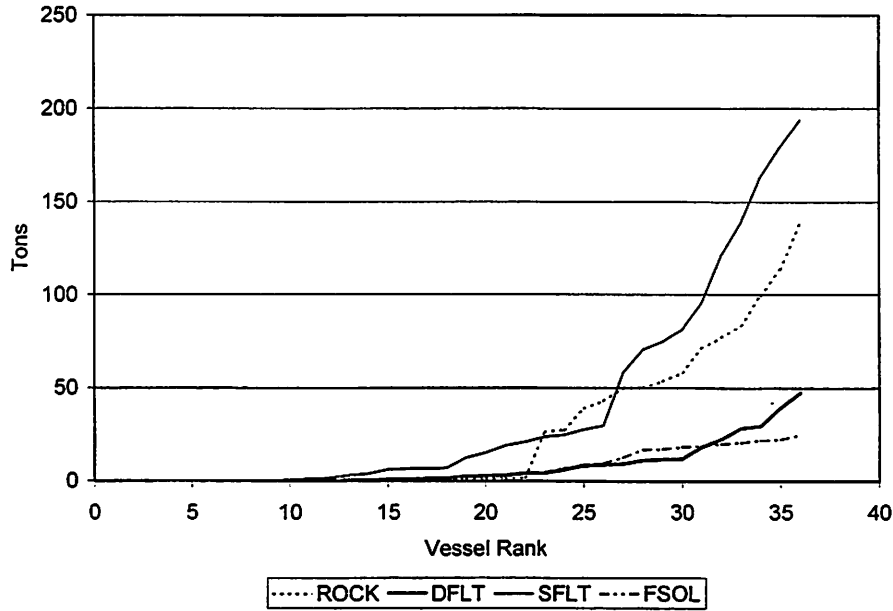
As shown in Table 10, over half of the vessels in 2000 landed 50mt or more of PLCK and PCOD, and over one third of the vessels landed at least 50mt o ROCK and SFLT. PLCK remains a major target fishery, with half of the vessels landing at least 250mt. Participation has been limited in DFLT and FSOL.

Figure 9 shows the retained harvest by species of CVs operating in GOA. Natural breaks in the amount caught exist at about 25mt for SFLT and 50mt for ROCK. Figure 10 shows the retained harvest of PLCK and PCOD by CVs. The catch gradually increases with vessel ranking, although a slight break occurs at 50 and 150mt of PLCK.

Table 10. Percentage of Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches (40 Vessels Total)

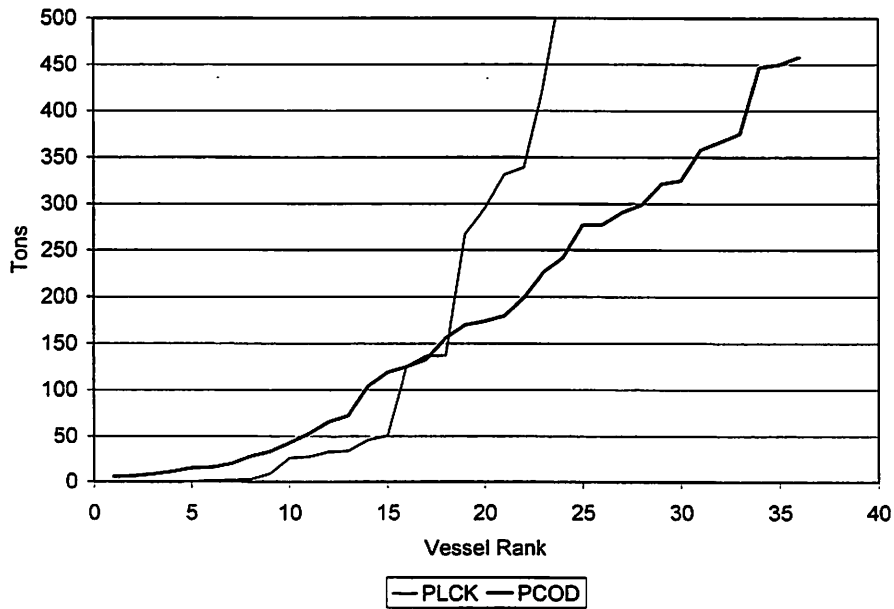
	PLCK							PCOD							ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	58	53	58	70	58	58	65	63	75	73	63	55	5	20	28	23	30	38		
Vessels with 100mt	48	48	58	68	58	55	58	58	65	60	60	48	5	10	10	20	18	35		
Vessels with 250mt	35	43	45	58	53	50	35	43	53	33	40	20	0	3	3	5	8	18		
	DFLT							SFLT							FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet							Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	13	10	13	15	10	8	23	38	33	28	20	35	5	8	10	3	3	8		
Vessels with 100mt	3	3	5	3	3	3	20	33	25	20	13	30	3	3	5	3	0	3		
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	3	0	3	3	3	13	8	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Figure 9. Average Retained Harvest by Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, by species, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Figure 10. Average Retained Harvest of Pollock and Pacific Cod by Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of pollock has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.1.5 Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length

This CV class includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15 percent of total catch value, vessel length is less than 60 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2500. There are 64 federally licensed CVs in this class, with harvests primarily consisting of pollock and Pacific cod.

As shown in Table 11, vessels have focused primarily on PLCK and PCOD, with very limited participation in other fisheries. In 2000, 61 percent landed 50mt or more of PCOD, and 22 percent landed at least 250mt. One third of the vessels landed at least 50mt of PLCK, and 23 percent landed 250mt or more.

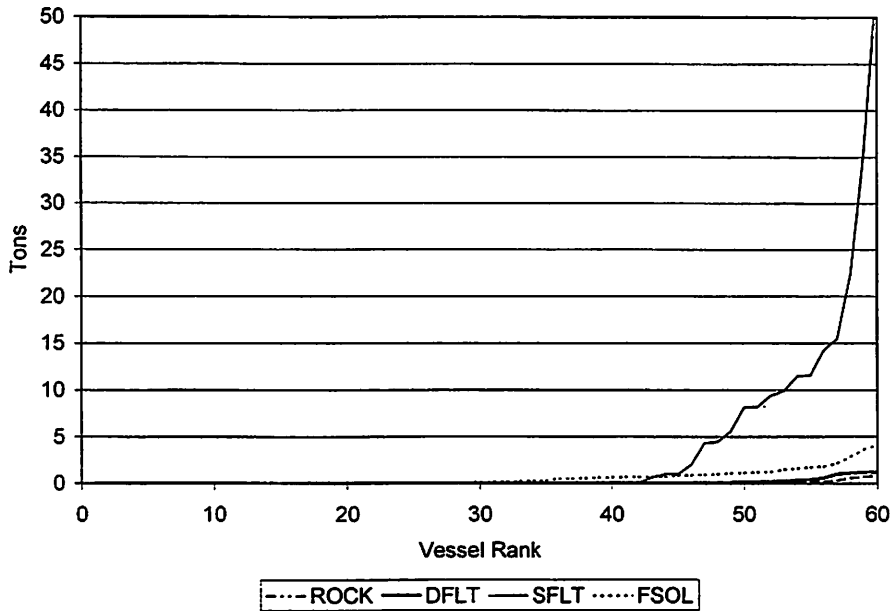
Figure 11 shows the retained harvest by species of CVs operating in GOA, and Figure 12 shows the retained harvest of PLCK and PCOD by CVs. The catch of both species gradually increases with vessel ranking, although slight breaks occur at 50 and 175mt of PLCK.

Table 11. Percentage of Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches (64 Vessels Total)

	PLCK						PCOD						ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	25	27	47	39	30	33	80	80	83	75	73	61	0	2	0	0	0	0
Vessels with 100mt	20	22	38	39	28	31	63	75	77	73	69	50	0	2	0	0	0	0
Vessels with 250mt	17	19	30	31	23	23	17	55	58	52	34	22	0	0	0	0	0	0

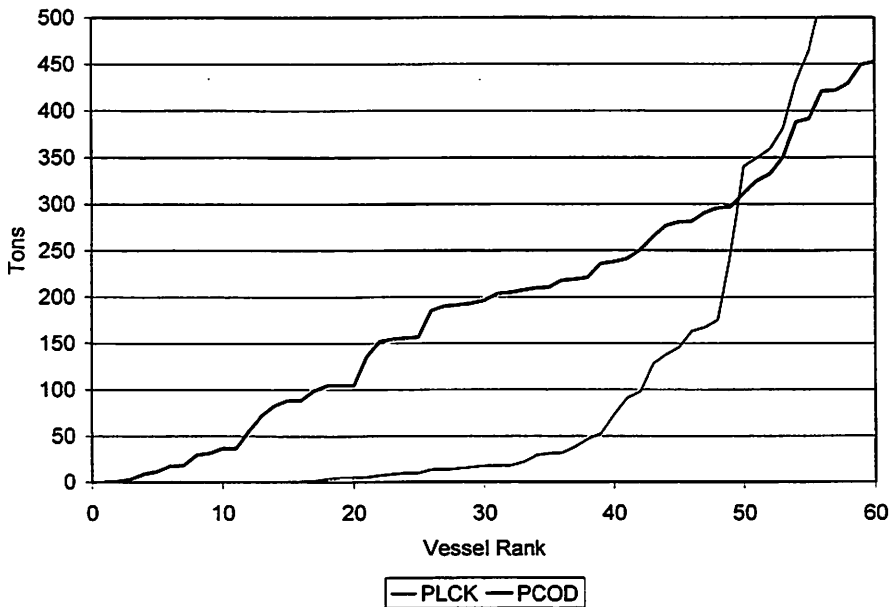
	DFLT						SFLT						FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	11	8	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vessels with 100mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 11. Average Retained Harvest by Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, by species, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Figure 12. Average Retained Harvest of Pollock and Pacific Cod by Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of pollock has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.2 Trawl Catcher Processors Harvests Compared to Minimum Standards

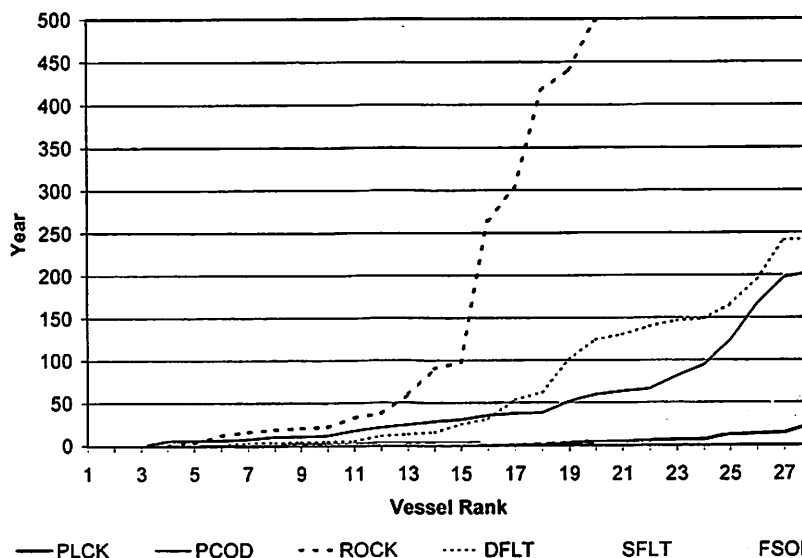
A total of 32 CPs participated in GOA fisheries using trawl gear. Of these vessels, 25 are federally licensed. Table 12 shows the percentage of CPs operating in GOA with minimum catches of species. Figure 13 shows the retained harvest by vessel rank. As shown in Table 12, participation in the past several years has been focused on PCOD, ROCK, and DFLT. Over one quarter of the fleet had retained harvests of at least 50mt of PCOD and DFLT in 2000, and 41 percent of vessels harvested at least 50mt of ROCK. Participation in the ROCK, SFLT, and FSOL fisheries has declined significantly over the past few years. Figure 13 shows the retained harvest by CPs operating in GOA. Natural breaks in the amount caught exist at about 100mt for ROCK.

Table 12. Percentage of Trawl Catcher Processors in GOA with Retained Harvests (32 Vessels Participating)

	PLCK						PCOD						ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	0	0	7	0	4	0	30	19	11	26	26	26	63	48	56	41	33	41
Vessels with 100mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	11	26	22	22	52	41	52	30	33	30
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	7	19	11	48	33	48	26	33	22

	DFLT						SFLT						FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	33	37	26	22	30	26	7	15	11	4	0	0	19	22	15	11	4	11
Vessels with 100mt	30	30	19	19	26	22	0	11	7	0	0	0	11	7	7	7	0	0
Vessels with 250mt	15	15	7	15	11	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

Figure 13. Average Retained Harvest by all Catcher Processors Using Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000 (32 Vessels Participating)



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of ROCK has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.2.1 Head and Gut Trawl Catcher Processors

Head and gut trawl CPs primarily produce headed and gutted products from the BSAI and GOA groundfish fisheries. Flatfish is the primary target species for this vessel class, and important secondary targets include Atka mackerel, all rockfish species, sablefish, other groundfish, and Pacific Cod. This class was established for the following reasons:

- This class is the only trawl CP group that does not focus on pollock
- Vessels in this class are smaller than the surimi trawl CP or fillet trawl CP vessels
- This class primarily produces one product form—headed and gutted products

This focus on trawl fisheries other than pollock results in spatial and temporal differences in the operating patterns of head and gut trawl CP vessels compared to surimi trawl CP and fillet trawl CP vessels. There are 25 federally licensed CPs in this class, with participation primarily consisting of Pacific cod, rockfish, and deepwater flatfish.

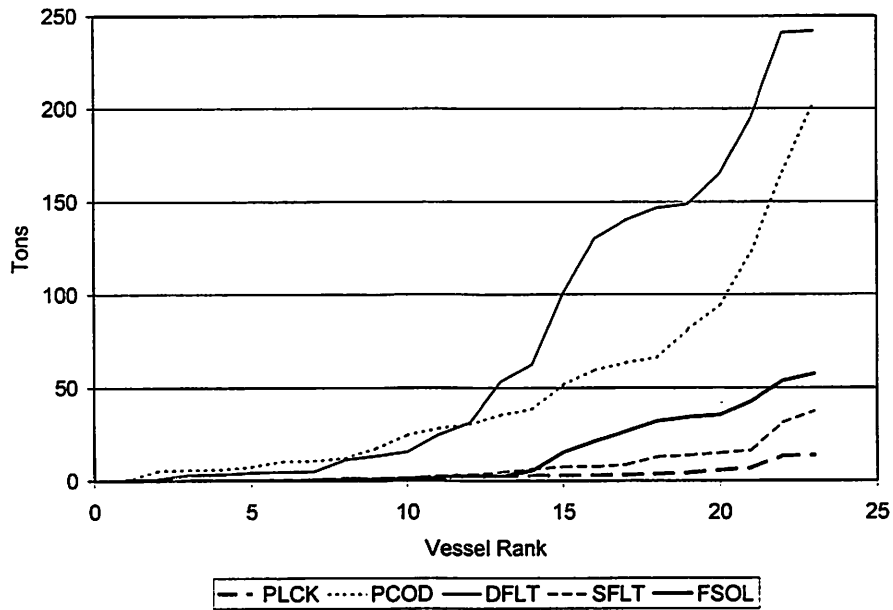
As shown in Table 13, these vessels have focused primarily on PCOD, ROCK, and DLFT, with limited participation in other fisheries. In 2000, 28 percent of vessels retained at least 50mt of DLFT, and 20 percent harvested 250mt or more. Nearly one half of vessels harvested 50mt or more of ROCK, and 28 percent harvested at least 250mt. In the PCOD fishery, nearly one third of vessels retained 50mt or more of PCOD, and 12 percent retained at least 250mt.

Figure 14 shows the retained harvest by species of CPs operating in GOA. Natural breaks in the amount caught exist at about 60mt for DFLT and PCOD. Figure 15 shows the retained harvest of ROCK by CPs. A natural break in the harvest exists at 100mt.

Table 13. Percentage of Head and Gut Trawl Catcher Processors in GOA with Minimum Catches (25 Vessels Total)

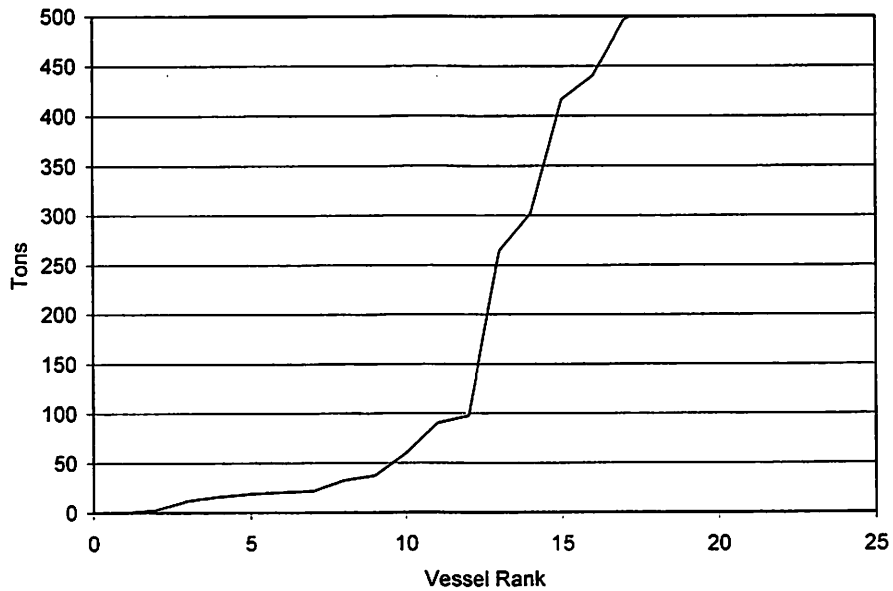
	PLCK						PCOD						ROCK					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	0	0	0	0	4	0	32	12	12	28	28	32	68	48	56	44	40	48
Vessels with 100mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	8	12	28	24	28	56	36	52	32	40	36
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	4	8	20	12	52	28	48	24	40	28
	DFLT						SFLT						FSOL					
	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet						Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 50mt	36	36	24	28	32	28	8	16	12	4	0	4	24	24	16	12	4	12
Vessels with 100mt	32	32	20	24	32	28	0	16	8	0	0	0	16	12	12	12	0	4
Vessels with 250mt	16	20	12	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0

Figure 14. Average Retained Harvest by Head and Gut Trawl Catcher Processors in the Gulf of Alaska, by species, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Figure 15. Average Retained Harvest of Rockfish by Head and Gut Trawl Catcher Processors in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality, and the vertical scale of ROCK has been limited in order to focus on catches closer to proposed minimums.

2.3 Non-Trawl Catcher Vessel Harvests Compared to Minimum Standards

A total of 654 CVs participated in GOA fisheries using non-trawl gear, including 66 vessels that primarily use trawl gear. Of these vessels, 648 are federally licensed. Table 14 shows the percentage of CVs operating in GOA with minimum catches of species using non-trawl gear. Figure 16 shows the retained harvest by vessel rank.

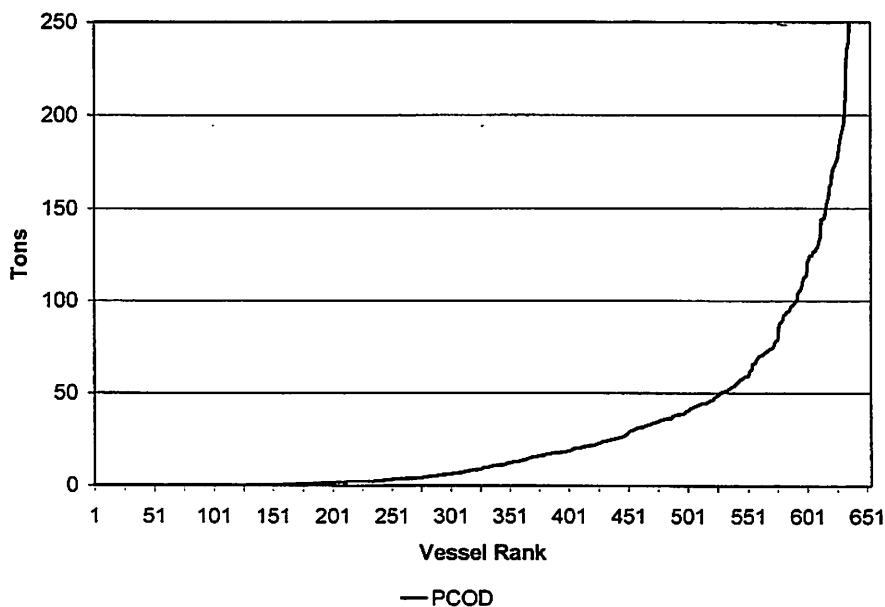
As shown in Table 14, 45 percent of vessels in 2000 landed at least 5mt, 25 percent landed 25mt or more, and 4 percent of vessels landed at least 250mt.

Figure 16 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CVs using non-trawl gear in GOA. The catch of vessels gradually increases with vessel ranking.

Table 14. Percentage of Catcher Vessels in GOA with Retained Harvests (654 Vessels Participating)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	38	34	35	35	41	45
Vessels with 25mt	25	23	28	27	32	32
Vessels with 50mt	17	14	19	17	24	25
Vessels with 100mt	10	8	11	11	16	17
Vessels with 250mt	3	3	4	4	5	4

Figure 16. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by all Catcher Vessels Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000 (654 Vessels Participating)



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.3.1 Pot Catcher Vessels Greater than 60 Feet in Length

This CV class includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which the value of pot catch is greater than 15 percent of total catch value, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. There are 89 federally licensed CVs in this class.

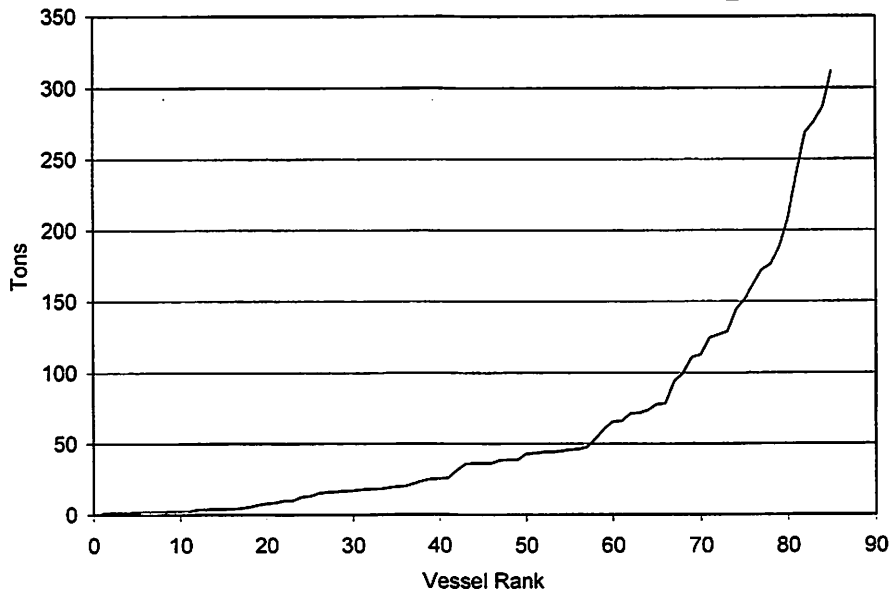
As shown in Table 15, 56 percent of vessels in 2000 landed at least 50mt, with participation dropping to 45 percent for vessels landing at least 100mt. Only 17 percent of vessels landed 250mt or more.

Figure 17 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CVs using non-trawl gear in GOA. The catch of vessels gradually increases with vessel ranking, although natural breaks occur at 50 metrics tons, and again at 75mt.

Table 15. Percentage of Pot Catcher Vessels Greater than 60 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches of Pacific Cod (89 Vessels Total)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	62	42	35	33	46	72
Vessels with 25mt	45	34	29	29	38	63
Vessels with 50mt	38	26	27	24	33	56
Vessels with 100mt	22	24	20	22	27	45
Vessels with 250mt	10	9	8	11	12	17

Figure 17. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by Pot Catcher Vessels Greater than 60 Feet in Length Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.3.2 Longline Catcher Vessels Greater than 60 Feet in Length

This CV class includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs or pot CVs for which vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 feet and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000, excluding halibut and state water sablefish. There are 68 federally licensed CVs in this class.

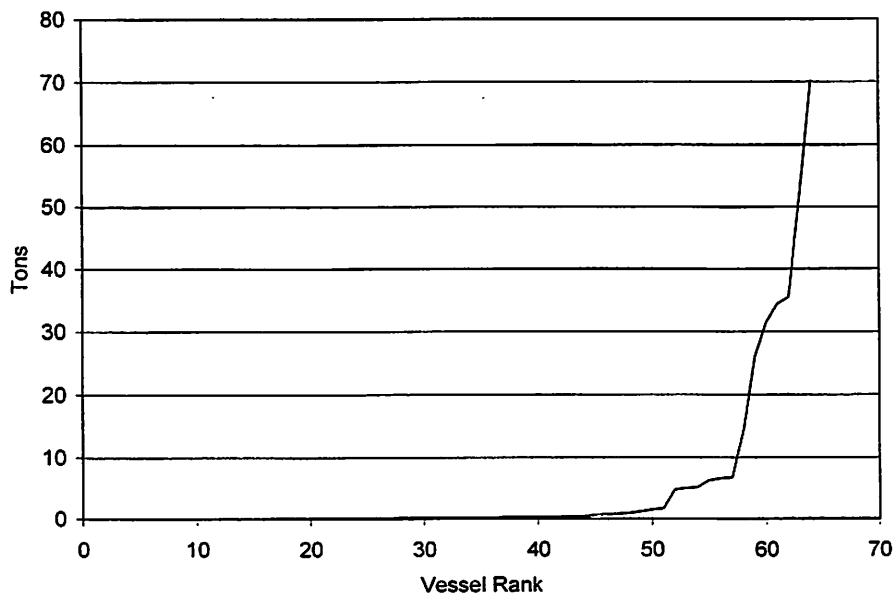
As shown in Table 16, participation has been limited in 2000. Only 6 percent of vessels landed 5mt or more, 4 percent landed at least 100mt, and only 1 percent landed 250mt or more. Most participation has been limited to landings of less than 5mt.

Figure 18 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CVs using non-trawl gear in GOA. A natural break in the amount harvested occurs at 5 or 10mt.

Table 16. Percentage of Longline Catcher Vessels Greater than 60 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches of Pacific Cod (68 Vessels Total)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	10	10	9	3	7	6
Vessels with 25mt	9	9	6	3	4	4
Vessels with 50mt	4	6	6	1	3	4
Vessels with 100mt	3	3	6	1	1	4
Vessels with 250mt	1	0	3	1	0	1

Figure 18. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by Longline Catcher Vessels Greater than 60 Feet in Length Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.3.3 Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels 33 to 59 Feet in Length

This CV class includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is 33 to 59 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000. There are 393 federally licensed CVs in this class.

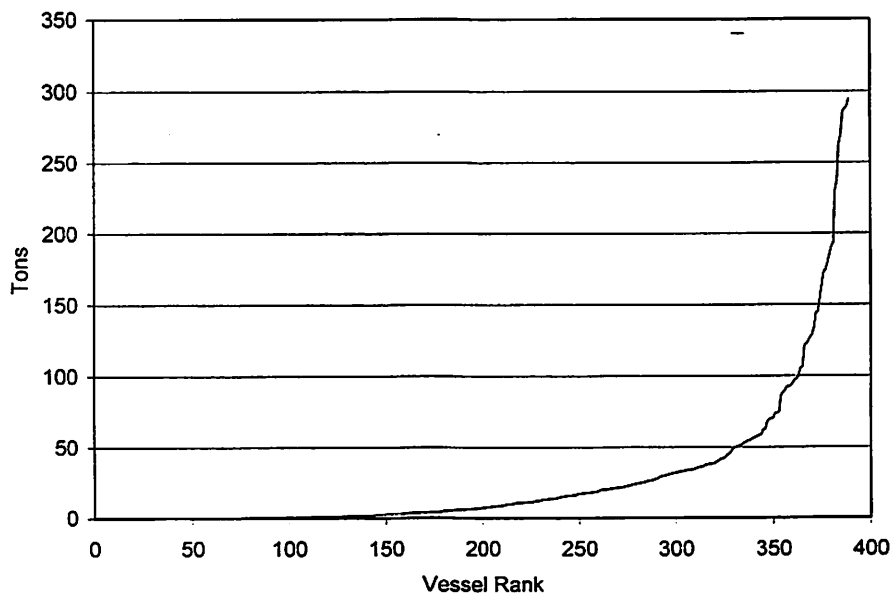
As shown in Table 17, 40 percent of vessels landed at least 5mt in 2000, and only 1 percent landed 250mt or more. Participation declines steadily as the minimum harvest increases.

Figure 19 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CVs using non-trawl gear in GOA. The catch of vessels gradually increases with vessel ranking, although a slight break occurs at 50mt.

Table 17. Percentage of Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels 33 to 59 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches of Pacific Cod (393 Vessels Total)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	37	34	38	36	39	40
Vessels with 25mt	22	22	31	26	29	25
Vessels with 50mt	13	13	19	15	20	18
Vessels with 100mt	9	6	9	8	12	9
Vessels with 250mt	3	2	3	4	4	1

Figure 19. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels 33 to 59 Feet in Length Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.3.4 Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels Less than or Equal to 32 Feet in Length

This CV class includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is less than or equal to 32 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$1000. There are 32 federally licensed CVs in this class.

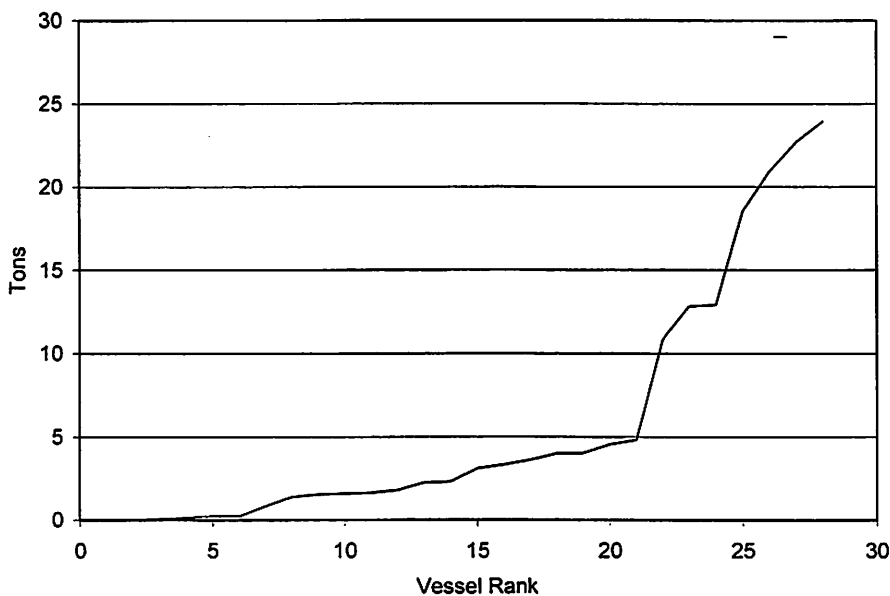
As shown in Table 18, 41 percent of vessels in 2000 landed 5mt or more, and 13 percent landed at least 25mt. No vessels achieved landings of 250mt or more.

Figure 20 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CVs using non-trawl gear in GOA. A natural break in the harvest amount occurs at 5mt.

Table 18. Percentage of Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels Less than or Equal to 32 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches of Pacific Cod (32 Vessels Total)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	31	34	41	34	31	41
Vessels with 25mt	13	13	19	22	16	13
Vessels with 50mt	0	3	16	13	3	6
Vessels with 100mt	0	0	3	3	3	3
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 20. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels Less than or Equal to 32 Feet in Length Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.3.5 Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length

Although this class primarily uses trawl gear, several vessels had catches using non-trawl gear. For this reason, the information is included in this section.

This class includes all vessels that are not AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15 percent of total catch value, the value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. There are 15 federally licensed CVs in this class.

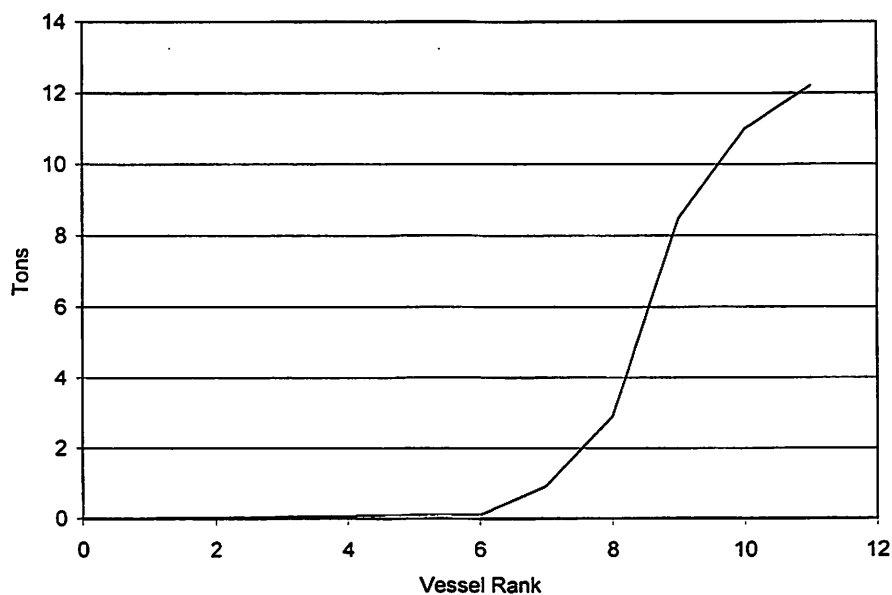
As shown in Table 19, participation in 2000 was limited. Only 13 percent of vessels landed at least 5mt, 7 percent landed at least 25mt, and no vessels landed 50mt or more.

Figure 21 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CVs using non-trawl gear in GOA.

Table 19. Percentage of Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches of Pacific Cod (15 Vessels Total)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	33	20	27	7	27	13
Vessels with 25mt	27	20	20	7	27	7
Vessels with 50mt	27	20	13	7	20	0
Vessels with 100mt	20	20	20	20	20	0
Vessels with 250mt	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 21. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 60 Feet in Length Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.3.6 Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length

Although this class primarily uses trawl gear, 51 had harvested Pacific cod using non-trawl gear between 1995 and 2000. For this reason, the information on harvest by trawl catcher vessels is included in this section.

This CV class includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15 percent of total catch value, vessel length is less than 60 feet, and the total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2500. There are 51 federally licensed CVs in this class.

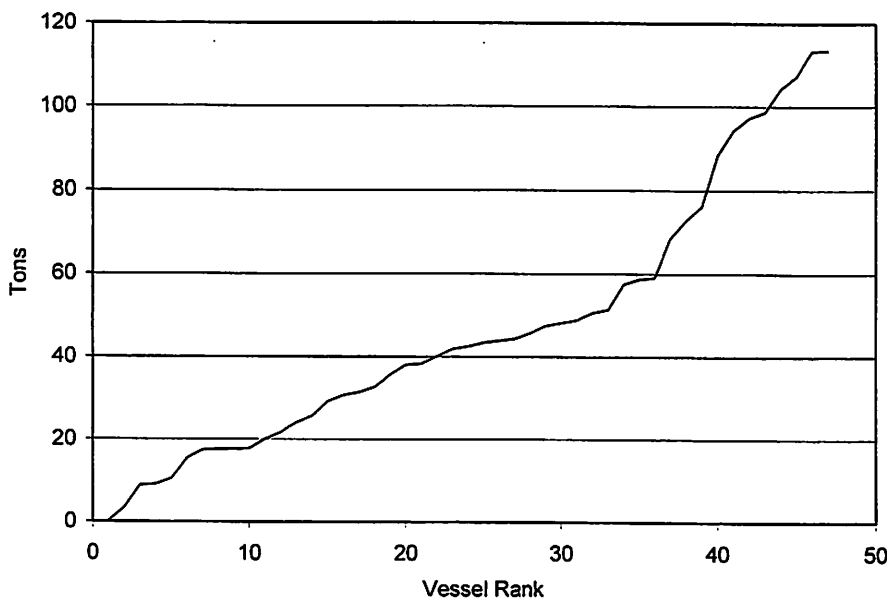
As shown in Table 20, 78 percent of vessels in 2000 landed 5mt or more, and two thirds of all vessels landed at least 100mt. Less than one half of the vessels landed at least 100mt, and only 8 percent landed 250mt or more.

Figure 22 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CVs using non-trawl in GOA. The catch of vessels gradually increases with vessel ranking, although natural break occurs at 50mt and at 60mt.

Table 20. Percentage of Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length in GOA with Minimum Catches of Pacific Cod (51 Vessels Total, including harvests with non-trawl gear)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	33	39	33	73	78	78
Vessels with 25mt	25	25	27	57	76	76
Vessels with 50mt	16	12	22	37	69	67
Vessels with 100mt	6	6	12	24	49	45
Vessels with 250mt	0	2	2	4	2	8

Figure 22. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.4 Non-Trawl Catcher Processor Harvests Compared to Minimum Standards

A total of 41 CPs participated in GOA fisheries using non-trawl gear from 1995 through 2000. Of these 37 are federally licensed. Table 21 shows the percentage of CPs operating in GOA with minimum catches of species using non-trawl gear. Figure 23 shows the retained harvest by vessel rank.

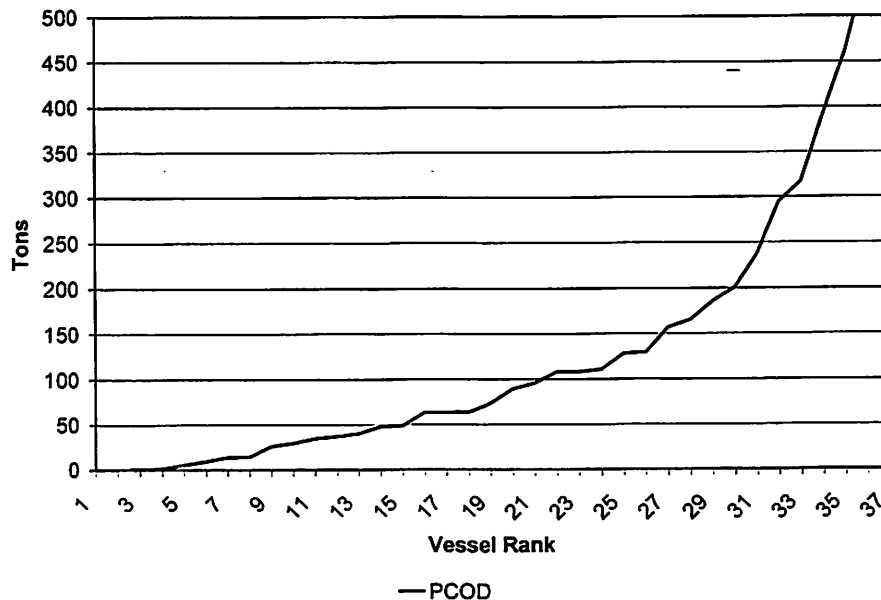
As shown in Table 21, 41 percent of the vessels in 2000 landed at least 5mt, 32 percent landed 50mt or more, and 17 percent landed at least 250mt.

Figure 23 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CPs using non-trawl gear in GOA. The catch of vessels gradually increases with vessel ranking, although a slight break occurs at 125mt.

Table 21. Percentage of Catcher Processors in GOA with Retained Harvests (41 Vessels Participating)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	39	34	32	17	54	41
Vessels with 25mt	27	32	29	10	51	37
Vessels with 50mt	27	29	24	10	46	32
Vessels with 100mt	22	24	22	10	34	29
Vessels with 250mt	17	15	12	10	17	17

Figure 23. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by all Catcher Processors Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000 (41 Vessels Participating)



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

2.4.1 Longline Catcher Processors

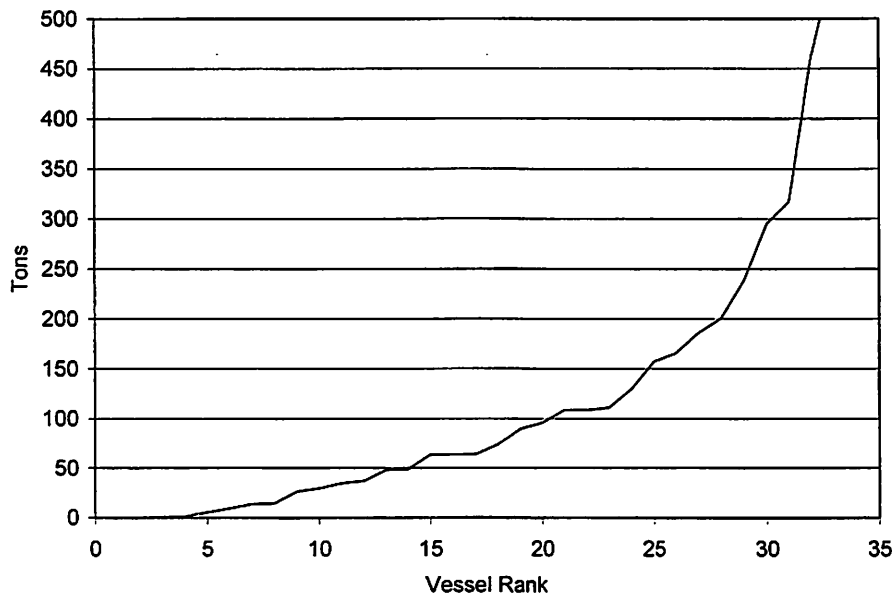
Vessels in this class range up to 200' in length, harvest fish with longline gear and produce headed and gutted products. Loadline regulations plus a lack of space to accommodate additional crew and equipment preclude these vessels from more value added production. Pacific cod is the primary target species, with sablefish and Greenland turbot as important secondary targets. The Longline CPs class evolved because regulations applying to this gear type provide more fishing days than are available to other gear types. These vessels are able to produce relatively high-value products that compensate for the relatively low catch volumes associated with longline gear. There are 37 federally licensed CPs in this class.

As shown in Table 22, 16 percent of vessels in 2000 landed 250mt or more, and 41 percent landed at least 5mt. Nearly one third of the vessels landed at least 50mt. Figure 24 shows the retained harvest of PCOD by CPs using non-trawl gear in GOA. Although the retained harvest increases gradually with vessel rank, a natural break in the amount caught exists at about 110mt.

Table 22. Percentage of Longline Catcher Processors in GOA with Minimum Catches of Pacific Cod (37 Vessels Total)

	95	96	97	98	99	00
	Percent of Fleet					
Vessels with 5mt	43	38	35	19	51	41
Vessels with 25mt	30	35	32	11	49	35
Vessels with 50mt	30	32	27	11	43	32
Vessels with 100mt	24	27	24	11	30	30
Vessels with 250mt	19	16	14	11	14	16

Figure 24. Average Retained Harvest of Pacific Cod by Longline Catcher Processors Using Non-Trawl Gear in the Gulf of Alaska, 1995-2000



Note: Top four vessels have been omitted to protect confidentiality.

Appendices

The appendices to this report contain a series of tables that summarize the number of vessels in each class that have achieved various levels of harvest of each species. This introduction provides a brief description of the tables and explains how to read them.

The tables are titled with the CV or CP class, the type of species, and the area in which the species were harvested. The title also includes the number of vessels in that category. Only vessels that are federally licensed for the region are included.

In all of the tables, the Vessel ID is a six-digit random number designed to mask the identity of the CVs or CPs included in the table. CPs have been assigned numbers from 100000 to 499999, and CVs are given numbers from 500000 to 999999.

The summary tables showing trawl catches contain six sub-tables—each sub-table covering one species group. Each cell indicates the minimum harvest level in metric tons attained by the vessel in a given year for the species—a “<50” in a cell denotes a harvest of less than fifty metric tons while empty cells indicate that the vessel did not harvest any of that species in that year. Minimum harvest levels attained are also indicated by the cell shading providing a visual summary of harvests as follows:

- Unshaded cells indicate that the minimum harvest level was not attained
- Light gray cells indicate that at least 50mt were harvested
- Dark gray cells indicate that at least 100mt were harvested
- Black cells indicate that at least 250mt were harvested

Along the right side of each sub-table is a total of the number of years in which that particular vessel achieved a catch greater than or equal to the limit shown in the column heading (e.g. 50, 100, 250). Along the bottom of each sub-table is a total of the number of vessels that achieved the given harvest level in the year. In both totals (columns and rows), the harvest is counted at each level at which it qualifies. For example, a vessel retaining 200 tons would be included in counts for 50mt and 100mt.

For the tables showing non-trawl catches of Pacific cod, the summary table contains sub-tables with catch levels of 5, 25, 50, 100, and 250-metric tons, as well as a sixth table incorporating the information from all of the tables. Cells with a Less than sign (Less than) indicate that the vessel harvested less than the specified amount of the species.

Table 23 shows an example table as they appear in the appendices. The sub-table in the top left portion indicates the number of vessels retaining catches of 50mt or more. Looking across the first row, vessel 254416 retained at least 50mt in 1995, 1996, and 2000, a total of three years. Looking at the column labeled “00,” four vessels caught at least 50mt in the year 2000. The bottom right portion of the table indicates summary information for all vessels. Looking at vessel 254416 again, the retained catch was 250mt or more in 1995 and 1996, and at least 100mt (but less than 250mt) in 2000. The three summary columns indicate that the vessel satisfied 50 and 100 metric ton limits during three of the years, and the 250 metric ton limit during two of the years. Looking at the summary rows, in the year 2000, four vessels satisfied the 50 and 100 metric ton limits, but only one vessel retained 250mt or more.

Table 23. Example Summary Table

Vessel ID	50 Tons						All Years	100 Tons						All Years
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00	
254416	50	50				50	3	100	100				100	3
151902	50	50	<50		50	50	4	100	100	<100		100	100	4
477939	50	50			50		3	100	100			100		3
322779	50	50	50	50	50	50	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	6
358622	50	50	50	50	50	50	6	100	100	100	100	100	100	6
Vessels with 50mt	5	5	2	2	4	4								
Vessels with 100mt								5	5	2	2	4	4	
Vessels with 250mt														

Vessel ID	250 Tons						All Years	50, 100, and 250 Tons						All Years		
	95	96	97	98	99	00		95	96	97	98	99	00	50	100	250
254416	250	250				<250	2	250	250				100	3	3	2
151902	250	250	<250		250	<250	3	250	250	<50		250	100	4	4	3
477939	250	250			250		3	250	250			250		3	3	3
322779	250	250	250	250	250	250	6	250	250	250	250	250	250	6	6	6
358622	250	250	250	250	250	<250	5	250	250	250	250	100	6	6	5	
Vessels with 50mt								5	5	2	2	4	4			
Vessels with 100mt								5	5	2	2	4	4			
Vessels with 250mt	5	5	2	2	4	1		5	5	2	2	4	1			

The species indicated in the appendices use abbreviated species codes. The species groupings used in the tables are shown in the following table.

Table 24. Species Groupings

Species Group	Species Code	Species Included
Deepwater Flatfish	DFLT	Turbot, Deepwater Flatfish
Flathead Sole	FSOL	Flathead Sole
Pacific Cod	PCOD	Pacific Cod
Pollock	PLCK	Pollock
Rockfish	ROCK	Pacific Ocean Perch (POPA), Thornyheads (THDS), and Other Rockfish
Shallow Water Flatfish	SFLT	Rock Sole, Yellowfin Sole, and Shallow Water Flatfish

The appendices divide CVs into nine separate classes, and CPs into five classes. The vessel classes used in this report are the same vessel classes used in "Sector and Regional Profiles of the North Pacific Groundfish Fisheries—2001" submitted to the NPFMC by Northern Economics and EDAW in November 2001. Vessel classes in both this report and the sector profiles are defined based on a combination of vessel characteristics and fishing patterns. Table 25 provides descriptions of the 9 CVs classes and the 5 CP classes.

Table 25. Vessel Classes

Vessels Class	Description
TCV BSP ≥ 125: Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 125 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible.
TCV BSP 60-124: Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is 60 ft. to 124 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible.
TCV Div. AFA: Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels	Includes all vessels that are AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
TCV Non-AFA: Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels	Includes all vessels that are not AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
TCV < 60: Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, vessel length is less than 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2500.
PCV: Pot Catcher Vessels	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which value of pot catch is greater than 15% of total catch value, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
LCV: Longline Catcher Vessels	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs or pot CVs for which vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft. and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000, excluding halibut and state water sablefish.
FGCV 33-59: Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels 33 Feet to 59 Feet in Length	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is 33 to 59 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000.
FGCV ≤ 32: Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels Less Than or Equal to 32 Feet in Length	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is less than or equal to 32 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$1000.
ST-CP Surimi Trawl Catcher Processor	These factory trawlers have the necessary processing equipment to produce surimi from pollock and other groundfish. They are generally the largest of all CPs.
FT-CP Fillet Trawl Catcher Processor	These trawl vessels have the processing equipment to produce fillets from pollock, Pacific cod, and other groundfish. They are generally smaller than ST-CP vessels.
HT-CP: Head And Gut Trawl Catcher Processor	These factory trawlers do not process more than incidental amount of fillets. Generally, they are limited to headed and gutted products or kirmi. In general, they do not focus their efforts on pollock, opting instead for flatfish, Pacific cod, and Atka mackerel. HT-CP vessels are the smallest of the trawl CPs.
P-CP Pot: Catcher Processor.	These vessels have been used primarily in the crab fisheries of the North Pacific, but increasingly are participating in the Pacific cod fisheries. They generally use pot gear, but may also use longline gear. They produce whole or headed and gutted groundfish products, some of which may be frozen in brine rather than blast frozen.
L-CP: Longline Catcher Processor	These vessels, also known as freezer longliners, do not trawl or use pot gear but use longline gear with a focus on Pacific cod. Most L-CP vessels are limited to headed and gutted products, and in general are smaller than HT-CP vessels.

The appendices are organized into different sections based on the area of study, the type of vessels involved (CVs versus CPs), and the type of gear used (trawl versus non-trawl). The appendices are shown in the following order:

- A. Retained Harvest of Catcher Vessels Operating in GOA
- B. Retained Harvest of Catcher Processors Operating in GOA
- C. Retained Harvest of Catcher Vessels Harvesting PCOD Using Non-Trawl Gear in GOA
- D. Retained Harvest of Catcher Processors Harvesting PCOD Using Non-Trawl Gear in GOA

Within each appendix, the vessels are shown in the following order:

- Catcher Vessels:
 - Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length
 - Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length
 - Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels
 - Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels
 - Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length
 - Pot Catcher Vessels
 - Longline Catcher Vessels
 - Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels 33 Feet to 59 Feet in Length
 - Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels Less Than or Equal to 32 Feet in Length
- Catcher Processors:
 - Surimi Trawl Catcher Processor
 - Fillet Trawl Catcher Processor
 - Head And Gut Trawl Catcher Processor
 - Pot Catcher Processor
 - Longline Catcher Processor

Finally, with each vessel class, the tables are shown in the following order:

- Summary table
- 50 Metric Ton Limit (except for PCOD)
- 100 Metric Tons Limit (except for PCOD)
- 250 Metric Ton Limit (except for PCOD)

Part 4: Status of Gulf of Alaska Fisheries

General Trends in Fisheries

The Gulf of Alaska supports numerous fisheries prosecuted by a highly diverse group of individuals, vessels, and gear. While it is difficult to summarize such a diverse group, generally, fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska share several characteristics: (1) the presence of large numbers of fishery dependent communities that rely on a variety of nearshore resources; (2) a limited presence of catcher/processors or larger catcher vessels (> 125' LOA); (3) a high incidence of multi-species or "combination" fishermen prosecuting federal fisheries in both federal and state waters (the so-called parallel fisheries) as well as State-managed fisheries; and (4) integration of commercial and subsistence fishing. The Gulf of Alaska processing sector is addressed in Part III of this paper.

Prior to the 1980's, most of the groundfish harvests in the Gulf of Alaska came from foreign fleets operating in the EEZ. In the early and mid-1980's joint ventures (JV's) between foreign and domestic vessels harvested an increasingly larger percentage of the resource. By the early 1990's, domestic groundfish vessels had replaced the JV fleet. By the early 1990's, domestic groundfish harvests increased dramatically. Between 1991-1998, groundfish accounted for roughly 85% of the volume and 45% of the ex-vessel value of fishery resources in Alaska (**Table 4.1**). Most of the volume and value of the groundfish resource came from the Bering Sea pollock fishery (**Figures 4.1 and 4.2**).

Unlike the Bering Sea, non-groundfish species represent a considerable percentage of the overall harvest and value of fishery resources in the Gulf of Alaska (**Figure 4.1**). State managed salmon fisheries, Pacific cod, herring fisheries, and the federally managed non-groundfish halibut fishery historically provide a substantial portion of the revenue to fishermen and communities that also participate in the groundfish fishery (**Table 4.2**).

Unlike the Bering Sea, non-groundfish species represent a considerable percentage of the overall harvest and value of fishery resources in the Gulf of Alaska. State managed salmon fisheries, Pacific cod, herring fisheries, and the federally managed non-groundfish halibut fishery historically provide a substantial portion of the revenue to fishermen and communities that also participate in the groundfish fishery in the Gulf of Alaska (**Table 4.3**). A more detailed description of the harvests of non-groundfish species in the Gulf of Alaska by residents of various regions is provided in *Sector and Regional Profiles of the North Pacific Groundfish Fisheries – 2001*, prepared by Northern Economics. Specifically refer to Figures 3.1-5, 3.2-5, 3.3-5, 3.4-5, 3.5-2, 3.6-2.

Sablefish provides a considerable amount of the total exvessel value from groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska (**Table 4.4**). Most of the sablefish harvests in the GOA are managed under the IFQ Program. After sablefish, Pacific cod, pollock, flatfish, and rockfish respectively provide most of the remaining value to fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska (**Figure 4.2**).

Much of the groundfish in the Gulf of Alaska are harvested by catcher vessels in the inshore fleet. In 1992, the Council approved and NMFS implemented Amendment 23 to the GOA FMP which limits the participation of the offshore fleet to 10% of the Pacific cod TAC. Currently, there is not an allocation to an offshore pollock quota. Even though little Pacific cod and no pollock are allocated to an offshore catcher processor vessels sector, some catcher/processor vessels are active in the Gulf. Vessels that are less than 125' LOA and that process less than 126 mt/week of pollock and Pacific cod in the aggregate are not defined as offshore vessels in the Gulf. These vessels can harvest and process fish off of the inshore allocation for Pacific cod. Vessels that target cod but incidentally harvest pollock, up to 20% of the landings on-board a vessel during a trip, can retain and process pollock on board.

There is not an inshore/offshore allocation for other species in the Gulf and smaller catcher/processors are active in some of those fisheries. Federally managed rockfish and flatfish fisheries have traditionally been prosecuted by smaller trawl catcher/processors--the "head and gut" boat fleet. The head and gut incidentally harvest a considerable portion of the trawl allocation of sablefish during these fisheries. Longline catcher processors are also active in the Gulf of Alaska targeting Pacific cod either as an inshore vessel or off of the offshore allocation. Some of these vessels also fish halibut and sablefish IFQ in the Gulf of Alaska. Pot catcher/processors vessels have been less active in the Gulf, principally targeting Pacific cod in either the inshore or offshore sector.

Generally, there has been an increasing level of participation by smaller vessels, particularly trawl and fixed gear catcher vessels less than 60' LOA, over the past ten years in the federally managed groundfish fisheries in the Gulf of Alaska. Most of this new participation has been in the Pacific cod fishery, and to a lesser extent the pollock fishery. Participation in the Pacific cod and pollock fisheries by vessel class is described under the heading for each fishery.

The State-managed Pacific cod fisheries are an increasingly important source of revenue to fixed gear catcher vessels less than 60' LOA fishing in the Western and Central Gulf of Alaska (Table 4.5, 4.6). The State of Alaska determines the guideline harvest levels (GHLs) for these fisheries based on a percentage of the federal TAC in the Western and Central Gulf. This quota is effectively reallocated from the federally managed fisheries to the State water Pacific cod fisheries. The State managed cod fisheries were implemented in 1997 in the Gulf of Alaska, and are generally limited to vessels under 60' except in Cook Inlet and Prince William sound, and to vessels using pot and jig gear. It has provided additional harvest opportunities to small vessels. Many of the recent small boat participants have begun to rely on both the State, and to a lesser extent, federal groundfish fisheries to supplement revenue from salmon, and herring fisheries that have shown a general trend of decreasing harvests in some regions.

Perhaps more importantly, many salmon fisheries have greatly decreased in value over the past ten years due to unfavorable market conditions as well as other factors (Figure 4.2). Lower exvessel value has increased the reliance of some vessel sectors from primarily state managed resources to federally managed groundfish fisheries. This is a general trend and not necessarily applicable to all gear types, vessel sizes, or regions.

The following sections further describe the Gulf of Alaska groundfish fisheries in the various management regions under two categories: by fishery, by vessel class by area; and by residence of vessel owners participating in the fishery. Finally, this section provides an overview of the fishery dependent communities in the region and the role of groundfish fisheries in those communities.

Data used in this Analysis

This discussion paper uses the data derived from information already available in various tables in Appendix I of the Draft Programmatic SEIS (PSEIS), the annual SAFE documents, and landings data. Most data in the PSEIS are limited to data prior to 1998. This discussion paper includes data that have been updated by Northern Economics. This revised data set provides harvest and value data for 1999 and 2000, modifies the AFA vessel categories, filters the existing data to account for bycatch in the halibut IFQ fishery, and provides increased detail on harvests of species by vessel category within a FMP Area.

The data in this discussion paper shows the amount and wholesale value of Pacific cod, pollock, sablefish, the ARO complex (Atka Mackerel, Rockfish, and Other), and the Flatfish complex by vessel group by FMP area from 1992-2000 (e.g., harvest and wholesale value of Pacific cod by fixed gear catcher vessels 32' and under LOA in the Central Gulf). The tables have been sorted to remove harvests by vessels sectors to preserve confidentiality.

The economic and harvest data presented in the SAFE documents do not necessarily match the vessel sector descriptions provided in the updated data from Northern Economics. This may create some inconsistencies when comparing data between these sources. Economic assumptions used in the PSEIS, the updated data from Northern Economics, and the SAFE documents may differ and result in different conclusions. However, these data do appear to agree on general trends in harvest and exvessel value between various groups of vessels operating within Gulf groundfish fisheries.

It may be helpful for future analyses to use the same vessel sector groupings as the updated data from Northern Economics to maintain consistency with that analysis and to allow any future analyses to “tier” off of that document for purposes of complying with NEPA--if a rationalization program is developed. However, other vessel groupings based on residency of vessel owner, historic participation by vessel size, dependence on groundfish as a percentage of total exvessel revenue, or other factors could also be used. **Future analyses of vessel sector harvests will benefit from clear direction from the Council on what groups and areas should be analyzed.**

Due to time constraints, and uncertainty over the approach the Council wishes to take, the analysis does not provide a more detailed breakdown of species processed, by processor, by regulatory area. Setting up a database similar to the one for the vessel classes requires considerable effort. **It would be helpful for the Council to indicate if it wishes to conduct an analysis of processing similar to the breakdown provided for the vessel sectors.**

Vessel Sectors

The Vessel sectors used in this discussion paper are based on the revised vessel classes provided by Northern Economics. Classes are defined based on a combination of vessel/plant characteristics and fishing patterns. Table 1 provides descriptions of the 9 CV classes, while Table 2 provides descriptions of the 5 CP classes.

Table 1. Catcher Vessel Classes

Class	Acronym	Description
Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels Greater than or Equal to 125 Feet in Length	TCV BSP ≥ 125	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 125 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible.
Bering Sea Pollock Trawl Catcher Vessels 60 to 124 Feet in Length	TCV BSP 60-124	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is greater than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is 60 ft. to 124 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000. All of these vessels fishing after 1998 are AFA-eligible.
Diversified AFA-Eligible Trawl Catcher Vessels	TCV Div. AFA	Includes all vessels that are AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
Non-AFA Trawl Catcher Vessels	TCV Non-AFA	Includes all vessels that are not AFA-eligible for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, value of Bering Sea pollock catch is less than value of catch of all other species combined, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
Trawl Catcher Vessels Less than 60 Feet in Length	TCV < 60	Includes all vessels for which trawl catch accounts for more than 15% of total catch value, vessel length is less than 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2500.
Pot Catcher Vessels	PCV	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which value of pot catch is greater than 15% of total catch value, vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$5000.
Longline Catcher Vessels	LCV	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs or pot CVs for which vessel length is greater than or equal to 60 ft. and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000, excluding halibut and state water sablefish.
Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels 33 Feet to 59 Feet in Length	FGCV 33-59	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is 33 to 59 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$2000.
Fixed Gear Catcher Vessels Less Than or Equal to 32 Feet in Length	FGCV ≤ 32	Includes all vessels that are not trawl CVs for which vessel length is less than or equal to 32 ft., and total value of groundfish catch is greater than \$1000.

Table 2. Catcher Processor Classes

Acronym	Description
ST-CP	Surimi Trawl Catcher Processor. These factory trawlers have the necessary processing equipment to produce surimi from pollock and other groundfish. They are generally the largest of all Cps.
FT-CP	Fillet Trawl Catcher Processor. These trawl vessels have the processing equipment to produce fillets from pollock, Pacific cod, and other groundfish. They are generally smaller than ST-CP vessels.
HT-CP	Head And Gut Trawl Catcher Processor. These factory trawlers do not process more than incidental amount of fillets. Generally, they are limited to headed and gutted products or kirimi. In general, they do not focus their efforts on pollock, opting instead for flatfish, Pacific cod, and Atka mackerel. HT-CP vessels are the smallest of the trawl Cps.
P-CP	Pot Catcher Processor. These vessels have been used primarily in the crab fisheries of the North Pacific, but increasingly are participating in the Pacific cod fisheries. They generally use pot gear, but may also use longline gear. They produce whole or headed and gutted groundfish products, some of which may be frozen in brine rather than blast frozen.
L-CP	Longline Catcher Processor. These vessels, also known as freezer longliners, do not trawl or use pot gear but use longline gear with a focus on Pacific cod. Most L-CP vessels are limited to headed and gutted products, and in general are smaller than HT-CP vessels.

The data used by Northern Economics are derived from ADF&G Fish-tickets for CVs and NMFS Blend Data for CPs and include retained harvests in both directed and bycatch fisheries. Bycatch of groundfish from the halibut fishery and State of Alaska limited entry sablefish fisheries are excluded from this database. Also excluded are directed State managed fisheries for Lingcod. Other fisheries such as the Prince William Sound (PWS) pollock fishery, the state water Pacific cod fisheries, and state managed rockfish fisheries are included. Other than the state managed Pacific cod fishery and the PWS pollock fishery in the Eastern Gulf, the total retained harvests from these state managed fisheries are typically small in comparison to the federal TAC. Additional analyses in the future can extract the state managed Pacific cod and PWS from the data base.

Vessels are included in only one category during any given year. As an example, if a TCV < 60 vessel trawls in the federal PCOD fishery and then switches to pot gear in the state water fishery it will be classified as TCV < 60. In other words vessels that use more than one gear are classified in the highest ranking class for which they qualify. An exemption to this categorization is that there may be one or two vessels that are classified both as H&G CPs and as AFA TCVs in a given year. Currently, the database has not been sorted to account for these factors.

Groundfish Fishery Overview

Sablefish

Within the Gulf, the sablefish fishery is the most valuable fishery in terms of exvessel revenue (**Figure 4.2**). Roughly half of the exvessel value of federal groundfish harvests in the Gulf of Alaska comes from sablefish. Much of the value in the sablefish fishery comes from the IFQ managed portion of the fishery. The IFQ

fishery is allocated 80% of the TAC in the Central and Western Gulf, and 5% in the Eastern Gulf. In the Western and Central Gulf, 20% of the sablefish TAC is allocated to trawl fisheries as bycatch. Trawl vessels harvesting primarily harvesting rockfish, and some vessels harvesting deep water flatfish such as rex sole harvest most of the bycatch either as incidental harvest to other species or as a "top off" harvest in low value fisheries. In the Eastern Gulf, only 5% of the TAC is allocated as trawl bycatch which is almost exclusively taken in the West Yakutat region. Longline and trawl gear are the only two gear types that are allowed to retain sablefish.

Because sablefish is already rationalized under the IFQ Program and sablefish is taken as a bycatch species in trawl fisheries, sablefish harvests in the IFQ Program would not likely be directly affected by any possible rationalization programs in the GOA. Although vessels that harvest IFQ sablefish may be affected by potential future rationalization program for other species in the Gulf, it does not appear that IFQ Sablefish Program would be directly changed by future rationalization efforts.

The sablefish IFQ Program does not apply to harvests inside state waters. The state manages a number of sablefish fisheries throughout the state in Southeast Alaska, Prince William Sound, and Cook Inlet. There are also a number of vessels that harvest sablefish from state waters in the Aleutian Islands and Western Gulf. State managed sablefish fisheries outside of Southeast Alaska are typically small with limited exvessel value compared to federally managed fisheries.

Harvest and wholesale value by vessel class and by FMP Area are provided in **Tables 4.7 - 4.12**.

Pacific Cod

The Pacific cod fishery is the second most valuable fishery in the GOA in terms of exvessel value (**Figure 4.2**). Roughly one fourth of the total exvessel value of federal groundfish harvests in the Gulf comes from Pacific cod. Total harvests from Pacific cod are the second highest of federally managed groundfish species in the Gulf of Alaska (**Table 4.4**). A wide diversity of vessels harvest Pacific cod throughout the Gulf although most of the harvest comes from trawl and pot catcher vessel.

To some extent, a portion of the GOA Pacific cod fishery has been allocated to a rationalized fishery through the sideboard harvest limitations established for non-exempt AFA catcher vessels. Based on the recently revised 2002 calculation of sideboard limits, roughly 9% of the total Gulf federal TAC for Pacific cod is allocated to AFA sideboard vessels (**Table 4.13**). While the percentage of TAC allocated to AFA sideboarded vessels can vary depending on the future allocation of TAC within management regions the Gulf, this figure gives some indication as to the overall allocation of the Gulf Pacific cod TAC to these vessels.

The state water Pacific cod fishery in the South Alaska Peninsula, Chignik, Kodiak, Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound regions are based on the Federal TAC. These fisheries were established in 1996 and implemented in 1997. Currently, the State water Pacific cod fisheries are allocated a percentage of the total TAC "off the top", the remaining allocation goes to the federal TAC. Roughly 25% of the Western, Central, and Eastern Gulf TAC for Pacific cod is allocated to the state managed fishery. The harvest and exvessel value for the state water fisheries is provided in **Tables 4.5, and 4.6**. These fisheries are limited to pot and jig vessels less than or equal to 58' LOA in Chignik and Kodiak. Pot vessels greater than 58' LOA are allocated 50% of the pot quota in the Kodiak fishery. There is no vessel size limit in the Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound state managed fisheries. While harvest statistics are not available, a number of trawl and fixed gear catcher vessels less than 60' LOA now participate in both federally and state managed fisheries.

Additionally, a considerable portion of the TAC for the federal Pacific cod fishery is harvested within State waters during the parallel fishery. The State opens state waters to allow vessels to fish for the federal TAC. Vessels fishing inside state waters must meet additional regulations that the state may have in place such as additional restrictions on the use of non-pelagic trawl gear inside most state waters. Estimates on the amount of federal TAC coming from the parallel fishery in the Western and Central Gulf is provided in **Table 4.14**.

Harvest and wholesale value by vessel class and by FMP Area are provided in **Tables 4.15 -4.20**

Pollock

The pollock fishery is the third most valuable fishery in the GOA in terms of exvessel value (**Figure 4.2**). Roughly thirteen percent of the total exvessel value of GOA groundfish comes from pollock. Pollock is harvested by inshore catcher trawl vessels.

As with Pacific cod, a portion of the pollock fishery has been rationalized through the allocation of sideboard harvest limitations established for non-exempt AFA catcher vessels. Based on the recently revised 2002 calculation of sideboard limits, roughly 33% of the total Gulf federal TAC for pollock is allocated to AFA sideboard vessels (**Table 4.13**). While the percentage of TAC allocated to AFA sideboarded vessels can vary depending on the future allocation of TAC within management regions the Gulf, this figure gives some indication as to the overall allocation of the Gulf pollock TAC to these vessels. **Table 4.13** provides additional information on the distribution of pollock to AFA sideboarded vessels.

Beginning in 1995, the state established a pollock fishery in Prince William Sound. The total harvests in this fishery averaged roughly 2,000 mt. from 1995-1999. The state establishes a GHL for the Prince William Sound fishery. Because the Prince William Sound stock is considered part of the Gulf pollock stock, the GHL is deducted from the entire GOA pollock TAC. The remaining TAC is allocated to the federally managed pollock fisheries in the Gulf.

As with the Pacific cod fishery, much of the federal TAC of pollock comes from state waters during the parallel fishery. **Table 4.21** shows the harvest of pollock from state waters in the Gulf of Alaska. Although the State of Alaska does not have a directed state managed fishery inside state waters outside of Prince William Sound, it does open state waters for harvest of the federal TAC. This constitutes a parallel fishery.

Harvest and wholesale value by vessel class and by FMP Area are provided in **Tables 4.22- 4.27**.

Rockfish

As a group, rockfish fisheries are the fourth most valuable fishery in the GOA in terms of exvessel value (**Figure 4.2**). Roughly five percent of the total exvessel value of GOA groundfish comes from rockfish. Rockfish are harvested by a wide range of vessels, but many of these vessels account for only a small percentage of the overall harvests. Catcher/processor head and gut trawl vessels and larger non-AFA trawl vessels have typically taken the largest percentage of rockfish resources in the Central and Western Gulf. Hook and Line vessels fishing in the Eastern Gulf do take a small percentage of the rockfish harvests.

Typically, the TAC in the rockfish and flatfish fisheries is not reached due to bycatch limitations. The closure dates of flatfish and rockfish fisheries are highly dependent on bycatch of non-target species. Halibut bycatch is the key bycatch concern in the flatfish fisheries. Halibut is managed as a prohibited species and

fisheries and gear types within fisheries are allocated a prohibited species cap (PSC). All halibut must be discarded and fisheries reaching that cap are closed. In many cases, these fisheries, especially flatfish fisheries, are closed prior to attaining the TAC because they have reached their halibut PSC. In the rockfish fisheries, halibut is also a bycatch concern although generally to a lesser degree. Within the Gulf, a small allocation of sablefish is made to the trawl fleet. This allocation which is almost exclusively taken as bycatch in rockfish and flatfish fisheries supplements the income of vessels in the rockfish directed fishery.

The state manages rockfish in Southeast Outside. The state also manages Blue and Black rockfish in the Western and Central Gulf as well. These harvests are traditionally fairly limited and the jig fleet target these stocks during the State water Pacific cod fishery.

Harvest and wholesale value by vessel class and by FMP Area are provided in **Tables 4.28-Table 4.33**.

Flatfish

As a group, flatfish fisheries are the fifth most valuable fishery in the GOA in terms of exvessel value (**Figure 4.22**). Roughly 4% percent of the total exvessel value of GOA groundfish comes from flatfish. Flatfish are harvested almost exclusively by catcher/processor head and gut trawl vessels and larger non-AFA trawl vessels. As with the rockfish fishery, the TAC in many flatfish fisheries is limited by PSC and bycatch.

Harvest and wholesale value by vessel class and by FMP Area are provided in **Tables 434-4.39**.

Seasonal Harvest Patterns

The PSEIS describes the seasonal harvest pattern of various vessel classes in Appendix I. This section expands on that description and provides more detail on harvest patterns within FMP management areas. These patterns are generalizations based on recent harvest trends and may not be reflective of individual vessels. The exact timing of fishing effort can vary from year to year depending on stock abundance, market conditions, and regulatory changes, such as measures introduced under the Steller Sea Lion Reasonable and Prudent Alternatives (RPA's) can change these patterns as well.

Western Gulf of Alaska

The federal fixed gear Pacific cod and rockfish fishery begins on January 1st. Generally, most of this effort is from the catcher/processor longline vessels under 125' LOA that are fishing off of the onshore allocation. Some of these vessels will fish Pacific cod in the Bering Sea after some effort in the Western Gulf. Pot vessels greater than 60' participate in the early portion of the fixed gear Pacific cod season, but this effort tends to be fairly limited. These vessels tend to participate in both the Western Gulf and the Bering Sea Pacific crab fishery which begins later in January. Typically, there is limited participation in the early fixed gear cod fishery by the fixed gear catcher vessels under 60' LOA.

In 2001, the state opened a Bairdi crab fishery in the Western Gulf (South Alaska Peninsula). Although the fishery had restrictive pot limits, more than 100 vessels participated in the fishery. Threshold biomass levels were not reached for an opening in 2002.

On January 20th, trawl fisheries for the pollock and Pacific cod trawl open. Trawl vessels less than 60' length overall (LOA) typically target pollock, and increase their effort on the Pacific cod fishery after the end of the pollock opening, usually in late January or early February. Small trawl vessels, and to a lesser extent AFA qualified trawl vessels typically harvest much of the Pacific cod biomass. AFA-qualified vessels harvest a greater proportion of the pollock biomass. The pollock fishery typically lasts until late January or early February. The Pacific cod harvests for the small trawl fleet and the longline C/P fleet peak in February. By mid-March the quota for Pacific cod is reached.

By mid-March, the Pacific cod inshore quota has typically been taken. The small trawl, and AFA qualified trawl vessels will participate in the pollock B season opening in mid-March. Trawl and fixed gear vessels under 60' LOA refit their vessels to participate in the state water South Alaska Peninsula Pacific cod fishery which is allocated 25% of the federal TAC for the Western Gulf. The refitted small trawl fleet uses pot gear. Pot vessels are allocated 85% of this quota, and by mid to late April that quota has typically been taken. Some of the smaller fixed gear vessels use pots, but many vessels use jig gear. The jig fishery typically lasts through much of the summer. In March, the head and gut fleet begins targeting flatfish species such as rex sole. This fishery usually ends in March and restarts on July 1.

The Area M salmon fishery begins in June. This fishery takes place along the South Alaska Peninsula, and later in July along the North Alaska Peninsula. Trawl vessels under 60' refit their vessels again to participate in the fishery with seine gear. Most fixed gear Pacific cod vessels refit their vessels and participate with drift and set gillnet gear. The IFQ fisheries continue throughout the summer as does the state water jig fishery. There is a limited State water rockfish fishery that the small boat jig vessels typically target in June through August. A number of larger seine vessels also target the Dutch Harbor food and bait herring fishery in June.

In July, a rockfish and flatfish trawl fishery opens. This fishery is almost exclusively targeted by the head and gut catcher/processor fleet. The rockfish fishery typically ends in July and flatfish harvests continue through October. Arrowtooth flounder harvests by the head and gut trawl fleet peak in May. In August, the pollock C season begins, and some seine vessels may refit their vessels for the fishery. There is typically more limited participation in the C season fishery by small trawl vessels and AFA-trawl vessels.

By September, the salmon season is largely finished. The remaining Pacific cod quota is released in September, and if halibut bycatch limits have not been reached, the trawl fishery will target the remaining Pacific cod. Some pot catcher vessels returning from the Bering Sea crab fishery and smaller local fixed gear catcher vessels will fish the remaining cod quota. This fishery can last through November depending on catch rates and quota. The trawl fishery for Pacific cod is typically shortened due to halibut bycatch. The final pollock D season is opened on October 1, and the small trawl fleet and some larger AFA-qualified vessels participate in the fishery. The longline catcher/processor fleet does not typically participate in the fall Pacific cod fishery. Non-sablefish longline fisheries are typically closed due to halibut mortality. By October, IFQ fishing is largely completed in the Western Gulf. In some years, jig and pot cod harvests may continue through November, but these harvests are limited.

Central Gulf of Alaska

Because the Central Gulf comprises a much wider area, there is greater variability in the seasonal patterns of fishing than observed in the Western Gulf of Alaska. The Central Gulf is split into two regulatory Areas, 620 and 630. Fleet behavior differs somewhat between these two regions. Generally, there is greater participation by smaller fixed gear vessels in Area 630 near Cook Inlet and Kodiak. Area 620 extends from the Western portion of Kodiak and borders the Western Gulf. Some vessels which participate in the Western Gulf also participate in Area 620. Area 630 encompasses much of Kodiak,

Area 620

The federal fixed gear Pacific cod and rockfish fishery begins on January 1st. In Area 620, there is limited C/P longline, and longline harvest of cod. Generally, most of the effort in the Area 620 fixed gear Pacific cod fishery comes from pot catcher vessels. These vessels are typically active through March. Some of these vessels will fish Pacific cod in Area 630 and the Western Gulf.

On January 20th, the trawl fisheries for the pollock and Pacific cod trawl fisheries open. A combination of small trawl, non-AFA trawlers and AFA-qualified trawlers participate in the pollock fishery. There is typically greater participation by larger non-AFA qualified trawl vessels than other vessel classes. The pollock fishery typically lasts until late January or early February. In recent years the allocation to the Area 620 pollock A season has been much lower than previous years resulting in lower harvests and short seasons. Typically, trawl vessels will target Pacific cod first, then pollock since pollock tends to mature later than in Area 620 than in the Western Gulf. The Pacific cod harvests for the trawl fleet and the Pot catcher vessel fleet tends to peak in February. A rex sole flatfish trawl fishery almost exclusively harvested by head and gut catcher/processors opens in late January but there is little fishing effort until February and March.

The longline C/P sector is less active in Area 620 than the Western Gulf, and this fleet typically begins fishing in Area 620 for IFQ sablefish and halibut on the March 15. There is a limited but steady harvest of Pacific cod by the longline catcher fleet from January through March 15 when many of these vessels switch to IFQ fisheries. Head and Gut C/P trawl fisheries for rex sole begin in February with limited effort and increase harvests over the coming months peaking in May.

By late March or early February, the Pacific cod inshore quota has been taken. The pot catcher/processor fleet may target the remaining offshore cod quota in April and May. Some of the small trawl, non-AFA trawl vessels, and AFA qualified trawl vessels will participate in the pollock opening in mid-March. Much of the Pollock B season quota is taken out of Shelikof Strait in Area 620 because there has been a high percentage of roe during this time period. Once the pollock B season closes trawl vessels will switch to the flatfish trawl fisheries targeting the shallow water flatfish. Remaining vessels will move to the Bering sea if they are AFA-qualified vessels, or to Oregon to participate in the Pacific Hake fishery. Other trawl vessels will refit their vessels and begin fishing IFQ halibut and sablefish.

Some of the fixed gear vessels under 60' LOA participate in the state water Pacific cod fishery in Chignik which is allocated 7.0 % of the federal TAC for the Central Gulf (Areas 620 and 630 combined). Typically, participation is limited to Chignik and Kodiak salmon seine vessels that refit their vessels with pot gear. Very few small trawl vessels refit gear to fish in the Chignik state water cod fishery. The state water quota is not typically taken, and Pacific cod fisheries within state waters in Area 620 are managed under state regulations for the remainder of the year. There is a limited state managed blue and black rockfish fishery targeted by jig vessels. This fishery starts in March and typically lasts until early summer. In March, the head and gut fleet begins to target flatwater species such as rex sole. This fishery typically ends in March and restarts in July.

The Chignik and Kodiak salmon fishery opens in July. Most of the effort in the Kodiak salmon fishery occurs in Area 630. The few seine vessels that had been participating in the state managed cod fishery refit their vessels to participate in this fishery. The IFQ fisheries continue throughout the summer as does the state water cod jig fishery.

In July, the Central Gulf rockfish fishery opens and vessels begin targeting Pacific Ocean Perch, northern rockfish, and pelagic shelf rockfish with sablefish bycatch. Typically, this fishery lasts for three weeks. This fishery is targeted largely by the catcher/processor head and gut fleet and larger non-AFA trawl vessels. After the rockfish trawl fishery, a limited shallow water flatfish fishery opens. This fishery typically ends in August. In August, the pollock C season begins, and typically the remaining trawl fleet of non-AFA, AFA, and a limited number of small trawl vessels participate in this fishery.

By September, the salmon season is largely finished. The B season Pacific cod quota is released in September, and if halibut bycatch limits have not be reached, the trawl fishery will target the remaining Pacific cod. Some pot catcher vessels will also fish the remaining cod quota. The state may relax gear, vessel size, and registration restrictions in late October to allow the harvest of Pacific cod in state waters. The state managed cod fishery can last through November depending on catch rates and quota. Smaller head and gut catcher/processor trawlers target shallow water flatfish in fall. The final pollock season is opened on October 1, and the small trawl fleet, non-AFA trawl vessels, and some larger AFA-qualified vessels may participate in the fishery. The longline fleet does not typically participate in the fall Pacific cod fishery. By October, IFQ fishing is largely completed in the Area 620. In some years, pot cod harvests may continue through December, but these harvests are limited.

Area 630

The federal fixed gear Pacific cod and rockfish fishery begins on January 1st. In Area 630, there is limited C/P longline harvest of cod. However, there is an active longline fleet comprised mostly of fixed gear vessels under 32' typically home ported out of Homer, and pot catcher vessels greater than 60' from Kodiak that actively target cod. Harvests peak in February for both gear groups. Generally, most of the early effort in the Area 630 fixed gear Pacific cod fishery comes from longline catcher vessels. These vessels are typically active through March. Jig vessels have a limited harvest of cod during this early January portion of the fishery.

In the past two years, the state has opened a bairdi crab fishery in the Kodiak region. Although the fishery has restrictive pot limits, more than 125 vessels have participated in the fishery. This fishery opens on January 15th, and vessels participating in this fishery cannot operate pot gear 14 days prior to the opening of the fishery. This regulation limits pot cod effort in Area 630 prior to the bairdi fishery. The guideline harvest level for the bairdi fishery has been 500,000 pounds in the last two years and most vessels participating in this fishery have not covered costs.

On January 20th, the trawl fisheries for the pollock and pacific cod trawl fisheries open. A combination of mostly non-AFA trawlers and AFA-qualified trawlers participate in the pollock fishery. There is greater participation by larger non-AFA qualified trawl vessels than other vessel classes. A limited small trawl fleet operates in Area 630. The pollock fishery lasts until late January or early February. The Pacific cod harvests for the trawl fleet and the Pot catcher vessel fleet peak in late February. A short shallow water flatfish taken by the shoreside trawl fleet begins in January. A flathead sole fishery targeted by the shoreside trawl fleet opens in February. Smaller fixed gear vessels begins targeting a limited state managed rockfish fishery with jig gear in February. Harvests in that fishery peak in February and March then continue at lower harvest rates through the summer.

Longline C/P vessels are less active in Area 630 than the Western Gulf, and this fleet typically does not begin fishing in Area 630 once the IFQ sablefish and halibut fisheries open on March 15. The longline catcher fleet targets cod until March 15 when many of these vessels switch to IFQ fisheries and cod harvests drop dramatically. This fleet harvests a small but steady amount of bycatch incidental to the IFQ fisheries.

Catcher/processor trawl fisheries for rex sole begin in February with increasing harvests over the coming months peaking in April and May. The shoreside trawl fleet begins fishing deep water flatfish in March and the fishery typically continues through May.

By early March, the Pacific cod inshore quota has typically been taken. The small trawl, non-AFA trawl vessels, and AFA qualified trawl vessels will participate in the pollock opening in mid-March. Jig and pot gear vessels participate in the state water Pacific cod fishery in Kodiak and Cook inlet which are allocated 12.5 % and 2.25 % respectively of the federal TAC for the Central Gulf (Areas 620 and 630 combined). Typically, most of the pot harvests are by vessels larger than 60' and by some seine vessels under 60' that refit their vessels. The Kodiak and Cook Inlet state water quota is not typically taken. The pot fleet is limited to 50% of the total GHL in Kodiak. Pot vessels greater than 60' can harvests 50% of the pot quota, or 25% of the total Kodiak state water Pacific cod GHL. Jig effort is limited in Kodiak, and sporadic after the start of the summer salmon season.

The Cook Inlet GHL is split between pot (50%) and jog gear (50%). The pot allocation is typically taken and the jig allocation is not. Since the jig quota is not taken, the state manages Pacific cod fisheries within state waters in Kodiak and Cook Inlet are managed under state gear and vessel size regulations for the remainder of the year. Some of the local salmon drift and set gillnet vessels target cod in mid-April until mid-June. There is a very limited state managed blue and black rockfish fishery targeted by jig vessels in the Kodiak region. This fishery starts in March and typically lasts until early summer. In March, the head and gut fleet catcher/processor fleet begins to target flatwater species such as rex sole.

The Kodiak and Cook Inlet salmon fisheries open in July. Most of the effort in the Kodiak salmon fishery occurs in Area 630. The few seine vessels that had been participating in the state managed cod fishery refit their vessels to participate in this fishery. Many of the small jig boats begin fishing salmon in Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Area M, and other salmon fisheries in the state. The IFQ fisheries continue throughout the summer as does the state water cod jig fishery. Many of the larger non-AFA trawl vessels also own IFQ and fish it between trawl closures. Some trawl vessels have tender contracts during the salmon season.

In July, the Central Gulf rockfish fishery opens and vessels begin targeting Pacific Ocean Perch, northern rockfish, and pelagic shelf rockfish. Typically, this fishery lasts for three weeks. This fishery is targeted largely by the catcher/processor head and gut fleet and a few larger non-AFA trawl vessels. After the rockfish trawl fishery, a limited shallow water flatfish fishery opens and trawl vessels will target flatfish. This fishery typically ends in August. In August, the pollock C season begins, and typically the remaining trawl fleet of non-AFA, and AFA qualified trawl vessels participate in this fishery. The state also manages a small sablefish fishery in Cook Inlet. Typically this fishery opens in July and is reached within a couple of weeks. This fishery is limited to fixed gear.

By September, the salmon season is largely finished. The remaining Pacific cod B season begins in September. If halibut bycatch mortality limits have not be reached, the trawl fishery will target the remaining Pacific cod. Some pot catcher vessels will also fish the remaining cod quota. The state may relax gear, vessel size, and registration restrictions in late October to allow the harvest of Pacific cod in state waters. The cod fishery can last through November depending on catch rates and quota. There is a limited catcher/processor trawl fishery on shallow water flatfish in September, and for the remaining offshore Pacific cod quota in October. The final pollock season is opened on October 1, and the small trawl fleet, non-AFA trawl vessels, and some larger AFA-qualified vessels may participate in the fishery. The longline fleet does not typically participate in the fall Pacific cod fishery. By October, IFQ fishing is largely completed in the Area 620. In some years, pot cod harvests may continue through December, but these harvests are limited.

Eastern Gulf – Area 640

Sablefish comprises most of the groundfish harvested in the Eastern Gulf. Prior to the opening of the IFQ fisheries in March there is a small jig cod fishery within Prince William Sound. In March, the West Yakutat pollock fishery opens and a small number of larger non-AFA trawl vessels target this aggregation of fish. The pollock fishery does not typically have any effort prior to March since the fish have not aggregated. The state managed Prince William Sound pollock fishery takes place in March and a limited number of vessels participate in that fishery.

After the West Yakutat pollock fishery, there is a limited Deepwater flatfish fishery in which some of the pollock trawl vessels participate. This fishery is typically closed by early May. A very limited longline rockfish fishery continues in Prince William Sound as an incidental harvest to halibut and sablefish IFQ fisheries.

The state also operates several groundfish fisheries in the Eastern Gulf. In Prince William Sound, there is a state water Pacific cod fishery that is allocated 25% of the federal TAC for the Eastern Gulf. Historically, less than half of the cod GHL is taken. The state water Pacific cod fishery is limited to fixed gear vessels but do not have vessel size restrictions common in the Western and Central Gulf of Alaska. The state also manages small sablefish, lingcod, and rockfish fisheries in Prince William sound. Typically the sablefish quotas are reached.

Figure 4.1a. Volume of Domestic Processing of Groundfish and Non-Groundfish Species from Alaska Waters, 1975–2000

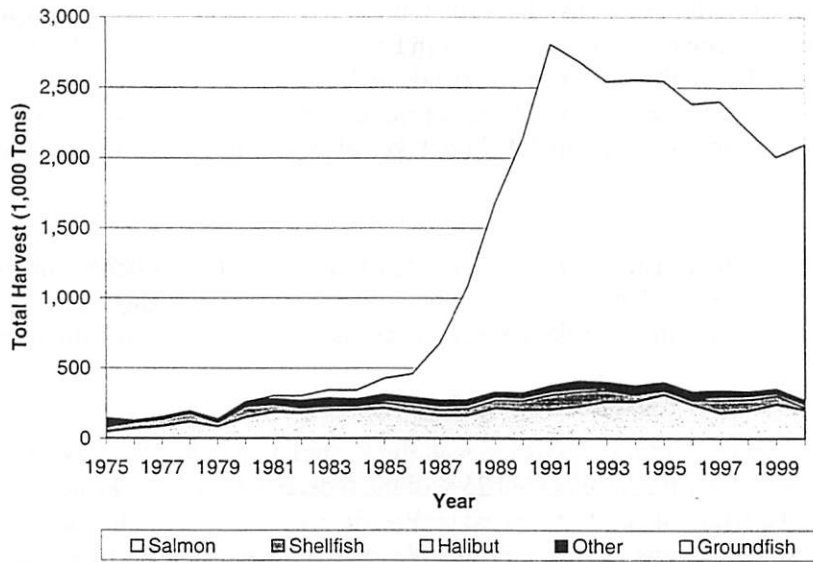
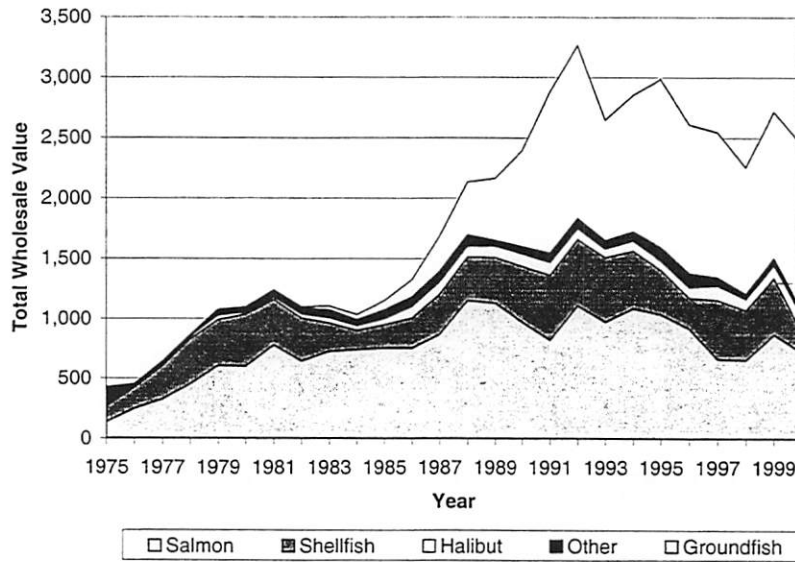


Figure 4.1b. Value of Domestic Processing of Groundfish and Non-Groundfish Species from Alaska Waters, 1975–2000



Sources: Commercial Operator Annual Reports 1975-1984 supplied by ADFG, June 2000; Commercial Operator Annual Report Summaries 1985-1998 supplied by NPFMC, July 2000; and Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC)/ADFG Fish Ticket Data provided by NPFMC, June 2000 and updated in June 2001. Figures from Northern Economics Sector and Regional Profiles of the North Pacific Groundfish Fisheries -- 2001.

Figure 4.2 Percentage of Groundfish Exvessel Value by Species in the Gulf of Alaska
(Average 1996-2000)

Average Exvessel Value 96-00: \$ 131.3 Million

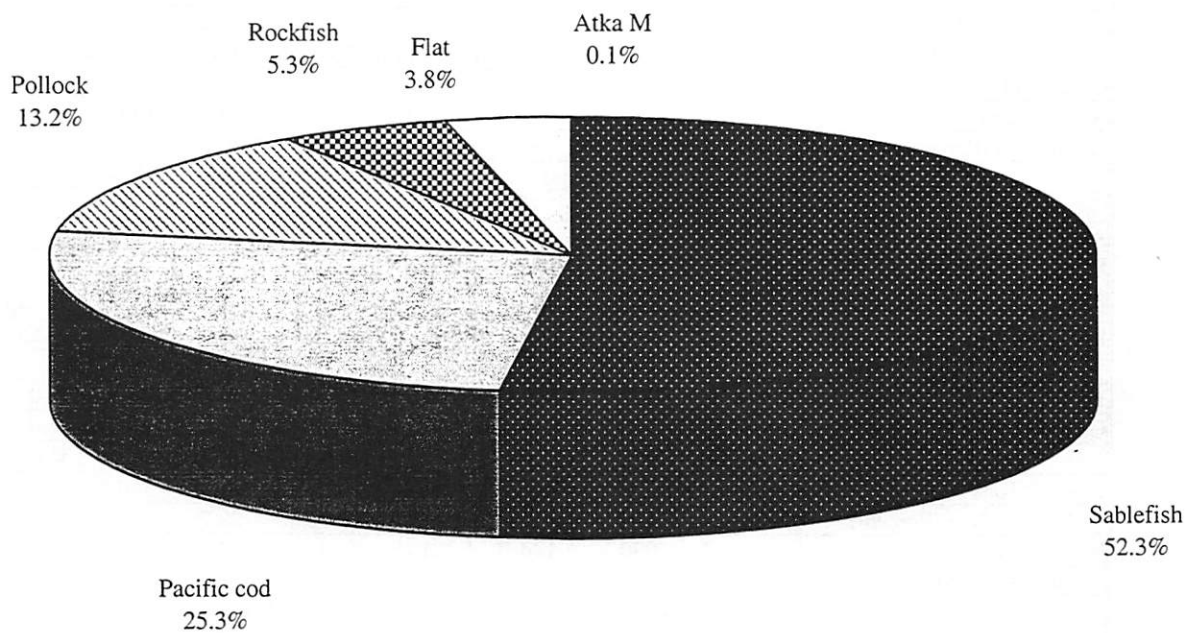


Table 4.1. Summary of Domestic Groundfish Fishing and Processing, 1992–2000

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Groundfish Vessels and Processors									
No. of Catcher Vessels ^a	1,658	1,339	1,437	1,334	1,278	1,332	1,177	1,223	1,261
No. of Catcher Processors	136	120	116	118	112	106	98	88	90
No. of Inshore Processors and Motherships ^b	77	69	73	77	67	64	62	61	69
All Vessels & Processors	1,871	1,528	1,626	1,529	1,457	1,502	1,337	1,372	1,420
Total Ex-Vessel Value in Major Alaska Fisheries (\$Millions and Percent of Total)									
Groundfish	266.2	172.9	197.6	261.3	232.4	334.7	181.0	247.4	308.3
Non-Groundfish ^c	180.5	134.0	166.1	193.1	154.8	170.6	139.4	250.7	107.5
Groundfish (Percent of Total)	59.6	56.3	54.3	57.5	60.0	66.2	56.5	49.7	74.1
Total Groundfish Tons and Species Groups as a Percent of Total Groundfish									
Groundfish Tons (1,000) ^d	2,275	2,139	2,178	2,140	2,048	2,057	1,864	1,654	1,823
ARSO (Percent of GFSH)	9.7	11.0	9.8	10.2	11.6	10.5	9.1	11.1	10.5
FLAT (Percent of GFSH)	10.4	8.9	10.5	9.8	11.2	13.5	10.2	8.8	9.8
PCOD (Percent of GFSH)	12.5	10.4	11.0	14.6	15.0	15.9	13.8	14.6	13.4
PLCK (Percent of GFSH)	67.3	69.7	68.6	65.4	62.1	60.2	67.0	65.5	66.3
Reported tons from FMP Subareas as a Percent of Total Groundfish									
BSAI (Percent of Groundfish)	85.5	84.6	85.9	87.4	87.7	85.1	82.3	83.0	86.0
GOA (Percent of Groundfish)	14.5	15.4	14.1	12.6	12.3	14.9	17.7	17.0	14.0
Total Production, Product Utilization Rate, Product Value, and Value per MT of Round Weight									
Product Tons (1,000)	565.7	544.9	569.8	594.6	598.1	598.5	550.7	533.2	593.8
Utilization Rate (Percent)	25.1	25.5	26.2	27.9	29.3	29.2	29.6	32.3	32.9
Product Value (\$Millions)	1,411.3	990.3	1,124.1	1,381.4	1,224.0	1,194.7	1,048.6	1,210.9	1,371.6
Value per Round Ton (\$)	620.2	463.0	516.2	645.5	597.6	580.7	562.5	732.0	752.3
Total Employment by Region (Catcher Vessel Positions Plus Processor FTEs) ^e									
Alaska ^f	4,483	3,953	4,302	4,814	4,686	4,833	4,527	4,817	5,369
WAIW ^g	5,520	5,430	5,076	6,109	6,706	5,508	5,569	4,473	4,638
Total ^h	10,404	9,682	9,680	11,205	11,651	10,640	10,371	9,664	10,379
Total Payments to Labor by Region (\$Millions)									
Alaska ^f	194.8	143.1	174.3	207.8	183.3	191.1	159.3	200.6	225.7
WAIW ^g	428.9	293.1	326.1	412.1	368.6	387.8	308.0	347.4	410.1
Total ^h	652.2	494.0	547.4	646.8	585.3	573.0	517.1	578.5	645.3

Sources: CFEC/ADF&G Fish Tickets, NMFS Observer Data, NMFS Blend Data and NMFS Weekly Production Report Data, June 2001. Figures from Northern Economics Sector and Regional Profiles of the North Pacific Groundfish Fisheries -- 2001.

^a The count of catcher vessels excludes vessels that made only incidental landings or could not be classified. Since 1992, there have been an average of 408 such vessels. The annual deliveries of these vessels have averaged less than 70 tons and generated an average of only \$87,000 in ex-vessel revenues.

^b The count of processors does not include facilities that acted as buying stations or inshore processors that were not identified with a specific port. There were an average of 53 excluded facilities, which accounted for an average of 0.3 percent of total groundfish processing since 1992.

^c Includes all deliveries of salmon, crab, halibut, and other non-groundfish species to groundfish processors.

^d Includes all groundfish reported by processors including discards.

^e Includes skippers, fishing crew, processing crew, managers, and home office support staff. Total employment estimates combine FTEs from all processors with position counts from catcher vessels.

^f Includes coastal boroughs and census areas from the Aleutians southward and eastward through Southeast Alaska.

^g Includes coastal counties in Washington that border on Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

^h Totals include all areas of the U.S. not included in Alaska and WAIW.

Table 4.2. Ex-vessel value of the catch in the domestic commercial fisheries off Alaska by species group, 1984-2000 (\$ millions)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Shellfish</u>	<u>Salmon</u>	<u>Herring</u>	<u>Halibut</u>	<u>Groundfish</u>	<u>Total</u>
1984	103.4	343.0	20.4	19.6	27.9	514.3
1985	106.9	389.6	36.9	37.5	43.4	614.3
1986	183.0	404.1	38.4	70.1	66.6	762.2
1987	215.2	473.0	41.7	76.3	137.1	943.3
1988	235.6	744.9	56.0	66.1	242.2	1,344.8
1989	279.2	506.7	18.7	84.4	338.3	1,227.3
1990	355.1	546.7	24.0	86.9	449.5	1,462.2
1991	301.1	300.1	28.6	91.6	467.0	1,188.4
1992	335.1	544.5	27.0	48.0	659.6	1,614.2
1993	328.5	391.1	14.1	53.6	425.5	1,212.8
1994	321.2	424.4	21.6	84.7	465.0	1,316.9
1995	282.9	495.9	39.1	59.5	593.8	1,471.2
1996	175.2	346.5	44.8	74.2	537.9	1,178.6
1997	172.1	247.8	15.9	106.5	592.5	1,134.8
1998	218.7	242.7	10.8	94.1	412.4	978.7
1999	271.2	345.7	14.2	116.9	471.8	1,219.8
2000	142.6	246.6	9.6	134.8	564.9	1,098.5

Note: The value added by at-sea processing is not included in these estimates of ex-vessel value.

Source: Blend estimates, PacFIN prices, ADFG fishtickets, annual processor report, weekly processor reports.
 National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 15700, Seattle, WA 98115-0070.
 Table from 2001 Economic SAFE, NMFS (Table 2).

Table 4.3. Retained Harvests by FMP Area and Species of Regional Catcher Vessels, 2000

Region of CV Owner	FMP Area										Total
	Aleutian Islands		Bering Sea		Western Gulf		Central Gulf		Eastern Gulf		
	Pacific cod	Pollock	Pacific cod	Pollock	Pacific cod	Pollock	Pacific cod	Pollock	Pacific cod	Pollock	
Volume (Thousands of Tons)											
APAI	0.22	0.00	0.44	1.49	8.19	5.38	2.46	1.85	0.02	0.13	20.20
AKKO	1.87	0.00	6.30	11.95	3.41	3.02	10.34	13.45	0.10	0.68	51.12
AKSC	0.57	0.00	2.10	0.57	1.27	0.33	5.87	1.83	0.07	0.09	12.70
AKSE	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.06	0.41	0.17	0.95	0.02	0.02	0.00	1.79
WAIW	5.34	0.00	24.32	536.78	5.48	4.42	8.26	14.01	0.04	0.47	599.11
ORCO	1.53	0.00	5.52	44.18	0.62	2.34	2.51	11.10	0.01	0.29	68.10
Value (\$Millions)											
APAI	0.15	0.00	0.28	0.37	5.33	1.34	1.84	0.45	0.02	0.03	9.80
KO	1.20	0.00	4.05	2.84	2.21	0.74	8.00	3.24	0.08	0.17	22.55
AKSC	0.36	0.00	1.39	0.14	0.84	0.08	4.91	0.46	0.06	0.02	8.26
AKSE	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.26	0.04	0.78	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.22
WAIW	3.47	0.00	15.15	132.22	3.63	1.11	6.44	3.45	0.03	0.12	165.62
ORCO	1.07	0.00	3.78	11.28	0.43	0.62	1.85	2.90	0.01	0.08	22.00

Source: Spreadsheet from Northern Economics based on ADF&G Fish Tickets and NMFS Observer Data, June 2001

Table 4.4. Ex-vessel value of the groundfish catch off Alaska by area, catcher category, gear, and species, 1996-2000, (\$ millions).

	Gulf of Alaska			Bering Sea and Aleutian			All Alaska		
	Catcher vessels	Catcher/ process ors	Total	Catcher vessels	Catcher/ process ors	Total	Catcher vessels	Catcher/ process ors	Total
All gear									
All species									
1996	105.6	22.2	127.8	122.6	286.7	409.3	228.2	308.8	537.0
1997	119.4	24.7	144.1	135.2	311.5	446.7	254.6	336.2	590.9
1998	89.5	17.6	107.1	92.6	211.8	304.5	182.1	229.5	411.6
1999	104.5	26.6	131.1	126.9	213.2	340.1	231.3	239.8	471.1
2000	125.9	25.8	151.6	182.2	230.2	412.4	308.1	255.9	564.0
Hook and line									
All species									
1996	65.9	9.8	75.7	3.3	71.5	74.8	69.2	81.3	150.5
1997	74.5	14.4	88.9	3.6	103.1	106.7	78.2	117.4	195.6
1998	48.6	9.4	58.0	3.0	70.0	73.0	51.6	79.4	131.0
1999	52.5	13.5	66.0	2.5	72.5	74.9	54.9	86.0	140.9
2000	69.4	15.5	84.9	3.6	76.9	80.5	73.1	92.4	165.4
Sablefish									
1996	61.4	6.5	68.0	2.8	2.6	5.4	64.2	9.1	73.4
1997	68.8	11.8	80.6	3.3	4.2	7.6	72.1	16.1	88.2
1998	42.1	7.4	49.5	1.7	1.9	3.7	43.8	9.4	53.2
1999	41.6	9.3	50.9	2.1	3.4	5.5	43.6	12.7	56.4
2000	59.1	10.8	69.9	3.0	4.6	7.6	62.1	15.4	77.5
Pacific cod									
1996	2.3	2.9	5.2	.2	65.4	65.7	2.5	68.3	70.8
1997	3.7	2.2	5.9	-	89.1	89.1	3.7	91.3	95.1
1998	4.3	1.6	5.9	1.2	61.4	62.6	5.5	63.0	68.5
1999	7.6	3.9	11.5	.2	62.8	62.9	7.8	66.7	74.5
2000	5.9	4.4	10.3	.5	66.6	67.1	6.4	71.1	77.5
Flatfish									
1996	.0	.0	.0	.2	2.1	2.2	.2	2.1	2.3
1997	.0	.0	.0	.2	9.0	9.2	.3	9.0	9.3
1998	.0	.0	.0	-	5.7	5.7	.0	5.7	5.7
1999	.0	.0	.0	.1	4.1	4.2	.1	4.1	4.2
2000	.5	.0	.5	.1	4.5	4.5	.5	4.5	5.0
Rockfish									
1996	2.1	.3	2.4	.1	.4	.5	2.2	.7	2.9
1997	2.0	.3	2.3	.1	.5	.6	2.1	.8	2.9
1998	1.9	.4	2.3	.1	.6	.6	2.0	.9	2.9
1999	1.8	.2	2.0	.1	.3	.4	1.9	.5	2.4
2000	2.2	.2	2.5	.1	.5	.6	2.3	.7	3.0
Pot									
Pacific cod									
1996	4.7	-	4.7	8.7	3.3	12.0	13.4	3.3	16.7
1997	5.5	-	5.5	3.8	2.2	6.0	9.3	2.2	11.5
1998	6.6	.0	6.6	2.6	1.6	4.2	9.2	1.6	10.8
1999	11.6	2.9	14.6	7.7	2.7	10.4	19.3	5.6	25.0
2000	14.9	.9	15.8	10.4	1.8	12.3	25.3	2.7	28.0

Table 19. Continued.

	Gulf of Alaska			Bering Sea and Aleutian			All Alaska		
	Catcher vessels	Catcher/process ors	Total	Catcher vessels	Catcher/process ors	Total	Catcher vessels	Catcher/process ors	Total
Trawl									
All species									
1996	34.9	12.4	47.4	110.7	211.8	322.4	145.6	224.2	369.8
1997	39.3	10.3	49.6	127.8	206.3	334.0	167.0	216.6	383.6
1998	34.2	8.2	42.4	87.0	140.2	227.3	121.3	148.4	269.7
1999	40.3	10.2	50.4	116.7	137.9	254.7	157.0	148.1	305.1
2000	41.5	9.4	50.9	168.2	151.4	319.6	209.7	160.8	370.5
Pollock									
1996	11.7	.1	11.8	93.2	121.4	214.6	104.9	121.5	226.5
1997	17.5	.2	17.7	104.6	119.6	224.2	122.1	119.8	241.9
1998	17.9	.0	17.9	75.6	86.7	162.3	93.5	86.8	180.2
1999	18.9	.0	19.0	101.8	80.5	182.3	120.7	80.5	201.3
2000	19.1	.0	19.2	146.4	88.2	234.6	165.6	88.2	253.8
Sablefish									
1996	3.7	3.2	7.0	.0	.3	.3	3.8	3.5	7.3
1997	1.8	3.9	5.7	.0	.1	.1	1.8	4.1	5.9
1998	1.1	2.2	3.3	.0	.2	.2	1.1	2.5	3.5
1999	3.0	2.6	5.6	.0	.5	.5	3.0	3.1	6.1
2000	1.2	3.0	4.1	.0	.6	.6	1.2	3.5	4.7
Pacific cod									
1996	14.1	1.4	15.5	15.5	13.0	28.4	29.6	14.4	44.0
1997	14.7	.4	15.2	18.6	15.5	34.1	33.3	15.9	49.2
1998	12.0	2.1	14.1	10.9	15.0	25.9	22.9	17.1	40.0
1999	15.9	1.5	17.5	14.2	18.3	32.5	30.1	19.8	49.9
2000	16.8	1.6	18.4	20.7	18.3	39.1	37.5	19.9	57.4
Flatfish									
1996	4.0	4.1	8.1	1.9	44.3	46.2	5.9	48.5	54.4
1997	3.8	2.1	6.0	4.4	51.2	55.6	8.3	53.3	61.6
1998	2.2	1.4	3.6	.5	28.6	29.1	2.7	30.0	32.6
1999	.8	1.6	2.4	.7	25.3	26.0	1.5	26.9	28.4
2000	2.4	2.2	4.6	1.0	32.4	33.4	3.4	34.6	38.0
Rockfish									
1996	1.2	3.1	4.3	.0	4.7	4.8	1.3	7.8	9.1
1997	1.2	3.6	4.8	.1	3.8	3.9	1.3	7.4	8.7
1998	1.1	2.4	3.5	.1	1.8	1.9	1.2	4.2	5.4
1999	1.6	4.3	5.9	.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	7.2	8.8
2000	2.0	2.6	4.5	.0	2.5	2.5	2.0	5.0	7.0
Atka mackerel									
1996	.0	.4	.4	.0	27.7	27.7	.0	28.2	28.2
1997	.0	.1	.1	.0	16.0	16.0	.0	16.1	16.1
1998	.0	.1	.1	.0	7.8	7.8	.0	7.9	7.9
1999	.0	.0	.1	.0	10.2	10.2	.0	10.2	10.3
2000	.0	.0	.0	.0	9.5	9.5	.0	9.5	9.5

Note: These estimates include only catch counted against Federal TACS.

Ex-vessel value is calculated using prices on table 18. Please refer to Table 18 for a description of the price derivation. All groundfish includes additional species categories.

Source: Blend estimates, ADFG commercial operators annual reports.

National Marine Fisheries Service, P.O. Box 15700, Seattle, WA 98115-0070.

This Table is Table 19 in the 2001 Economic SAFE, NMFS.

Table 4.5 Harvest in the State Water Pacific Cod Fishery (in metric tons)

Source: Jackson, D. and Ruccio, M. 2001. Annual Management Report for the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Area Groundfish Fisheries, 2000. RIR No. 4K01-44

Source: Trowbridge, C.E., Bechtol, W.R., Lambdin, M.A., and W. Dunne. 2001. Cook Inlet Fisheries in the Prince William Sound Management Area: Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries 2001. RIR no. 2A01-18

Source: Berceli, R., C. Trowbridge, M. Lambdin, and W. Bechtol. 1999. Review of Groundfish Fisheries in the Prince William Sound Management Area: Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. RIR No. 2A99-00

Year	SAP	GHL	% of GHL Taken	Kodiak	GHL	% of GHL Taken	Chignik	GHL	% of GHL Taken	Cook Inlet	GHL	% of GHL Taken	PWS	GHL	% of GHL Taken
1997	4,248	4,261	100%	3,445	3,853	89%	518	2,675	19%	380	952	40%	91	399	23%
1998	3,916	4,080	96%	3,753	3,672	102%	2,543	2,584	98%	330	1,088	30%	190	390	45%
1999	5,385	5,893	91%	4,887	5,304	92%	2,926	3,717	79%	688	1,088	63%	149	422	35%
2000	6,860	6,845	100%	3,914	5,440	72%	805	3,037	27%	521	1,179	44%	N/A	N/A	N/A

12.5% of CG TAC

7.0% of CG TAC

2.25% of CG TAC

25% of WG TAC

21.75% of CG TAC

25% of EG TAC

% of Total Pacific cod TAC allocated to state fishery

Table 4.6 Exvessel Value in the State Water Pacific Cod Fishery (Dollars)

Year	SAP	Kodiak	Chignik	Cook Inlet	PWS
1997	1,686,690	1,748,131	205,787	226,526	N/A
1998	1,468,761	1,904,232	1,121,900	174,547	N/A
1999	3,088,830	3,989,272	1,419,927	561,626	N/A
2000	4,388,769	3,713,139	532,734	471,413	N/A

Table 4.7: Harvest of Sablefish in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00	
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	SABL											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	SABL											
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	SABL			0.01					0.01			
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	SABL			0.04	0.01	0.02	0.06		0.02			
05-TCV < 60	EG	SABL	0.09		0.24	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.11	
06-PCV	EG	SABL	0.14			0.11	0.06	0.03				0.08	
07-LCV	EG	SABL	1.22	1.02	1.69	2.82	2.30	2.02	1.67	1.54	1.63	2.00	
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	SABL	6.69	7.80	8.95	5.63	4.52	3.94	3.59	3.26	3.62	4.09	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	SABL	0.08	0.20	0.09	0.03	0.07			0.01	0.02		
102-FT-CP	EG	SABL		0.31									
103-HT-CP	EG	SABL	0.33		0.20	0.19	0.23			0.13			
104-P-CP	EG	SABL											
105-L-CP	EG	SABL	0.59	0.71	0.58	0.50	0.35	0.30	0.31	0.23	0.23	0.32	
Total Harvest			9.16	10.30	11.88	9.46	7.73	6.60	5.82	5.31	5.77	6.78	
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	SABL										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	SABL										
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	SABL			0.13%					0.20%		
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	SABL			0.35%	0.11%	0.23%	0.93%		0.44%		
	05-TCV < 60	EG	SABL	1.00%		2.05%	1.34%	1.43%	1.67%	2.19%	1.85%	1.84%	1.67%
	06-PCV	EG	SABL	1.54%			1.19%	0.77%	0.47%			1.47%	
	07-LCV	EG	SABL	13.34%	9.86%	14.19%	29.87%	29.76%	30.55%	28.77%	28.97%	28.34%	29.47%
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	SABL	72.96%	75.70%	75.30%	59.58%	58.52%	59.73%	61.73%	61.32%	62.76%	60.39%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	SABL	0.89%	1.90%	0.73%	0.35%	0.92%			0.11%	0.43%	
	102-FT-CP	EG	SABL		3.00%								
	103-HT-CP	EG	SABL	3.62%		1.72%	1.99%	2.93%			2.39%		
	104-P-CP	EG	SABL										
	105-L-CP	EG	SABL	6.42%	6.89%	4.87%	5.29%	4.54%	4.57%	5.33%	4.38%	3.94%	4.73%

Table 4.8: Wholesale Value of Sablefish in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00	
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	SABL											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	SABL											
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	SABL			0.05					0.03			
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	SABL	0.05		0.12	0.04	0.08	0.26		0.07			
05-TCV < 60	EG	SABL	0.25		0.77	0.54	0.51	0.58	0.45	0.41	0.56	0.51	
06-PCV	EG	SABL	0.37			0.51	0.27	0.16			0.44		
07-LCV	EG	SABL	3.23	2.39	5.57	11.74	10.62	10.59	6.07	6.39	8.59	9.00	
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	SABL	17.95	18.46	30.08	24.27	21.35	20.81	12.61	13.74	18.85	18.61	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	SABL	0.22	0.47	0.30	0.15	0.33			0.02	0.12	0.15	
102-FT-CP	EG	SABL	0.01	1.01	0.18	0.11	0.22			0.00	0.00	0.08	
103-HT-CP	EG	SABL	1.29		0.79	0.78	1.00			0.62			
104-P-CP	EG	SABL											
105-L-CP	EG	SABL	2.16	2.34	1.97	2.25	1.82	1.63	1.18	1.05	1.10	1.50	
Total Value			25.51	25.37	40.02	40.41	36.30	34.71	20.71	22.40	29.90	30.74	
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	SABL										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	SABL										
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	SABL			0.11%				0.15%			
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	SABL	0.19%		0.31%	0.11%	0.22%	0.76%		0.31%		
	05-TCV < 60	EG	SABL	0.98%		1.93%	1.34%	1.40%	1.67%	2.18%	1.83%	1.86%	1.65%
	06-PCV	EG	SABL	1.43%			1.25%	0.75%	0.46%			1.48%	
	07-LCV	EG	SABL	12.67%	9.44%	13.91%	29.06%	29.27%	30.50%	29.33%	28.52%	28.71%	29.28%
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	SABL	70.33%	72.78%	75.17%	60.07%	58.83%	59.96%	60.87%	61.31%	63.05%	60.53%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	SABL	0.87%	1.86%	0.75%	0.37%	0.90%			0.11%	0.40%	0.50%
	102-FT-CP	EG	SABL	0.02%	3.98%	0.46%	0.27%	0.59%			0.00%	0.00%	0.26%
	103-HT-CP	EG	SABL	5.05%		1.97%	1.92%	2.74%			2.75%		
	104-P-CP	EG	SABL										
105-L-CP	EG	SABL	8.46%	9.23%	4.92%	5.56%	5.03%	4.68%	5.71%	4.67%	3.67%	4.89%	

Table 4.9: Harvest of Sablefish in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00	
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	SABL											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	SABL		0.04	0.01	0.05	0.22	0.06	0.06		0.04		
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	SABL	0.34	0.27	0.36	0.14	0.16	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.19	
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	SABL	0.25	0.19	0.32	0.12	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.32	0.22	
05-TCV < 60	CG	SABL	0.14	0.43	0.35	0.21	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.18	
06-PCV	CG	SABL	0.30	0.40	0.18	0.26	0.24	0.14	0.18	0.12	0.17	0.18	
07-LCV	CG	SABL	1.92	1.73	1.21	2.35	2.11	2.04	1.95	1.63	1.57	1.94	
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	SABL	4.64	4.72	2.95	2.58	2.13	2.00	1.97	1.87	1.99	2.09	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	SABL	0.19	0.30	0.26	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	
101-ST-CP	CG	SABL											
102-FT-CP	CG	SABL	0.34	0.38			0.12						
103-HT-CP	CG	SABL	1.01	0.83	0.95	0.77	0.46	0.40	0.39	0.30	0.39	0.45	
105-L-CP	CG	SABL	0.72	1.81	1.77	0.85	0.62	0.67	0.63	0.64	0.58	0.66	
Total Harvest			9.84	11.09	8.50	7.49	6.55	6.06	5.89	5.15	5.39	6.09	
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	SABL										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	SABL		0.32%	0.09%	0.69%	3.30%	1.04%	1.05%		0.73%	
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	SABL	3.43%	2.47%	4.23%	1.85%	2.40%	3.82%	3.24%	4.22%	3.72%	3.11%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	SABL	2.58%	1.72%	3.78%	1.55%	3.84%	3.66%	3.24%	3.75%	5.97%	3.55%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	SABL	1.42%	3.83%	4.18%	2.76%	3.20%	2.99%	3.51%	2.88%	2.13%	2.92%
	06-PCV	CG	SABL	3.04%	3.57%	2.15%	3.41%	3.65%	2.38%	3.03%	2.32%	3.17%	3.03%
	07-LCV	CG	SABL	19.48%	15.58%	14.22%	31.36%	32.17%	33.76%	33.13%	31.72%	29.06%	31.90%
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	SABL	47.09%	42.56%	34.76%	34.46%	32.49%	32.97%	33.40%	36.29%	36.86%	34.30%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	SABL	1.94%	2.74%	3.10%	0.43%	0.66%	0.20%	0.11%	0.16%	0.40%	0.34%
	101-ST-CP	CG	SABL										
	102-FT-CP	CG	SABL	3.50%	3.44%			1.84%					
	103-HT-CP	CG	SABL	10.22%	7.47%	11.13%	10.26%	6.98%	6.62%	6.68%	5.90%	7.17%	7.42%
	105-L-CP	CG	SABL	7.30%	16.30%	20.83%	11.37%	9.47%	11.00%	10.70%	12.37%	10.79%	10.91%

Table 4.10: Wholesale Value of Sablefish in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)										Ave. 95-00	
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000			
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	SABL												
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	SABL		0.06	0.02	0.22	0.83	0.25	0.16			0.13	0.32	
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	SABL	0.78	0.47	1.10	0.59	0.61	0.92	0.46	0.68	0.64	0.65		
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	SABL	0.59	0.33	0.98	0.48	0.98	0.90	0.47	0.65	1.11	0.77		
05-TCV < 60	CG	SABL	0.36	0.97	1.19	0.81	0.92	0.93	0.76	0.61	0.60	0.77		
06-PCV	CG	SABL	0.80	0.90	0.56	1.12	1.08	0.75	0.64	0.52	0.88	0.83		
07-LCV	CG	SABL	5.09	4.03	3.57	9.87	9.44	10.64	7.14	6.77	8.10	8.66		
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	SABL	12.14	10.87	8.86	11.22	9.61	10.40	7.16	7.84	10.35	9.43		
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	SABL	0.49	0.70	0.77	0.15	0.19	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.10		
101-ST-CP	CG	SABL												
102-FT-CP	CG	SABL	0.92	1.24			0.60	0.40						
103-HT-CP	CG	SABL	3.91	2.59	3.65	3.16	2.02	2.06	1.33	1.48	1.56	1.93		
105-L-CP	CG	SABL	2.64	5.97	6.02	3.82	3.23	3.59	2.40	2.86	2.81	3.12		
Total Value			27.72	28.13	27.84	32.14	29.51	30.90	21.08	21.51	26.29	26.91		
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	SABL											
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	SABL		0.20%	0.08%	0.68%	2.81%	0.81%	0.75%		0.49%	1.18%	
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	SABL	2.80%	1.66%	3.96%	1.83%	2.05%	2.97%	2.18%	3.16%	2.43%	2.41%	
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	SABL	2.12%	1.17%	3.52%	1.50%	3.33%	2.90%	2.24%	3.03%	4.22%	2.85%	
	05-TCV < 60	CG	SABL	1.30%	3.44%	4.27%	2.53%	3.11%	3.02%	3.60%	2.84%	2.28%	2.87%	
	06-PCV	CG	SABL	2.90%	3.19%	2.02%	3.47%	3.65%	2.42%	3.06%	2.43%	3.36%	3.09%	
	07-LCV	CG	SABL	18.37%	14.34%	12.83%	30.71%	32.01%	34.43%	33.88%	31.47%	30.81%	32.19%	
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	SABL	43.81%	38.65%	31.81%	34.90%	32.55%	33.67%	33.94%	36.42%	39.37%	35.04%	
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	SABL	1.76%	2.48%	2.77%	0.46%	0.66%	0.20%	0.11%	0.16%	0.43%	0.35%	
	101-ST-CP	CG	SABL											
	102-FT-CP	CG	SABL	3.31%	4.42%			2.04%	1.30%					
	103-HT-CP	CG	SABL	14.11%	9.23%	13.10%	9.84%	6.85%	6.67%	6.30%	6.86%	5.93%	7.19%	
	105-L-CP	CG	SABL	9.51%	21.21%	21.63%	11.90%	10.93%	11.61%	11.40%	13.32%	10.68%	11.59%	

Table 4.11: Harvest of Sablefish in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00	
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	SABL											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	SABL											
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	SABL											
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	SABL											
05-TCV < 60	WG	SABL	0.03					0.02	0.03				
06-PCV	WG	SABL						0.04					
07-LCV	WG	SABL	0.78	0.14	0.09	0.74	0.77	0.66	0.56	0.49	0.38	0.60	
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	SABL	0.63	0.01	0.02	0.33	0.24	0.26	0.33	0.39	0.46	0.34	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	SABL	0.04										
102-FT-CP	WG	SABL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					
103-HT-CP	WG	SABL	0.01	0.05	0.10	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.13	0.05	
105-L-CP	WG	SABL	0.68	0.49	0.24	0.71	0.56	0.52	0.51	0.59	0.56	0.58	
Total Harvest			2.20	0.75	0.47	1.89	1.65	1.52	1.44	1.56	1.54	1.60	
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	SABL										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	SABL										
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	SABL										
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	SABL										
	05-TCV < 60	WG	SABL	1.25%					1.20%	1.65%			
	06-PCV	WG	SABL						2.64%				
	07-LCV	WG	SABL	35.50%	18.90%	18.02%	39.25%	46.68%	43.07%	38.82%	31.50%	24.91%	37.37%
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG	SABL	28.66%	1.23%	3.94%	17.60%	14.42%	16.89%	23.10%	25.17%	30.03%	21.20%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	SABL	1.68%									
	102-FT-CP	WG	SABL	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.00%	0.21%				
103-HT-CP	WG	SABL	0.50%	6.28%	21.15%	3.39%	1.12%	1.23%	1.77%	4.62%	8.26%	3.40%	
105-L-CP	WG	SABL	30.74%	65.85%	50.11%	37.75%	33.95%	34.27%	35.51%	37.75%	36.18%	35.90%	

Table 4.12: Wholesale Value of Sablefish in the Western Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00	
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	SABL											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	SABL											
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	SABL											
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	SABL											
05-TCV < 60	WG	SABL	0.07					0.10	0.13				
06-PCV	WG	SABL											
07-LCV	WG	SABL	2.17	0.35	0.38	3.24	3.42	3.38	1.87	1.99	1.90	2.63	
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	SABL	1.71	0.02	0.09	1.53	1.04	1.33	1.12	1.60	2.27	1.48	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	SABL	0.10										
102-FT-CP	WG	SABL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01					
103-HT-CP	WG	SABL	0.04	0.15	0.39	0.26	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.35	0.51	0.23	
105-L-CP	WG	SABL	2.49	1.63	0.81	3.21	2.91	2.81	1.96	2.65	2.69	2.70	
Total Value			6.67	2.28	1.75	8.42	7.75	7.94	5.07	6.65	7.42	7.21	
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG											
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG											
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG											
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG											
	05-TCV < 60	WG						1.30%	1.58%				
	06-PCV	WG						0.00%					
	07-LCV	WG		32.52%	15.38%	21.79%	38.45%	44.17%	42.51%	36.87%	29.97%	25.63%	36.27%
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG		25.60%	0.93%	5.28%	18.22%	13.42%	16.70%	22.08%	24.03%	30.54%	20.83%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG		1.45%									
	102-FT-CP	WG		0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.00%	0.17%				
	103-HT-CP	WG		0.64%	6.48%	21.98%	3.13%	1.05%	1.21%	1.70%	5.27%	6.92%	3.21%
	105-L-CP	WG		37.29%	71.57%	45.93%	38.09%	37.59%	35.37%	38.55%	39.84%	36.25%	37.61%

Table 4.13 NON-Exempt AFA Sideboard Catcher Vessel Groundfish Harvest Limitations Based on 2002 TAC Allocation
Based on Table 19 in Harvest Specification Tables (2002 Final Rule)

	Pollock	2002 AFA Tac	Pacific cod Inshore	2002 AFA TAC	Pacific cod Offshore	2002 AFA TAC
WG		61.12%		14.23%	2158	10.26%
CG	620	14.27%				
	630	24.38%				
Total				7.22%	1610	7.21%
EG	640	34.99%				
	650	34.99%				
Total				0.79%	18	0.78%
Total AFA TAC		19194			3768	352
Total Gulf TAC		58250			44230	
% Total Gulf TAC to AFA sideboard		32.95%			9.31%	

Table 4.14 Harvest in the Central and Western Gulf Parallel Pacific Cod Fishery (metric tons)
-- State Managed Pacific Cod Harvests not Included

Central Gulf				Western Gulf			
Year	Parallel Fishery	Fishery Harvests	Parallel Fishery	Year	Parallel Fishery	Fishery Harvests	Parallel Fishery
1992	7,389	40,752	18%	1992	5,984	33,409	18%
1993	5,213	32,684	16%	1993	861	18,042	5%
1994	5,848	28,785	20%	1994	3,354	14,687	23%
1995	9,837	44,016	22%	1995	4,080	19,175	21%
1996	7,661	41,568	18%	1996	5,848	20,943	28%
1997	6,762	46,646	14%	1997	4,274	27,108	16%
1998	4,390	43,835	10%	1998	4,016	24,887	16%
1999	6,367	46,691	14%	1999	4,134	26,337	16%
2000	4,551	35,539	13%	2000	5,560	27,516	20%

Source: Jackson, D. and Ruccio, M. 2001. Annual Management Report for the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Area Groundfish Fisheries, 2000. RIR No. 4K01-44.

Table 4.15: Harvest of Pacific Cod in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)								Ave. 95-00		
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PCOD											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PCOD				0.00			0.00				
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PCOD								0.02			
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PCOD			0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02		0.00	0.06		
05-TCV < 60	EG	PCOD											
06-PCV	EG	PCOD		0.44									
07-LCV	EG	PCOD	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.01	
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PCOD	0.41	0.53	0.30	0.12	0.26	0.32	0.23	0.27	0.20	0.23	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PCOD	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03				
102-FT-CP	EG	PCOD		0.00									
103-HT-CP	EG	PCOD	0.03		0.00	0.01	0.00			0.04			
104-P-CP	EG	PCOD											
105-L-CP	EG	PCOD	0.26	0.00	0.01	0.00							
Total Harvest			0.79	1.06	0.71	0.27	0.35	0.42	0.38	0.37	0.30	0.35	
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PCOD										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PCOD				0.00%		0.16%				
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PCOD							4.77%			
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PCOD			1.10%	1.45%	4.50%	4.13%	0.73%	20.61%		
	05-TCV < 60	EG	PCOD										
	06-PCV	EG	PCOD		41.88%								
	07-LCV	EG	PCOD	1.20%	2.79%	2.68%	7.01%	2.81%	0.43%	1.26%	6.35%	9.10%	4.12%
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PCOD	52.48%	49.91%	42.46%	43.12%	75.57%	76.97%	61.50%	72.31%	66.57%	67.22%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PCOD	2.20%	3.52%	2.52%	2.23%	3.44%	4.91%	8.63%			
	102-FT-CP	EG	PCOD		0.44%								
	103-HT-CP	EG	PCOD	3.60%		0.10%	2.29%	0.65%		12.06%			
	104-P-CP	EG	PCOD										
105-L-CP	EG	PCOD	33.21%	0.27%	1.64%	0.11%							

Table 4.16: Wholesale Value of Pacific Cod in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00	
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PCOD											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PCOD				0.00		0.00					
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PCOD								0.01			
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PCOD			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01		0.00	0.03	0.01	
05-TCV < 60	EG	PCOD											
06-PCV	EG	PCOD		0.21									
07-LCV	EG	PCOD	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PCOD	0.35	0.42	0.14	0.08	0.27	0.29	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.20	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PCOD	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02				
102-FT-CP	EG	PCOD		0.00									
103-HT-CP	EG	PCOD	0.02		0.00	0.00	0.00			0.06			
104-P-CP	EG	PCOD											
105-L-CP	EG	PCOD	0.21	0.00	0.01	0.00							
Total Value			0.63	0.70	0.31	0.15	0.33	0.34	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.27	
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PCOD										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PCOD					0.08%					
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PCOD							3.97%			
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PCOD			0.69%	1.08%	1.97%	2.49%	0.50%	13.24%	3.79%	
	05-TCV < 60	EG	PCOD									0.00%	
	06-PCV	EG	PCOD		30.35%								
	07-LCV	EG	PCOD	0.80%	2.03%	2.58%	6.50%	2.28%	0.26%	0.77%	4.98%	8.39%	3.43%
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PCOD	55.07%	60.61%	46.33%	53.78%	80.85%	84.58%	71.59%	67.20%	74.03%	74.14%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PCOD	2.50%	5.59%	5.96%	3.46%	5.31%	5.72%	9.47%			
	102-FT-CP	EG	PCOD		0.48%								
	103-HT-CP	EG	PCOD	3.69%		0.16%	2.25%	0.49%			19.83%		
	104-P-CP	EG	PCOD										
105-L-CP	EG	PCOD	32.99%	0.30%	3.00%	0.13%							

Table 4.17: Harvest of Pacific Cod in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	PCOD		0.49		1.12	1.12	0.24	0.36	0.11		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	PCOD	1.25	0.02	0.68	1.20	1.94	1.48	1.86	0.12	0.12	1.12
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	PCOD	7.64	8.71	5.42	6.25	3.50	7.85	5.99	8.47	3.84	5.98
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	PCOD	6.49	6.71	5.50	9.38	8.56	10.70	8.47	9.83	6.10	8.84
05-TCV < 60	CG	PCOD	5.95	5.22	6.15	5.89	7.77	6.02	4.95	2.41	1.13	4.70
06-PCV	CG	PCOD	5.14	3.84	3.25	6.06	4.91	4.46	6.14	7.87	8.78	6.37
07-LCV	CG	PCOD	0.92	0.26	0.47	0.88	0.50	0.22	0.45	0.46	0.78	0.55
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	PCOD	8.73	6.32	6.23	10.69	8.87	13.64	12.60	17.00	13.33	12.69
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	PCOD	0.42	0.28	0.13	0.23	0.35	0.85	0.81	0.66	0.79	0.61
101-ST-CP	CG	PCOD										
102-FT-CP	CG	PCOD	0.28	0.06		0.47	2.26		0.82			
103-HT-CP	CG	PCOD	1.23	0.82	0.65	1.60	0.44	0.75	3.98	1.60	1.39	1.62
104-P-CP	CG	PCOD								2.67		
105-L-CP	CG	PCOD	2.09	0.21	0.36	0.13	0.71	0.06	0.18	0.58	0.36	0.34
Total Harvest			40.34	32.96	28.85	43.90	41.26	46.31	46.59	51.78	37.37	44.53
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG		1.48%		2.55%	2.70%	0.52%	0.77%	0.22%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	3.10%	0.05%	2.35%	2.72%	4.69%	3.19%	3.99%	0.24%	0.32%	2.51%
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	18.95%	26.42%	18.80%	14.24%	8.47%	16.95%	12.85%	16.36%	10.27%	13.43%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	16.09%	20.37%	19.06%	21.36%	20.75%	23.10%	18.17%	18.98%	16.31%	19.85%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	14.74%	15.85%	21.32%	13.42%	18.82%	13.01%	10.63%	4.66%	3.01%	10.54%
	06-PCV	CG	12.75%	11.66%	11.26%	13.81%	11.91%	9.64%	13.18%	15.20%	23.50%	14.31%
	07-LCV	CG	2.28%	0.80%	1.62%	2.01%	1.20%	0.48%	0.97%	0.88%	2.09%	1.23%
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	21.65%	19.18%	21.59%	24.35%	21.50%	29.47%	27.04%	32.84%	35.66%	28.49%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	1.04%	0.85%	0.46%	0.52%	0.84%	1.83%	1.75%	1.27%	2.12%	1.38%
	101-ST-CP	CG										
	102-FT-CP	CG	0.69%	0.19%		1.07%	5.48%		1.75%			
	103-HT-CP	CG	3.05%	2.48%	2.26%	3.65%	1.06%	1.62%	8.53%	3.08%	3.71%	3.65%
	104-P-CP	CG								5.16%		
	105-L-CP	CG	5.17%	0.62%	1.26%	0.30%	1.72%	0.13%	0.38%	1.11%	0.96%	0.75%

Table 4.18: Wholesale Value of Pacific Cod in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	PCOD		0.17		0.43	0.36	0.08	0.12	0.07		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	PCOD	0.54	0.01	0.21	0.52	0.70	0.60	0.62	0.06	0.05	0.43
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	PCOD	3.49	3.11	1.83	2.81	1.40	3.59	2.16	5.29	2.54	2.97
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	PCOD	2.80	2.38	1.66	4.07	3.49	4.75	3.04	6.13	3.91	4.23
05-TCV < 60	CG	PCOD	2.51	1.78	1.90	2.53	2.92	2.48	1.70	1.50	0.77	1.98
06-PCV	CG	PCOD	2.75	1.84	1.40	3.12	2.42	2.30	2.84	5.41	7.39	3.92
07-LCV	CG	PCOD	0.48	0.11	0.18	0.43	0.25	0.12	0.21	0.33	0.69	0.34
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	PCOD	4.59	2.97	2.53	5.33	4.53	7.12	5.85	11.90	11.33	7.68
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	PCOD	0.22	0.13	0.05	0.10	0.18	0.45	0.39	0.51	0.70	0.39
101-ST-CP	CG	PCOD										
102-FT-CP	CG	PCOD	0.23	0.04		0.30	1.16		0.56			
103-HT-CP	CG	PCOD	1.01	0.59	0.45	0.90	0.32	0.42	3.45	1.99	1.75	1.47
104-P-CP	CG	PCOD								3.38		
105-L-CP	CG	PCOD	1.66	0.15	0.29	0.09	0.55	0.04	0.16	0.70	0.44	0.33
Total Value			20.36	13.30	10.50	20.62	18.39	21.97	21.08	37.26	30.57	24.98
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG		1.30%		2.09%	1.96%	0.38%	0.56%	0.17%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	2.66%	0.05%	2.03%	2.50%	3.82%	2.73%	2.92%	0.17%	0.18%	1.70%
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	17.14%	23.36%	17.39%	13.61%	7.63%	16.36%	10.23%	14.19%	8.32%	11.87%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	13.77%	17.91%	15.83%	19.74%	18.95%	21.64%	14.41%	16.45%	12.79%	16.94%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	12.31%	13.40%	18.14%	12.25%	15.89%	11.27%	8.05%	4.03%	2.52%	7.93%
	06-PCV	CG	13.49%	13.85%	13.34%	15.14%	13.16%	10.47%	13.49%	14.53%	24.18%	15.67%
	07-LCV	CG	2.38%	0.86%	1.70%	2.07%	1.38%	0.54%	0.98%	0.88%	2.24%	1.35%
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	22.55%	22.34%	24.11%	25.87%	24.63%	32.39%	27.74%	31.94%	37.08%	30.73%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	1.06%	0.98%	0.45%	0.48%	0.99%	2.07%	1.86%	1.37%	2.30%	1.56%
	101-ST-CP	CG										
	102-FT-CP	CG		0.33%		1.46%	6.32%		2.66%			
	103-HT-CP	CG	4.97%	4.44%	4.27%	4.35%	1.75%	1.92%	16.36%	5.33%	5.72%	5.89%
	104-P-CP	CG								9.06%		
	105-L-CP	CG	8.14%	1.11%	2.73%	0.44%	2.97%	0.17%	0.75%	1.87%	1.43%	1.31%

Table 4.19: Harvest of Pacific Cod in the Western Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	PCOD	1.59	0.24	0.01	1.29	0.06	1.19	0.01	0.21		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	PCOD	1.11	0.02	0.46	3.89	0.12	0.97	0.67	1.19		
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	PCOD	4.58	0.95	0.90	1.02	0.75	1.45	1.36	0.45	0.55	0.93
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	PCOD	4.22	2.66	1.31	1.46	2.41	2.18	1.97	2.40	1.72	2.02
05-TCV < 60	WG	PCOD	11.94	10.01	7.76	4.80	11.61	14.52	14.08	15.06	12.64	12.12
06-PCV	WG	PCOD	0.30	0.45		0.92	1.55	1.58	1.08	0.92	3.16	1.53
07-LCV	WG	PCOD	0.20		0.03	0.01	0.09	1.06				
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	PCOD	0.66	0.14	0.58	0.63	0.81	2.80	2.97	2.44	2.43	2.02
09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	PCOD	0.02		0.02			0.03	0.02	0.06	0.10	
101-ST-CP	WG	PCOD				0.00						
102-FT-CP	WG	PCOD	0.28	0.04		0.07	0.39	0.05				
103-HT-CP	WG	PCOD	2.03	0.22	0.16	0.52	0.33	0.24	0.27	0.62	0.75	0.46
104-P-CP	WG	PCOD								1.33		
105-L-CP	WG	PCOD	6.37	5.08	3.58	5.63	4.39	3.84	3.16	5.21	4.71	4.49
Total Harvest			33.69	19.84	15.13	20.37	22.64	29.90	25.65	29.89	26.76	25.87
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	4.73%	1.19%	0.07%	6.35%	0.26%	3.97%	0.05%	0.69%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	3.28%	0.11%	3.03%	19.12%	0.52%	3.24%	2.62%	4.00%		
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	13.60%	4.78%	5.92%	5.02%	3.30%	4.85%	5.29%	1.51%	2.04%	3.67%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	12.54%	13.39%	8.66%	7.17%	10.64%	7.28%	7.70%	8.03%	6.42%	7.87%
	05-TCV < 60	WG	35.45%	50.45%	51.29%	23.58%	51.28%	48.57%	54.88%	50.38%	47.22%	45.99%
	06-PCV	WG	0.90%	2.29%		4.54%	6.86%	5.27%	4.21%	3.07%	11.81%	5.96%
	07-LCV	WG	0.59%		0.18%	0.03%	0.41%	3.53%				
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG	1.97%	0.73%	3.86%	3.11%	3.59%	9.36%	11.60%	8.17%	9.09%	7.49%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	0.06%		0.15%			0.10%	0.10%	0.20%	0.38%	
	101-ST-CP	WG				0.00%						
	102-FT-CP	WG	0.84%	0.22%		0.34%	1.72%	0.18%				
	103-HT-CP	WG	6.03%	1.11%	1.05%	2.54%	1.47%	0.80%	1.06%	2.09%	2.81%	1.79%
	104-P-CP	WG										
	105-L-CP	WG	18.91%	25.60%	23.68%	27.65%	19.39%	12.84%	12.34%	17.44%	17.59%	17.87%

Table 4.20: Wholesale Value of Pacific Cod in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)										Ave. 95-00
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	PCOD	0.42	0.09	0.00	0.40	0.02	0.45	0.00	0.11			
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	PCOD	0.48	0.01	0.14	1.41	0.04	0.35	0.22	0.57			
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	PCOD	1.63	0.33	0.28	0.36	0.24	0.55	0.47	0.22	0.34	0.36	
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	PCOD	1.74	0.87	0.42	0.56	0.80	0.81	0.64	1.21	1.14	0.86	
05-TCV < 60	WG	PCOD	4.79	3.26	2.38	1.85	3.81	5.33	4.59	7.67	8.37	5.27	
06-PCV	WG	PCOD	0.22	0.21	0.11		0.62	0.67	0.45	0.57	2.09	0.88	
07-LCV	WG	PCOD	0.09	0.00		0.00	0.04	0.97					
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	PCOD	0.36	0.09	0.21	0.25	0.35	1.12	1.12	1.40	1.60	0.97	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	PCOD	0.02	0.03		0.00			0.01	0.04	0.07		
101-ST-CP	WG	PCOD	0.16				0.03						
102-FT-CP	WG	PCOD	0.23	0.03	0.00		0.20	0.03					
103-HT-CP	WG	PCOD	1.70	0.16	0.11	0.29	0.24	0.14	0.24	0.79	0.95	0.44	
104-P-CP	WG	PCOD								1.67			
105-L-CP	WG	PCOD	5.21	3.69	2.83	3.91	3.38	2.31	2.91	6.36	5.82	4.11	
Total Value			17.11	8.77	6.51	9.54	9.77	12.75	10.69	20.62	20.98	14.06	
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	2.46%	0.97%	0.02%	4.16%	0.17%	3.50%	0.02%	0.52%			
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	2.78%	0.08%	2.20%	14.79%	0.38%	2.72%	2.09%	2.79%			
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	9.54%	3.72%	4.31%	3.81%	2.45%	4.34%	4.43%	1.08%	1.61%	2.95%	
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	10.15%	9.96%	6.42%	5.91%	8.20%	6.35%	6.00%	5.89%	5.44%	6.30%	
	05-TCV < 60	WG	27.99%	37.22%	36.57%	19.35%	38.97%	41.83%	42.94%	37.17%	39.91%	36.69%	
	06-PCV	WG	1.28%	2.36%			6.34%	5.29%	4.24%	2.78%	9.97%	5.73%	
	07-LCV	WG	0.52%			0.03%	0.37%	7.60%					
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG	2.08%	1.05%	3.17%	2.63%	3.59%	8.79%	10.45%	6.81%	7.65%	6.65%	
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	0.10%			0.04%			0.08%	0.19%	0.31%		
	101-ST-CP	WG											
	102-FT-CP	WG	1.35%	0.35%	0.02%		2.05%	0.26%					
	103-HT-CP	WG	9.93%	1.83%	1.70%	3.05%	2.50%	1.08%	2.22%	3.82%	4.53%	2.87%	
	104-P-CP	WG								8.12%			
	105-L-CP	WG											
				30.44%	42.13%	43.42%	40.96%	34.58%	18.15%	27.20%	30.83%	27.73%	29.91%

Table 4.21 Harvest in the Central and Western Gulf Parallel Pollock Fishery (mt)

Year	Central Gulf			Year	Western Gulf		
	Parallel Fishery	Federal Fishery	% From Parallel		Parallel Fishery	Federal Fishery	% From Parallel
1992	3,354	67,090	5%	1992	1,768	17,679	10%
1993	12,466	88,849	14%	1993	5,122	20,399	25%
1994	30,326	79,782	38%	1994	6,936	21,759	32%
1995	4,080	33,998	12%	1995	10,154	29,918	34%
1996	5,666	22,665	25%	1996	14,189	24,025	59%
1997	15,684	52,131	30%	1997	8,749	28,105	31%
1998	32,004	93,835	34%	1998	17,271	29,918	58%
1999	18,132	63,010	29%	1999	12,647	24,025	53%
2000	2,085	48,504	4%	2000	13,101	17,679	74%

Source: Jackson, D. and Ruccio, M. 2001. Annual Management Report for the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Area Groundfish Fisheries, 2000. RIR No. 4K01-44

Table 4.22: Harvest of Pollock in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)								Ave. 95-00		
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999		2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PLCK											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PLCK				0.05			1.13				
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PLCK			3.00								
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PLCK			0.00							1.73	
05-TCV < 60	EG	PLCK											
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PLCK	0.00		0.00							0.00	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PLCK											
101-ST-CP	EG	PLCK											
103-HT-CP	EG	PLCK	0.01		0.00	0.00	0.00						
104-P-CP	EG	PLCK											
Total Value			0.16	0.72	7.59	0.37	0.51	4.19	6.24	1.71	1.92	2.49	
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PLCK										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PLCK				13.43%		27.07%				
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PLCK			39.57%							
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PLCK			0.05%						89.97%	
	05-TCV < 60	EG	PLCK										
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PLCK	0.62%		0.00%						0.09%	
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PLCK										
	101-ST-CP	EG	PLCK										
	103-HT-CP	EG	PLCK	9.30%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%					
	104-P-CP	EG	PLCK										

Table 4.23: Wholesale Value of Pollock in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)										Ave. 95-00	
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000			
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PLCK												
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PLCK				0.01			0.22					
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PLCK			0.51									
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PLCK			0.00							0.44		
05-TCV < 60	EG	PLCK												
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PLCK	0.00		0.00							0.00		
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PLCK												
101-ST-CP	EG	PLCK												
103-HT-CP	EG	PLCK	0.01		0.00	0.00	0.00							
104-P-CP	EG	PLCK												
Total Value			0.08	0.12	1.29	0.08	0.11	0.95	1.06	0.35	0.49	0.51		
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	PLCK											
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	PLCK				11.14%		23.68%					
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	PLCK			39.57%								
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	PLCK			0.05%						89.88%		
	05-TCV < 60	EG	PLCK											
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	PLCK	0.59%		0.00%						0.27%		
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	PLCK											
	101-ST-CP	EG	PLCK											
	103-HT-CP	EG	PLCK	12.27%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						
	104-P-CP	EG	PLCK											

Table 4.24: Harvest of Pollock in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave.
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	95-00
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	PLCK	1.94	3.77	3.21	1.54	0.13	0.64	1.44	2.14		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	PLCK	7.08	6.35	8.20	9.26	1.41	3.29	7.63	3.57	2.50	4.61
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	PLCK	37.14	49.33	43.99	10.80	6.53	20.19	40.21	35.37	26.55	23.27
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	PLCK	12.99	16.31	16.91	11.96	12.94	20.02	33.96	25.18	19.37	20.57
05-TCV < 60	CG	PLCK	2.28	2.37	5.36	2.36	2.08	9.51	11.81	2.84	0.57	4.86
06-PCV	CG	PLCK							0.00		0.04	
07-LCV	CG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	PLCK	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.04
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101-ST-CP	CG	PLCK										
102-FT-CP	CG	PLCK	0.17	0.00		0.04	0.04					
103-HT-CP	CG	PLCK	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.05
104-P-CP	CG	PLCK										
105-L-CP	CG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			
Total Value			61.84	78.13	78.04	36.07	23.27	53.72	95.21	69.22	49.22	54.45
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	3.13%	4.83%	4.12%	4.28%	0.56%	1.19%	1.51%	3.09%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	11.45%	8.13%	10.51%	25.68%	6.07%	6.12%	8.02%	5.16%	5.07%	8.47%
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	60.06%	63.13%	56.37%	29.93%	28.04%	37.59%	42.23%	51.09%	53.94%	42.74%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	21.00%	20.87%	21.66%	33.15%	55.60%	37.28%	35.67%	36.38%	39.35%	37.78%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	3.68%	3.03%	6.86%	6.55%	8.95%	17.70%	12.40%	4.11%	1.16%	8.93%
	06-PCV	CG						0.00%			0.09%	
	07-LCV	CG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.08%	0.10%	0.06%	0.06%	0.11%	0.07%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	101-ST-CP	CG										
	102-FT-CP	CG	0.27%	0.00%		0.11%	0.19%					
	103-HT-CP	CG	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.14%	0.02%	0.09%	0.10%	0.25%	0.10%
	104-P-CP	CG										
	105-L-CP	CG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%			

Table 4.25: Wholesale Value of Pol. in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	PLCK	0.41	0.57	0.49	0.31	0.02	0.15	0.20	0.47		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	PLCK	1.73	0.88	1.35	2.03	0.29	0.76	1.12	0.72	0.61	0.92
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	PLCK	9.30	8.05	7.47	2.35	1.36	4.62	5.95	7.47	6.49	4.71
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	PLCK	3.32	2.66	2.87	2.65	2.72	4.63	5.15	5.28	4.72	4.19
05-TCV < 60	CG	PLCK	0.58	0.39	0.88	0.50	0.42	2.20	1.70	0.61	0.14	0.93
06-PCV	CG	PLCK						0.00			0.04	
07-LCV	CG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	PLCK	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
101-ST-CP	CG	PLCK										
102-FT-CP	CG	PLCK	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03					
103-HT-CP	CG	PLCK	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.02
104-P-CP	CG	PLCK										
105-L-CP	CG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			
Total Value			15.52	12.55	13.27	7.94	4.91	12.38	14.16	14.58	12.08	11.01
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	2.61%	4.52%	3.72%	3.91%	0.50%	1.22%	1.44%	3.22%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	11.17%	7.04%	10.16%	25.61%	5.99%	6.11%	7.92%	4.92%	5.06%	8.38%
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	59.94%	64.14%	56.28%	29.61%	27.71%	37.32%	42.04%	51.25%	53.73%	42.77%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	21.39%	21.20%	21.61%	33.40%	55.46%	37.42%	36.33%	36.20%	39.09%	38.08%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	3.72%	3.09%	6.60%	6.23%	8.53%	17.81%	12.00%	4.16%	1.16%	8.42%
	06-PCV	CG						0.00%			0.31%	
	07-LCV	CG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	0.06%	0.00%	0.01%	0.03%	0.08%	0.08%	0.06%	0.06%	0.22%	0.09%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	101-ST-CP	CG										
	102-FT-CP	CG	0.46%	0.00%		0.19%	0.66%					
	103-HT-CP	CG	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.41%	0.05%	0.17%	0.18%	0.40%	0.19%
	104-P-CP	CG										
	105-L-CP	CG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%			

Table 4.26: Harvest of Pollock in the Western Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	PLCK	4.54	4.07	5.75	9.06	5.27	6.61	8.00	5.10		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	PLCK	8.50	7.79	7.10	10.15	4.24	5.59	4.26	2.92		
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	PLCK	0.84	3.37		3.41	3.72	5.32	8.70	4.38	6.47	5.33
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	PLCK	0.40			1.31	2.53	1.10	1.65	1.93	2.30	1.80
05-TCV < 60	WG	PLCK	0.41	3.61	4.80	5.41	7.92	6.40	7.23	9.33	8.44	7.46
06-PCV	WG	PLCK							0.00	0.00	0.00	
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	PLCK										
101-ST-CP	WG	PLCK	2.56			0.42						
102-FT-CP	WG	PLCK	0.01	0.07		0.43	0.06	0.31				
103-HT-CP	WG	PLCK	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.11	0.11	0.05
105-L-CP	WG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Total Harvest			17.36	19.79	21.18	30.21	23.96	25.55	29.95	23.79	17.63	25.18
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	26.14%	20.56%	27.13%	30.00%	21.99%	25.86%	26.71%	21.46%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	48.92%	39.37%	33.52%	33.58%	17.69%	21.89%	14.23%	12.27%		
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	4.85%	17.04%		11.30%	15.51%	20.81%	29.06%	18.42%	36.73%	21.97%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	2.32%			4.33%	10.56%	4.29%	5.50%	8.13%	13.04%	7.64%
	05-TCV < 60	WG	2.39%	18.26%	22.66%	17.92%	33.07%	25.04%	24.15%	39.23%	47.87%	31.21%
	06-PCV	WG							0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG										
	101-ST-CP	WG	14.77%			1.40%						
	102-FT-CP	WG	0.07%	0.34%		1.44%	0.26%	1.20%				
	103-HT-CP	WG	0.54%	0.02%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	0.14%	0.47%	0.61%	0.21%
	105-L-CP	WG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.02%	0.07%	0.02%

Table 4.27: Wholesale Value of Pollock in the Western Gulf by Vessel Class

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000	
01-TCV BSP j Å 12	WG	PLCK	1.30	0.59	0.98	1.96	0.98	1.50	1.14	1.10		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	PLCK	2.24	1.11	1.13	1.99	0.78	1.24	0.60	0.63		
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	PLCK	0.17	0.44		0.56	0.69	1.25	1.16	0.96	1.59	1.04
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	PLCK	0.08			0.24	0.47	0.26	0.22	0.42	0.58	0.37
05-TCV < 60	WG	PLCK	0.09	0.46	0.78	0.96	1.47	1.50	1.00	2.05	2.13	1.52
06-PCV	WG	PLCK							0.00	0.00	0.00	
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	PLCK										
101-ST-CP	WG	PLCK	1.85			0.28						
102-FT-CP	WG	PLCK	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.30	0.04	0.22				
103-HT-CP	WG	PLCK	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02
105-L-CP	WG	PLCK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Value			5.90	2.74	3.47	6.30	4.61	6.17	4.18	5.20	4.45	5.15
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP j Å 12	WG	22.09%	21.59%	28.29%	31.06%	21.33%	24.38%	27.28%	21.18%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	38.01%	40.55%	32.48%	31.60%	16.93%	20.16%	14.30%	12.02%		
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	2.83%	16.11%		8.90%	14.99%	20.27%	27.87%	18.40%	35.83%	21.04%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	1.28%			3.85%	10.29%	4.19%	5.37%	8.10%	13.03%	7.47%
	05-TCV < 60	WG	1.55%	16.86%	22.65%	15.33%	31.99%	24.38%	23.93%	39.39%	47.92%	30.49%
	06-PCV	WG							0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG										
	101-ST-CP	WG	31.33%			4.38%						
	102-FT-CP	WG	0.20%	0.73%	1.17%	4.78%	0.79%	3.57%				
	103-HT-CP	WG	2.73%	0.06%	0.08%	0.11%	0.00%	0.03%	0.33%	0.87%	1.48%	0.47%
	105-L-CP	WG	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.03%	0.09%	0.03%

Table 4.28: Harvest of ARO in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class (Atka Mackerel, Rockfish, Other)

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00	
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	ARO											
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	ARO					0.13						
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	ARO			0.01				0.02		0.04		
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	ARO			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.04			
05-TCV < 60	EG	ARO				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
06-PCV	EG	ARO	0.00						0.00				
07-LCV	EG	ARO	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	ARO	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.12
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	ARO	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
102-FT-CP	EG	ARO	0.00	0.08									
103-HT-CP	EG	ARO	2.53		0.57	1.45	1.83			0.56			
104-P-CP	EG	ARO											
105-L-CP	EG	ARO	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total Harvests			2.67	0.28	0.73	1.80	2.51	1.40	0.86	0.80	0.79	0.79	1.36
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	ARO										
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	ARO					5.11%					
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	ARO			0.95%			1.17%		4.85%		
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	ARO			0.28%	0.20%	0.44%	6.74%	0.15%	5.03%		
	05-TCV < 60	EG	ARO				0.04%	0.05%	0.09%	0.39%	0.70%	0.82%	0.23%
	06-PCV	EG	ARO	0.06%					0.03%				
	07-LCV	EG	ARO	0.63%	4.76%	4.46%	1.81%	1.46%	2.74%	5.94%	4.31%	5.27%	2.88%
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	ARO	3.46%	37.40%	12.08%	5.65%	4.28%	7.98%	18.99%	13.12%	17.47%	8.91%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	ARO	0.24%	1.38%	0.32%	0.01%	0.15%	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%	0.06%
	102-FT-CP	EG	ARO	0.00%	28.11%								
	103-HT-CP	EG	ARO	94.58%		77.91%	80.89%	72.96%			70.08%		
	104-P-CP	EG	ARO										
	105-L-CP	EG	ARO	0.98%	9.98%	3.49%	0.76%	0.46%	0.66%	1.01%	0.81%	1.28%	0.73%

Table 4.29: Wholesale Value of ARO in the Eastern Gun by Vessel Class (Atka Mackerel, Rockfish, Other)

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00		
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000			
01-TCV BSP j Å 12	EG	ARO												
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	ARO					0.09							
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	ARO			0.00			0.01		0.01				
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	ARO			0.00	0.00	0.01	0.22	0.00	0.03				
05-TCV < 60	EG	ARO				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01		0.01	
06-PCV	EG	ARO	0.00					0.00						
07-LCV	EG	ARO	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.09		0.07	
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	ARO	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.29	0.22	0.29		0.23	
09-FGCV j Å 3	EG	ARO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
102-FT-CP	EG	ARO	0.00	0.16										
103-HT-CP	EG	ARO	3.36		0.45	1.76	1.45			0.39				
104-P-CP	EG	ARO												
105-L-CP	EG	ARO	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.05		0.04	
Total Value			3.57	0.51	0.71	2.33	2.14	1.49	0.79	0.76	0.72		1.37	
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP j Å 12	EG	ARO											
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	ARO					4.30%						
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	ARO			0.23%			0.52%		1.90%			
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	ARO			0.06%	0.09%	0.32%	15.08%	0.32%	3.95%		0.00%	
	05-TCV < 60	EG	ARO				0.06%	0.12%	0.13%	0.69%	1.02%	1.95%	0.40%	
	06-PCV	EG	ARO	0.06%					0.04%					
	07-LCV	EG	ARO	0.55%	2.98%	4.73%	2.76%	3.25%	4.50%	11.52%	9.14%	12.02%		5.44%
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	ARO	2.87%	23.96%	16.83%	8.47%	8.92%	13.39%	36.48%	28.46%	40.03%		16.78%
	09-FGCV j Å 3	EG	ARO	0.12%	0.91%	0.35%	0.02%	0.17%	0.02%	0.02%	0.07%	0.12%		0.07%
	102-FT-CP	EG	ARO	0.01%	31.65%									
	103-HT-CP	EG	ARO	94.20%		63.18%	75.73%	67.98%			51.59%			
104-P-CP	EG	ARO												
105-L-CP	EG	ARO	2.14%	24.23%	12.87%	3.04%	2.18%	1.95%	4.99%	3.70%	6.52%		3.17%	

Table 4.30: Harvest of ARO in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class (Atka Mackerel, Rockfish, Other)

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00		
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	ARO									0.01			
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	ARO		0.02	0.00	0.03	0.88	0.27	0.38	0.23	0.41	0.37		
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	ARO	0.13	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.81	1.80	1.57	1.34	2.00	1.27		
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	ARO	0.08	0.04	0.07	0.14	1.26	1.79	1.33	1.08	2.71	1.39		
05-TCV < 60	CG	ARO	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.16	0.07	0.11	0.02	0.10		
06-PCV	CG	ARO	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01		
07-LCV	CG	ARO	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05		
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	ARO	0.09	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.08		
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	ARO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
101-ST-CP	CG	ARO												
102-FT-CP	CG	ARO	0.06	0.22		0.23	0.75		1.61					
103-HT-CP	CG	ARO	2.01	2.23	1.15	1.98	1.25	3.06	2.62	4.39	3.58	2.81		
104-P-CP	CG	ARO								0.00				
105-L-CP	CG	ARO	0.04	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03		
Total Harvests			2.49	2.80	1.45	2.76	5.34	7.71	7.75	7.25	8.83	6.61		
% Harvests by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG								0.12%				
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG		0.74%	0.17%	0.99%	16.45%	3.56%	4.91%	3.13%	4.65%	5.55%		
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	5.38%	3.00%	4.69%	3.29%	15.16%	23.39%	20.26%	18.51%	22.60%	19.20%		
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	3.12%	1.59%	4.74%	4.99%	23.64%	23.19%	17.17%	14.88%	30.73%	20.96%		
	05-TCV < 60	CG	0.10%	0.07%	0.37%	1.32%	3.53%	2.12%	0.95%	1.47%	0.24%	1.49%		
	06-PCV	CG	0.67%	0.31%	0.04%	1.97%	0.07%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.16%	
	07-LCV	CG	1.67%	1.64%	1.02%	3.12%	1.05%	0.59%	0.53%	0.46%	0.42%	0.76%		
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	3.67%	1.78%	1.41%	3.17%	1.77%	1.86%	0.98%	0.55%	0.47%	1.22%		
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	0.03%	0.10%	0.04%	0.02%	0.14%	0.09%	0.04%	0.03%	0.01%	0.05%		
	101-ST-CP	CG												
	102-FT-CP	CG	2.57%	7.81%		8.17%	14.09%		20.83%					
	103-HT-CP	CG	80.61%	79.45%	78.74%	71.76%	23.49%	39.74%	33.82%	60.46%	40.52%	42.59%		
	104-P-CP	CG								0.00%				
	105-L-CP	CG	1.73%	3.18%	5.74%	1.12%	0.60%	0.41%	0.49%	0.38%	0.33%	0.48%		

Table 4.31: Wholesale Value of ARO in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class (Atka Mackerel, Rockfish, Other)

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00	
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	ARO									0.00		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	ARO		0.01	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.10		0.08
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	ARO	0.13	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.33	0.27	0.28	0.46		0.25
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	ARO	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.28	0.61	0.25	0.21	0.66		0.34
05-TCV < 60	CG	ARO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01		0.02
06-PCV	CG	ARO	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.01
07-LCV	CG	ARO	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.07		0.07
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	ARO	0.12	0.07	0.02	0.08	0.10	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06		0.06
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	ARO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
101-ST-CP	CG	ARO											
102-FT-CP	CG	ARO	0.13	0.41		0.30	0.58		0.72				
103-HT-CP	CG	ARO	2.53	2.63	1.36	2.62	1.54	2.70	1.56	2.52	2.08		2.17
104-P-CP	CG	ARO								0.00			
105-L-CP	CG	ARO	0.12	0.36	0.34	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.17	0.12	0.14		0.13
Total Value			3.17	3.64	1.97	3.41	3.05	4.28	3.19	3.27	3.57		3.46
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG									0.01%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG		0.18%	0.07%	0.52%	5.74%	1.37%	2.30%	1.17%	2.72%		2.22%
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	4.16%	1.54%	2.33%	1.54%	4.36%	7.73%	8.54%	8.50%	12.88%		7.35%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	2.48%	0.92%	1.70%	2.04%	9.02%	14.30%	7.76%	6.41%	18.35%		9.96%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	0.06%	0.06%	0.22%	0.39%	1.08%	0.84%	0.44%	0.58%	0.20%		0.59%
	06-PCV	CG	0.15%	0.32%	0.03%	0.92%	0.14%	0.05%	0.07%	0.04%	0.08%		0.21%
	07-LCV	CG	1.57%	1.84%	0.91%	2.44%	2.71%	1.53%	2.19%	1.59%	1.90%		2.03%
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	3.73%	1.86%	1.08%	2.35%	3.40%	1.18%	1.80%	1.12%	1.60%		1.86%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	0.03%	0.10%	0.03%	0.03%	0.11%	0.04%	0.04%	0.01%	0.02%		0.04%
	101-ST-CP	CG											
	102-FT-CP	CG	4.15%	11.21%		8.64%	19.05%		22.58%				
	103-HT-CP	CG	79.89%	72.03%	69.23%	76.63%	50.29%	63.15%	48.84%	76.98%	58.32%		62.63%
	104-P-CP	CG									0.00%		
	105-L-CP	CG	3.75%	9.84%	17.08%	4.46%	4.10%	2.35%	5.43%	3.58%	3.95%		3.90%

Table 4.32: Harvest of ARO in the Western Gulf by Vessel Class (Atka Mackerel, Rockfish, Other)

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	ARO	0.00		0.00	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.04		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	ARO	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.01		
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	ARO							0.00	0.01	0.01	
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	ARO						0.02		0.02		
05-TCV < 60	WG	ARO					0.04	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.00	
06-PCV	WG	ARO	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
07-LCV	WG	ARO	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	ARO	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.02
09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	ARO							0.00	0.00	0.00	
101-ST-CP	WG	ARO										
102-FT-CP	WG	ARO	2.32	1.42			0.00	0.01				
103-HT-CP	WG	ARO	11.73	3.23	2.38	1.48	2.08	1.93	0.96	1.96	1.24	1.61
104-P-CP	WG	ARO								0.00		
105-L-CP	WG	ARO	0.08	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05
Total Harvests			14.27	4.84	2.63	1.70	2.30	2.07	1.10	2.17	1.34	1.78
% Harvests by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	0.01%		0.08%	3.89%	0.88%	0.07%	1.66%	1.84%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	0.07%	0.94%	0.36%	2.02%	1.33%	0.14%	0.13%	0.61%		
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG							0.01%	0.58%	0.52%	
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG						1.06%		0.76%		
	05-TCV < 60	WG					1.54%	1.17%	1.05%	2.37%	0.03%	
	06-PCV	WG	0.00%				0.06%	0.08%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	
	07-LCV	WG	0.35%	0.08%	0.16%	1.72%	1.72%	1.19%	2.88%	0.62%	1.89%	1.53%
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG	0.32%	0.01%	0.04%	1.02%	1.75%	0.36%	1.28%	1.05%	1.96%	1.20%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG							0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	
	101-ST-CP	WG	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	0.00%				
	102-FT-CP	WG	16.24%	29.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.69%				
	103-HT-CP	WG	82.18%	66.79%	90.78%	87.47%	90.49%	93.19%	87.52%	90.30%	92.84%	90.48%
	104-P-CP	WG								0.11%		
	105-L-CP	WG	0.53%	0.67%	0.39%	3.07%	2.19%	2.05%	5.45%	1.74%	2.67%	2.61%

Table 4.33: Wholesale Value of ARO in the Western U.S. by Vessel Class (Atka Mackerel, Rockfish, Other)

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00	
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	ARO	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	ARO	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	ARO							0.00	0.00	0.00		
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	ARO						0.05		0.00			
05-TCV < 60	WG	ARO					0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00		
06-PCV	WG	ARO	0.00				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
07-LCV	WG	ARO	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.05	
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	ARO	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	
09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	ARO							0.00	0.00	0.00		
101-ST-CP	WG	ARO											
102-FT-CP	WG	ARO	0.99	0.19	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
103-HT-CP	WG	ARO	6.97	2.90	1.67	1.68	1.81	1.51	0.57	1.27	0.95	1.30	
104-P-CP	WG	ARO								0.00			
105-L-CP	WG	ARO	0.21	0.14	0.04	0.27	0.20	0.13	0.27	0.15	0.17	0.20	
Total Value			8.33	3.36	1.85	2.08	2.22	1.81	0.91	1.49	1.20	1.62	
% Value by Vessel Class	Vessel	Area	Species										
	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	ARO	0.00%		0.04%	0.11%	0.05%	0.00%	0.07%	0.09%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	ARO	0.01%	0.97%	0.02%	0.06%	0.07%	0.01%	0.01%	0.04%		
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	ARO							0.00%	0.03%	0.07%	
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	ARO						2.94%		0.04%		
	05-TCV < 60	WG	ARO					0.58%	0.31%	0.50%	0.94%	0.03%	
	06-PCV	WG	ARO	0.00%				0.16%	0.16%	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	
	07-LCV	WG	ARO	0.89%	0.19%	0.66%	3.14%	3.48%	2.51%	4.63%	1.36%	2.86%	2.93%
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG	ARO	0.75%	0.02%	0.04%	1.97%	4.68%	0.69%	2.17%	2.27%	3.08%	2.55%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	ARO							0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	
	101-ST-CP	WG	ARO										
	102-FT-CP	WG	ARO	11.93%	5.77%	6.97%	0.66%	0.32%	2.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.61%
	103-HT-CP	WG	ARO	83.62%	86.38%	89.99%	81.00%	81.72%	83.80%	62.82%	85.02%	79.66%	80.43%
	104-P-CP	WG	ARO								0.07%		
	105-L-CP	WG	ARO	2.55%	4.18%	2.19%	12.93%	8.95%	7.48%	29.76%	10.11%	14.29%	12.32%

Table 4.34: Harvest of FLAT in the Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class (Flatfish)

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00		
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000			
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	FLAT												
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	FLAT												
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	FLAT										0.07		
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	FLAT			0.17	0.06	0.11	0.80				0.38		
05-TCV < 60	EG	FLAT												
06-PCV	EG	FLAT												
07-LCV	EG	FLAT												
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	FLAT				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	FLAT												
102-FT-CP	EG	FLAT		0.01										
103-HT-CP	EG	FLAT	0.06		0.07	0.34	0.42					0.20		
105-L-CP	EG	FLAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Harvest			0.06	0.04	0.29	0.45	0.62	1.84	0.14	0.66	0.33			0.67
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	FLAT											
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	FLAT											
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	FLAT									10.63%		
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	FLAT			58.65%	14.19%	18.44%	43.32%			58.17%		
	05-TCV < 60	EG	FLAT											
	06-PCV	EG	FLAT											
	07-LCV	EG	FLAT											
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	FLAT				0.24%	0.36%	0.03%	1.07%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	FLAT											
	102-FT-CP	EG	FLAT		19.09%									
	103-HT-CP	EG	FLAT	98.08%		24.23%	76.44%	68.30%				30.89%		
	105-L-CP	EG	FLAT	0.49%	0.00%	0.60%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%

Table 4.35: Wholesale Value of FLAT in t. Eastern Gulf by Vessel Class (Flatfish)

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00		
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000			
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	FLAT												
02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	FLAT												
03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	FLAT									0.02			
04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	FLAT			0.05	0.02	0.04	0.48			0.10			
05-TCV < 60	EG	FLAT												
06-PCV	EG	FLAT												
07-LCV	EG	FLAT												
08-FGCV 33-59	EG	FLAT				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	FLAT												
102-FT-CP	EG	FLAT		0.00										
103-HT-CP	EG	FLAT	0.03		0.14	0.67	0.67				0.39			
105-L-CP	EG	FLAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Harvest			0.03	0.01	0.21	0.70	0.75	1.72	0.09	0.51	0.09	0.09	0.64	
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	EG	FLAT											
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	EG	FLAT											
	03-TCV Div. AFA	EG	FLAT								3.46%			
	04-TCV Non-AFA	EG	FLAT			25.24%	2.85%	5.80%	28.00%		19.94%			
	05-TCV < 60	EG	FLAT											
	06-PCV	EG	FLAT											
	07-LCV	EG	FLAT											
	08-FGCV 33-59	EG	FLAT			0.00%	0.04%	0.17%	0.01%	0.40%	0.06%			
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	EG	FLAT											
	102-FT-CP	EG	FLAT		12.51%									
	103-HT-CP	EG	FLAT	97.62%		67.21%	95.44%	88.64%			76.51%			
	105-L-CP	EG	FLAT	0.26%	0.00%	0.13%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%

Table 4.36: Harvest of FLAT in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class (Flatfish)

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)										Ave. 95-00
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	FLAT									0.00	0.00	
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	FLAT	0.01	0.20	0.07	0.98	2.15	1.25	0.69	0.07	0.34		0.91
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	FLAT	3.45	3.26	2.24	2.45	1.12	4.63	2.73	2.27	3.86		2.84
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	FLAT	5.29	5.14	3.02	3.16	5.65	5.28	4.04	2.70	6.64		4.58
05-TCV < 60	CG	FLAT	0.51	0.63	0.35	0.58	1.92	1.30	0.66	0.33	0.47		0.88
06-PCV	CG	FLAT											
07-LCV	CG	FLAT											
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	FLAT	0.00			0.01	0.20	0.00	0.00				
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	FLAT											
101-ST-CP	CG	FLAT											
102-FT-CP	CG	FLAT	1.57	0.95		0.77	0.74		0.04				
103-HT-CP	CG	FLAT	2.89	4.45	3.66	3.92	9.51	2.59	3.44	3.86	7.52		5.14
105-L-CP	CG	FLAT	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
Total Harvest			13.78	14.78	9.76	11.91	21.29	15.57	11.60	9.29	18.84		14.75
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG								0.02%	0.01%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	0.05%	1.35%	0.73%	8.26%	10.11%	8.01%	5.94%	0.73%	1.80%		6.19%
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	25.06%	22.04%	22.91%	20.53%	5.26%	29.73%	23.53%	24.41%	20.51%		19.27%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	38.35%	34.78%	30.88%	26.53%	26.53%	33.89%	34.85%	29.05%	35.23%		31.03%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	3.67%	4.26%	3.56%	4.90%	9.00%	8.37%	5.66%	3.57%	2.52%		5.95%
	06-PCV	CG											
	07-LCV	CG											
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	0.00%			0.12%	0.93%	0.01%	0.01%				
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG											
	101-ST-CP	CG											
	102-FT-CP	CG	11.39%	6.44%		6.50%	3.49%		0.38%				
	103-HT-CP	CG	20.96%	30.09%	37.46%	32.88%	44.66%	16.65%	29.62%	41.56%	39.94%		34.84%
	105-L-CP	CG	0.02%	0.30%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.01%		0.01%

Table 4.37: Wholesale Value of FLAT in the Central Gulf by Vessel Class (Flatfish)

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)										Ave. 95-00
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000		
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG	FLAT								0.00	0.00		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	FLAT	0.00	0.06	0.02	0.37	0.78	0.31	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.28
03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	FLAT	1.01	0.95	0.67	0.73	0.40	1.34	0.66	0.44	0.69	0.69	0.71
04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	FLAT	1.60	1.61	0.90	1.03	2.02	2.74	1.18	0.66	1.30	1.30	1.49
05-TCV < 60	CG	FLAT	0.17	0.20	0.11	0.25	0.79	0.49	0.21	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.33
06-PCV	CG	FLAT											
07-LCV	CG	FLAT											
08-FGCV 33-59	CG	FLAT	0.00			0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00				
09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG	FLAT											
101-ST-CP	CG	FLAT											
102-FT-CP	CG	FLAT	1.67	1.77		2.06	1.82		0.14				
103-HT-CP	CG	FLAT	3.36	5.84	6.58	7.02	13.20	3.05	6.01	7.46	10.05	10.05	7.80
105-L-CP	CG	FLAT	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Value			7.82	10.58	9.36	11.48	19.14	9.01	8.36	8.71	12.19	12.19	11.48
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	CG								0.00%	0.00%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	CG	0.02%	0.58%	0.25%	3.27%	4.08%	3.49%	1.87%	0.05%	0.36%	0.36%	2.43%
	03-TCV Div. AFA	CG	12.86%	9.01%	7.14%	6.38%	2.07%	14.86%	7.88%	5.11%	5.62%	5.62%	6.18%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	CG	20.52%	15.18%	9.61%	8.96%	10.56%	30.43%	14.17%	7.56%	10.66%	10.66%	12.97%
	05-TCV < 60	CG	2.15%	1.92%	1.22%	2.18%	4.10%	5.49%	2.52%	1.31%	0.86%	0.86%	2.84%
	06-PCV	CG											
	07-LCV	CG											
	08-FGCV 33-59	CG	0.00%			0.01%	0.72%	0.01%	0.00%				
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	CG											
	101-ST-CP	CG											
	102-FT-CP	CG	21.41%	16.72%		17.97%	9.52%		1.65%				
	103-HT-CP	CG	42.96%	55.25%	70.30%	61.14%	68.94%	33.82%	71.91%	85.70%	82.49%	82.49%	67.93%
	105-L-CP	CG	0.02%	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%

Table 4.38: Harvest of FLAT in the Western Gulf by Vessel Class (Flatfish)

Vessel	Area	Species	Tons-Retained (Thousands)									Ave. 95-00	
			1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
01-TCV BSP j Å 12	WG	FLAT	0.57		0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.00			
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	FLAT	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00			
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	FLAT	0.72			0.01		0.03	0.02	0.00	0.07		
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	FLAT						0.23	0.00	0.01	0.02		
05-TCV < 60	WG	FLAT				0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.06		
06-PCV	WG	FLAT									0.00		
07-LCV	WG	FLAT	0.01			0.01	0.00						
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	FLAT			0.02	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.01				
09-FGCV j Å 3	WG	FLAT											
101-ST-CP	WG	FLAT				0.00							
102-FT-CP	WG	FLAT	0.02	0.00		0.11	0.19	0.22					
103-HT-CP	WG	FLAT	0.28	0.75	0.37	0.61	1.36	1.01	1.39	1.70	4.25	1.72	
104-P-CP	WG	FLAT											
105-L-CP	WG	FLAT	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.02	
Total Value			1.71	0.80	0.41	0.83	1.80	1.73	1.48	1.80	4.43	2.01	
% Harvest by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP j Å 12	WG	FLAT	33.02%		0.50%	0.24%	0.30%	0.20%	2.35%	0.16%		
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	FLAT	0.52%	0.59%	1.09%	0.79%	0.09%	12.08%	0.21%	0.19%		
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	FLAT	42.25%			1.04%		1.45%	1.20%	0.27%	1.58%	
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	FLAT						13.37%	0.25%	0.28%	0.47%	
	05-TCV < 60	WG	FLAT				0.07%	0.33%	1.44%	0.85%	2.07%	1.43%	
	06-PCV	WG	FLAT									0.00%	
	07-LCV	WG	FLAT	0.57%			0.92%	0.04%					
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG	FLAT			4.11%	0.04%	12.29%	0.03%	0.44%			
	09-FGCV j Å 3	WG	FLAT										
	101-ST-CP	WG	FLAT										
	102-FT-CP	WG	FLAT	1.29%	0.42%		13.72%	10.74%	12.91%				
	103-HT-CP	WG	FLAT	16.61%	93.50%	88.77%	74.26%	75.84%	58.27%	94.17%	94.88%	96.06%	85.73%
	104-P-CP	WG	FLAT										
	105-L-CP	WG	FLAT	1.15%	3.99%	2.38%	8.63%	0.16%	0.26%	0.23%	0.28%	0.42%	0.88%

Table 4.39: Wholesale Value of FLAT in the Western Gulf by Vessel Class (Flatfish)

Vessel	Area	Species	Wholesale Value of Production (\$Millions)									Ave. 95-00
			V1992	V1993	V1994	V1995	V1996	V1997	V1998	V1999	V2000	
01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	FLAT	0.14		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	FLAT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00		
03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	FLAT	0.18			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	FLAT						0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	
05-TCV < 60	WG	FLAT				0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
06-PCV	WG	FLAT										
07-LCV	WG	FLAT	0.01			0.02	0.00					
08-FGCV 33-59	WG	FLAT			0.01	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	FLAT										
101-ST-CP	WG	FLAT				0.00						
102-FT-CP	WG	FLAT	0.02	0.00		0.25	0.47	0.31				
103-HT-CP	WG	FLAT	0.50	1.10	0.59	0.96	1.92	1.14	1.76	2.27	4.47	2.09
104-P-CP	WG	FLAT										
105-L-CP	WG	FLAT	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02
Total Value			1.02	1.12	0.61	1.35	2.52	1.88	1.78	2.30	4.49	2.39
% Value by Vessel Class	01-TCV BSP ; Å 12	WG	FLAT	13.44%		0.01%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.07%	0.01%	
	02-TCV BSP 60-124	WG	FLAT	0.09%	0.03%	0.42%	0.04%	0.01%	1.15%	0.01%	0.01%	
	03-TCV Div. AFA	WG	FLAT	17.34%			0.13%		0.24%	0.16%	0.01%	0.17%
	04-TCV Non-AFA	WG	FLAT						20.88%	0.06%	0.04%	0.02%
	05-TCV < 60	WG	FLAT				0.01%	0.04%	0.24%	0.03%	0.46%	0.07%
	06-PCV	WG	FLAT									
	07-LCV	WG	FLAT	0.54%			1.11%	0.02%				
	08-FGCV 33-59	WG	FLAT			1.54%	0.01%	5.01%	0.01%	0.21%	0.03%	0.00%
	09-FGCV ; Å 3	WG	FLAT									
	101-ST-CP	WG	FLAT									
	102-FT-CP	WG	FLAT	1.85%	0.09%		18.40%	18.53%	16.70%			
	103-HT-CP	WG	FLAT	49.04%	97.60%	97.26%	70.96%	76.25%	60.67%	98.78%	98.82%	99.51%
	104-P-CP	WG	FLAT									
	105-L-CP	WG	FLAT	1.22%	1.74%	0.25%	9.32%	0.10%	0.11%	0.07%	0.22%	0.23%

PART 5. Fishing and Processing Presence in Small Gulf Communities

The Council motion to rationalize the GOA P. cod and rockfish fisheries include a community allocation option. Eligibility was defined as all communities in the GOA that are undeveloped or underdeveloped would be eligible to receive allocations. Eligibility criteria for communities would need to be further defined, but could be modeled after the definitions used in the Halibut Charter IFQ Program. There are 23 communities proposed in Area 2C, 15 communities proposed in Area 3A, and 6 communities proposed in Area 3B that meet the Coalition's criteria for eligible communities. The four criteria for eligibility are: (1) coastal, (2) fisheries-dependent, (3) no road access, and (4) less than 2,500 residents. The 42 communities currently identified are the same communities currently being considered as eligible communities for purchasing halibut and sablefish quota share under GOA Plan Amendment 66. Three additional communities are identified under this proposed action, for a total of 45. These 45 communities are in Area 2C, 3A, and 3B (Table 5.1).

While it is premature to analyze a community allocation option at this time, it is useful to briefly examine the current level of fishing and processing activity within these communities. Knowing if a commercial base exists may aid the Council in its decision to include this option in the analysis. An examination of the Alaska Community Data Base developed by the Department of Community and Business Development showed the number of permit holders, numbers of persons employed in fishing, farming and forestry (all one category). The database also includes a list of business licenses in the community. The following discussion is relevant to Amendment 66.

Table 5.2 (2.14 from the EA/RIR/IRFA for Amendment 66) provides aggregate gross earnings by fisheries from the 45 communities in 1999 for the halibut, sablefish, and other commercial fisheries (from CFEC data). Gross earnings are attributed to each community based on the permanent residence reported by the permit holder. For each area (2C, 3A, or 3B), both the number of unique permit holders and the percent breakdowns are provided to show relative reliance on the halibut, sablefish, and other fisheries. Several communities' earnings are aggregated and a few others are concealed, for confidentiality purposes.

In Area 2C, 22 of the 23 of the target communities reported gross earnings from commercial fisheries in 1999 (not Hollis). Total gross earnings from Area 2C target communities (excluding confidential earnings) were \$61.2 million: 22% from halibut, 13% from sablefish, and the balance (64%) from other commercial fisheries. Of all the 2C communities, Petersburg's gross earnings represented more than half of the total (62%), followed by Wrangell (12%), and Craig (7%).

In Area 3A, 14 of the 15 target communities reported gross earnings from commercial fisheries in 1999 (not Karluk), the great majority of which (90%) came from fisheries other than halibut or sablefish. Total gross earnings were \$37.9 million. Three communities reported no commercial landings of halibut or sablefish in 1999 (Chenega Bay, Larsen Bay, and Tyonek). Compared to Area 2C communities, target communities in Area 3A have a higher reliance on other commercial fisheries, such as salmon. Communities in 3A with the largest market share include Cordova (68%) and Seldovia (12%).

In Area 3B, the 7 target communities reported the majority of their 1999 gross earnings from commercial fisheries other than halibut and sablefish (95%), with the remainder earned in the halibut fishery. These communities did not report any gross earnings from sablefish in 1999. Total gross earnings were about \$44 million, about 72% of the gross earnings for target communities in Area 2C, and slightly more than was reported for 3A. Sand Point and King Cove held the greatest market share of 48% and 23%, respectively, with the rest earned by the five remaining communities in the Chignik area.

All 45 communities appear to qualify as fishing-dependent, although the Council has not yet determined a preferred alternative for the eligibility criteria. The current proposed criteria by which to determine fishery-dependence, is relatively ambiguous and not well suited to a quantitative assessment. Even if the criteria specified a way to define "principal source of revenue or employment," it would be very difficult to accurately determine the exact percentage of annual revenues or employment for each community that may be attributed to fisheries. Further, it may not be a necessary step to determining fishing-dependence, as annual revenues and other economic indices are not the only relevant indicators to determine fishing dependence. The NRC (1999a) report notes on the issue of fishing-dependent communities, that for small, isolated communities such as many of those in Alaska: "the notion of dependency may include geographic isolation; lack of employment alternatives; social, economic, and cultural systems that have developed in these locations; and their dependence on fishing as a source of nutrition, livelihood, and life-style" (p. 19).

Under the proposed criteria, it also does not appear necessary to discern whether a particular community is more or less "dependent" on fishing than any other. The NRC report (1999a) notes that fishing may be used as part of a diverse set of lifestyles, so the fact that these communities differ means only that they are dependent on fishing in different ways related to their social, cultural, and economic systems. Given that all of these communities are profiled by one or more sources as fishing communities, it is assumed that fishing plays a role in determining the identity of each community. Thus, all of the relevant factors identified by the NRC were considered in determining whether the target communities were qualified based on the community profiles provided by one or more sources.

The Draft Programmatic Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DPSEIS) (NMFS 2001) provides sector and regional profiles of the North Pacific fisheries that include several communities in the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak Island, Southcentral, and Southeast regions. The DPSEIS documents the general dependency on a regional basis, whether through employment opportunities, fisheries-related revenues, local fish taxes, or the fisheries-related shared tax income from the state fish tax. Gross earnings derived from commercial fishing on an area basis will be discussed further in this section. Note that for the purposes of community eligibility, the combined sources discussed here are considered sufficient documentation of the communities' general dependence on fishing as a whole. The baseline data provided in the remainder of this section supports that conclusion.

The majority of the communities are also discussed in *Faces of the Fisheries*, a publication of community profiles by the NPFMC (1994). This report highlights the involvement of coastal communities in the fisheries off of Alaska, including commercial, recreational, and subsistence participation. Thirty-four of the target communities are also profiled in *Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities: An Overview*, an ISER report prepared for the Gulf of Alaska Coastal Communities Coalition (ISER 1999). The communities selected for discussion in the report represent all regions along the Gulf Coast, and information is provided to assess the communities' reliance on commercial and subsistence fishing and identify the availability of economic opportunities other than fishing. In addition, all of the communities are profiled by the Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development, and the majority show some level of dependency on the commercial fishing industry, whether it be processing, harvesting, support services, or seasonal labor. The CFEC also developed a report on Gulf coastal community participation in the State limited entry and IFQ fisheries, which shows historical and current participation (CFEC 1999). The information from this report will be used later in this section to characterize the communities' participation in the IFQ fisheries.

Recall also that the criteria proposed for determining fishery dependence is not limited to *commercial* fishing. All 45 communities qualify as having customary and traditional use of halibut as determined by the Subsistence Division of ADF&G. Most of the target communities rely on subsistence fishing and hunting, as documented by DCED, CFEC, and ADF&G, either as a primary food source or to supplement other sources. The dominant subsistence species harvested are halibut, salmon, shrimp, crab, and clams. For some

communities, including Kasaan, Akhiok, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Port Lions, Ivanof Bay, Yakutat, and the Chignik area, the majority of the residents continue to participate in subsistence fishing (and hunting) activities. Subsistence fishing does not appear to be of high importance for a few communities that have alternative income sources, including Hollis (which relies mostly on logging) and Halibut Cove (primarily an artist community), Pelican, Wrangell, Port Graham, Petersburg, Cordova, and Seldovia. The level of reliance on the fishing industry varies by community, but because of the limited economic opportunities in these smaller, remote communities, fishing, whether commercial or subsistence, represents a significant factor in the overall economy.

The broad conclusion gathered from these collective sources is that fishing plays a role in the identity of all of the proposed communities—nearly all of the communities are reliant on subsistence harvests, and commercial fishing, whether for sablefish, halibut, or otherwise, is the dominant source of jobs and income in most of these communities.

For this discussion paper, ADF&G staff examined the data on a community-by-community level, the level of current fishing and processing activity varied and that the communities could be easily grouped for purposes of an overview. Using the number of salmon permit holders as a guide, the communities are grouped into three levels of participation – some fishing activity, modest fishing and buying presence, and significantly more fishing and processing activity.

Since part of the Council motion suggested removing Southeast Outside from any GOA Rationalization program, this brief community profile is divided into two sections – Area 2C which includes 23 communities in Southeast Alaska and Area 3A and 3B which combined includes 22 communities from Yakutat to Sand Point.

Area 2C

Some Fishing Activity

Communities that have less than 10 salmon permit holders and/or persons employed in the fishing/farming/forestry sector includes Coffman Cove, Hollis, Kasaan, Meyers Chuck, Port Protection and Whale Pass. The communities of Coffman Cove, Hollis and Whale Pass do not list any resident permit holders. Table 2.14 in the Initial Review Draft for Amendment reveals a similar, modest level of participation in the halibut and sablefish fisheries. These communities provided residence to a total of 4 halibut fishermen and 3 sablefish fishermen. Only one community, Meyers Chuck listed any fishing charter business. Coffman Cove is doing a feasibility study for a marine related development project.

Modest Fishing and Processing Presence

Communities with 10 – 50 salmon permit holders and/or persons employed in the fishing/farming/forestry sector includes Edna Bay, Elfin Cove, Gustavus, Hydaburg, Klawock, Metlakatla, Pelican, Point Baker, Port Alexander, Tenakee Springs and Thorne Bay. Each community lists a fishing charter business. Five of these communities, Edna Bay, Elfin Cove, Pelican, Metlakatla and Tenakee Springs, have seasonal fish buying and processing centers. When examining halibut and sablefish participation, each community has some participation. On the low end is Thorne Bay with 4 halibut fishermen and on the high end is Pelican with 18 halibut fishermen and 13 blackcod fishermen.

Significantly More Fishing and Processing Activity

Within area 2C there are five communities with over 50 salmon permit holders and/or persons employed in the fishing/farming/ forestry sector. These communities are Angoon, Craig, Hoonah, Kake and Wrangell. All five have multiple fish buying and processing operations. Fish guide services are prominent in each of these communities. While halibut and sablefish is less dominant, all five communities exhibit a higher rate of participation than the other communities in area 2C (except for Pelican). On the low end is Kake with 18 halibut fishermen and 1 sablefish fishermen. Wrangell tops the list with 91 halibut fishermen.

Area 3A and 3B

Some Fishing Activity

Eight coastal communities have less than 10 permit holders and/or persons employed in the fishing/farming/forestry sector. These communities include Akhiok, Chenega Bay, Chignik Lake, Halibut Cove, Ivanof Bay, Karluk, Nanwalek, Tatitlek. Two communities, Karluk and Chignik Lake do not list any resident permit holders. However, Karluk is the site of a recently idled cannery. Halibut Cove and Tatitlek both have a local fish buying business in their community. The community of Akhiok notes that it wants to develop a smoking and cold storage facility. Most of these communities have one or two fishing guide businesses. In regards to halibut and blackcod, current participation by residents of these communities is minimal. Table 2.14 shows one person in Halibut Cove and Tatitlek participating in these fisheries.

Modest Fishing and Processing Presence

Communities with 10 – 50 permit holders and/or persons employed in the fishing/farming/forestry sector include Chignik, Chignik Lagoon, Larsen Bay, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Perryville, Port Graham, Port Lions, and Tyonek. Fish buying and processing capabilities exist within the communities of Old Harbor, Port Graham, Port Lions, Larsen Bay and Chignik. Two communities, Perryville and Tyonek, do not list any fishing guide business within their community; the rest of the communities host several fishing guides. About 26 halibut fishermen reside in the communities of Akhiok, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Port Graham and Port Lions. Nine halibut fishermen reside within the Chignik area.

Significantly More Fishing and Processing Activity

The communities of Cordova, King Cove, Sand Point, Seldovia and Yakutat all have more than 50 salmon permit holders residing in their community. All five communities have a significant fish buying and processing center within their boundaries. All five list 3 or more fishing guide businesses. All communities show active participation in the halibut fishery. At the high end is Cordova with 50 halibut fishermen and 9 sablefish fishermen. At the low end is King Cove, with 12 halibut fishermen.

Table 5.1 List of Proposed Eligible Communities for Community Purchase of Halibut and Sablefish Quota Share (from GOA Plan Amendment 66)

General Qualifying Criteria:

Area 2C, 3A, and 3B Gulf coastal communities with populations less than 2,500 (based on the 2000 census), not connected to the road system, and with historic participation¹ in the halibut or sablefish fisheries.

<u>Area 2C</u>		<u>Area 3A</u>	
<u>Community</u>	<u>Population²</u>	<u>Community</u>	<u>Population</u>
Angoon	572	Akhiok	80
Coffman Cove	199	Chenega Bay	86
Craig	1,397	Cordova	2,454
Edna Bay	49	Halibut Cove	35
Elfin Cove	32	Karluk	27
Gustavus	429	Larsen Bay	115
Hollis	139	Nanwalek	177
Hoonah	860	Old Harbor	237
Hydaburg	382	Ouzinkie	225
Kake	710	Port Graham	171
Kassan	39	Port Lions	256
Klawock	854	Seldovia	286
Metlakatla	1,375	Tatitlek	107
Meyers Chuck	21	Tyonek	193
Pelican	163	Yakutat	<u>680</u>
Point Baker	35		
Port Alexander	81	15 communities	5,165
Port Protection	63		
Tenakee Springs	104		
Thorne Bay	557	Area 3B	
Whale Pass	58	<u>Community</u>	<u>Population</u>
Wrangell	<u>2,308</u>	Chignik	79
		Chignik Lagoon	103
		Chignik Lake	145
		Ivanof Bay	22
		King Cove	792
		Perryville	107
		Sand Point	<u>952</u>
22 communities	10,427	7 communities	2,200

¹As documented by CFEC, DCED, or reported by ADF&G in *Alaska Rural Places in Areas with Subsistence Halibut Uses*.

²2000 census data—Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development.

Note: A total of 44 Gulf communities may qualify under the general criteria proposed under Element 1. At the time of the Coalition proposal, the estimated populations of Wrangell and Cordova were above 2,500. While Wrangell and Cordova are still considered “larger communities” in the CFEC report, the 2000 census reports populations less than 2,500.

There are also 3 suboptions that could be applied to the above criteria under Element 1. The total number of communities would change as follows:

Under Suboption 1 (fishery-dependent): all of the above communities would continue to qualify

Under Suboption 2 (decrease community size < 1,500): Cordova and Wrangell would drop out.

Under Suboption 3 (increase community size < 5,000): Petersburg (population 3,224) would be included.

Table 5.2: 1999 Gross Earnings (1999 dollars) from Commercial Fisheries for 45 Target Communities¹

Area	Community	\$Halibut	# Persons Halibut	\$Sablefish	# Persons Sablefish	\$Other	# Persons Other	\$Total**	# Persons Total
2C	Craig	\$575,029	44	\$175,778	12	\$3,501,661	138	\$4,252,468	146
	Edna Bay	\$75,871	7	**	1	\$197,887	9	\$273,758	10
	Hoonah	\$559,948	26	\$596,149	11	\$1,491,014	68	\$2,647,111	74
	Hydaburg	\$69,882	7	\$0	0	\$434,203	20	\$504,085	23
	Kake	\$286,581	18	**	1	\$802,184	21	\$1,088,765	28
	Metlakatla	\$102,052	8	\$0	0	\$837,428	30	\$939,480	32
	Misc. Southeast*	\$389,952	36	\$231,073	7	\$1,111,738	58	\$1,732,763	76
	Pelican	\$553,752	18	\$586,803	13	\$560,871	34	\$1,701,426	38
	Petersburg	\$8,668,439	207	\$5,887,733	59	\$23,127,177	320	\$37,683,349	384
	Point Baker	\$88,925	10	\$0	0	\$439,643	22	\$528,568	23
	Port Alexander	\$288,930	17	\$139,528	4	\$663,096	20	\$1,091,554	26
	Prince of Wales Area*	\$117,032	4	**	3	\$901,654	36	\$1,018,686	36
	Thome Bay	\$79,902	4	\$0	0	\$240,226	12	\$320,128	13
Wrangell	\$1,872,879	91	\$230,176	4	\$5,336,176	156	\$7,439,231	185	
Subtotal**		\$13,729,174		\$7,847,240		\$39,644,958		\$61,221,372	
% breakdown		22%		13%		64%			
3A	Chenega Bay	\$0	0	\$0	0	**	2	**	2
	Cordova	\$1,288,903	50	\$257,195	9	\$24,144,988	313	\$25,691,086	330
	Halibut Cove	**	1	\$0	0	\$132,863	4	\$132,863	4
	Kodiak Area*	\$354,394	26	**	2	\$3,870,399	53	\$4,224,793	65
	Larsen Bay	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$839,959	13	\$839,959	13
	Seldovia	\$943,334	16	\$616,505	5	\$2,826,936	34	\$4,386,775	42
	Tatitlek	\$0	0	**	1	**	3	**	3
	Tyonek	\$0	0	\$0	0	\$99,499	17	\$99,499	17
Yakutat	\$298,185	27	**	1	\$2,223,570	134	\$2,521,755	142	
Subtotal**		\$2,884,816		\$873,700		\$34,138,214		\$37,896,730	
% breakdown		8%		2%		90%			
3B	Chignik Area*	\$315,774	9	\$0	0	\$12,448,888	50	\$12,764,662	50
	King Cove	\$393,438	12	\$0	0	\$9,941,739	50	\$10,335,177	50
	Sand Point	\$1,413,191	43	\$0	0	\$19,452,218	96	\$20,865,409	100
Subtotal**		\$2,122,403		\$0		\$41,842,845		\$43,965,248	
% breakdown		5%		0%		95%			

*Combines gross earnings for several communities for confidentiality reasons. Misc. Southeast = Angoon, Elfin Cove, Gustavus; Prince of Wales Area = Coffman Cove, Kassan, Klawock, Meyers Chuck; Kodiak Area = Akhiok, Old Harbor, Ouzinkie, Port Graham, Port

**Masked for confidentiality reasons. Gross earnings totals and subtotals do not include confidential data.

¹Based on reported permanent residence of permit holder.



CITY OF HOMER

CITY HALL

491 East Pioneer Avenue

Homer, AK 99603-7645

Telephone (907) 235-8121
Telecopier (907) 235-3140

January 30, 2002

David Benton, Chair
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council

Facsimile: 271-2817

Mr. Chair and Council:

Please consider all the elements within the City of Homer, Alaska's Resolution 02-06(S) when deliberating the rationalization of our fishing resources.

Homer City Council

RECEIVED

JAN 30 2002

N.P.F.M.C

CITY OF HOMER
HOMER, ALASKA

T-821 P.02/03 F-667
Mayor Cushing
Yourkowski
Kranich
Ladd

RESOLUTION 02-06(S)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF HOMER, ALASKA SUPPORTING LOCAL INDEPENDENT FISHING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES BY OPPOSING THE ALLOCATION OF ALASKA FISHERY RESOURCES TO PROCESSORS "THE TWO PIE SYSTEM" OR OTHER FISHERY RESOURCE ALLOCATION PROGRAMS THAT CREATE A CLOSED CLASS OF PROCESSORS.

WHEREAS, Decisions made by State and Federal Elected Officials and Resource Management regarding this issue will have some of the largest effects on this regions' economy for many years to come; and

WHEREAS, Commercial Fishing has been a major basis of the Homer area economy for the last 80 years; and

WHEREAS, This area's commercial fishing economy has survived major setbacks including fish stock changes and the fire loss and closing of the area's major processor, but the area has still managed to be the Nation's highest port in halibut landings, the last three years, as well as a significant port for other species; and

WHEREAS, This vitality is attributed to the resourcefulness and energy of area's independent commercial fisherman and the City of Homer's port structure that enhances these independent commercial fishing entities; and

WHEREAS, Any decisions made in these fisheries resources that allocates to processors is contrary to 80 successful years of an area and would have monumental effects on the area's economy; and

WHEREAS, This area's commercial fishing economy is similar to many other cities and areas of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, It is imperative to make decisions that don't contribute to the current threat of recession; and

WHEREAS, The City of Homer believes that the allocation of fishery resources to processors "the two pie system" will threaten the social and economic balance between independent fishermen and processors; and

WHEREAS, The City of Homer believes that any fishery resources allocation program that requires exemptions to the anti trust laws is bad for independent fishing families, coastal communities, and seafood consumers; and

WHEREAS, The City of Homer recognizes the National Research Council's recommendations concerning processor allocations contained in the 1999 report to congress entitled, "Sharing the Fish: Toward a National Policy On IFQs", p 205 "Recommendation:..." Nor did the committee find a compelling reason to establish a separate, complementary processor quote system (the "two-pie" system); and

Page Two
Resolution 02-06(S)
City of Homer

WHEREAS, The City of Homer believes that the allocation of Alaska fishery resources should include eligibility for coastal communities, independent fishermen, hired skippers, operators and crewmembers that live adjacent to the resource; and

WHEREAS, The City of Homer believes that strong conservation goals and measurable reductions in by-catch and fisheries waste be an integral part of any rationalization program; and

WHEREAS, The City of Homer supports the inclusion of an independent review process of new rationalization programs and a viable mechanism to adjust the system if the intent and/or goals of an implementation program are not being achieved; and

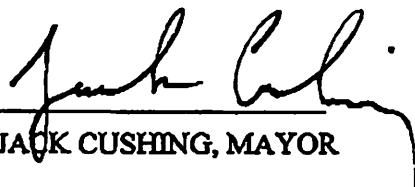
WHEREAS, The City of Homer believes that all Alaskan coastal communities have the right to participate in the public process concerning all Alaskan fishery resources issues.

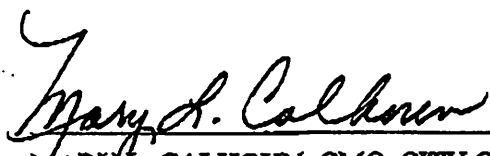
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the City Council of Homer strongly urges the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, State of Alaska and the United States Congress to support the conservation principles contained within this Resolution and support local independent fishing families and coastal communities by opposing the allocation of Alaskan fishery resources to processors "the two-pie system" or any other fishery resources allocation program that creates a closed class of processor.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Homer City Council this 28th day of January, 2002.

CITY OF HOMER

ATTEST:


JACK CUSHING, MAYOR


MARY L. CALHOUN, CMC, CITY CLERK

Fiscal Note: NA

Jim Hamilton
PO Box 3082
Kodiak Ak 99615

RECEIVED

JAN 29 2002

N.P.F.M.C

To: Mr Dave Benton, Chairman NPFMC

Re: Gulf Rationalization

Dear Mr. Benton,

I am writing to urge the council to work on creating and implementing a rationalized groundfish fishery for all species in the Gulf of Alaska. As I write this letter we are still at the dock waiting for a price settlement because we are being offered a price that is at least 20% lower than prices that were settled by the shoreside processors in the Bering Sea. I believe that not being rationalized has put both the boats and the processors in the Gulf at a great disadvantage to the Bering Sea under AFA coops. As you know processing plants in the Bering Sea now reap the benefits of being able to pace and control their fishery for maximum yield and profits. In the Gulf we are still forced to race against the clock and each other, pushing the limits of our boat and crew's safety, and forcing the plants to deal with the consequences of our "spurt fisheries".

On one hand the current management process is mandating us to reduce waste, lower bycatch, work to minimize interaction with endangered and threatened species such as Steller Sea Lions and lessen our impacts on the ocean environment yet we have not been provided with the one tool which can most likely help us accomplish these objectives: A RATIONALIZED GULF OF ALASKA GROUND FISH FISHERY.

Kodiak's fisheries are suffering on many fronts. Salmon markets are depressed and there are no quick fixes in sight. Farmed Halibut and Salmon are on the horizon and the effects are likely to be anything but positive for the coastal fisheries dependent communities of Alaska. Crab stocks in the Gulf have not yet rebounded to a point where there can be any significant fishery. Every year processing plants lose skilled processors who move on to other communities and other jobs because of a lack of steady work. And as every year passes by our waterfront gets a little smaller because another processor botes the dust. I am not just trying to put a negative spin on the situation....I live in this town and believe I have my finger on its pulse.

As I look at the Draft Agenda I see that there are many issues that are important to us here in Kodiak and throu-

ghout the North Pacific but I ask you to deal with issue in the most urgent way possible in a way that is fairest to all those involved.

Sincerely,

Jim Hamilton F/V Alaskan

February 6, 2002

Mr. David Benton, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
605 West 4th Avenue, Suite 306
Anchorage, AK. 99501-2252

Mr. Chairman & Members of the NPFMC:

My name is David O. Osterback, I'm a council member of the Qagan Tayagungin Tribe (QTT) located out of Sand Point, AK. The QTT has selected me to represent them during this NPFMC meeting.

For several years I have been coming to this forum as a representative of the QTT. I have testified before you that any and all decisions that you make regarding fishing resources in the GOA and the Bering Sea have a serious impact on the Aleut people that live in the coastal communities that boundary these areas. Executive orders which were signed first by the Secretary of the Interior and most recently the President of the United States (Bill Clinton) ordered all federal agencies to provide consultation with Alaska tribes prior to making any regulation that impacts their way of life. None of the tribal organizations from Sand Point west have been invited to hold consultation with the National Marine Fishery Services/North Pacific Fishery Management Council. Yet you continue to promulgate fishery regulations that seriously impact our very existence. My remaining testimony will be directed toward the following topics of this forum.

RATIONALIZATION

We have not been considered a part of the rationalization process. Quotas that are established in the gulf of Alaska have become derby fisheries. Our small boat fleet cannot make enough money to pay for their expenses to participate in this fishery. Restrictions that have been imposed on the Gulf of Alaska pollock fishery because of the Steller Sea Lion issue have caused this forum to establish fishing quotas that are so small they are harvested in a matter of hours. Scientific data, which you need to set fishing quotas of which you receive from vessels that participate in this activity do not do research in areas where the pollock thrive. Our fishermen know where these areas are but we have not been able to get the research vessels to tow in these areas. As a result we believe that fishing quotas are much smaller than they should be. All of the tribal organizations should be a part of the rationalization discussions for the gulf of Alaska. Quota shares need to be set aside for the tribes that have resided along the coastline for millenniums.

AMERICAN FISHERIES ACT

Our tribal members believe that the American Fisheries Act provided immense wealth and opportunity for fishermen and processors that had a "toehold" in the bottom fishery. Most of these fisherman and processors are not residents of Alaska. No considerations of any kind have been given to the coastal communities or the tribes to share in this wealth and opportunity. A pollock quota in the Bering Sea of 1.48 million metric tons or one billion dollars is shared by a handful of catcher processors and catcher vessels. This act has had tremendous impacts on other fisheries that we participate in. The one that has been the life line of our communities has been salmon.

Processors that have been given exclusive right to the bottom fishery has used this against us to manipulate prices so low that fishing fleets that exist in the coastal communities cannot and will not survive. We need opportunity! This forum is discussing co-op's and other ways of sharing the Bering Sea pie. The Qagan Tayagungin Tribe wants a fair share of this pollock resource and any other fishery resource that the NPFMC regulates in the gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea.

TRIBAL FISHERY QUOTAS

The Qagan Tayagungin Tribe is demanding a fair share of the fishery quotas in the gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. Share some of the wealth and opportunity with the indigenous peoples that have an inherent right to the bottom fishery resources. If we do not receive fair quota shares for bottom fisheries our coastal communities will continue to deteriorate. All of the boat harbors, airports, roads, ice facilities, schools, community buildings, and clinics that have been built will be monuments of what could have been but isn't. Existing on tax revenues does not provide for the welfare of our fishermen and their families. We are not interested in token disaster funds, we are interested in a long term partnership with this forum and a future in Alaska's fisheries . We will no longer sit back and watch you give our fisheries resources to everyone but the people who have relied on these fisheries for generations. Utilize your consultation privileges with our tribe.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak before you.

Sincerely,



**David O. Osterback, Member
Qagan Tayagungin Tribal Council**

Tuesday, February 05, 2002

Joe
Childers
c-4
2/02

To GOA Groundfish Industry:

I think that an opportunity exists right now to “cut to the chase” on GOA groundfish rationalization. The promised white paper discussion of GOA Rationalization is available. The overall picture presented is pretty complex and the authors request guidance. A methodical process that could eventually culminate in rationalization will eat up several more years of council staff time. The impact on our fisheries of not being rationalized during the interim will be enormous.

The complexity presents opportunity.

The council process is likely to proceed by initiating an LLP Recency program. The purpose of such a process is to eliminate some of the available LLPs, and by so doing, produce a smaller, “closed class” of GOA harvesters. The smaller LLP pool would presumably be easier to rationalize.

Smaller groups are easier to organize, and an LLP Recency program has merit. But even if we successfully grind through such a program, and eliminate a lot of people who hold latent licenses for the GOA fisheries, we will still have an “open access” fishery going on for active participants who fish during the interim. It is even possible, that simply initiating an LLP Recency program could trigger some additional entry into GOA fisheries.

We don't actually need an LLP Recency reduction program; we need to jump straight to co-operative fishery management. The biggest threat to our fisheries is not the potential for a flood of new harvesters entering the fisheries; it is the loss of access to the resource that is caused by environmental mitigation measures in response to the sea lion problem, etc. Our fleets need the ability to co-operate, so that measures to reduce “spatial and temporal” impacts don't inevitably force our industry to become more and more economically inefficient. You know the story, since we are involved a “race for the fish” every time we fish, regulations necessarily need to make us as inefficient as possible in order to protect the sea lions, etc. The harder we fish, the stricter the closures needed and the more onerous the oversight required, until the fleets stop altogether.

The point of LLP Recency is to make smaller groups of harvesters that can coalesce and form co-operative units more easily. Actually, despite the complexity presented in the GOA white paper, the GOA groundfish fleet actually is comprised of fleets that already display a lot of affinity. Within each region, gear groups that target various species, and deliver into specific ports are pretty well identified. These groups who presently “race for the fish” with each other already know who they are. LLP changes are not likely to change these groups much.

Fishing History Assignment Program (FHAP)

We need a new program, but it should be a Fishing History Assignment Program (FHAP). The same criteria that would be employed in any LLP Recency plan should be

used, but the result should simply be an assignment of fishing history to all LLP holders. Everyone's history in all fisheries should be assigned, but no LLPs should be eliminated. Some harvesters and will receive large FHAPs and some will be zero, but none will be eliminated. FHAP for harvesters obviously matches up exactly with a corresponding assignment for processors.

Once the FHAP are available, GOA groups across the Gulf that display affinity today will know how much FHAP history they qualify for. They should be encouraged and allowed to form co-ops. The formation of co-ops will necessarily require that groups interested in doing so adhere to guidelines already described by existing NPFMC Problem and Vision statements.

The responsibility for forming cooperatives should rest with harvesters and processors who already work together in the fisheries. The FHAP will simply represent an "eligibility". If harvesters and processors can come together and form a co-op plan that satisfies objectives described in the problem and vision statements, they should receive an allocation of TAC that corresponds to their combined FHAP. If the groups cannot agree to form a co-op, the default condition is "open access". No closed class is established for harvesters or processors under this FHAP enabled cooperative program, unless all eligible FHAP successfully form co-ops.

Annual authorization for co-op formation and subsequent FHAP allocation should hinge on satisfactorily designing operational plans that adhere to NPFMC objectives.

Attached to this document is an example of this process of "matching up FHAP eligible harvesters and processors" in order to form cooperatives. The example has been introduced previously as the WGOAF Voluntary Co-op Model. The terminology used in the model includes IFQ and IPQ. In fact, neither is correct. What is called IFQ-eligible and IPQ-eligible is actually better described as FHAP. The WGOAF model provides hypothetical examples of guidelines that one group might use in the WGOA pollock and p-cod fisheries. Actually, co-ops enabled by an FHAP program would not be restricted to any particular gear group, species, region, etc. All eligible harvesting and processing history emanating from whatever geartypes would be accounted for in an FHAP program, and would be equally eligible to form co-operatives. A decision by any FHAP eligible party not to co-op would simply result in an "open access" default condition to occur for the underlying amounts of TAC represented by the FHAP.

Precondition to form co-ops:

- FHAP
- Application for co-op status and allocation of TAC corresponding to cumulative FHAP.
- Application for co-op status should address the objectives identified in NPFMC problem and vision statements.
- We need to request that the NPFMC:
 - Endorse this approach and authorize voluntary co-operative formation
 - Task staff with producing the FHAP

- Establish a trial period of four years for this voluntary co-op plan.

Even if the council embraces this approach and directs staff to produce the FHAP, we still lack legal authority to form co-ops. We need the same sort of exemption that Congress granted the AFA, so that co-ops can form. If we can achieve a significant degree of consensus among GOA industry participants we may be able to convince the NPFMC to endorse our efforts, and with that we may be able to prevail on congress to look favorably on our effort.

I propose that we meet as a group of GOA affected parties in Anchorage this week prior to the NPFMC taking up agenda item C-4 (GOA Rationalization). We should attempt to iron out any significant differences and present a unified request to the council. We need to accomplish this by Thursday afternoon. This time frame may be too aggressive. The opportunity to push the council process towards an enabling program described above is at hand. If we don't push right now, we may get another chance to provide direction on this topic, but we need to head down the co-op path sooner rather than later.

Anyway, please think of this letter as a call to action. If you wish, weigh in on this email thread and let's debate this idea. I have attached the text of this email and the WGOAG Voluntary Co-op plan, and an Analysis of the NPFMC Vision and Problem statements to review.

I am trying to build some consensus here in a big hurry. If you have major heartburn, say so. If you have suggestions please provide them. This is a complicated subject, but no-one understands it as well we do. We should be able to get it together to hold hands and ask the Council, the State, and Congress for help. Our communities, our industry, and our environment all need a co-operative harvest and management plan today for the Gulf of Alaska today.

Please wade in – the time is ripe.

Best regards,
Joe Childers
206.295.1647

Comparison of GOA Groundfish Problem Statement, Vision Statement, and Proposed Rationalization Plan

	Council Objectives	Council Revised Objectives	Solution
	NPFMC Problem Statement Objectives <i>(NPFMC in April 2001)</i>	NPFMC Vision Statement Objectives <i>(NPFMC in June 2001)</i>	GOA Groundfish Rationalization Plan
Conservation objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting MSA conservation requirements (bycatch avoidance, habitat conservation, prevention of overfishing); • Improved ability of industry to adjust to ecosystem measures such as spatial and temporal management for sea lion protection; • Increase utilization and improved product quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide measurable reductions in bycatch on a fishery by fishery basis; • Provide measurable reductions in habitat impacts including provisions to allow transitions to lower impact gear types 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-op formation is contingent on an annual Fishing Plan Agreement which could include a broad array of conservation objectives including spatial and temporal dispersion and gear/habitat interaction experiments, etc. • Co-ops offer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased product recovery rates • Improved Quality • Enhanced value added opportunities.
Safety objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of safety at sea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-operative fishing arrangements allow vessels to avoid bad weather • IFQ/IPQ allocation ends the “race for fish”
Industry objectives (overall)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting both the harvesting and primary processing sectors from losing the relative value of those existing investments and maintain the existing market balance between the two; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any rationalization plan needs to include harvesters, processors, and communities and measures to protect their interests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvesters receive IFQ eligibility • Processors receive IPQ eligibility • GOA communities are eligible to own, acquire, and distribute IPQ or IFQ eligibility as they see fit.

	Council Objectives	Council Revised Objectives	Solution
	NPFMC Problem Statement Objectives (NPFMC in April 2001)	NPFMC Vision Statement Objectives (NPFMC in June 2001)	GOA Groundfish Rationalization Plan
Community objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community stability, including fish tax revenue; • Provide opportunities for coastal communities to directly participate in the economic benefits of the fisheries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure an entry level accessible to residents of coastal communities • Protect communities historic reliance on crab and groundfish processing through regionalization requirements for processing or other means 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOA communities are eligible to own, acquire, and distribute IPQ or IFQ eligibility as they see fit. • IFQ and IPQ “eligibility” is established under this program., • Some Open Access will remain available unless 100% of eligible IFQ matches up with IPQ. • IFQ and IPQ match up must re-occur annually • The default scenario is Open Access
Harvesting sector objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining the character of an independent harvester fleet while allowing for meaningful reduction of excess capacity; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain owner-operated fleet by Alaskans or increase level of participation in fisheries by active quota shareholders • Effectively control excessive consolidation and vertical integration • Incorporate vessel buyback provisions where needed to address overcapitalization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFQ eligibility is allocated based on past historic participation • IFQ ownership is capped for IPQ eligible processors • IFQ eligibility is transferable which makes it a de facto industry funded buyout program.

	Council Objectives	Council Revised Objectives	Solution
	NPFMC Problem Statement Objectives (NPFMC in April 2001)	NPFMC Vision Statement Objectives (NPFMC in June 2001)	GOA Groundfish Rationalization Plan
Processing sector objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fostering of a healthy, competitive processing environment; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize disruption to the processing sector and address over capitalization , and consider the possibilities of balanced allocations Effectively control excessive consolidation and vertical integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPQ eligibility is allocated based on past historic participation No closed class for processors is established unless 100% of eligible IFQ matches up with IPQ. IFQ/IPQ match up must re-occur annually. Open Access is the default scenario if Co-op agreements cannot be reached.
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accountability through performance reviews. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finally, the success of any rationalization program in achieving these goals must be periodically evaluated with the ability to modify use privileges, reassign shares, or make other adjustments as necessary to achieve these objectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is a trial program that automatically expires after two years. Reauthorization of this plan requires ratification by a 66 2/3% majority of IFQ and IPQ eligible entities.
Program Funding		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a funding mechanism to adequately support management and enforcement requirements of these fisheries 	

DRAFT

WGOAF GOA Groundfish Rationalization Plan

Purpose: To design a *two year test program* to implement ITQ-like rationalized fishery management regime for groups in the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish fisheries.

This proposed rationalization program is a test:

This program is intended to expire two years after implementation unless it is ratified prior to that date by holders of 66 2/3% of the IFQ eligible poundage for each species and 66 2/3% of the IPQ eligible poundage holders for each species.

Assumptions:

1. The GOA is home to a large and diverse fishing fleet and processing facilities
2. There is a relatively large resident coastal population existing in many towns and villages across the GOA.
3. The GOA groundfish fishery is the largest fishery in the GOA in terms of volume, value and capital investment, but not in terms of numbers of fishermen.
4. Due to the diversity that exists in the GOA, it is unlikely that a broad program designed to rationalize the entire groundfish fishery can ever be designed.
5. GOA fishing groups and processing facilities that display great affinity do exist.
6. These smaller fishing and processing groups that exist regionally across the GOA should be allowed to identify themselves and seek rationalization individually.

Plan Overview:

The pertinent aspects to this rationalization plan are:

1. A voluntary (opt in/ opt out) cooperative proposal that includes harvesters and processors.
2. Co-op eligibility for harvesters and processors established by a recency requirement
3. Co-op formation hinges on successful establishment of :
4. A profit sharing plan contract
5. A fishing plan
6. No closed classes established
7. Co-op eligibility open to all gear types
8. A trial (2 year program)

Proposed Plan Elements:

Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) Eligibility.

- LLP license holders will receive IFQ eligibility based on their *individual* harvest percentages of P-cod and pollock harvests in areas 610, 620, and 630 of the GOA.

1. Minimum criteria for IFQ eligibility by area.

a. Area 610

- i. Landing requirement = 20 landings of p-cod and / or pollock during the years 1994-2000
- ii. IFQ allocation based on straight average calculation for the years 1994-2000

b. Area 620

- i. Landing requirement = 20 landings of p-cod and / or pollock during the years 1994-2000
- ii. IFQ allocation based on straight average calculation for the years 1994-2000

c. Area 630

- i. Landing requirement = 20 landings of p-cod and / or pollock during the years 1994-2000
- ii. IFQ allocation based on straight average calculation for the years 1994-2000

Individual Processing Quotas (IPQs) Eligibility

IPQ eligibility is awarded based upon where IFQ eligible fish were landed. If, for example, an IFQ eligible participant landed half of its catch to Trident and half to Peter Pan, each processor would receive IPQ eligibility for half of the vessel owners IFQs.

- **Qualifying years**

1. All GOA areas
 - a. 1994-2000

- **IFQ ownership and usage by IPQ processors.**

- At least 20% of IFQ owned by IPQ processors must be available for lease to non-IPQ owned IFQ harvesters at prevailing market lease rates.
- IPQ eligible processors cannot increase their IFQ ownership by more 15% beyond their initial allocation. (usage & control)

Price Negotiations.

- Harvesters and processors are both concerned that rationalization will diminish their current respective bargaining positions.
- Therefore:
 - a. Prior to deciding whether or not a fishing vessel owner will enter into this IFQ program for a particular year, a price formula for all IFQ harvested fish must be agreed upon by the potential IFQ recipients and the potential IPQ recipients.
 - b. As part of this same agreement, the potential IFQ recipients and the potential IPQ recipients must sign a fishing plan for IFQ harvest.

- c. IFQ owned by IPQ eligible processors cannot participate in price negotiations.
- d. IFQ owned by IPQ processors must participate in IFQ fisheries.

Transferability of IFQ and IPQ Eligibility:

- IFQ eligibility can be sold, leased, or transferred, but can only be leased to other IFQ holders.
- IPQ eligibility can be sold, leased, or transferred to anyone.
- IFQ holders who are not also IPQ holders will have first right of refusal in any IFQ sales/lease

Community ownership.

- Gulf of Alaska communities are eligible to acquire, own, and distribute IFQ and IPQ as they see fit under this program.

Sideboards for protection of non-rationalized fisheries.

- IFQ eligible harvesters participating in co-ops under this rationalization program will be ineligible to participate in any other Federal open access fishery for Pacific cod or pollock in any other GOA area, in any year that they receive IFQs under this program.

Quota shifted to Shelikof Strait.

- IFQ history earned in any area of the GOA that was later shifted to Shelikof Strait CHA shall continue to be considered part of the IFQ rights of the holder and shall belong to and be available for harvest to the IFQ holder.

Requested Action by the NPFMC:

1. Pass a council motion that describes this rationalization plan as having merit, and therefore warrants further analysis, including:
 - a. Direct staff to assemble the data sets necessary to design a **Fishing History Assignment Program (FHAP)** for GOA groundfish.
 - b. Direct the GOA Rationalization Committee to begin designing a **Fishing History Assignment Program (FHAP)** for GOA groundfish fisheries.
 - c. Direct the GOA Rationalization Committee to explore and analyze options for the allocation of PSC caps in the GOA.

Joe
Chidlow
C-4
2/02

Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Rationalization Status Report

1. The fish stocks of the GOA are generally in good shape yet the industry is on the verge of collapse.
2. Committees have met for more than two years in an attempt to develop a comprehensive rationalization plan for the fisheries.
3. Problem Statements and Vision Statements exist for the GOA
4. The requested GOA groundfish rationalization "White Paper" is finished and available.
5. Part 4 of the White Paper contains descriptive data tables that profile all of the various GOA groundfish fisheries and their evolution during the past decade.
 - a. The data tables thoroughly describe GOA fisheries.
 - b. No more information needs to be assembled in order to exhaustively describe GOA fisheries.
6. The present regulatory and management regime needs to be modified so that the GOA fishing industry can adapt.
7. GOA fisheries must evolve out of the open access "race for fish" condition in which they currently operate.

What do we do next?

1. GOA groundfish fisheries operate mostly under the License Limitation Program (LLP).
2. LLP establishes a closed class of harvesters, but it includes way more potential harvesters than have ever actively participated at any given time in the fisheries.
3. Excess capacity (latent licenses) are difficult to remove in the regulatory process because doing so effectively extinguishes perceived rights.
4. An attempt to do so will take a lot of precious time and cost an incredible amount of money.
5. At the end of such a reduction plan, inactive participants will be barred from entry to GOA fisheries, but the active participants who are fishing today will still be locked into the same open access "race for fish" as they are today.

6. Essentially, LLP Recency requirements for GOA groundfish will only eliminate licenses that are not participating anyway.
7. The only benefit is a smaller closed class, which may be more likely to achieve consensus concerning rationalization.

The Goal

1. The solution to the GOA dilemma of healthy fish stocks that yield a collapsing industry lies in some form of adaptive dynamic co-operative management.
2. Rights based co-operatives in the Bering Sea have effectively allowed that groundfish industry to adapt to the same environmental and economic pressure that stifles the GOA today.
3. Rights based co-operatives in the BSAI groundfish industry are prosperous today.
4. GOA open access fisheries are collapsing.
5. The GOA needs rights based co-operatives.

The Dilemma

1. Rights based management is prohibited.

The Solution

The industry must be released from the regulatory shackles that prevent it from adapting to ever changing economic and environmental challenges.

To accomplish this goal we must aggressively pursue every option.

A multi-faceted (3 parallel track) approach is the best course for today.

Parallel tracks leading to GOA rationalization

Fast Track	Essential to Fast or Slow Tracks	Slow Track
<p>Request Congressional approval to use voluntary experimental Co-ops between harvesters and processors for all GOA groundfish fisheries.</p>	<p>Develop a Fishing History Assignment Program.</p>	<p>Develop criteria to use along with the FHAP to establish an LLP Recency program.</p>
<p>Approve AP motion to send a letter requesting authority to use the Co-op tool to Congress</p>	<p>Assign high priority to staff development a Fishing History Assignment program (FHAP) and a FHAP Share Assessment Model (FHAPSAM) just like the CrabSAM.</p>	<p>Develop criteria for using the FHAP in an LLP Recency Program</p>