

Sample Timeline for Harvest Ticket Option:

Note: These dates are inexact, but the idea is to have accurate, timely decision making data from all sectors available at allocation decision making time.

July: Ticket distribution for the following year begins, allowing operations to book reservations for the following year. 30 to 50% of anticipated allocation could be released for early reservations.

January: The charter allocation is set for following year, based on IPHC combined TAC, initial allocation amount and type (fixed pounds/floating), QS acquired. etc. The total number of halibut harvest tickets offered is equal to the allocation converted to fish divided by the daily limit.

Ticket distribution continues on a first come, first served, basis to individual fishermen. At all times, the number of available and distributed tickets is known and available online for planning purposes.

February 1: The recreational season opens. Each fisherman has a harvest ticket in possession while fishing. The ticket holder goes fishing, dates harvest ticket, catches fish, fills in the required harvest information and submits a harvest report. This information is also recorded on charter logbooks. A report with 0 or 1 fish caught results in 2 or 1 fish being returned to the available pool.

Mid-season: Should the allocation be met (i.e. all tickets have been reserved):

- Option 1: Cease ticket distribution. Note that fishing can continue, assuming there are still unfished tickets.
- Option 2: Lease IFQ to allow continued ticket distribution that year.
- Option 3: Purchase QS to permanently increase allocation.

October 15: The recreational season ends. Any uncaught charter allocation could be leased to longline sector as a mop up to fully utilize resource and to supplement the user fee fund.

November 15: End of commercial season

Nov 15 to Dec 15: Analysis to determine next year's allocation