TRANSFER REPORT SUMMARY

Changes Under Alaska's Sablefish IFQ Program, 1995 Through 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In 1995, the National Marine Fisheries Service-Alaska Region (NMFS-AK) implemented a new Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) program for management of the "fixed gear" sablefish and halibut fisheries off Alaska. These programs were developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) and approved by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce.

The purpose of this report is to document and analyze changes that have occurred during the first 12 years of the sablefish IFQ program. The report is restricted mainly to topics that can be addressed using National Marine Fisheries Service - Restricted Access Management (NMFS-RAM) administrative and harvest data. Some ancillary data are also used.

This summary contains highlights of more extensive data provided in the full detailed report.

The Sablefish IFQ Program Basics

Quota shares (QS) are the basic use-privileges under the IFQ program. QS were issued to qualified applicants who owned or leased a vessel that made legal fixed gear landings of sablefish at any time during 1988, 1989, and 1990. Regular QS units were equal to a person's qualifying pounds for an area. Qualifying pounds for an area were the sum of pounds landed from the person's best five years of landings over the six-year period from 1985 to 1990.

The QS that were issued are specific to one of six sablefish management areas and one of four vessel categories. The IFQ management areas are: Southeast, West Yakutat, Central Gulf, Western Gulf, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands. The three vessel categories include a harvester-processor vessel category (also termed "freezer" herein) and two catcher vessel categories. The two catcher vessel categories are "60 feet or less," and "greater than 60 feet."

A person's annual IFQ for an area is determined by multiplying their fraction of the total QS units in the area's QS pool by the total allowable catch (TAC) that was allocated to the area's IFQ fishery. Adjustments for underages and/or overages from the previous year are then made to determine the QS holder's final IFQ for the new year.

In the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands areas 20% of the total allowable catch (TACs) was allocated to Community Development Quotas (CDQs) for communities in western Alaska. The Council compensated QS holders in these CDQ areas for the reductions in TAC due to CDQs by issuing them "CDQ compensation QS" in non-CDQ areas Southeast, West Yakutat, Central Gulf, and Western Gulf.

The QS that were issued are permanently transferable and leasable, albeit with many restrictions that are discussed in the report. The NPFMC wanted to achieve some of the benefits associated with IFQ management but they were concerned that the program not lead to radical changes that would hurt communities dependent upon the fishery. As a result, the NPFMC adopted several complex rules in an effort to constrain the changes that could occur under the program. Many of these rules are discussed and explored in the report.

Topics Covered in the Report

The topics covered in the report include basic data on the extent of consolidation of QS holdings since the beginning of the program, the volume of permanent QS transfers and the price of QS units, and the volume of seasonal QS lease transfers and the price of IFQ leases. The report also includes detailed summary data on permanent transfers, including the amount of QS transferred as sales, gifts, and trades; the relationships between the transferors and transfer recipients; and the finance methods used in sales transfers.

A concern of some persons is that the IFQ program might result in a radical change in the geographic distribution of QS holdings. The report provides an extensive examination of changes in the geographic distribution of QS holdings during the first 12 years of the program.

Changes in the distribution of QS holdings are examined by state of residence, by Alaska census area, and by special resident-type designators that classify communities as "local" or "nonlocal" to IFQ management areas and as "rural" or "urban." Other distributional questions are also examined. These include changes in the distribution of QS by person-type, changes in the distribution of QS between initial QS recipients and new entrants, and changes in sablefish harvest and delivery patterns during the first 12 years of the IFQ program. The report also contains information on the consolidation of IFQ permit holders onto single vessel operations and the under harvest of IFQ during the 1995 through 2006 seasons.

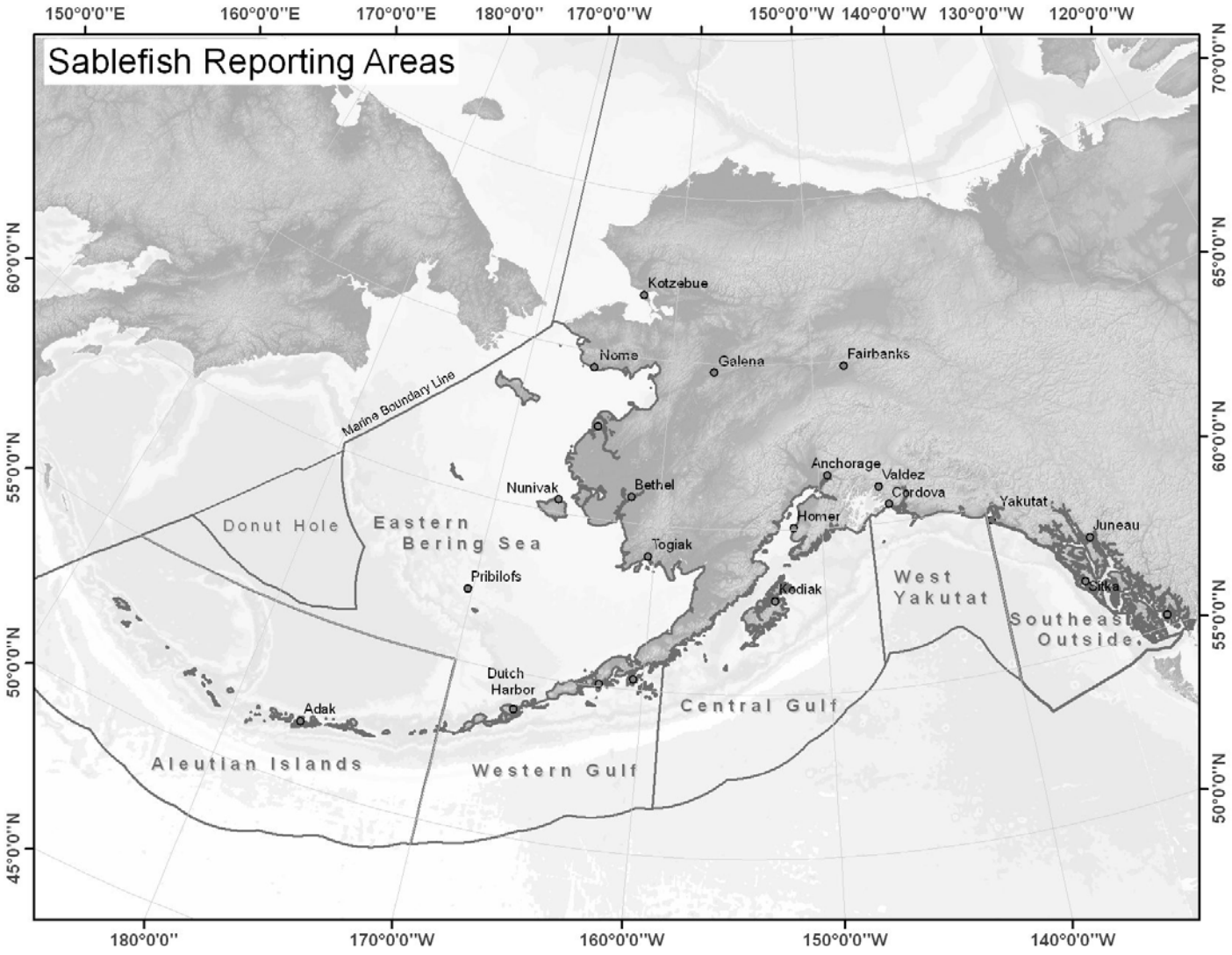

Figure 1. Sablefish IFQ Management Areas

Chapter 2 Consolidation of QS Holdings, 1995-2006

The sablefish IFQ program allows QS to be permanently transferred. The Council intended some consolidation of QS to occur to spread out the fishing season.. It was believed that a longer and slower-paced fishery would improve ex-vessel prices, provide greater safety and less waste, and enhance the profitability of individual fishing operations. However, the Council built many features into the program to constrain the extent and the nature of QS consolidation. Some of the more important features are:

- QS is issued to persons and is specific to one of three vessel categories. Under most circumstances, QS from one vessel category cannot be transferred to another vessel category.

- Some QS is issued in non-severable "blocks." A person may hold a maximum of two blocks of QS in an area, and persons with two blocks may not hold unblocked QS for that area. These rules are also discussed in more detail in Chapter 7.]

- From 1995 through 2006, no person could use, individually or collectively, more than 1% of combined total sablefish QS of all regulatory areas unless the amount in excess of 1% was received at initial allocation. In the Southeast area, no person could use, individually or collectively, an amount of sablefish QS that was more than 1% of the total for that area, unless the amount in excess was received at initial allocation.

Tables 1 and 2 provide an overview of the extent to which QS holdings were consolidated and the numbers of QS holders were reduced during the first 12 years of the IFQ program.

The number of QS holders declined in all management areas over the 12-year period due to transfers and consolidation of QS holdings. Percentage declines were lower in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands, which are CDQ areas. The overall amount of QS declined slightly due to administrative revocations. Consolidation of QS holdings has increased the average QS holdings in all areas.

Table 1. Initial Issuance and Year-end 2006 QS By Management Area

Area	Initial Amount of QS Units	2006 Year-end QS Units	Net Change in Total QS Units	Percent Change QS Units
Southeast	66,598,479	66,120,619	-477,860	-0.7
W. Yakutat	53,470,436	53,266,430	-204,006	-0.4
C. Gulf	111,544,461	111,686,632	142,171	0.1
W. Gulf	36,086,355	36,029,579	-56,776	-0.2
Bering Sea	18,626,676	18,790,367	163,691	0.9
Aleutians	31,518,176	31,932,492	414,316	1.3

Table 2. Initial Issuance and Year-end 2006 QS Holders By Management Area

Area	Initial QS Holders	2006 Year-end QS Holders	Person Net Change	Percent Change QS Holders
Southeast	715	441	-274	-38.3
W. Yakutat	456	265	-191	-41.9
C. Gulf	643	406	-237	-36.9
W. Gulf	232	171	-61	-26.3
Bering Sea	145	115	-30	-20.7
Aleutians	135	99	-36	-26.7%

The sablefish IFQ program created three distinct vessel categories in each of the six sablefish management areas. One vessel category consists of harvester-processor vessels (designated "freezer" herein); the other two consist of catcher vessels less than or equal to 60 feet and greater than 60 feet. Under most circumstances, QS cannot be transferred across vessel categories; however, the regulations allow catcher vessel CDQ compensation QS to upon first transfer.

In January 1996, the Council approved a "fish down" amendment that allows catcher vessel QS to be used on vessels of the same vessel size class or smaller. The Council did this to allow more flexibility for QS owners to acquire more catcher vessel QS. The amendment allows the use of larger vessel category QS on smaller vessels, except in the Southeast area where "fish down" of category B (larger than 60 feet) QS is allowed only for blocks worth less than 5,000 pounds (based upon 1996 quotas). This amendment became effective August 16, 1996.

Table 3 indicates that in the Southeast area vessels 60 feet or less initially received more QS than other vessel categories. In the Aleutians, the majority of QS was issued to freezer vessels. In all other areas, the greatest percentage of QS was issued to the "over 60 feet" vessel category. Persons may hold QS for more than one vessel category.

There were often considerable differences between the percentage of QS issued in a vessel category and the percentage of persons who hold that QS. For example, 63.5% of the persons who were initially issued QS in the West Yakutat area received their QS in the "less than 60 foot" vessel category, yet these persons held only 31.1% of the total QS in the area. In contrast, relatively few persons in each area were issued QS in the freezer vessel category, but they were issued a proportionately larger percentage of the area QS.

Consolidation is indicated by the decrease in the number of persons holding QS in the respective vessel categories. The greatest amount of consolidation occurred, both numerically and on a percent basis, in Southeast, West Yakutat, and the Central Gulf. Note that these are management areas where persons received CDQ compensation QS at initial issuance. Many of the persons who were issued CDQ compensation received only small amounts of QS in areas where they had no prior history of fishing. It is likely that a considerable amount of this QS was transferred (see Chapter 7), contributing to the decrease in the number of QS holders in these areas. Other factors also contributed to the decrease. As stated, the amount of QS in vessel categories has not changed much because QS transfers across vessel categories are only allowed by special rules for the "swap" of CDQ compensation QS. Administrative revocations of QS may also change the amount of QS within a vessel category.

Table 3. Initial Issuance and Year-end 2006 QS and QS Holders by Vessel Category and Management Area

Area	Vessel Cat.	Initial Amount of QS	2006 Amount of QS	Initial QS Holder	2006 QS Holder
SE	Freezer	6,336,302	6,133,979	44	34
	GT 60ft.	13,711,775	13,434,913	118	83
	LE 60ft.	46,426,717	46,551,727	551	333
		66,474,794	66,120,619		
WY	Freezer	4,364,968	4,373,738	33	28
	GT 60ft.	32,474,615	32,262,231	133	107
	LE 60ft.	16,593,278	16,630,461	289	152
		53,432,861	53,266,430		
CG	Freezer	17,110,532	17,557,104	41	34
	GT 60ft.	53,273,465	53,044,252	192	161
	LE 60ft.	41,093,552	41,085,276	413	246
		111,477,549	111,686,632		
WG	Freezer	13,686,455	13,671,401	32	26
	GT 60ft.	15,587,157	15,593,222	102	88
	LE 60ft.	6,812,269	6,764,956	99	69
		36,085,881	36,029,579		
BS	Freezer	7,288,858	7,470,227	26	25
	GT 60ft.	7,773,286	7,779,886	63	47
	LE 60ft.	3,543,010	3,540,254	56	44
		18,605,154	18,790,367		
AI	Freezer	17,537,967	17,952,283	27	29
	GT 60ft.	11,319,633	11,319,633	63	47
	LE 60ft.	2,660,576	2,660,576	45	31
		31,518,176	31,932,492		

Chapter 3 QS Transfers and QS Prices

Consolidation of QS and changes in the distribution of QS can occur through permanent transfers of QS. The report provides a broad overview of the extent of permanent transfers of QS in the first 12 years of the program. Any transaction resulting in a permanent change of ownership is treated as a transfer. These include regular transfers, sweep-ups of small QS blocks, and administrative transfers due to court action or other causes.

Table 4 provides data on the total amount of QS transferred and the sum of persons who transferred QS for all 12 years of the IFQ program.

QS transfer rates were relatively consistent across all areas, ranging from 4.9% in the West Yakutat to 11.7% in the Bering Sea. In the non-CDQ areas, the rate of transfer for QS holders (persons) were considerably higher than QS transfer rates.

Estimates of QS prices are based upon analyses of transactions where price information was available. Table 4 shows price estimates for QS sold with the associated current year IFQ.

Table 4 indicates that in the Southeast, West Yakutat, and Central Gulf areas, the average price per QS (expressed as dollars per pound of IFQ) increased each year from 1995 to 2006. In some areas very few transactions occurred.

Table 4. Annual Prices for Sablefish QS and IFQ Transfers By Area and Year

Area	Year	Mean Price $ / IFQ	Total IFQs Transferred Used for Pricing	Mean Price $ / QS	Total QS Transferred Used for Pricing	Number of Sales Used for Pricing
Southeast	1995	6.73	714,993	1.28	3,771,994	102
	1996	8.05	460,777	1.21	3,067,913	86
	1997	10.76	303,609	1.31	2,496,791	72
	1998	11.11	102,892	1.29	886,458	31
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	10.57	166,186	1.25	1,400,980	34
	2001	12.22	212,746	1.37	1,896,455	29
	2002	10.23	405,427	1.1	3,783,682	43
	2003	11.00	411,183	1.31	3,464,060	55
	2004	11.69	209,397	1.47	1,666,128	32
	2005	11.57	279,550	1.38	2,348,556	41
	2006	12.18	205,200	1.43	1,749,468	30
W.Yakutat	1995	5.93	208,230	0.92	1,339,123	33
	1996	7.62	240,912	0.88	2,090,726	51
	1997	9.04	182,257	0.85	1,928,688	58
	1998	9.23	22,538	0.83	250,157	17
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	10.15	111,492	0.81	1,402,337	27
	2001	10.01	38,808	0.74	523,760	11
	2002	10.49	143,866	0.73	2,065,214	20
	2003	10.87	79,239	0.91	945,017	20
	2004	12.21	28,031	1.13	303,156	9
	2005	12.47	132,214	1.17	1,407,780	21
	2006	11.48	80,974	0.94	983,166	20
C. Gulf	1995	6.02	542,427	0.82	3,979,925	53
	1996	7.06	576,517	0.77	5,312,742	70
	1997	9.36	707,533	0.95	6,950,682	82
	1998	10.68	218,048	1.07	2,176,369	39
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	9.11	448,909	0.82	4,958,461	49
	2001	9.64	124,247	0.82	1,455,795	29
	2002	9.98	251,856	0.86	2,935,443	24
	2003	10.16	470,143	1.03	4,624,442	53
	2004	11.50	207,013	1.33	1,795,496	23
	2005	10.80	304,044	1.24	2,656,281	35
	2006	12.60	472,608	1.27	4,685,401	29

Table 4 continued. Annual Prices for Sablefish QS and IFQ Transfers By Area and Year

Area	Year	Mean Price $ / IFQ	Total IFQs Transferred Used for Pricing	Mean Price $ / QS	Total QS Transferred Used for Pricing	Number of Sales Used for Pricing
W. Gulf	1995	6.16	129,351	0.76	1,052,708	12
	1996	5.53	265,044	0.57	2,566,140	11
	1997	7.06	113,032	0.64	1,237,647	30
	1998	8.00	77,939	0.72	864,090	19
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	6.49	143,154	0.59	1,591,230	19
	2001	7.12	178,679	0.7	1,815,991	19
	2002	C	16,789	C	153,112	4
	2003	6.85	138,688	0.86	1,102,407	10
	2004	8.19	295,712	1.17	2,061,746	24
	2005	10.70	242,546	1.33	1,950,728	15
	2006	7.87	192,139	1.03	1,470,086	10
Bering Sea	1995	4.87	11,951	0.42	138,800	4
	1996	6.63	41,493	0.36	757,451	5
	1997	3.29	32,695	0.17	626,938	5
	1998	C	7,409	C	120,235	3
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	3.19	135,547	0.22	1,962,203	14
	2001	2.77	83,598	0.2	1,140,555	7
	2002	3.77	147,020	0.34	1,621,302	7
	2003	4.45	573,468	0.61	4,208,803	20
	2004	4.01	125,162	0.55	918,589	7
	2005	2.90	168,218	0.33	1,469,002	11
	2006	3.96	80,108	0.53	605,310	5
Aleutians	1995	4.57	91,553	0.43	979,271	6
	1996	8.89	72,881	0.45	1,446,140	4
	1997	4.14	66,726	0.21	1,324,979	10
	1998	3.40	38,599	0.20	667,559	8
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	2.01	72,398	0.2	719,028	14
	2001	2.34	97,540	0.24	941,871	5
	2002	2.96	32,061	0.31	303,445	2
	2003	3.37	502,187	0.43	3,910,721	9
	2004	2.6	35,621	0.33	277,399	4
	2005	2.66	286,999	0.29	2,644,413	9
	2006	2.71	435,971	0.34	3,508,222	6

Chapter 4 Sablefish QS Leases

The Council's IFQ program provides for restricted leasing of QS on a seasonal basis. Holders of freezer vessel QS can lease all of the IFQ associated with their QS. From 1995 through 1997, holders of catcher vessel QS could lease up to 10% of their QS. However, in 1998 the regulations allowing for leasing of catcher vessel QS expired and have not been renewed.

There were 235 sablefish lease transactions over the first 12 years of the IFQ program. The Western Gulf, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands areas had the highest percentages of QS leased over the 1995 through 2006 period. Over this time period, QS lease rates ranged from 0.9% in the West Yakutat Area to 15.5% in the Aleutian Islands area. QS holder lease rates varied from QS lease rates, especially in the westward areas.

Leasing of sablefish QS was largely confined to freezer processor vessels. QS lease rates for freezer vessel QS ranged from 10.8% in the Central Gulf to 29.4% in the Bering Sea over the 12 years from 1995 to 2006.

There was very little catcher vessel QS leased, and catcher vessel QS lease rates were less than 0.5% in all areas over the first 12 years of the IFQ program.

The small number of catcher vessel QS leases may have been due partially to the interaction of the blocking rules and the 10% leasing restriction for catcher vessel QS during most of the first two years of the IFQ program. Blocked QS could not be broken up to allow some of the QS to be leased.

Regulations changed in September, 1996 allowing persons to lease up to 10% of the IFQ associated with their blocked QS. However, this change did not appear to impact catcher vessel QS lease rates during the 1997 or 1998 seasons.

The use of a hired skipper may have been a better alternative than leasing for some initial QS recipients. The NPFMC adopted regulations in 1997 that further constrain this practice. See Chapter 14 for more information on harvests by hired skippers.

Price information was available for some leases. Over all areas, the average lease price of freezer vessel QS was $.75 per pound of IFQ in 1995, $.96 per pound of IFQ in 1996, and $.68 per pound of IFQ in 1997, and $.78 per pound of IFQ in 1998. In 2005 the lease rate increased to $1.84 but in 2006 it dropped to $.92

Table 5. Sablefish QS and QS Holder Lease Rates Over the 1995 to 2006 Period

Area	Year	Total Leased QS	QS Lease Rate(%)	Total Unique Lessors	Lessor Rate%
SE	1995	1,259,409	1.9	13	2.0
	1996	1,231,178	1.9	12	2.0
	1997	1,585,938	2.4	13	2.4
	1998	1,976,867	3.0	13	2.5
	1999	2,227,600	3.4	14	2.8
	2000	2,210,438	3.4	15	3.1
	2001	2,311,765	3.5	15	3.1
	2002	2,167,316	3.3	13	2.7
	2003	3,362,536	5.1	11	2.4
	2004	1,912,574	2.9	10	2.2
	2005	1,756,893	2.7	10	2.2
	2006	952,098	1.4	10	2.3
	ALL YRS	22,954,612	2.5	149	2.6
W. Yakutat	1995	887,103	1.7	12	2.9
	1996	605,902	1.1	7	1.8
	1997	244,956	0.5	6	1.7
	1998	266,838	0.5	7	2.1
	1999	436,722	0.8	8	2.5
	2000	424,992	0.8	8	2.7
	2001	592,258	1.1	9	3.0
	2002	736,738	1.4	8	2.7
	2003	577,063	1.1	7	2.5
	2004	519,143	1.0	6	2.2
	2005	443,210	0.8	5	1.9
	2006	228,054	0.4	6	2.3
	ALL YRS	5,962,979	0.9	89	2.3
C. Gulf	1995	2,902,784	2.7	14	2.4
	1996	1,542,073	1.4	12	2.2
	1997	1,029,680	0.9	8	1.6
	1998	1,774,619	1.6	9	1.9
	1999	1,654,324	1.5	9	2
	2000	2,278,186	2.0	11	2.5
	2001	2,395,806	2.1	10	2.3
	2002	2,202,798	2.0	10	2.3
	2003	2,714,544	2.4	10	2.3
	2004	1,858,098	1.7	9	2.1
	2005	1,820,762	1.6	9	2.2
	2006	963,103	0.9	10	2.5
	ALL YRS	23,136,777	1.7	121	2.0
W. Gulf	1995	3,718,498	10.6	9	4.1
	1996	3,137,255	8.8	4	1.9
	1997	3,288,630	9.2	7	3.6
	1998	1,533,658	4.3	7	3.7
	1999	1,321,485	3.7	5	2.7
	2000	1,987,498	5.6	10	5.8
	2001	2,039,459	5.7	7	4.0
	2002	1,867,060	5.2	8	4.7
	2003	3,502,949	9.7	4	2.3
	2004	2,119,804	5.9	3	1.8
	2005	1,626,825	4.5	2	1.2
	2006	1,651,313	4.6	4	2.4
	ALL YRS	27,794,434	6.5	70	3.5
Bering Sea	1995	2,008,938	11.4	8	5.8
	1996	998,940	5.4	4	3.0
	1997	1,424,719	7.7	6	4.6
	1998	3,905,196	21.0	9	7.0
	1999	1,230,119	6.6	6	4.7
	2000	3,585,187	19.2	8	7.0
	2001	2,262,567	12.1	7	6.1
	2002	2,919,897	15.6	8	7.1

Table 5 continued. Sablefish QS and QS Holder Lease Rates Over the 1995 to 2006 Period					
Area	**Year**	**Total Leased QS**	**QS Lease Rate(%)**	**Total Unique Lessors**	**Lessor Rate%**
Bering Sea Cont.	2003	1,866,659	10.0	6	5.4
	2004	982,660	5.2	3	2.7
	2005	829,668	4.4	3	2.7
	2006	885,832	4.7	2	1.8
	ALL YRS	22,900,382	10.3	70	4.8
Aleutians	1995	6,445,229	21.6	10	8.0
	1996	3,784,635	12.2	5	3.8
	1997	5,437,538	17.3	6	4.8
	1998	3,516,048	11.2	9	7.6
	1999	6,904,455	21.6	6	5.4
	2000	4,203,108	13.2	7	6.8
	2001	3,337,439	10.5	8	8.3
	2002	1,497,227	4.7	4	4.1
	2003	3,798,359	11.9	3	3.2
	2004	2,440,369	7.6	3	3.1
	2005	1,445,050	4.9	3	3.1
	2006	0	0.0	0	0.0
	ALL YRS	42,809,457	11.4	64	4.9

Chapter 5 Types of QS Transfers, Financing of Transfers, Relationships Between Transferors and Transfer Recipients, and Use of Brokers

Persons who transfer QS must complete a transfer application form. Information on the form includes the type of transfer (sale, gift, trades, or other), the relationship between the transferor and transfer recipient (family, friend, business partner, or "no relationship"), and the type of financing used. Information on the use of brokers is also collected.

The predominant transfer type in all six sablefish areas over the 1995 to 2006 period was "priced sales" (prices reported). The percentage of QS transferred that was classified as "other sales" (no prices available), "gifts," and "trades" was relatively small in most areas.

In all six sablefish areas, the majority of the QS was transferred between parties who indicated "no relationship." The percentage of the QS transferred where there was no relationship between the transferor and transfer recipient ranged from 61.7% in the Southeast area to 80.7% in the Western Gulf during the 12 year period.

The percentage of QS that was transferred between family members ranged from 3.0 % in the Bering Sea to 20.0% in the Southeast area over the12 year period.

The percentage of QS that was transferred between friends ranged from 4.5% in the Western Gulf to 13.6% in the Aleutians island area from 1995 through 2006.

"Personal Resources" were the most common source of financing for "priced sale" transfers over the 12 year period in all areas except the Bering Sea and the Aleutians. The percentage of QS transferred in "priced sales" transactions that indicated "personal resources" as a finance source ranged from 23.1 % in the Bering Sea area to 36.7% in the Southeast area over the 12 year period.

The percentage of QS transferred in priced sale transactions that indicated "bank" as a finance source ranged from 25.3% in the Southeast area to 38.1% in the Aleutians area over the 12 year period.

The percentage of QS transferred in priced sale transactions that indicated "seller" as a finance source ranged from 5.4% in the Western Gulf area to 23.3% in the Western Yakutat area over the12 year period.

Alaska's Department of Commerce and Economic Development and the Commercial Fishing and Agricultural Bank financed a small number of QS transfers in non-CDQ areas. "Processors" also acted as a minor source of QS financing.

A NMFS Loan program was implemented in 1998 and provided approximately 5 million a year for purchase and refinance of QS.

Table 6 Nature of QS Transfers type by percent 1995-2006*

Area	Priced Sales	Other Sales	Trades	Gifts	Unknown
Southeast	70.1	2.2	4.7	12.1	9.1
W. Yakutat	74.2	1.0	4.3	11.9	9.2
C. Gulf	71.7	11.6	1.9	8.1	6.7
W. Gulf	74.8	9.6	2.0	3.8	5.1
Bering Sea	78.9	3.9	1.7	5.2	10.2
Aleutian Is.	94.9	2.2	3.3	8.7	12.3

Table 7 Relationships Between Transfer Parties, type by percent, 1995-2006 *

Area	Family	Friends	Partners	No Relation	Missing
Southeast	20.0	8.3	3.0	61.7	7.0
W. Yakutat	9.2	7.3	8.8	67.1	7.6
C. Gulf	10.4	5.0	4.5	74.0	6.2
W. Gulf	6.7	4.5	3.6	80.7	4.5
Bering Sea	3.0	8.1	9.6	74.8	4.6
Aleutian Is.	9.3	13.6	1.7	70.1	3.8

*Average does not include 1999

Chapter 6 "Sweep-ups" of Small QS Blocks

Prior to the IFQ program the sablefish fishery was characterized by short derby-like openings with a large turnover of participants on an annual basis. The Council's initial allocation methodology issued QS to persons who owned or leased a vessel(s) that made landings in the sablefish fishery at any time during the 1988, 1989, or 1990 seasons.

Because of this, large numbers of persons with small landings received a small initial allocation of QS. The IFQ regulations put initial QS allocations into non-severable blocks if the amount of the QS was worth less than 20,000 pounds of a hypothetical IFQ. Many of the QS blocks were very small and some were too small to make a fishing trip worthwhile.

In an effort to enhance consolidation of these blocks, the Council adopted a "sweep-up" provision for small blocks of QS. Originally it allowed a QS holder to acquire several small blocks and combine them into a single block as long as that single block was still equivalent to less than 3,000 pounds of a hypothetical IFQ. In December, 1996 the sweep-up block size limit was raised to 5,000 pounds of a hypothetical sablefish IFQ.

The report examined the extent to which the sweep-up provisions were used during the first 12 years of the sablefish IFQ program. The tables in the section are based on the new higher sweep-up limits.

Table 8 shows the percentage of QS in small, "sweepable" blocks ranged from 3% in the Central Gulf to 15% in the Bering Sea at year-end 2006.

Sweepable blocks were a substantial percentage of the total blocked QS in each area, ranging from 19% in the Western Gulf to 85% in the Aleutian Islands at the end of 2006.

Substantial percentages of QS holders hold sweepable blocks. At the end of 2006, persons holding sweepable blocks represented from 31% of all QS holders in the Western Gulf to 68% of all QS holders in the Bering Sea area.

Nearly all the sweep-up transactions occurred in the Southeast, West Yakutat, and Central Gulf areas.

In 1997 the number of sweep-up transactions was significantly higher than the number of transactions in 1995 or 1996. This increase may have been related to the higher sweep-up limits that went into effect in late 1996. However, in 1998, the number of sweep-up transactions decreased back to levels similar to the 1995-1996 period.

Table 8. Persons Holding Sweepable Sablefish QS Blocks, Number of Sweepable Blocks, and Total Sweepable QS Holdings at Year-end 2006

Area	Total Amount of QS	Total Number of QS Holders	Total Blocked QS	Total Persons Holding Blocked QS	Total Sweepable QS	Percent of Total QS	Percent of Blocked QS	Persons Holding Sweepable QS	Percent of Total Persons	Percent of Persons Holding Blocked QS
Southeast	66,120,619	464	9,790,009	263	2,701,767	4	28	160	34	61
W. Yakutat	53,266,430	270	6,919,091	166	2,735,752	5	40	121	45	73
C. Gulf	111,686,632	410	8,393,064	265	3,064,157	3	37	206	50	78
W. Gulf	36,029,579	172	7,193,424	104	1,353,366	4	19	54	31	52
Bering Sea	18,790,367	116	11,283,607	107	2,875,957	15	25	79	68	74
Aleutians	31,932,492	100	3,008,760	65	2,568,038	8	85	61	61	94

Chapter 7 Changes in QS Holdings by Type of Person

Under the Council's IFQ program, QS can be held by individuals (natural persons who were initial QS recipients), corporations, one-owner corporations, estates, partnerships, crew (natural persons who were not initial QS recipients but who met the qualifications to acquire QS), and other entities. However, the Council has included provisions which should encourage QS to move gradually to individual owner-operators.

Table 9 shows, by person-type, the amount and percentage of QS held and the number and percentage of QS holders. Data are provided for the fishery at initial issuance and at year-end 2006.

Individual persons initially issued QS held the highest percentage of any person-type in the Southeast, West Yakutat, and Central Gulf management areas.
Corporations held the highest percentage of any person-type in the Western Gulf, Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands areas. The percentage of the QS held by all corporations (the sum of new, sole-owner, and regular corporations) fell in the Southeast and Aleutian Islands areas and rose in the other areas over the 1995-1998 period. By the end of 2006, the percentage of QS held by all types of corporations varied from 10.7% in the Southeast area to 63.8% in the Bering Sea.

Crew persons, meaning individuals (natural persons) who were not initial QS recipients, acquired QS in all sablefish areas.

The percentage of QS held by partnerships was relatively small and fell in all areas over the 12 year period. At the end of 2006, partnerships held between 2.4% (Aleutian Islands) and 8.4% (Bering Sea) of the QS.

Table 9. Sablefish QS by Area and Type of QS Holder

Area	Person Type	2000 Total QS Holdings	2006 Total QS Holdings	2000 Total QS Holders	2006 Total QS Holders
SE	Corporation.	8,418,553	7,079,229	54	41
	Estates	167,106	4,646	2	1
	Individual	46,967,935	48,549,573	378	344
	Partnership	1,547,438	1,416,117	11	7
	Skipper	8,728,760	9,012,759	50	47
	Sole proprietorship	201,169	0	1	0
	Trust	0	58,295		1
WY	Corporation	21,798,139	20,289,244	67	56
	Estates	68,338	7,285	2	1
	Individual	21,877,197	23,310,197	185	163
Cont.	Partnership	1,553,432	1,248,718	7	5
	Skipper	7,933,960	8,410,986	42	40
CG	Corporation.	48,822,029	47,464,687	96	82
	Estates	265,948	49,592	3	2
	Individual	46,041,757	48,793,965	282	260
	Non Profit	1,813,408	1,813,408	1	1
	Partnership	3,801,767	2,155,822	11	7
	Skipper	10,874,811	11,409,158	55	54
WG	Corporation.	21,086,057	20,157,331	59	50
	Estates	90,229	18,799	2	1
	Individual	11,553,307	9,929,459	82	84
	Non Profit	323,008	323,008	1	1
	Partnership	621,879	352,333	6	4
	Skipper	2,354,625	5,248,649	26	31
BS	Corporation.	10,993,212	7,385,412	46	34
	Estates	132,845		1	
	Individual	4,747,246	4,342,868	54	55
	Non Profit	360,448	1,551,947	1	2
	Partnership	1,283,873	204,438	3	1
	Skipper	1,251,221	5,305,702	14	23
AI	Corporation.	17,881,030	2,616,122	41	30
	Estates	331,821	11373440	1	2
	Individual	5,740,799	359,786	42	42
	Non Profit	679,248	513,484	1	1
	Partnership	359,786	377,589	4	4
	Skipper	6,939,808	13,388,305	15	20

Additional information for previous years is available but could not be compared with current data.

Chapter 8 Changes in the Distribution of Sablefish QS By State of Residence

Prior to the IFQ program, persons participating in the sablefish fishery came from Alaska and from other states, particularly Washington and Oregon. A concern in Alaska is that QS might gradually drift to holders outside of Alaska, thereby reducing the economic benefits of the sablefish fishery to Alaska.

Table 10 examines the distribution of QS and QS holders by state of residence (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and other). The tables provide a broad overview of how these distributions have changed from Initial amount of QS to 2006 of the IFQ program.

QS holdings by persons from Oregon and other states were small relative to the holdings of persons from Alaska and Washington.

Persons from Washington held the highest percentages of QS both at initial issuance and at year-end 2006 in all areas except Southeast. The percentage of area QS held by persons from Washington varied from 28.3% in the Southeast area to 68.6 % in the Western Gulf area at year-end 2006.

At year-end 2006, the percentage of QS held by persons from Alaska ranged from 37.8% in the Aleutians Islands to 64.4% in the Southeast area. Persons from Alaska were the most numerous of QS holders in all areas except the Western Gulf and the Aleutian Islands.

In all, persons from Washington held the highest average amounts of QS, both at initial issuance and at year-end 2006 except in Southeast.

Table 10. Initial Allocation and 2006 Year-end Sablefish QS and QS Holders, by State of Residence

Area	State	Initial Amount of QS	2006 Amount of Area QS	Initial Number of QS Holders	2006 Number of QS Holders	2006 Average Holdings
SE	AK	42,740,595	43,083,774	465	284	151,703
	WA	19,289,335	18,694,040	197	115	162,557
	OR	1,922,885	723,731	25	11	65,794
	Other	2,521,979	3,619,074	25	31	116,744
		66,474,794	66,120,619	712	441	

Table 10 continued. Initial Allocation and 2006 Year-end Sablefish QS and QS Holders, by State of Residence

Area	State	Initial Amount of QS	2006 Amount of Area QS	Initial Number of QS Holders	2006 Number of QS Holders	2006 Average Holdings
WY	AK	18,494,619	16,934,953	251	135	134,404
	WA	30,734,052	29,360,557	160	100	287,849
	OR	2,619,205	3,321,178	24	19	195,363
	Other	1,584,985	3,649,742	21	16	182,487
		53,432,861	53,266,430	456	270	
CG	AK	43,422,477	41,710,412	396	228	182,940
	WA	55,214,072	55,043,827	184	112	491,463
	OR	5,180,714	5,435,527	37	32	169,860
	Other	7,660,286	9,496,866	26	34	279,320
		111,477,549	111,686,632	643	406	
WG	AK	8,523,462	7,930,283	109	68	116,622
	WA	24,283,461	24,706,085	100	71	347,973
	OR	1,022,862	688,886	12	14	49,206
	Other	2,256,096	2,704,325	13	18	150,240
		36,085,881	36,029,579	234	171	
BS	AK	7,090,226	7,108,280	64	54	131,635
	WA	10,313,616	10,915,383	65	48	227,404
	OR	432,874	334,646	8	6	55,774
	Other	768,438	432,058	9	7	61,723
		18,605,154	18,790,367	146	115	
AL	AK	7,112,625	8,703,314	50	37	235,225
	WA	22,270,655	21,671,976	73	50	433,440
	OR	628,152	90,849	5	2	45,425
	Other	1,506,744	1,466,353	9	9	162,928
		31,518,176	31,932,492	137	98	

Chapter 9 Changes by Management Area, Rural-Urban, and Local-Nonlocal

This report analyzes changes in QS holdings using special resident-type classifications. All communities within Alaska are classified as "rural" or "urban" based upon 1990 census definitions, and as "local" or "nonlocal" to each sablefish management area. Persons within each community can then be placed into one of five resident-types relative to the sablefish management area for which a QS applies. These are as follows:

Alaska Rural Local (ARL): *Alaska* resident residing in a *rural* community that is *local* to the sablefish management area.

Alaska Urban Local (AUL): *Alaska* resident residing in an *urban* community that is *local* to the sablefish management area.

Alaska Rural Nonlocal (ARN)*:* *Alaska* resident residing in a *rural* community that is *nonlocal* to the sablefish management area.

Alaska Urban Nonlocal (AUN): *Alaska* resident residing in an *urban* community that is *nonlocal* to the sablefish management area.

Nonresident: *Nonresidents* of Alaska

The amount of QS held by each resident type may change for three reasons: (1) QS can be transferred to other resident types; (2) QS holders can move to a place with a different resident-type classification (migration); (3) QS can be administratively issued or revoked. The net results of transfers were generally the most significant factor in changes, but migrations also played an important role in four of six areas.

Quota share transfers may occur between persons in the same resident category (intra-cohort) or between persons of different resident categories (cross-cohort).

A substantial percentage of the transfers were across resident-type cohorts in most management areas and resident categories. The exception is nonresidents, who in all management areas received a large majority of their QS from other nonresidents

Alaska Rural Locals received QS in all management areas except the Aleutian Islands area (although their allocation in the Bering Sea area was trivial). Both transfers and migrations contributed to substantial net QS changes. By the end of 2006, ARL holdings had declined in the Southeast, West Yakutat and Western Gulf areas, and had risen in the Central Gulf, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands areas.

Alaska Urban Locals received significant amounts of the area QS in Southeast (45.5%) and the Central Gulf (17.0%), but were issued only very small amounts in the West Yakutat, Western Gulf, and Bering Sea areas, and none in the Aleutian Islands area. AUL persons increased their holdings in Southeast and the Bering Sea principally through transfers. The small AUL holdings in the other areas declined.

Alaska Rural Nonlocals received small percentages of the area QS in each management area. By year-end 2006, ARN holdings had increased in the Southeast, West Yakutat, and Bering Sea areas, and had risen in the Central Gulf, Western Gulf, and Aleutian Islands areas.

Alaska Urban Nonlocals were initially issued the highest amount of QS for Alaska resident-types in the West Yakutat (30.3%), Central Gulf (18.2%), Western Gulf (18.9%), Bering Sea (36.1%), and Aleutian Islands (22.2%) areas. By the end of 2006, they had decreased their holdings in all areas by about 5%.

Nonresidents received substantial amounts of QS in all areas. They received over 60% of the QS in all the areas except Southeast. By year-end 2006, Nonresident QS holdings had increased in Southeast, West Yakutat, and the Bering Sea, primarily through migrations. Their holdings in the other areas decreased, mainly as a net result of transfer activity.

Table 11. Net Result of Sablefish QS Transfers, Migrations, and Revocations From Initial Issuance Through Year-end 2006, by Management Area and Resident Type

Area	Resident Type	Initial Amount of QS	2006 amount of QS	Initial Pct. Of Area QS	Pct. Of Area QS	Changes in Total QS	Percent Changes in total QS
SE	AK Rural Local	9,487,259	5,486,602	14.3	8.3	-4,000,657	-42.2
	AK Rural Non-Local	147,424	1,228,480	0.2	1.9	1,081,056	733.3
	AK Urban Local	30,214,860	34,793,351	45.5	52.6	4,578,491	15.2
	AK Urban Non-Local	2,891,052	1,575,341	4.3	2.4	-1,315,711	-45.5
	Nonresident	23,734,199	23,011,280	35.7	34.8	-722,919	-3.0
		66,474,794	66,095,054			-379,740	
W. Yakutat	AK Rural Local	1,024,288	1,861,277	1.9	3.5	836,989	81.7
	AK Rural Non-Loc	1,276,179	2,222,793	2.4	4.2	946,614	74.2
	AK Urban Local	7,928	0	0.0	0.0	-7,928	-100.0
	AK Urban Non-Loc	16,186,224	12,850,883	30.3	24.4	-3,335,341	-20.6
	Nonresident	34,938,242	35,825,121	65.4	67.9	886,879	2.5
		53,432,861	52,760,074			-672,787	
C. Gulf	AK Rural Local	2,660,815	10,147,748	2.4	9.1	7,486,933	281.4
	AK Rural Non-Loc	1,530,000	3,812,272	1.4	3.4	2,282,272	149.2
	AK Urban Local	18,991,744	12,449,806	17	11.2	-6,541,938	-34.4
	AK Urban Non-Loc	20,239,918	15,300,596	18.2	13.7	-4,939,322	-24.4
	Nonresident	68,055,072	69,781,395	61.0	62.6	1,726,323	2.5
		111,477,549	111,491,817			14,268	
W. Gulf	AK Rural Local	1,301,812	428,013	3.6	1.2	-873,799	-67.1
	AK Rural Non-Loc	393,081	1,611,716	1.1	4.7	1,218,635	310.0
	AK Urban Local	20,784	128	0.1	0.0	-20,656	-99.4
	AK Urban Non-Loc	6,807,785	5,055,694	18.9	14.6	-1,752,091	-25.7
	Nonresident	27,562,419	27,513,424	76.4	79.5	-48,995	-0.2
		36,085,881	34,608,975			-1,476,906	
Bering Sea	AK Rural Local	197	360,448	0.0	1.8	360,251	NA
	AK Rural Non-Loc	364,906	2,263,447	2.0	11.5	1,898,541	520
	AK Urban Local	700	1,327,482	0.0	6.7	1,326,782	NA
	AK Urban Non-Loc	6,724,423	3,156,903	36.1	16.0	-3,567,520	-53.1
	Nonresident	11,514,928	12,598,937	61.9	63.9	1,084,009	9.4
		18,605,154	19,707,217			1,102,063	
Aleutians	AK Rural Local	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
	AK Rural Non-Loc	109,993	4,603,119	0.3	14.6	4,493,126	4,084.9
	AK Urban Non-Loc	7,002,632	4,100,195	22.2	13.0	-2,902,437	-41.4
	Nonresident	24,405,551	22,921,983	77.4	72.5	-1,483,568	-6.1
		31,518,176	31,625,297			107,121	

Chapter 10 Distribution of Sablefish QS by Census Area

There have been concerns that the IFQ program might result in a dramatic restructuring that could increase the role of the sablefish fishery in some areas while reducing its impact in other areas. Table 12 provides another view of the changes that have occurred in the geographic distribution of QS holdings since initial issuance.

In this table, QS holders from Alaska are assigned to census areas based upon their addresses.[1] Persons who reside outside of Alaska were put into a single "Outside Alaska" category. The distribution of QS and QS holders are then examined at initial issuance and at year-end 2006.

Alaska census areas with persons who held relatively high (10% or more at year-end 2006) percentages of the total QS in management areas are: Sitka (Southeast area) Petersburg/Wrangell (Southeast and Central Gulf areas), Kodiak (Central Gulf and Bering Sea areas) and the Kenai Peninsula (Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands areas).

Nonresidents held a majority of the QS in all areas except Southeast.

The number of QS holders from most census areas decreased or remained unchanged in the management areas between initial issuance and the end of 2006. This reflects the overall decline in QS holders due to transfers and consolidation.

The decline in QS holders in non-CDQ management areas is relatively high for some census areas. This may be partially due to QS holders in CDQ areas transferring their CDQ compensation QS.

Table 12. Initial Allocation and Year-end 2006 QS Holdings and QS Holders, By Management Area and Census Area

Area	Census Area	Initial Amount of QS	2006 Amount of QS	Initial Number of QS Holders	2006 Number of QS Holders
SE	Aleutians E.	54,783	313	4	2
	Aleutians W.	844	22	5	2
	Anchorage Boro	1,281,393	406,449	13	4
	Fairbanks\N.Star	146,069	0	2	0
	Haines	685,601	537,887	16	10
	Juneau	4,529,676	5,211,399	72	39
	Kenai Pen.	1,120,873	956,219	19	10
	Ketchikan	1,819,371	526,747	36	11

Table 12. Initial Allocation and Year-end 2006 QS Holdings and QS Holders, By Management Area and Census Area

Area	Census Area	Initial Amount of QS	2006 Amount of QS	Initial Number of QS Holders	2006 Number of QS Holders
SE Cont.	Kodiak Boro	379,517	372,811	22	8
	MatSu Boro	54,997	321,796	5	3
	Nome	0	416	0	1
	Prince of Wales	1,775,814	836,403	35	15
	Sitka	14,977,433	7,486,918	118	99
	SKG\YAK\ANG	5,514,805	2,209,165	47	15
	Valdez\CDV	0	3,618	0	1
	Wade Hampton	0	136	0	1
	PSG\Wrangell	10,251,569	14,213,475	72	63
	Outside Alaska	23,224,666	23,036,845	247	157
		65,666,722	66,120,619	713	441
WY	Aleutians E.	120,822	10	4	1
	Aleutians W.	692	18	5	2
	Anchorage Boro	1,524,824	177,440	17	11
	Fairbanks\N.Star	354	0	1	0
	Haines	16,451	0	3	0
	Juneau	1,058,458	294,040	18	8
	Kenai Pen.	2,104,973	2,059,495	52	18
	Ketchikan	761,558	569,272	7	4
	Kodiak Boro	3,198,743	1,789,468	30	13
	MatSu Boro	353,076	32,716	9	3
	Prince of Wales	77,665	0	5	0
	Sitka	3,335,668	4,746,870	38	28
	SE Fairbanks		161,216	19	5
	SKG\YAK\ANG	680,543	2,072		1
	Valdez\CDV	797,193	1,861,277	10	6
	PSG\Wrangell	4,463,599	5,241,059	33	26
	Outside Alaska	34,938,242	36,331,477	205	139
		53,432,861	53,266,430	456	265
CG	Aleutians E.	398,414	21	5	1
	Aleutians W.	1,382	36	5	2
	Anchorage Boro	2,075,715	2,528,669	30	15
	Dillingham	0	1,813,408	0	1
	Fairbanks\N.Star	1,369	0	1	0
	Haines	21	43,969	1	1
	Juneau	756,809	782,261	12	3
	Kenai Pen.	8,533,093	9,652,890	140	89
	Ketchikan	1,331,331	539,191	11	2
	Kodiak Bor.	10,439,338	9,812,733	78	49
	MatSu Bor.	609,175	146,353	10	6
	Prince of Wales	60,592	466,851	5	1
	Sitka	6,971,832	5,288,905	34	18
	SKG\YAK\ANG	660,060	125,571	13	2
	SE Fairbanks	0	242,643	0	6
	Valdez\CDV	295,982	1,575,983	13	12
	PSG\Wrangell	11,115,658	8,690,928	38	20
	Outside Alaska	68,055,072	69,976,220	247	178
		111,305,843	111,686,632	643	406
WG	Aleutians E.	1,301,808	456	16	1
	Aleutians W.	20,788	57,527	6	4

[1] 2000 census data was used for initial and 2006 data.

Table 12. Initial Allocation and Year-end 2006 QS Holdings and QS Holders, By Management Area and Census Area

Area	Census Area	Initial Amount of QS	2006 Amount of QS	Initial Number of QS Holders	2006 Number of QS Holders
WG Cont.	Anchorage Boro	162,988	750,589	6	5
	Dillingham	0	323,008	0	1
	Juneau	78,109	413,482	3	1
	Kenai Pen.	2,194,155	2,350,572	18	20
	Ketchikan	178,524	731	4	2
	Kodiak Boro	795,085	3,486,985	24	23
	MatSu Boro	179,250	4,676	5	2
	Sitka	2,177,935	340,725	13	4
	SKG\YAK\ANG	159,065	118,397	4	2
	Valdez\CDV	0	46,382	0	1
	PSG\Wrangell	1,275,755	36,753	9	2
	Outside Alaska	27,562,419	28,099,296	125	103
		36,085,881	36,029,579	233	171
BS	Aleutians East	50,716	312	3	1
	Aleutians West	897	1,327,482	3	6
	Anchorage Boro	204,549	1,030,160	4	6
	Dillingham	0	360,448	0	1
	Juneau	210,263	1,213,392	3	5
	Kenai Peninsula	2,226,027	1,371,424	12	13
	Ketchikan	39,654	33,200	3	2
	Kodiak Borough	1,624,456	527,422	16	9
	MatSu Borough	54,330	146,061	4	3
	Sitka	901,910	323,344	6	2
	SKG\YAK\ANG	163,530	224,846	4	3
	Valdez\Cordova		496,055	0	1
	Pburg\Wrangell	1,613,894	54,134	4	2
	Outside Alaska	11,514,928	11,682,087	82	61
		18,605,154	18,790,367	144	115
AL	Aleutians East	0	0	0	0
	Aleutians West	16,206	300,292	2	2
AI Cont.	Anchorage Boro	249,267	656,299	4	3
	Dillingham	0	679,248	0	1
	Fairbanks	0	283,873	0	1
	Juneau	91,817	1,061,411	3	2
	Kenai Pen.	3,742,955	3,774,574	10	6
	Ketchikan	119,314	0	1	0
	Kodiak Boro	475,455	978,243	12	13
	MatSu Boro	23,264	0	1	0
	Sitka	1,706,262	470,682	7	3
	SKG\YAK\ANG	109,993	93,383	4	2
	Wade Hampton	0	55,914	0	1
	PSG\Wrangell	578,092	349,395	5	3
	Outside Alaska	24,405,551	23,229,178	87	62
		31,518,176	31,932,492	136	99

Chapter 11 New Entrants in the Fishery

New persons can enter the sablefish fishery by obtaining sablefish QS through transfer. Any person who is a I.S. citizen can acquire harvester-processor (category A) QS. Only persons who are initial QS recipients or IFQ crew members may receive catcher vessel QS through transfer. Under the IFQ program, an IFQ crew member is defined as any individual who has at least 150 days experience working as part of a harvesting crew in any United States commercial fishery or as any individual who receives an initial allocation of QS.

New persons may also enter the fishery by regulations which allow an individual to transfer QS to the individual's solely owned corporation (a new entity).

New persons might also enter the fishery because of transfers due to court order, operation of law, or as part of a security agreement. However, in these latter cases IFQ is not assigned unless the person receiving the QS transfer meets all of the eligibility requirements.

Finally, a new program in 2004 allows non profits corporations permission to hold QS on behalf of the communities and lease IFQ for use by residents. This program was designed to protect economies of certain group of communities that are fisheries dependent

The chapter examines the distribution of QS ownership between initial QS recipients and new entrants at year-end 2006. New entrants to the management area, new entrants to the sablefish fishery, and new entrants to the IFQ program are all differentiated.

It is important to note that a new entrant to a management area may have been an initial QS recipient in some other management area(s). Correspondingly, a new entrant to the sablefish IFQ program may have been an initial QS recipient in the halibut fishery.

Table 13 indicates the amount and percentage of sablefish QS which was held by new entrants to the area at the end of each year. It also shows the number of QS holders (persons) who were new entrants to the area, and their average QS holdings.

By the end of 2006, new entrants to management areas held significant amounts of the QS in each management area. The percentage of QS held by new entrants to each management area ranged from 11.7% in the West Yakutat area to 29.5% in the Bering Sea area.

Other tables in the principal report indicate that new entrants to either the halibut or sablefish IFQ fisheries represented between 7.8% of the QS holders in the Bering Sea to 15.6% of the QS holders in the Southeast area at the end of 2006.

A substantial portion of the persons who had QS leases were new entrants. This is true in all areas over the 1995 to 2006 period.

Table 13. New Entrants to the Management AreaAmount of QS Held and Number of QS Holders

Area	Year	Total QS Held By New Entrants	% of QS Held By New Entrants	Avg. QS Held By New Entrants	New Entrants For Area	Pct. Who Are New Entrants
SE	1995	3,418,229	5.5	51,791	66	10.1
	1996	5,459,642	9.0	57,470	95	15.6
	1997	8,056,528	13.9	73,241	110	19.9
	1998	8,439,392	14.7	78,873	107	20.4
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	9,354,951	16.7	101,684	92	14.3
	2001	10,883,699	20.0	114,565	95	16.7
	2002	11,214,681	20.8	108,880	103	17.2
	2003	13,034,117	25.0	115,346	113	20.0
	2004	13,456,158	25.9	114,035	118	20.5
	2005	16,444,769	33.5	128,475	128	25.1
	2006	17,078,302	35.2	134,475	127	26.0
WY	1995	1,476,794	2.8	50,924	29	6.9
	1996	3,010,683	5.7	52,819	57	14.5
	1997	3,783,309	7.1	54,831	69	19.7
	1998	5,073,113	9.5	66,751	76	22.3
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	3,891,717	8.0	69,495	56	7.4

Table 13 continued. New Entrants to the Management Area Amount of QS Held and Number of QS Holders

Area	Year	Total QS Held By New Entrants	% of QS Held By New Entrants	Avg. QS Held By New Entrants	New Entrants For Area	Pct. Who Are New Entrants
WY	2001	4,691,476	9.7	79,517	59	8.9
Cont.	2002	5,391,273	11.3	86,956	62	10.2
	2003	5,845,189	12.4	89,926	65	11.1
	2004	6,008,343	12.9	89,677	67	11.5
	2005	6,197,486	13.4	87,289	71	11.8
	2006	5,984,692	12.9	88,010	68	11.4
CG	1995	2,540,934	2.4	66,867	38	6.4
	1996	5,099,495	4.6	78,454	65	11.8
	1997	9,712,414	8.8	112,935	86	17.3
	1998	11,421,004	10.3	128,326	89	18.6
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	7,989,970	8.0	115,797	69	7.4
	2001	9,773,074	10.1	123,710	79	9.2
	2002	10,977,134	11.5	135,520	81	10.3
	2003	13,351,424	14.5	140,541	95	12.7
	2004	13,383,826	14.6	135,190	99	12.8
	2005	12,900,429	14.0	135,794	95	12.3
	2006	13,243,054	14.6	136,526	97	12.7
WG	1995	539,326	1.6	41,487	13	6.0
	1996	2,708,574	8.2	135,429	20	9.5
	1997	3,799,891	11.8	111,762	34	17.3
	1998	4,511,493	14.3	115,679	39	20.9
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	2,934,109	9.6	108,671	27	8.7
	2001	3,190,739	10.7	102,927	31	9.7
	2002	2,981,225	10.0	102,801	29	9.0
	2003	4,299,454	14.9	119,429	36	13.0
	2004	3,395,920	11.4	102,907	33	10.3
	2005	4,238,847	14.7	121,110	35	12.8
	2006	4,135,290	14.4	114,869	36	12.6
BS	1995	571,066	3.2	71,383	8	5.8
	1996	1,350,271	7.3	150,030	9	6.7
	1997	1,990,327	10.7	153,102	13	9.9
	1998	3,954,992	21.3	247,187	16	12.5
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	965,524	6.6	96,552	10	6.2
	2001	1,763,966	12.8	146,997	12	11.4
	2002	2,487,029	20.2	155,439	16	16.8
	2003	4,055,815	44.8	168,992	24	30.9
	2004	5,080,545	63.0	203,222	25	38.7
	2005	5,511,277	72.3	211,972	26	41.9
	2006	5,871,664	82.9	202,471	29	45.3
AI	1995	678,469	2.3	84,809	8	6.4
	1996	1,892,172	6.1	189,217	10	7.7
	1997	3,388,768	10.8	199,339	17	13.7
	1998	4,672,544	14.8	186,902	25	21.0
	1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	2000	644,038	2.3	58,549	11	2.3
	2001	1,321,476	5.0	101,652	13	4.8
	2002	3,908,039	16.5	229,885	17	14.1
	2003	7,043,119	34.7	370,690	19	25.7
	2004	7,380,379	37.0	335,472	22	27.0
	2005	6,539,741	34.5	272,489	24	25.7
	2006	8,709,696	56.2	334,988	26	36.0

Chapter 12 Sablefish: Changes in Harvest and Delivery Patterns

Chapter 12 provides information on sablefish harvest and delivery patterns. Time series data which compares deliveries that occurred from 1991 through 2006. Tables show the number of persons who recorded landings and compares the seasons before and after implementation of the IFQ program. Other tables show quarterly harvest data; the harvest by state of residence of the QS holder; and finally, a table that compares harvests by QS owners with harvests by hired skippers.

The percentages of the Alaska sablefish harvest delivered in Alaska, other states, and to catcher-processors do not appear to have changed substantially in the first 12 years of the IFQ program.

The percentage of the total sablefish harvest delivered to the Ketchikan/Prince of Wales, Wrangell /Petersburg, and Skagway/Yakutat/Angoon aggregated census area, and Kodiak census area has declined somewhat under the IFQ fishery.

The percentage of the total sablefish harvest delivered to the Sitka / Juneau / Haines and Kenai Peninsula / Anchorage aggregated census areas has increased somewhat under the IFQ fishery.

The Kenai Peninsula/Anchorage aggregated census area has received the highest percentage of sablefish pounds delivered in Alaska both before and after the IFQ program was implemented. The percentage of landings delivered to the Kenai/Anchorage aggregated census area has risen each year since the beginning of the IFQ program in 1995.

The vast majority of the sablefish harvest in the first 12 years of the IFQ program occurred in the second and third quarters of each year in all management areas. In most areas, there has been a shift away from harvests in the 2nd quarter, and increases in the 3rd or 4th quarters.

sign IFQ landing reports in any management area, and they do not have to own the vessel that is used in the fishing operation. Corporations or partnerships may also use hired skippers, but they are also restricted to owning at least 20% of the vessel on which the QS is fished. In the Southeast area, corporations or partnerships are restricted to using hired skippers only for the QS they were initially issued.

The majority of the pounds harvested in the Southeast area were credited to Alaska QS holders during the first 12 years of the program. In the other areas Washington QS holders usually took the majority of the harvest.

Hired skippers have been used in all management areas and their use has increased substantially during the first 12 years of the program. For example, in the West Yakutat area the percentage of the harvest credited to hired skippers increased from 7.6% in 1995 to 63.1% in 2006.

In 2006, the percentage of the harvest attributed to hired skippers ranged from 15.6% in the Southeast area to 74.3% in the Aleutian Islands area; however, in five of the six management areas, hired skippers took over 60% of the harvest.

Use of hired skippers was more common in the freezer vessel category and the “greater than 60 feet” catcher vessel category.

Note that more restrictive rules in the Southeast area likely kept the number of operations with hired skippers much lower than other areas.

In all management areas except Southeast, an individual who received an initial QS allocation in the catcher vessel categories does not have to be on board the vessel and sign IFQ landing reports if that individual owns at least 20% of the vessel on which the halibut or sablefish IFQ are harvested, and the individual is represented on the vessel by a hired skipper. Because this exemption is confined to initial issuees only, the number of fishing operations where hired skippers are allowed should decrease over time as initial issuees transfer their QS holdings.

Note that persons who hold harvester-processor vessel QS may use hired skippers to operate the vessels and Some “hired skippers,” as identified herein, may actually be de facto QS lease arrangements. Ostensibly using a hired skipper was one way QS holders could circumvent IFQ program regulations that limited catcher vessel QS leases to 10% of a person’s QS holding. The Council addressed this issue by passing the regulations stipulating the 20% minimum vessel ownership requirements. These regulations were implemented in 1998.

Table 14. Alaska Sablefish Harvests by QS Owners and Hired Skippers, 1995-2006

Area	Year	QS Owners With Landings	Harvest by QS Owners	Owner Harvest % of Total	Hired Skippers With Landings	Harvest by Hired Skipper	Skipper Harvest % of Total	Total Harvest
Southeast	1995	453	11,184,466	94.1	25	704,952	5.9	11,889,418
	1996	439	8,804,283	89.9	43	986,160	10.1	9,790,443
	1997	394	6,986,876	87.6	50	988,678	12.4	7,975,554
	1998	346	6,369,249	85.8	52	1,054,178	14.2	7,423,427
	1999	337	5,795,540	84.0	49	1,104,006	16.0	6,899,546
	2000	334	6,480,618	83.2	56	1,305,995	16.8	7,786,613
	2001	337	6,005,776	82.8	54	1,243,562	17.2	7,249,338
	2002	340	5,924,010	83.8	49	1,146,869	16.2	7,070,879
	2003	334	6,542,868	84.4	48	1,211,227	15.6	7,754,095
	2004	334	6,899,589	84.4	47	1,271,935	15.6	8,171,524
	2005	324	6,580,082	84.4	49	1,214,503	15.6	7,794,585
	2006	314	6,505,870	84.4	51	1,205,536	15.6	7,711,406
W. Yakutat	1995	252	7,359,101	92.4	33	607,487	7.6	7,966,588
	1996	223	4,491,856	73.7	66	1,603,513	26.3	6,095,369
	1997	185	2,762,060	55.8	76	2,188,385	44.2	4,950,445
	1998	159	2,164,952	46.5	79	2,494,600	53.5	4,659,552
	1999	147	1,841,969	46.8	85	2,093,013	53.2	3,934,982
	2000	143	1,785,665	42.2	99	2,448,724	57.8	4,234,389
	2001	136	1,638,390	42.3	100	2,231,528	57.7	3,869,918
	2002	145	1,673,119	45.2	100	2,029,534	54.8	3,702,653
	2003	134	2,037,400	46.1	96	2,378,660	53.9	4,416,060
	2004	134	2,152,522	44.2	92	2,722,162	55.8	4,874,684
	2005	118	1,870,925	37.5	104	3,113,481	62.5	4,984,406
	2006	112	1,596,243	36.9	98	2,727,609	63.1	4,323,852
C. Gulf	1995	374	11,818,775	84.6	65	2,146,605	15.4	13,965,380
	1996	285	6,899,237	58.4	101	4,916,115	41.6	11,815,352
	1997	242	5,238,065	47.8	121	5,711,682	52.2	10,949,747
	1998	203	4,058,081	37.7	134	6,696,343	62.3	10,754,424
	1999	186	3,828,147	39.4	129	5,899,748	60.6	9,727,895
	2000	197	3,552,255	35.4	158	6,484,548	64.6	10,036,803
	2001	203	2,916,260	31.4	142	6,379,244	68.6	9,295,504
	2002	197	3,293,470	34.4	138	6,273,112	65.6	9,566,582
	2003	195	3,735,494	33.2	150	7,516,008	66.8	11,251,502
	2004	183	4,112,891	32.4	153	8,600,218	67.6	12,713,109
	2005	172	3,820,365	30.3	162	8,777,090	69.7	12,597,455
	2006	169	3,145,265	28.3	172	7,971,077	71.7	11,116,342
W. Gulf	1995	86	3,124,314	79.7	32	797,043	20.3	3,921,357
	1996	72	1,917,676	53.7	49	1,654,691	46.3	3,572,367
	1997	53	939,615	30.9	66	2,105,371	69.1	3,044,986
	1998	44	773,867	25.7	61	2,241,007	74.3	3,014,874
	1999	43	900,274	29.4	55	2,161,809	70.6	3,062,083
	2000	50	894,440	28.8	68	2,211,502	71.2	3,105,942
	2001	45	826,525	24.4	65	2,561,849	75.6	3,388,374
	2002	56	1,007,532	26.1	70	2,859,848	73.9	3,867,380
	2003	55	1,008,293	23.8	70	3,225,169	76.2	4,233,462
	2004	43	899,529	19.2	76	3,793,257	80.8	4,692,786
	2005	43	677,889	16.2	70	3,507,518	83.8	4,185,407
	2006	43	721,458	16.0	85	3,788,068	84.0	4,509,526
Bering Sea	1995	56	707,927	72.1	23	274,244	27.9	982,171
	1996	31	208,247	29.6	44	494,842	70.4	703,089
	1997	23	158,548	27.7	40	414,031	72.3	572,579
	1998	18	152,818	26.4	37	426,979	73.6	579,797
	1999	16	116,310	18.6	38	509,724	81.4	626,034
	2000	12	100,064	14.6	50	585,618	85.4	685,682
	2001	16	233,211	29.3	38	563,518	70.7	796,729
	2002	18	218,511	18.7	41	951,385	81.3	1,169,896
	2003	18	474,136	39.3	41	733,656	60.7	1,207,792
	2004	16	371,406	32.3	38	779,842	67.7	1,151,248
	2005	22	480,188	39.1	40	747,505	60.9	1,227,693
	2006	19	556,240	34.6	44	1,052,673	65.4	1,608,913
Aleutians	1995	49	1,021,128	53.7	24	881,986	46.3	1,903,114
	1996	37	458,001	39.2	38	709,188	60.8	1,167,189
	1997	24	278,451	24.5	42	858,642	75.5	1,137,093
	1998	11	291,452	32.6	35	603,171	67.4	894,623
	1999	16	182,812	16.7	36	911,485	83.3	1,094,297

Table 14 continued. Alaska Sablefish Harvests by QS Owners and Hired Skippers, 1995-2006

Area	Year	QS Owners With Landings	Harvest by QS Owners	Owner Harvest % of Total	Hired Skippers With Landings	Harvest by Hired Skipper	Skipper Harvest % of Total	Total Harvest
Aleutians Cont.	2000	18	341,273	19.2	43	1,433,554	80.8	1,774,827
	2001	11	284,620	16.3	46	1,464,936	83.7	1,749,556
	2002	12	327,428	19.1	46	1,382,572	80.9	1,710,000
	2003	15	400,357	20.4	45	1,566,028	79.6	1,966,385
	2004	14	499,841	24.0	37	1,584,473	76.0	2,084,314
	2005	14	666,996	32.0	36	1,419,607	68.0	2,086,603
	2006	12	392,538	25.5	38	1,149,357	74.5	1,541,895

Chapter 13 Sablefish: Overharvest and Underharvest of IFQs and TACs

The detail report compares actual harvests in each management area with the TAC for each year from 1990 through 2006. The chapter also examines the amount of totally unfished IFQ held by initial QS recipients who have not altered their QS holdings.

Over the 1991 to 1994 time period, harvests sometimes exceeded the TACs; however, in the first 12 years of the IFQ program, the TAC was under harvested in all areas except in area Western Yakutat in 2000 where the percentage harvested was 100.01 (exceeding the TAC by 3,762 pounds.

The detailed report shows that in the Southeast, West Yakutat, and Central Gulf areas the percentage of the available IFQ harvested was somewhat similar across vessel categories in the first 12 years of the program.

In the Western Gulf, Aleutian Islands, and Bering Sea areas there were sometimes large differences between vessel categories in the percentage of harvested IFQ. For example, in the Aleutian Islands in 1997 the percentage of IFQ harvested in the freezer vessel category was 71.3% but the percentage harvested in the "60 foot or less" category was only 40.3%.

The amount and percentage of QS that belongs to persons who have not altered their holdings since the beginning of the program should decline each year. The percentage of QS that was held by persons who had not changed their holdings by the end of 1995 ranged from 75.0% in the Southeast area to 91.6% in the Western Gulf area. These percentages declined in all areas over the 1995-2006 time period and at the end of 2006 ranged from 49.8% in the Central Gulf area to 63.2% in the Western Gulf area.

Significant numbers of the persons who had not altered their holdings did not harvest their sablefish IFQs in some of the years. In 2006, the percentage of initial QS recipients who had not altered their holdings and also did not harvest their IFQ ranged from 16.1% in the West Yakutat area to 41.0% in the Bering Sea area. However, the average IFQ amounts of these persons were relatively small.

Table 15. Comparison of Sablefish TACs and Harvests, by Management Area, 1990 to 2006

Area	Year	Total Allowable Catch (TAC)	Total Area Harvest	Difference TAC (-) Harvest	Percent of TAC Harvested
SE	1991	10,367,226	10,848,012	-480,786	104.6
	1992	10,451,001	10,627,495	-176,494	101.7
	1993	11,372,532	12,643,296	-1,270,764	111.2
	1994	14,953,937	14,042,432	911,505	93.9
	1995	12,985,212	12,007,125	978,087	92.5
	1996	10,436,188	9,823,345	612,843	94.1
	1997	8,042,381	7,980,959	61,422	99.2
	1998	7,687,440	7,598,000	89,440	98.8
	1999	7,054,720	6,910,643	144,077	98.0
	2000	7,832,944	7,786,613	46,331	99.4
	2001	7,407,456	7,249,338	158,118	97.9
	2002	7,076,766	7,070,879	5,887	99.9
	2003	7,848,376	7,763,699	84,677	98.9
	2004	8,311,342	8,172,370	138,972	98.3
	2005	7,870,422	7,796,182	74,240	99.1
	2006	7,760,192	7,711,406	48,786	99.4
WY	1991	8,482,275	10,246,116	-1,763,841	120.8
	1992	7,833,015	9,944,545	-2,111,530	127.0
	1993	8,021,510	9,065,405	-1,043,895	113.0
	1994	10,157,787	11,639,260	-1,481,473	114.6
	1995	8,586,995	7,989,722	597,273	93.0
	1996	6,366,885	6,096,859	270,026	95.8
	1997	5,048,534	4,952,665	95,869	98.1
	1998	4,795,005	4,671,994	123,011	97.4
	1999	4,023,395	3,942,955	80,440	98.0
	2000	4,230,627	4,234,389	-3,762	100.1
	2001	3,944,029	3,875,658	68,371	98.3
	2002	3,708,137	3,702,653	5,484	99.9
	2003	4,466,520	4,416,060	50,460	98.9
	2004	4,925,076	4,874,684	50,392	99.0
	2005	5,011,056	4,984,406	26,650	99.5
	2006	4,387,154	4,341,742	45,412	99.0
CG	1991	18,651,085	20,331,346	-1,680,261	109.0
	1992	16,878,571	18,112,446	-1,233,875	107.3
	1993	16,949,119	20,365,049	-3,415,930	120.2
	1994	19,788,669	14,860,366	4,928,303	75.1
	1995	15,167,786	14,072,591	1,095,195	92.8
	1996	12,169,392	11,818,815	350,577	97.1
	1997	11,305,189	10,961,703	343,486	97.0
	1998	11,146,458	10,843,975	302,483	97.3
	1999	9,858,971	9,762,324	96,647	99.0
	2000	10,105,886	10,037,052	68,834	99.3
	2001	9,541,509	9,295,504	246,005	97.4
	2002	9,576,782	9,571,133	5,649	99.9
	2003	11,358,099	11,251,502	106,597	99.1
	2004	12,874,864	12,713,109	161,755	98.7
	2005	12,786,680	12,597,455	189,225	98.5
	2006	11,234,642	11,135,955	98,687	99.1
WG	1991	5,158,811	3,671,681	1,487,130	71.2
	1992	4,409,240	5,322,280	-913,040	120.7
	1993	3,580,303	1,540,237	2,040,066	43.0
	1994	4,038,864	598,492	3,440,372	14.8
	1995	4,585,610	3,950,818	634,792	86.2
	1996	3,880,096	3,585,286	294,810	92.4
	1997	3,280,445	3,045,866	234,579	92.8
	1998	3,245,171	3,060,082	185,089	94.3
	1999	3,209,898	3,072,512	137,386	96.0
	2000	3,245,171	3,105,942	139,229	95.7
	2001	3,544,997	3,388,374	156,623	95.6
	2002	3,950,643	3,867,380	83,263	97.9

Table 15 cont. Comparison of Sablefish TACs and Harvests, by Management Area, 1990 to 2006

Area	Year	Total Allowable Catch (TAC)	Total Area Harvest	Difference TAC (-) Harvest	Percent of TAC Harvested
WG Cont	2003	4,532,658	4,233,462	299,196	93.4
	2004	5,167,582	4,692,786	474,796	90.8
	2005	4,479,747	4,185,407	294,340	93.4
	2006	4,709,026	4,509,526	199,500	95.7
BS	1991	3,417,161	1,878,196	1,538,965	55.0
	1992	1,543,234	1,249,116	294,118	80.9
	1993	1,653,465	1,436,788	216,677	86.9
	1994	595,247	617,692	-22,445	103.8
	1995	1,410,957	998,318	412,639	70.8
	1996	970,024	703,905	266,119	72.6
	1997	970,024	572,773	397,251	59.0
	1998	1,146,392	579,860	566,532	50.6
	1999	1,181,666	626,749	554,917	53.0
	2000	1,296,305	685,682	610,623	52.9
	2001	1,375,670	789,872	585,798	57.4
	2002	1,701,951	1,169,896	532,055	68.7
	2003	2,557,336	1,207,792	1,349,544	47.2
	2004	2,557,336	1,158,053	1,399,283	45.3
	2005	2,151,690	1,227,693	923,997	57.1
	2006	2,486,789	1,608,913	877,876	64.7
AI	1991	5,291,088	4,234,283	1,056,805	80.0
	1992	4,960,395	3,145,105	1,815,290	63.4
	1993	4,299,009	4,263,206	35,803	99.2
	1994	4,629,702	3,069,026	1,560,676	66.3
	1995	2,910,098	1,917,782	992,316	65.9
	1996	1,587,312	1,168,273	419,039	73.6
	1997	1,587,312	1,137,281	450,031	71.6
	1998	1,825,409	895,482	929,927	49.1
	1999	1,825,409	1,095,189	730,220	60.0
	2000	3,215,189	1,774,828	1,440,361	55.2
	2001	3,306,900	1,749,556	1,557,344	52.9
	2002	3,373,920	1,710,000	1,663,920	50.7
	2003	4,100,556	1,966,385	2,134,171	48.0
	2004	4,100,556	2,084,314	2,016,242	50.8
	2005	3,465,631	2,086,603	1,379,028	60.2
	2006	3,968,280	1,541,895	2,426,385	38.9

Note: TACs and harvests are for commercial harvests only. They exclude CDQ allocations and harvests.

Chapter 14 Consolidation of IFQ Permit Holders on Vessels

One way the IFQ program can reduce the number of fishing operations is through consolidation of QS holdings. Another way is when QS holders combine to fish their IFQ holdings from a single vessel.

Chapter 14 provides time series data on harvests and participation in the sablefish fishery from 1991 through 2005 for catcher vessels only. Catcher vessels were chosen because from 1991 through 1994 consistent data on persons with landings were available only for catcher vessels. A "catcher vessel only" subset of observations provides a means to compare average permit holders per vessel both prior to and after the IFQ program was implemented.

Table 16 indicates that in all areas, the ratio of number of persons with landings to number of vessels with landings rose in 1995 over the 1990-1994 average. This provides evidence that the practice of multiple persons recording a landing off a single vessel has increased under the IFQ program. Through 2006, this ratio has remained above the 1990-2006 average in all areas.

Table 16. Summary of 1991 to 2006 Sablefish Harvest and Participation For All Vessels Other Than Catcher/Processors

Area	Year	Total Harvest (pounds)	Persons With Landings	Vessels With Landings	Vessel Landing Days	Pounds per Person	Pounds per Vessel	Persons per Vessel
SE	1991	10,628,875	458	449	961	23,207	23,672	1.02
	1992	10,554,259	499	510	1,079	21,151	20,817	0.98
	1993	12,576,981	390	393	852	32,249	32,166	1.00
	1994	14,042,432	488	488	1,272	28,775	28,775	1.00
	1995	11,271,987	462	391	930	24,398	29,820	1.22
	1996	9,320,028	460	368	889	20,261	26,034	1.28
	1997	7,595,320	420	339	800	18,084	22,809	1.26
	1998	7,176,227	370	309	781	19,395	23,841	1.23
	1999	6,577,966	361	295	731	18,222	22,920	1.26
	2000	7,786,613	358	280	746	21,750	27,809	1.28
	2001	7,249,338	351	267	752	20,653	27,253	1.32
	2002	7,070,879	357	262	701	19,806	26,988	1.36
	2003	7,763,699	347	250	684	22,374	31,055	1.39
	2004	8,172,370	350	252	701	23,350	32,430	1.39
	2005	7,796,182	340	233	701	22,930	33,460	1.46
	2006	7,711,406	332	227	701	23,227	33,971	1.46
W. Yakutat	1991	9,104,355	211	205	347	43,149	44,411	1.03
	1992	8,795,861	267	275	466	32,943	33,067	1.00
	1993	7,556,136	198	209	343	38,162	38,552	1.01
	1994	10,476,642	246	265	470	42,588	42,075	0.99
	1995	7,500,726	266	243	371	28,198	32,898	1.17
	1996	5,567,743	253	230	317	22,007	26,387	1.20
	1997	4,715,335	244	206	305	19,325	23,815	1.23
	1998	4,399,920	213	188	281	20,657	24,581	1.19
	1999	3,721,412	208	172	263	17,891	22,692	1.27
	2000	4,234,389	193	156	240	21,940	27,144	1.24
	2001	3,875,658	185	146	248	20,950	26,546	1.27
	2002	3,702,653	190	143	231	19,488	25,893	1.33
	2003	4,416,060	178	135	216	24,809	32,712	1.32
	2004	4,874,684	179	136	251	27,233	35,843	1.32
	2005	4,984,406	175	129	256	28,482	38,639	1.36
	2006	4,341,742	164	127	271	26,474	34,187	1.29
C. Gulf	1991	19,625,278	469	455	1,142	41,845	43,132	1.03
	1992	16,583,538	618	613	1,538	26,834	28,203	1.05
	1993	16,808,127	470	500	1,120	35,762	36,381	1.02
	1994	11,660,920	572	602	1,162	20,386	20,749	1.02
	1995	12,307,979	411	347	761	29,946	37,755	1.26
	1996	9,674,187	351	312	673	27,562	33,359	1.21
	1997	9,886,607	334	291	655	29,601	35,436	1.20
	1998	9,530,960	302	260	655	31,559	38,744	1.23
	1999	9,762,324	280	228	679	30,259	37,160	1.23
	2000	10,037,052	279	228	668	35,975	44,022	1.22

Table 16. Summary of 1991 to 2006 Sablefish Harvest and Participation For All Vessels Other Than Catcher/Processors

Area	Year	Total Harvest (pounds)	Persons With Landings	Vessels With Landings	Vessel Landing Days	Pounds per Person	Pounds per Vessel	Persons per Vessel
C. Gulf Cont.	2001	9,295,504	278	225	664	33,437	41,313	1.24
	2002	9,571,133	255	208	649	37,534	46,015	1.23
	2003	11,251,502	262	204	646	42,945	55,154	1.28
	2004	12,713,109	262	192	650	48,523	66,214	1.36
	2005	12,597,455	255	192	684	49,402	65,612	1.33
	2006	11,135,955	254	188	662	43,842	59,234	1.35
W. Gulf	1991	2,849,541	104	102	143	27,399	27,937	1.02
	1992	3,973,089	110	103	223	36,119	38,574	1.07
	1993	602,266	29	29	42	20,768	20,768	1.00
	1994	297,563	18	19	26	16,531	15,661	0.95
	1995	2,470,384	99	86	143	24,953	28,725	1.15
	1996	2,336,261	95	83	131	24,592	28,148	1.14
	1997	2,085,415	98	81	139	21,280	25,746	1.21
	1998	2,010,751	83	69	131	24,226	29,141	1.20
	1999	3,062,083	76	63	134	25,872	31,211	1.21
	2000	3,105,942	92	76	147	33,760	40,868	1.21
	2001	3,388,374	87	74	149	38,947	45,789	1.18
	2002	3,867,380	98	74	182	39,463	52,262	1.32
	2003	4,233,462	96	74	208	44,099	57,209	1.30
	2004	4,692,786	91	73	217	51,569	64,285	1.25
	2005	4,185,407	89	75	162	47,027	55,805	1.19
	2006	4,509,526	93	74	215	48,490	60,940	1.26
Bering Sea	1991	1,372,901	87	84	163	15,780	16,344	1.04
	1992	753,239	77	72	120	9,782	10,462	1.07
	1993	597,064	41	40	133	14,563	14,927	1.03
	1994	289,080	32	31	63	9,034	9,325	1.03
	1995	728,660	65	55	85	11,210	13,248	1.18
	1996	446,943	52	47	77	8,595	9,509	1.11
	1997	423,468	48	45	84	8,822	9,410	1.07
	1998	379,272	35	33	60	10,836	11,493	1.06
	1999	626,749	27	23	81	12,152	14,265	1.17
	2000	685,682	55	51	91	12,467	13,445	1.08
	2001	796,729	48	42	114	16,599	18,970	1.14
	2002	1,169,896	50	47	138	23,398	24,891	1.06
	2003	1,207,792	49	44	170	24,649	27,450	1.11
	2004	1,158,053	46	38	139	25,175	30,475	1.21
	2005	1,227,693	52	44	137	23,609	27,902	1.18
	2006	1,608,913	55	40	139	29,253	40,223	1.38
Aleutians	1991	1,427,163	48	47	71	29,733	30,365	1.02
	1992	1,164,629	27	27	63	43,134	43,134	1.00
	1993	650,815	32	33	52	20,338	19,722	0.97
	1994	573,662	33	33	56	17,384	17,384	1.00
	1995	820,417	56	53	69	14,650	15,480	1.06
	1996	569,781	54	50	63	10,552	11,396	1.08
	1997	736,224	56	50	76	13,147	14,724	1.12
	1998	486,487	30	27	43	16,216	18,018	1.11
	1999	1,095,189	36	31	83	12,475	14,487	1.16
	2000	1,774,827	53	43	115	33,487	41,275	1.23
	2001	1,749,556	46	39	129	38,034	44,860	1.18
	2002	1,710,000	47	38	129	36,383	45,000	1.24
	2003	1,966,385	49	44	153	40,130	44,691	1.11
	2004	2,084,314	44	36	119	47,371	57,898	1.22
	2005	2,086,603	41	34	101	50,893	61,371	1.21
	2006	1,541,895	42	30	87	36,712	51,397	1.40

Chapter 15 Annual Ex Vessel Prices

The term "ex-vessel" refers to activities that occur when a commercial fishing vessel lands or unloads a catch. For example, the price received by a captain (at the point of landing) for the catch is an ex-vessel price. Although fishermen often target sablefish and halibut at the same time, because of differences in market demands and fishing procedures, sablefish and halibut ex-vessel prices are neither equivalent nor generally comparable.

This chapter provides annual estimated ex-vessel prices by IFQ management area, including statewide estimates, during 1992 through 2005. The State of Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) is the source for these data. The commission, within the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, collects summary data from permit holder fish ticket landing records. NMFS-RAM uses CFEC data for Table 15-1, which provides annual ex-vessel price estimates by management area (including statewide estimates) for the 16-year reporting period.
Estimated prices reflect all commercial delivery/condition types and weighted average ex-vessel prices reported for all fixed-gear types, including longline, troll, jig, handline, and pot. These estimates reflect catcher vessel deliveries to shoreside processors for commercial catches only and exclude harvests from discards, test fishing, confiscated catch, personal use, and other unsold harvests. CFEC also excluded small harvests and associated landings from the state waters of the Aleutian Islands, Alaska Peninsula, and Chukchi Sea during their calculations of sablefish ex-vessel prices.

In Table 15-1, prices in the Aleutian Islands reflect a narrower range in ex-vessel prices from 1992 through 2005, compared with ex-vessel prices in all other statewide areas. Prices in the Aleutian Islands ranged from a low of $1.67 in 1993 to a peak price of $3.60 in 1997. The Central Gulf and West Yakutat shared the widest range of prices in statewide management areas, with prices in the Central Gulf and West Yakutat ranging from $1.63 and $1.65, respectively, in 1993 to $3.74 and $3.76, respectively, in 1997.

Table 15-1 shows estimated ex-vessel prices were highest during 1997 for all IFQ management areas, except in Southeast, where the price reached $3.79 during 2000, and in the Western Gulf, where ex-vessel prices were highest at $3.65 for years 1997, 2000, and 2003. Western Gulf's ex-vessel price of $3.89 in 2006 was the statewide highest ex-vessel price. Over the entire 16 years, the lowest ex-vessel price was in the Central Gulf during 1993 when the estimated price was $1.63. Generally, ex-vessel prices rose in gradual increments in each management area, except prices declined in all areas during 1998 and 2001 and gradually rebounded.

Table 15-1 Sablefish estimated ex-vessel prices by management area and year, including annual statewide estimates, 1992–2007

Sablefish IFQ Area	Year	Estimated ex-vessel price
Aleutian Islands	1992	1.88
	1993	1.67
	1994	1.98
	1995	2.99
	1996	3.03
	1997	3.60
	1998	2.21
	1999	2.75
	2000	3.17
	2001	2.93
	2002	3.09
	2003	3.46
	2004	2.81
	2005	2.87
	2006	3.55
	2007	3.53
Bering Sea	1992	1.86
	1993	1.66
	1994	1.99
	1995	3.04
	1996	3.05
	1997	3.61
	1998	2.26
	1999	2.86
	2000	3.54
	2001	3.03
	2002	2.16
	2003	3.00
	2004	2.22
	2005	2.67
	2006	3.26
	2007	2.93
Central Gulf	1992	1.85
	1993	1.63
	1994	2.21
	1995	3.30
	1996	3.23
	1997	3.74
	1998	2.63
	1999	3.00
	2000	3.67
	2001	3.16
	2002	3.17
	2003	3.63
	2004	3.09
	2005	3.17
	2006	3.51
	2007	3.30
Southeast	1992	1.93
	1993	1.68

Table 15-1 continued Sablefish estimated ex-vessel prices by management area and year, including annual statewide estimates, 1992–2007

Sablefish IFQ Area	Year	Estimated ex-vessel price
Southeast Cont.	1994	2.46
	1995	3.18
	1996	3.42
	1997	3.78
	1998	2.49
	1999	3.03
	2000	3.79
	2001	3.23
	2002	3.25
	2003	3.68
	2004	3.26
	2005	3.50
	2006	3.11
	2007	2.63
Western Gulf	1992	1.90
	1993	1.65
	1994	2.00
	1995	3.21
	1996	3.13
	1997	3.65
	1998	2.41
	1999	2.92
	2000	3.65
	2001	3.14
	2002	3.25
	2003	3.65
	2004	2.99
	2005	3.31
	2006	3.89
	2007	3.84
West Yakutat	1992	1.87
	1993	1.65
	1994	2.24
	1995	3.31
	1996	3.27
	1997	3.76
	1998	2.64
	1999	2.98
	2000	3.73
	2001	3.20
	2002	3.24
	2003	3.67
	2004	3.22
	2005	3.24
	2006	3.53
	2007	3.47
Statewide	1992	1.89
	1993	1.67
	1994	2.36
	1995	3.23
	1996	3.30
	1997	3.53
	1998	2.34
	1999	2.83
	2000	3.53
	2001	3.04
	2002	3.06
	2003	3.46
	2004	2.95
	2005	3.14
	2006	3.33
	2007	3.10