

Initial Review Draft

REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW

and

INITIAL REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

Exemption to West Region landing requirement in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery

For a proposed Regulatory Amendment to
Implement Amendment ____ to the Fishery Management Plan for
Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands King and Tanner Crabs

February 2010

Table of Contents

1 INTRODUCTION..... 1

2 REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW 1

 2.1 Purpose and Need Statement 2

 2.2 Alternatives..... 2

 2.3 Existing Conditions 3

 2.3.1 The LLP fishery..... 3

 2.3.2 The rationalization program fishery 4

 2.4 Management of the crab fisheries..... 4

 2.4.1 Emergency rulemaking..... 11

 2.4.2 Communities..... 12

 2.5 Analysis of alternatives 13

 2.5.1 Alternative 1 - The status quo (no exemption) 13

 2.5.2 Alternative 2 – Contractually defined exemption..... 16

 2.5.3 Alternative 3 – Removal of West region landing requirements 21

3 REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS..... 24

 3.1 Introduction 24

 Definition of a Small Entity..... 25

 3.2 A description of the reasons why action by the agency is being considered..... 26

 3.3 The objectives of, and the legal basis for, the proposed rule..... 26

 3.4 A description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities to which the proposed rule will apply 27

 3.5 A description of the projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of the proposed rule 27

 3.6 An identification, to the extent practicable, of all relevant Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the proposed rule..... 27

 3.7 A description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rule that accomplish the stated objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and any other applicable statutes, and that would minimize any significant adverse economic impact of the proposed rule on small entities..... 27

4 NATIONAL STANDARDS & FISHERY IMPACT STATEMENT 27

 4.1 National Standards..... 27

 4.2 Section 303(a)(9) – Fisheries Impact Statement..... 29

5 REFERENCES..... 29

6 PREPARERS AND PERSONS CONSULTED..... 30

List of Tables & Figures

Table 1. TACs, catches, and participation by operation type in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2000/1 through 2008/9 seasons).....	4
Table 2. Season opening and closings in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2001/2 through 2004/5 seasons).....	4
Table 3. Quota share holdings by share type, region, and operation type in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2009-2010).....	5
Table 4. Processor quota share holdings by region in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2009-2010).	6
Table 5. Pot usage and catches in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2000/1 through 2007/8).....	7
Table 6. Seasons and deliveries in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2005/6 through 2008/9).....	7
Table 7. Active catcher vessels, West region IFQ landings, and West region IFQ allocations (2005-6 to 2009-2010).....	8
Table 6. Estimated golden king crab ex vessel prices and first wholesale price, 2001 - 2006 (dollars/pound).....	8
Table 8. West region share holders exceeding defined thresholds.	17

1 INTRODUCTION

Since the second year of fishing under the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island crab rationalization program, participants in the Western Aleutian Island golden king crab fishery have voiced concerns with processing capacity in the West region of that fishery. Specifically, the program requires that 50 percent of the catcher vessel Class A IFQ (or approximately 24 percent of the non-CDQ TAC) be landed in the area west of 174° West longitude (the West region). Under the program to date, shore-based crab processing in this region has occurred only in a single plant in the community of Adak. In the first four years of the program, deliveries to the Adak plant were complicated as the operator of that plant holds few of the processor quota shares in the fishery. Despite this mismatch, holders of processor shares have largely relied on the plant in Adak for West region processing. Until this year, this reliance on a single plant may have contributed to leaving a portion of the TAC unharvested, as a limit on use of processor shares prevented the entire West region allocation being processed at a single plant. To overcome this obstacle, the Council adopted an amendment to the program exempting custom processing in the West region from the use processor share caps, which NOAA Fisheries implemented this year.

Although this regulation would resolve any issue concerning the ability of the Adak plant to process all West region landings from the fishery, in August of this year, the operator of that plant filed for bankruptcy. This filing prompted participants in the fishery to assert that an exemption from the regional landing requirement should be available to address a shortage of processing capacity in the West region. In response, the Council recommended that NOAA Fisheries undertake emergency rulemaking providing an exemption in the current (2009-2010) season¹ and has advanced this analysis of an amendment to the crab program that would either provide an exemption from the West region landing requirement, in the event that qualifying interested parties agree to that exemption or remove the West region landing requirement altogether.

This document contains a Regulatory Impact Review (Section 2) and an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (Section 3) of alternatives to establish an exemption from West region landing requirements in the fishery. Section 4 contains a discussion of the Magnuson Stevens Act National Standards and a fishery impact statement.²

This document relies on information contained in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Crab Fisheries Final Environmental Impact Statement/Regulatory Impact Review/Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis/Social Impact Assessment (NMFS/NPFMC, 2004).

2 REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW

This chapter provides an economic analysis of the action, addressing the requirements of Presidential Executive Order 12866 (E.O. 12866), which requires a cost and benefit analysis of federal regulatory actions.

The requirements of E.O. 12866 (58 FR 51735; October 4, 1993) are summarized in the following statement from the order:

¹ An emergency rule would remain in effect for up to 180 days, resolving the issue for this season. A single extension of up to 185 days would be permitted, if necessary and appropriate, after which normal rulemaking would be needed to address any problem.

² The proposed action is a minor change to a previously analyzed and approved action and the proposed change has no effect individually or cumulatively on the human environment (as defined in NAO 216-6). The only effects of the action are the effects on the geographic distribution of landings. As such, it is categorically excluded from the need to prepare an Environmental Assessment.

In deciding whether and how to regulate, agencies should assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives, including the alternative of not regulating. Costs and benefits shall be understood to include both quantifiable measures (to the fullest extent that these can be usefully estimated) and qualitative measures of costs and benefits that are difficult to quantify, but nonetheless essential to consider. Further, in choosing among alternative regulatory approaches agencies should select those approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety, and other advantages; distributive impacts; and equity), unless a statute requires another regulatory approach.

E.O. 12866 further requires that the Office of Management and Budget review proposed regulatory programs that are considered to be “significant”. A “significant regulatory action” is one that is likely to:

- Have an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more or adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, competition, jobs, local or tribal governments or communities;
- Create a serious inconsistency or otherwise interfere with an action taken or planned by another agency;
- Materially alter the budgetary impact of entitlements, grants, user fees, or loan programs or the rights and obligations of recipients thereof; or
- Raise novel legal or policy issues arising out of legal mandates, the President’s priorities, or the principles set forth in this Executive Order.

2.1 Purpose and Need Statement

The Council adopted the following purpose and need statement for this action:

The purpose of this proposal is to develop a regulation to allow waiver of the requirement that west-designated Western Aleutian Islands gold king crab (WAG) individual fishing quota (IFQ) be delivered west of 174 ° W. longitude, in the event that no shoreside processing facility is open to take delivery and process WAG IFQ. In that circumstance, the regional landing requirement needs to be relaxed to allow the IFQ to be delivered outside the west region, to promote full utilization of the TAC.

2.2 Alternatives

To meet the identified purpose and need, the Council has adopted the following alternatives for analysis:

Alternative 1: Status Quo (no exemption from West region landing requirements)

Alternative 2: Contractually Defined Exemption

To receive an exemption from the regional landing requirement in the WAG fishery,

Option 1: specified QS holders, PQS holders, shoreside processors, and municipalities

Option 2: specified QS holders, PQS holders, and municipalities

shall have entered into a contract. The contract parties will annually file an affidavit with NMFS affirming that a master contract has been signed.

Definitions:

QS Holders: Any person or company that holds in excess of [options: 5, 10, or 20] percent of the west-designated WAG QS.

PQS Holders: Any person or company that holds in excess of [options: 5, 10, or 20] percent of the west-designated WAG PQS.

Shoreside Processors: A shoreside processing facility that is located in one of the defined municipalities and that processed in excess [options: 5, 10, or 20] percent of the west-designated WAG IFQ in the preceding fishing year.

Municipalities: The municipalities of Adak and Atka.

Approval of Exemption:

An exemption to the regional landing requirement will be granted if the contracting parties have filed an affidavit with NOAA Fisheries affirming that a master contract has been signed.

Option 1) In the affidavit, each of the parties as defined above, or their authorized representative, must signify their approval of the exemption in writing.

Option 2) In the affidavit, each of the parties as defined above, or their authorized representative, must signify their approval of the exemption in writing, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. A contracting party's refusal to approve an exemption from the regional landing requirement is subject to binding arbitration. The arbitrator shall be selected from the list of arbitrators identified under the crab rationalization program, and the costs of the arbitration shall be split among the contracting parties. If the arbitrator finds that the contract party unreasonably withheld its approval of an exemption, the arbitrator may order that the requirement for that party's approval be waived and the exemption approved, provided that all other requirements for an exemption are satisfied.

Alternative 3:

Remove the West designation from IFQ and IPQ in Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery.

The Council should consider that the alternatives do not closely parallel the above purpose and need statement. Neither alternative includes a specific requirement that no shoreside processing facility be operational prior to exempting IFQ and IPQ from the regional landing requirements. To address this inconsistency, the Council should consider revising either the purpose and need statement or alternatives. A revision to the purpose and need statement could simply identify the absence of reliable shore-based processing capacity in the region as the problem. That problem might be addressed by either of the alternatives.

2.3 Existing Conditions

The section provides a brief discussion of the relevant conditions in the fishery. The section begins with a brief discussion of the pre-program License Limitation Program (LLP) fishery.

2.3.1 The LLP fishery

Prior to implementation of the rationalization program, the crab fisheries were managed under the License Limitation Program (LLP). Under that program, 28 licenses carried endorsements authorizing participation in the Aleutian Islands golden king crab fisheries (including the Western fishery). Despite a relatively constant TAC leading up to implementation of the rationalization program, the license limits were not constraining and the fishery did not attract the level of competition of other crab fisheries (see

Table 1). The fishery's small TAC and distant and relatively limited grounds are believed to have been an effective deterrent to entry to those qualified under the LLP.

Table 1. TACs, catches, and participation by operation type in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2000/1 through 2008/9 seasons).

wag

Season	TAC	Catch	Percent of TAC harvested	Number of vessels		
				catcher vessels	catcher processors	all unique vessels
2000 - 2001	2,700,000	2,902,518	107.5	11	1	12
2001 - 2002	2,700,000	2,693,221	99.7	8	1	9
2002 - 2003	2,700,000	2,605,237	96.5	5	1	6
2003 - 2004	2,700,000	2,637,161	97.7	5	1	6
2004 - 2005	2,700,000	2,639,862	97.8	5	1	6
2005 - 2006	2,430,006	2,382,468	98.0	2	1	3
2006 - 2007	2,430,005	2,002,186	82.4	2	1	3
2007 - 2008	2,430,005	2,246,040	92.4	2	1	3
2008 - 2009	2,551,500	2,252,111	88.3	2	1	3

Sources: ADFG fishtickets and NMFS RAM catch data (for 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, and 2008-2009)

Despite relatively low participation levels in the years leading up to implementation of the rationalization program, the fishery did exhibit signs of increased effort. Seasons progressively shortened in the few years leading up to implementation of the program (see Table 2).

Table 2. Season opening and closings in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2001/2 through 2004/5 seasons).

wag

Season	Season opening	Season closing
2001 - 2002		March 30
2002 - 2003		March 8
2003 - 2004	August 15	February 2
2004 - 2005		January 3

Sources: ADFG Annual Management Report.

2.3.2 The rationalization program fishery

2.4 Management of the crab fisheries

Nine Bering Sea and Aleutian Island crab fisheries are managed under the rationalization program. Under the program, holders of License Limitation Program (LLP) licenses endorsed for a fishery were issued vessel owner quota shares (QS), which are long term shares, based on their qualifying harvest histories in that fishery. Catcher processor license holders were allocated catcher processor vessel owner QS for their history as catcher processors; catcher vessel license holders were issued catcher vessel QS based on their history as a catcher vessel. QS annually yield IFQ, which are privileges to harvest a particular amount of crab in pounds in a given season. The size of each annual IFQ allocation is based on the amount of QS held in relation to the QS pool in the fishery. So, a person holding 1 percent of the QS pool would receive IFQ to harvest 1 percent of the annual total allowable catch (TAC) in the fishery. Ninety percent of the catcher vessel owner IFQ are issued as "A shares" or "Class A IFQ," which must be delivered to a

processor holding unused IPQ.³ The remaining 10 percent of these annual IFQ are issued as “B shares” or “Class B IFQ,” which may be delivered to any processor.⁴ Processor quota shares (PQS) are long term shares issued to processors. These PQS yield annual IPQ, which represent a privilege to receive a certain amount of crab harvested with Class A IFQ. IPQ are issued for 90 percent of the TAC, creating a one-to-one correspondence between Class A IFQ and IPQ.⁵

In addition to processor share landing requirements, Class A IFQ (along with IPQ) are subject to regional landing requirements, under which harvests from those shares must be landed in specified geographic regions. For the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery, 50 percent of the Class A IFQ are undesignated which means that can be delivered to any processor with corresponding IPQ and 50 percent is designated for delivery in the West region, which is west of 174°W longitude, to any processor with corresponding West designated IPQ.

Under the rationalization program, quota shares were allocated based on historic activity in the fishery. With few historic participants, initial allocations of QS were very concentrated, and have remained very concentrated (see Table 3). Regional designations were assigned to all QS initial allocations, with half of the total allocation being designated for landing in the West region and the other half undesignated (allowing their landing in any location). Regional designations were applied to QS during the initial allocation based on landings histories, but adjustments were necessary as substantially less than 50 percent of the historic landings were made in the West region. The West designation was intended primarily to aid the development of processing in the community of Adak. Adak had little historic processing prior to the end of the qualifying period, as the community was occupied exclusively by the U.S. military during the development of the Aleutian Island commercial fisheries. With the departure of the military in the late 1980s, the community has worked to develop civilian industries, including processing. Atka is recognized as a second potential beneficiary of the West region designation. That community has also begun to develop processing capacity in recent years, but has yet to develop crab processing capability.

Table 3. Quota share holdings by share type, region, and operation type in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2009-2010).

cvpo qs										
Share type	Share holdings by region and operation type						Across regions and operation types			
	Region/Catcher processor	QS holders	Percent of pool	Mean holding	Median holding	Maximum holding	QS holders	Mean holding	Median holding	Maximum holding
Owner Quota Shares	Undesignated	12	26.9	2.2	1.0	11.0	15	6.67	1.78	45.73
	West	8	26.9	3.4	1.2	13.5				
	Catcher processor	3	46.2	15.4	0.5	45.7				
Crew Quota Shares	Catcher vessel	7	57.5	8.2	6.3	21.7	8	12.50	7.45	41.74
	Catcher processor	2	42.5	21.3	21.3	41.7				

Source: NMFS Restricted Access Management IFQ database, crab fishing year 2009-2010.

Note: These share holdings data are publicly available and non-confidential.

³ Currently, the C shares issued to captains are an exception to this generalization. Those shares are not subject to IPQ landing privileges during the first three years of the program. During that period, the IPQ corresponding to the C share allocations are withheld.

⁴ The terms “A share” and “Class A IFQ” are used interchangeably in this paper, as are the terms “B share” and “Class B IFQ”.

⁵ Although 90 percent of IFQ issued each year are issued as A shares, individual allocations can vary from 90 percent. Holders of PQS and their affiliates receive their entire IFQ allocations as A shares (and are not allocated B shares). The rationale for issuing only A shares to PQS holders and their affiliates is that these persons do not need the extra negotiating leverage derived from B shares. To maintain 10 percent of the IFQ pool as B shares requires that unaffiliated QS holders receive more than 10 percent of their allocation as B shares (and less than 90 percent A shares).

As would be expected in this relatively small fishery, PQS holdings are relatively concentrated, with only 10 PQS holders (see Table 4). Initial allocations of PQS were made based on processing history in the fishery. Processors operating plants in the West region at the time of the initial allocation received their allocations in West designated PQS, while others received their allocations as both West designated PQS and undesignated PQS, in a proportion such that the pool of PQS was divided equally between West designated PQS and undesignated PQS. To some extent holdings are concentrated by area with a single holder having in excess of 50 percent of the West designated shares and three holders controlling in excess of 95 percent of the shares in that region. This level of concentration would typically benefit share holders by allowing consolidation of processing activity. In the first four years of the program, complete consolidation of West region processing activity was prevented by the processing share cap, which permitted no more than 30 percent of the pool from being held by or processed at the facility of a single person. An exemption to that cap now allows unlimited processing at a single facility in the West region (including the processing of all landings with undesignated shares).

Table 4. Processor quota share holdings by region in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2009-2010).

pqs									
Region	Share holdings by region					Overall share holdings			
	Number of PQS holders	Percent of pool	Mean holding	Median holding	Maximum holding	Number of PQS holders	Mean holding	Median holding	Maximum holding
Undesignated	8	50	6.3	1.0	29.6	10	10	6.8	30.0
West	7	50	7.1	0.5	26.3				

Source: NMFS Restricted Access Management Database (2009-2010).

Note: The data are publicly available and non-confidential.

The few QS holders in the fishery harvesters have used measures provided by the rationalization program to concentrate activity in the fishery beyond their QS holdings. Exclusive allocations have been organized in harvest cooperatives reducing the fleet to two catcher vessels and a single catcher processor, all of which have fished only cooperative allocations. In each of the first five years of the program, in excess of 99 percent of the annual IFQ has been allocated to cooperatives that have formed in the fishery. Gains arising from IFQ are also suggested by the changes in pot usage, pot lifts, and catch per unit effort in the fishery (see

Table 5). In the first three years of the program, the number of registered pots per vessel has increased substantially, but the number of pot lifts in the fishery has fallen. Catch per unit effort has also risen substantially, suggesting that participants' use greater numbers of pots and allowing those pots to soak for longer periods has increased catch rates.

Table 5. Pot usage and catches in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2000/1 through 2007/8).

WAG

Season	Number of pots registered*	Number of pot lifts *	Lifts per registered pot*	Average catch per unit effort (crabs per pot lift)*	Pots per vessel	Pounds per pot
2000 - 2001	8,910	101,239	11.4	7	743	28.7
2001 - 2002	8,491	105,512	12.4	7	943	25.5
2002 - 2003	6,225	78,979	12.7	8	1,038	33.0
2003 - 2004	7,140	66,236	9.3	10	1,190	39.8
2004 - 2005	7,240	56,846	7.9	12	1,207	46.4
2005 - 2006	4,800	27,503	5.7	21	1,600	86.6
2006 - 2007	6,000	22,694	3.8	20	2,000	88.2
2007 - 2008	4,800	25,287	5.3	21	1,600	88.8

Sources: *ADFG Annual Management Report and **fishtickets and **NMFS RAM catch data (for 2005-2006, 2006-2007, and 2007-2008)

As might be expected, since implementation of the program, catcher vessel fishing has been extended over a longer period of time (see Table 6). Substantial time periods between landings (or breaks in fishing) appear to have developed. QS holders in the fishery assert that the large spreads between the first delivery and the last deliveries in the second and third years arise largely from the lack of available processing capacity in the West region. These QS holders assert that landings during the second and third years were delayed because participants relied on the shore plant at Adak to handle processing in the West region of the fishery, rather than establishing alternative platforms to support West region landings. Prolonged negotiations concerning processing arrangements between IPQ holders and the Adak processor are said to have delayed processor availability during those two years.

Table 6. Seasons and deliveries in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery (2005/6 through 2008/9).

wag

Season	Season opening	Date of first delivery	Date of last delivery	Season closing
2005-2006		September 6	March 25	
2006-2007	August 15	September 10	May 6	May 15
2007-2008		September 14	May 21	
2008-2009		September 15	May 12	

Source: RAM IFQ landings data

While landings have been spread over a relatively long time period, the West region IFQ allocation is relatively small and is unlikely to support any extended fishing period (see Table 7). In each of the first four seasons of the program, 2 catcher vessels fished in the fishery. These vessels made between 2 and 9 landings in the West region in this time period. Given that over 80 percent of the total IFQ allocation in the fishery was harvested in each of these years (and over 90 percent of the total IFQ allocation in two years), it is unlikely that the West region allocation would require over 10 deliveries (absent any great increase in the TAC). Even if a West region plant were to attract a substantial share of the undesignated IFQ deliveries, the fishery is unlikely to produce much more than 20 landings in a season for that plant.

Table 7. Active catcher vessels, West region IFQ landings, and West region IFQ allocations (2005-6 to 2009-2010).

Season	Number of active catcher vessels	Number of landings of West region IFQ	West region IFQ allocations
2005-2006	2	9	570,932
2006-2007	2	2	570,932
2007-2008	2	5	570,932
2008-2009	2	4	599,474
2009-2010			599,475

Source: NMFS Restricted Access Management IFQ database.

Crab markets in general suffer from great volatility. First wholesale prices for golden king crab show a notable decline in 2005, the first year of the rationalization program (Table 8).⁶ In the second year, an abundance of competing small sized red king crab imports further weakened prices. Going into the third year of the program it was thought that the price could remain at a lower level because the demand for golden king crab does not seem to have increased substantially. Overall, the increase in demand for crab products was expected to result in either stable or perhaps slightly rising prices for golden king crab in 2008 (Sackton, 2007). In the 2008/9 season, Alaska crab fishermen and processors were the beneficiaries of good timing, as king crab inventories were depleted. This situation, together with a relatively strong Japanese market, led to golden king crab prices approaching historic highs. Since that time, the weakness of the market, particularly large retail and food service markets have led to a substantial decline in prices. Indications are that this trend will continue leading to prices near the 2006 level, which approached historic lows. Based on his market analysis, Sackton (2009) concluded that “[t]here is a very real potential...that the value of golden king crab could decline to a point where it is not economical to harvest the entire quota.”

Table 8. Estimated golden king crab ex vessel prices and first wholesale price, 2001 - 2006 (dollars/pound).
wag

Year	Ex vessel price	First wholesale price
2001	3.37	6.95
2002	3.46	7.58
2003	3.62	7.89
2004	3.15	6.02
2005	2.89	6.00
2006	1.92	4.35
2007	2.16	5.34
2008	3.58	5.75

Source: ADFG Commercial Operators Annual Report

Note: Excludes Southeast plants.

⁶ Final price data are available from State of Alaska Commercial Operators’ Annual Reports for the various species harvested in the program. These data, however, are not collected by fishery and include catch in fisheries other than those subject to the rationalization program. Although catch from the rationalization program dominates these data, in some cases catch from other fisheries may affect final prices observed in these data. Overall, the data do show a declining price trend, which accurately characterizes price changes in recent years in the fisheries.

Throughout the first four years of the program, the 30 percent processing share use cap prevented any single plant from processing all of the West region IPQ deliveries. Since the beginning of the fifth season (2009-2010), the use cap exemption applicable to custom processing has removed this regulatory impediment to a single processor receiving all West region IPQ deliveries. Although the exemption is intended to resolve uncertainties concerning availability of processing capacity in the West region, the lack of capacity has persisted. Share holders in the fishery assert that this lack of capacity is caused by the circumstances surrounding the Adak plant.

Adak Fisheries reportedly stopped processing at the plant after the 2009 Federal Pacific cod B season and shortly after the start of the State waters Pacific cod A season (mid-April). The plant is currently in 'hibernation mode,' running off of limited power. In early August 2009, a different company assumed majority ownership of Adak Fisheries, and in early September, Adak Fisheries officially filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy.⁷ The company had several unpaid creditors, totaling several million dollars. The United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Alaska (the Court) scheduled a hearing for November 9, 2009, in Anchorage, to consider the sale of the Adak plant and related assets to a new company, Adak Seafood, LLC.⁸ The proposed sale would include Adak Fisheries' fish processing equipment and other personal property housed in a building owned by Aleut Enterprises and leased to Adak Fisheries. Adak Seafood, LLC, is a newly-formed Delaware limited liability company affiliated with Drevik International. Kjetil Solberg, former owner of Adak Fisheries, is the majority (51%) owner of the company, and Drevik owns 49%.⁹ The offer from Adak Seafood is \$488,000, plus assumption of the debtor's entire obligation to its primary creditor, Independence Bank, of approximately \$6.7 million. The sale is to be free and clear of the claims, liens, and interests of all persons receiving notice of the motion, except Independence Bank; and the claims, liens, and interests of all such persons (excluding Independence Bank) shall attach to the sale proceeds to the same extent and in the same order of priority as existed in the underlying property.

On November 5, 2009, Aleut Enterprises, LLC, filed an objection with the Court regarding the proposed sale of Adak Fisheries. Aleut Enterprise's lease to Adak Fisheries was scheduled expire on December 31, 2009. Aleut Enterprises objected to the sale on several grounds, asserting, in part, that the terms of the Sale Application cannot be met as the Aleut Enterprises lease was terminated pre-petition. Aleut Enterprises also objected to the sale on the grounds that the lease would expire on December 31, 2009 and that the deadline for extending the lease had passed.¹⁰

The hearing for the sale of Adak Fisheries' assets was held on November 9 and 10, and on November 10, 2009, the Court approved the sale to Adak Seafood, LLC with the original terms of the offer, and including other provisions.¹¹ One provision requires that at closing, Adak Seafood shall pay \$250,000 to Aleut Enterprises, LLC, for rent due in 2009 and property damage. Adak Seafood is also required to escrow \$150,000, which is supposed to represent six months of the minimum annual rent due to Aleut Enterprises for 2010. In addition, Adak Seafood is required to pay \$13,000 to the City of Adak to satisfy sales tax obligations. Aside from the primary creditor (Independence Bank), there are several other entities whose claims and liens do not attach to the sale. These include but are not limited to the IRS, State of Alaska, the City of Adak, and Pentech Leasing.¹² Overall, Adak Fisheries was several millions in

⁷Source: Seafoodnews.com.

⁸ Case No. 09-00623 DMD, United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Alaska, October 9, 2009.

⁹Testimony by Drevik at November 10, 2009, hearing on Case No. 09-00623 DMD.

¹⁰Aleut Enterprises, LLC's Objection to Debtor's Motion to Sell Adak Fish Plant, Case No. 09-00623 HAR, U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Alaska, November 5, 2009.

¹¹For details see Order Granting Debtor's Application to Sell Adak Plant Free and Clear of Liens, Case No. 09-00623 DMD, U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Alaska, November 10, 2009.

¹²Pentech Financial Services, Inc., is the successor company to Pentek Leasing, which is a general equipment lessor for small and mid-ticket equipment.

debt, and all but a little over \$7 million was removed through the bankruptcy proceedings, as the new company (Adak Seafood LLC) will assume the \$6.7 million owed to Independence Bank. The total sale, including the debt to Independence Bank and other various expenses, was about \$8 million. The order granting the sale notes that the only other offer or expression of interest in the plant was by Trident Seafoods Corporation, which expressed an interest in purchasing certain assets, and after adjustment for differences between two offers (Adak Seafood and Trident Seafoods), Adak Seafood's offer was millions of dollars higher. Trident Seafoods offered \$2 million for the assets of Adak Fisheries, and its offer did not include assumption of the \$6.7 million of debt owed to Independence Bank.¹³

Under the order, the terms of the lease of the building, from Aleut Enterprises to the new owner, Adak Seafood, stayed the same. Under its terms, the lease was scheduled to expire on December 31, 2009. In October, Independence Bank filed a complaint in Bankruptcy Court requesting an injunction to compel Adak Fisheries to exercise an extension of the lease and Aleut Enterprises to accept that extension.¹⁴ Because the sale order specifically states that all parties reserve all rights with respect to the lease, the complaint is still before the Court. Since the beginning of the year (the scheduled expiration of the lease), Aleut Enterprises has filed papers to remove Adak Fisheries from the leased premises. To date, Adak Fisheries is believed to have maintained occupancy of the plant. Given these circumstances, it remains uncertain whether a shore-based plant will be operational in Adak in the near or long-term future. NOTE - THIS WILL BE UPDATED AS CIRCUMSTANCES CHANGE.

Although the disposition of the bankruptcy of Adak Fisheries has contributed to uncertainties concerning processing capacity in the West region, processing capacity in the West region has been an issue since the opening of the fishery. In the first year of the program the Adak plant and a floating processor accepted deliveries in the West region. Since then, no plant other than the Adak plant has received West region deliveries of crab. Harvesters have asserted that they have been prevented from planning fishing, as negotiations between the Adak plant operator and IPQ holders have lasted well into the season. Harvesters also did not fully harvest the IFQ in the fishery in the second, third, or fourth years of the program, arguably because of the processor share use cap constraining processing at the Adak plant and a lack of any other available processing capacity in the West region. Notwithstanding these circumstances, it is not clear that the IFQ holders have used tools provided by the program that could assist them.

No binding arbitration actions have taken place in the fishery in the first four years of the program. In the current season, IFQ holders are believed to have maintained their right to arbitrate under the lengthy season approach, but have not initiated any proceedings to date. Some harvesters have suggested that they have avoided use of the arbitration system because they believe it will be ineffective and could hurt their positions in the fishery. These participants believe that the adversarial nature of arbitration proceedings could damage relationships between the sectors in the fishery. While it is clear that the system is adversarial and might stress relationships, it is unclear whether use of the system would damage relationships as contended. The system has been used effectively in other fisheries. While it has stressed relationships among participants at times, it is not believed to have had long term detrimental effects on those relationships beyond those that have arisen in other delivery disputes. In actuality, the use of the arbitration system in those other fisheries might be argued to have had a positive effect on relationships, since it has clarified expectations. In addition, it is asserted that the arbitration system may be ineffective in ensuring that processing is undertaken, because IPQ holders have used custom processing relationships to process landings in the region. It is clear that an arbitrator is likely to have no authority to compel a plant processing under a custom processing relationship to accept any delivery. The arbitrator is also

¹³Memorandum Regarding Potential Acquisition, No. 09-00623 DMD, U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Alaska, November 5, 2009.

¹⁴Independence Bank v. Adak Fisheries, LLC, et al., Adversary Proceeding No. 09-90031, filed October 15, 2009.

unlikely to have authority to compel an IPQ holder to accept a delivery. Regardless of who is engaged in the physical processing of the delivery, the arbitrator's only authority is to establish a contract that binds both the IFQ holder and IPQ holder. Any failure to comply with that contract would be enforceable only through a civil action. So, an IPQ holder's failure to perform could be grounds for damages against that IPQ holder. Although the IFQ holder may have no action against the plant processing under the custom processing arrangement, it is unclear how the IFQ holder is disadvantaged, since the suit could be pursued against the IPQ holder. In addition, given the prevalence of custom processing in all fisheries under the program, it is unclear how this differs from the circumstances in any other fishery. In those other fisheries, the arbitration system has effectively protected IFQ holder interests.

2.4.1 Emergency rulemaking

In response to the current circumstance, the Council has recommended that NOAA Fisheries advance emergency rulemaking under Section 305(c) of the Magnuson Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to address the emergency that has arisen because of the shortage of processing capacity in the West region. Under that section, the Secretary, on finding an emergency, may promulgate regulations necessary to address the emergency. NOAA Fisheries policy guidelines provide that the only prerequisite for acting is that an emergency must exist and that rulemaking can be justified by economic emergencies. Emergency rule making is intended for circumstances that are "extremely urgent" where "substantial harm to or disruption of the...fishery...would be caused in the time it would take to follow standard rulemaking procedures." The Council concluded that the current fishery is disrupted as no feasible processing capacity will be available this season in the West region and that the result will be substantial economic harm to fishery participants unable to prosecute the fishery in compliance with the West region landing requirement. The guidance cautions that, "[c]ontroversial actions with serious economic effects, except under extraordinary circumstances should be undertaken through normal notice-and-comment rulemaking." The Council received no testimony in opposition to emergency rulemaking suggesting that the action would be non-controversial. Since normal notice-and-comment-rulemaking would be ineffective for addressing this year's circumstance, emergency rulemaking is the only available avenue to address this situation. In addition, the Council concluded that the circumstances are extraordinary, as the unanticipated closure of the Adak plant leaves harvesters in the fishery without an alternative market for landings in the region.

To further clarify the scope of emergencies to which this authority applies, the guidance defines an emergency as "a situation that:

- 1) results from recent, unforeseen events or recently discovered circumstances;
- 2) presents serious conservation or management problems in the fishery; and
- 3) can be addressed through emergency regulations for which the immediate benefits outweigh the value of advance notice, public comment, and deliberative consideration of the impacts on participants to the same extent as would be expected under the normal rule making process."

The Council concluded that:

- 1) the first criterion is met, as the unforeseen bankruptcy and closure of the Adak plant prevent deliveries at that facility.
- 2) the second criterion is met, as the West region landing requirement is the management problem that directly prevents prosecution of a portion of the fishery. In the absence of that requirement, landings could be made in operational processing facilities outside the West region (such as Dutch Harbor).

- 3) the third criterion is met, as the removal of the West region landing requirement will address the problem providing a clear and direct benefit to fishery participants, who would otherwise be unable to complete the harvest of allocations designated for West region landing. The normal rulemaking process is the preferred avenue for making regulatory changes, as it provides interested parties the full ability to comment. In this case, the Council believes that the cost of lost harvests outweigh the benefit of using the more protracted, normal process that would be ineffective for addressing the immediate issue.

Given the absence of processing capacity in the West region, the Council believes emergency rulemaking is warranted and that without emergency rulemaking a substantial portion of the fishery will likely remain unharvested to the detriment of all participants.

If acted on by NOAA Fisheries, the emergency rulemaking would provide for an exemption from the West region landing requirement; however, the exemption would be for a limited duration, addressing any West region processing capacity issue for at most the next two seasons. As a result, the Council would need to develop an amendment package addressing West region landing requirements, if it believes that processing capacity in the region presents an unacceptable problem.

2.4.2 Communities

Based on current conditions in the fisheries, two communities in the West region are potentially affected by this action: Adak and Atka. This section briefly profiles these communities, as they are the expected beneficiaries of the West region designation.¹⁵

The community of Adak, until recently, had no direct or indirect ties to commercial fishing because the island was home to a Naval Air Station since the 1940s. However, the U.S. Navy closed the air station several years ago, leaving the island to the local residents. As a result, the Aleut Corporation is trying to transform the island into a commercial fishing center in the Western Aleutians area of the Bering Sea.

Most commercial fishing deliveries to Adak are to a single processing plant from larger vessels from outside the area since the community has a very limited small boat residential fleet. Of the species processed, cod, halibut, and black cod are the primary species. The community has also seen some crab and cod activity related to other companies, but these companies are not physically located in the community. Further description of the processing activity in the Adak area cannot be included in the profile due to data confidentiality restrictions.

Finally, Adak is in the process of developing support services capabilities for the commercial fishing fleet. The port facilities in Adak can also support a wide variety of large vessels. At-sea processors have used the port for transfer of product in addition to a supply stop.

A few aspects of the rationalization program are structured specifically to support Adak. First, ten percent of the TAC in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery is allocated to a community entity representing Adak. This allocation is intended to support fishery development (including both harvesting and processing) in the community. Adak is also an intended beneficiary of a regional designation on one-half of the shares in the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery, which require crab harvested

¹⁵ Outside of the West region, communities that maintain crab processing could be affected. These include Dutch Harbor, Akutan, King Cove, and Kodiak. Profiles of these communities are omitted from this analysis, as these communities are likely to be affected in a relatively minor way, if at all. Profiles of these communities are available in EDAW (2005).

with those shares to be processed west of 174° West longitude. Currently, Adak is the only community in the West region with a shore-based crab processing plant. Processing of the West region allocation in Adak is not a certainty, since the rules in the fishery permit processing of those landings on floating processors.

The community of Atka is the western most fishing community in the Aleutian chain. The economy of Atka is primarily based on subsistence, with support from commercial fishing. As of 2000, three residents owned federally licensed fishing vessels and 19 residents were licensed as crew. The community has a small shore-based processor, Atka Pride Seafoods, which takes delivery of halibut and sablefish, mostly from the local fleet. In addition to fishing activity of the local fleet, some vessels have used Atka as a location to make crew changes. Although Adak was intended as the primary beneficiary of regionalization of the Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab fishery in the crab program, the Council was aware that Atka would be positioned to benefit from the regionalization of that fishery, either through processing at the local shore plant (if the plant develops adequate processing capacity) or through processing on floating processors within the community's boundaries.

2.5 Analysis of alternatives

This section of analyzes each of the alternatives beginning with the status quo. The first action alternative includes options for defining the qualifying parties to the exemption agreement, as well as two optional procedures. These options are discussed in the analysis of that alternative. To discern the distributional effects, the analysis examines the effects of the alternatives on West region IFQ holders, West region IPQ holders¹⁶, West region shore-based crab processors, and West region communities.

2.5.1 Alternative 1 - The status quo (no exemption)

Under the status quo, no exemption from the West region landing requirement exists. If processing capacity in the West region is not accessed by PQS holders, landings in that region cannot occur.

From the perspective of holders of West region IFQ, if the holder of matched IPQ fails to make available processing capacity in the West region to receive a delivery, that IFQ holder may be unable to harvest and make delivery of its allocation. In such a circumstance, the IFQ holder's only recourse is to pursue arbitration of the delivery terms. Since arbitration has not been used to date for this purpose in any fishery, it is not clear what the outcome of such a process might be. It is clear that an arbiter cannot compel an IPQ holder to accept a delivery (through an injunction or order); however, the arbiter can establish a contract between the IFQ holder and IPQ holder, defining delivery terms for the IFQ harvests. If an IPQ holder fails to perform, the IFQ holder could pursue a civil action against the IPQ holder for a violation of the contract.

The terms of any arbitrated delivery are uncertain and would likely depend on the circumstances. Although the arbitration standard directs the arbiter to establish an ex vessel price that preserves the historic division of first wholesale revenues, that standard also allows the arbiter to consider a variety of other factors, including harvesting and processing efficiency and the interest of maintaining financially healthy and stable harvesting and processing. Whether an IPQ holder could effectively use these considerations to convince an arbiter to adjust a price downward from the historic division of first wholesale revenues is uncertain. IPQ holders currently contend that, in the absence of the Adak plant or a

¹⁶ IFQ and IPQ represent the privilege to harvest and process (respectively) a specific number of pounds of crab in a season. Holders of these shares are directly affected by the regional landing requirements associated with their share holdings. QS and PQS holders are indirectly affected, as the value of their long term share holdings are affected by any change in value of the yielded IFQ and IPQ, respectively.

similar multispecies processing facility, no economically feasible processing opportunity exists in the West region. Specifically, these IPQ holders contend that the time between deliveries in the fishery make the introduction of a floating processor or catcher processor infeasible. Whether an arbiter will find that argument compelling is not known. In addition, IFQ holders have been reluctant to use the arbitration system in the fishery, as they contend that the arbitration system may be disruptive to harvester/processor relationships in the fishery. Whether this reluctance to use the system will continue in the future is not known, but as long as IFQ holders refrain from using this system, it will not be known whether that system could aid in compelling processors to arrange processing capacity in the West region.

IFQ holders (and the vessels that fish those IFQ) who choose not to use the arbitration system for determining delivery terms may be unable to make deliveries in the West region, if the matched IPQ holder fails to arrange for processing in the West region. In recent years, IPQ holder negotiations with the plant operator in Adak are said to have delayed landings of West region allocations. IFQ holders and IPQ holders contend that negotiations with the Adak plant operator are particularly contentious and have caused uncertainty over whether West region harvests will be made in any given year. In the current season, IFQ holders and IPQ holders appear to have determined that the harvesting and processing of the West region allocations are not economically feasible, unless the Adak plant operates. These circumstances suggest that in the absence of the exemption, harvests of West region allocations are in jeopardy of being stranded as long as IPQ holders fail to establish their own processing capacity in the West region. Whether IFQ holders use of the arbitration system could either overcome the reluctance of IPQ holders to establish reliable processing capacity in the region or induce IPQ holders to arrange for processing prior to or early in the season each year is not known. In the absence of reliable processing arrangements, harvesters are likely to continue to face uncertainties in arranging deliveries.¹⁷

Under the status quo, IFQ holders are likely to continue to be frustrated by poor planning of deliveries until reliable processing capacity is made available for their deliveries. It is important to recognize that this depends on several factors. Even if processing capacity is available in the West, if that capacity is not owned or controlled by the PQS holders, IFQ holders may continue to face uncertainties. Disputes between the Adak plant and other IPQ holders delayed landings in the past. Even if IPQ holders have access to the capacity, delivery arrangements will still need to be negotiated. Processors in the fishery have raised concerns that dispersed deliveries drive up their operating costs. Whether operating processors will choose to follow the harvesters preferred delivery schedules (without being compelled to do so by an arbitration determination) is not known.

To date, IPQ holders have resisted introducing additional capacity to the West region, choosing instead to rely on the Adak plant for deliveries. While this reliance has complicated deliveries for IFQ holders, IPQ holders have convinced those IFQ holders that West region excessive operational costs prevent alternative arrangements. IFQ holders seem to accept this argument and have chosen not to pursue arbitration to attempt to resolve the issue. Instead, IFQ holders and IPQ holders together have requested regulatory changes that would allow for landings outside of the West region. It is unclear whether an IPQ holder might be compelled to arrange processing capacity (or face a breach of contract claim from an IFQ holder) by an arbiter or whether an IPQ holder could operate or contract a processing facility profitably.

¹⁷ It might be asked whether an arbiter could make a finding that releases the IFQ holder from the IPQ delivery obligation, if an IPQ holder asserts that it is infeasible to receive deliveries in the West region. It is not clear whether such a decision could be made. For such a decision to be administrable, the IPQ holder would need to relinquish the annual IPQ to a receiver designated by the IFQ holder (to allow for the required use of matched IPQ for a landing). The IFQ holder would then need to arrange a delivery with a West region processor. This option would only be available, if requested by an IFQ holder in the arbitration, which seems unlikely given the IFQ holders' contention that West region processing is infeasible (if the Adak plant is unavailable).

Current IPQ holders contend that any new facility would be unprofitable. Economic feasibility of any shore-based facility would likely depend on whether groundfish landings are available, as the Aleutian Island crab fisheries are relatively small. Whether a floater or catcher processor could be profitably contracted to take deliveries is not known, but is another alternative for arranging deliveries at times when a shore plant is not available. This is likely to differ year-to-year with crab prices, TAC size, and availability of processing vessels.

Overall, IPQ holders are likely to continue to use shore plants in the West region, when those facilities are available and willing to process crab at a reasonable cost under a custom processing arrangement or pay reasonable IPQ lease fees. Currently, the only shore plant likely to operate the plant in Adak. Its future depends in part on whether arrangements can be made with Adak Seafood to stay or with another plant operator. The success of reopening the plant will likely depend, in large part, on groundfish availability in the area. In the future, it is possible that a crab processing shore plant could be operated in Atka, but whether such a facility will be operational in future is not known.

When shore-based facilities are not available, IPQ holders may choose not to secure processing in the area, in the absence of an offer from an owner of a mobile processing platform or some prompting from an arbitration decision. Current IPQ holders believe that processing in the area without an operational shore plant is not cost effective and are unlikely to pursue opportunities to process in the absence of some galvanizing influence. Whether an arbiter might establish a contract under which an IPQ holder would be obligated to accept deliveries in the West region (or pay damages) is uncertain.

The most likely community beneficiaries of the West region landing requirement are Adak and Atka, but whether they realize any benefit will depend on the choices of IFQ holders, IPQ holders, and plant operators. Only Adak appears likely to benefit from West regionalization in the near future, as it is home to the only operational crab processing facility. Yet, the uncertainties surrounding the operation of the plant in that community bring any potential community benefits into question. If the plant begins to operate and no other processor introduces capacity to the region, it is possible that landings may occur at the Adak plant. If other capacity were introduced (inside or outside a community), the processing opportunity in Adak would need to be competitive with those other facilities to attract landings. Given the absence of competition in the past, it cannot be determined whether the plant operators could have offered prices that would be competitive, if other capacity were introduced. In the past, Adak plant operators have asserted that it is difficult or unlikely that the plant can compete with mobile facilities in either the crab or groundfish fisheries. The absence of other facilities in the region is likely a reflection of the difficulty operating in the region. In recent years, mobile groundfish plants have accepted deliveries of Pacific cod. To date, crab processors have perceived no similar opportunity in the crab fishery. The absence of crab processing is likely affected by both IFQ and IPQ in the fishery, which may prevent any owner of a mobile processor from the planning needed to efficiently operate. If a mobile facility were used in the region, it would need to attract landings away from the Adak plant (and any other available shore plant in the region). This competition will occur, only if the processor is able to compete profitably, which is not known.

In the long run, it is possible that Atka would benefit from the status quo, West region landing requirement. The owner of the small plant currently operating in Atka holds substantial West region PQS, which would ensure a reliable supply of West region landings, if the plant began accepting crab deliveries. The owner has considered developing crab processing at the plant, but currently has not firm plan for the developing that capacity. The failure of a major PQS holder to develop capacity in the region supports the conclusion that multiple operations capable of processing crab cannot be supported in the region.

2.5.2 Alternative 2 – Contractually defined exemption

Under the second alternative, an exemption to the regional landing requirement would be permitted on the agreement of specific parties. The alternative requires certain QS holders, PQS holders, communities, and possibly plant operators to be a party to the agreement.

The following options define required parties to the agreement to obtain the exemption:

To receive an exemption from the regional landing requirement in the WAG fishery,

Option 1: specified QS holders, PQS holders, shoreside processors, and municipalities

Option 2: specified QS holders, PQS holders, and municipalities

shall have entered into a contract. The contract parties will annually file an affidavit with NMFS affirming that a master contract has been signed.

Definitions:

QS Holders: Any person or company that holds in excess of [options: 5, 10, or 20] percent of the west-designated WAG QS.

PQS Holders: Any person or company that holds in excess of [options: 5, 10, or 20] percent of the west-designated WAG PQS.

Shoreside Processors: A shoreside processing facility that is located in one of the defined municipalities and that processed in excess [options: 5, 10, or 20] percent of the west-designated WAG IFQ in the preceding fishing year.

Municipalities: The municipalities of Adak and Atka.

The required QS holders and PQS holders could include persons holding in excess of a threshold percentage of the respective West region share pool (i.e., 5 percent, 10 percent, or 20 percent). Currently, 8 persons hold West region QS, while 7 persons hold West region PQS (see Table 9). Of these, only 3 hold shares in excess of the 5 percent and 10 percent thresholds, while only 2 hold in excess of the 20 percent threshold, for each share type. Notably, the Adak plant operator meets only the two lower thresholds. Under the options defining the exemption, persons below the threshold would have no direct input into whether the exemption could be accessed. It is not known whether some of these share holders could exert influence on others who control the exemption.

Among harvesters, the most likely influence would be through cooperatives. Since small West region share holders have relative small undesignated share holdings, it is questionable whether these share holders could exert much influence over the exemption. The one share holder with more than 10 percent but less than 20 percent of the West region allocation also holds between 10 and 20 percent of the undesignated allocation. It is possible that this share holder may exert some influence over a decision to seek the exemption agreement. Since almost all harvesting has occurred on a few vessels, it is likely that those vessel operators will have substantial input into whether the exemption will be sought. Vessel operators in the fishery have exceeded all West regions thresholds under consideration. Given these considerations, it is likely that small share holders will have little influence over whether an exemption is sought.

In general, QS holders are likely to pursue the exemption, if they perceive a cost to complying with the West region delivery requirement. In general, these QS holders assert that making deliveries in the West region is less costly, as any plant in the West region will be closer to the grounds. Yet, costs could be higher, if a West region plant was not open at opportune times, offloaded too slowly, was not able to reliably schedule deliveries, or could not reliably pay for landings.¹⁸ In the past, harvesters in the fishery have suggested that the Adak plant has suffered from scheduling problems that have driven up their costs. In addition, the harvesters have alleged that the plant has either not paid for or delayed in paying for landings. Factors such as these could lead QS holders to favor the exemption.

Among PQS holders, the most likely influence would be through custom processing arrangements outside the West region. One PQS holder with less than 5 percent of the West shares also has substantial undesignated holdings. It is possible that this PQS holder might influence decisions of the larger West region holders, if it offered particularly good custom processing terms at its plant outside the West. Other large processors outside the West could have a similar influence, despite not holding any West PQS. As with QS holders, operational and cost considerations are likely to affect any decision of whether to pursue an exemption. If PQS holders perceive a higher cost associated with processing in the West region, they are likely to pursue an exemption; however, in the long run, a different dynamic could arise among PQS holders.

If a PQS holder that is a required party to the exemption decides to process in the West, that PQS holder is likely to withhold consent to the exemption. If that PQS holder operates the only plant in the region, it would then likely withhold consent and work to extract as much value as possible from other PQS holders as a part of any negotiation for the processing of their IPQ. The PQS holder most likely to operate in the West is the largest PQS holder, who also is the CDQ representative of Atka. While the operation could be beneficial to a community (as is intended by the regional landing requirement), it is possible that a mobile plant could operate outside of any community, thus providing no benefit to any community in the region.

Table 9. West region share holders exceeding defined thresholds.

Share type	Number of holders			
	Total	over 5 percent	over 10 percent	over 20 percent
Quota share	8	3	3	2
Processor quota share	7	3	3	2

Source: NMFS Restricted Access Management IFQ database, crab fishing year 2009-2010.

Note: These share holdings data are publicly available and non-confidential.

The option of requiring any shore plant that processes in excess of a threshold of the prior year’s West designated landings could be used to ensure that a shore plant operator in the region can prevent an arrangement among other parties to circumvent the requirement and use other landing options for negotiating leverage. Since typically only a single processor has operated in the West, it is unlikely that the level of the threshold will exclude any facility that operated in the previous year. The shore plant requirement may be overinclusive in some circumstances, and underinclusive in others. If a plant operator that has previously operated in the region is uncertain of whether it will operate in a year, it is unlikely to agree to an exemption, in order to maintain its position in the fishery, should it decide to operate. On the other side, a new plant may be planning to (and be fully capable of opening) but have no ability to ensure

¹⁸ In the past, the plant leased IPQ from other PQS holders. In all likelihood, the plant was able to lease these IPQ because of its unique position as the only operational plant in the West region.

that landings in the region will be required, as it will have no say in the exemption. While QS holders maintain that a plant in the West would have operation benefits for vessels harvesting in the fishery, it is unlikely that a West region plant can operate as efficiently as plants in outside of the West region. Whether QS holders would deny the exemption in support of such a new plant is uncertain and could depend on whether PQS holders are willing to share any efficiency benefits realized as a result of the exemption. So, assuming that the purpose of including shore plant owners in the exemption is to ensure that the exemption is not available, if in the West region facility is operational, it is not clear that the exemption will not be available when a new plant is opening in the region.

Making the communities of Adak and Atka required parties to the contract could aid shore plants in those communities by allowing the communities to intervene on their behalf; however, **to fully understand the implications of this requirement the entity that acts on behalf of the community will need to be specified.** Possible choices include the local government or some other representative community group (such as a CDQ group or an entity that otherwise represents the community under the crab program). In most cases, it can be anticipated that these representatives will act on behalf of local plants, withholding consent to an exemption to foster local deliveries. Yet, in some circumstances, it is possible that political considerations or competing interests could lead some community representatives to consent to an exemption against the interests of a local plant. For example, the Aleut Enterprise Corporation has opposed a continuation of its lease to Adak Seafood in court proceedings, seeming to have lost faith in Adak Seafood ability to operate the plant profitably and perform under the lease. The Aleut Enterprise Corporation is also the representative of Adak for purposes of managing its allocation of crab under the program. If the Aleut Enterprise Corporation were to be the community representative for purposes of the exemption, it is possible that the Aleut Enterprise Corporation would consent to the exemption, in part to ensure that a market exists for landings from the fishery in the event that Adak Seafood is unable to operate the Adak plant. It should be noted that this discussion is largely speculative, as no exemption provision currently exists and the Aleut Enterprise Corporation is not known to have a position with respect to any exemption.

While inclusion of community interests as required parties may not always protect community-based plants, community participation in the agreement could be critical to ensuring that the intent of West regionalization is not fully forsaken by an exemption. Without requiring community agreement, it is likely that harvesters and processors would agree to the exemption based solely on their returns from the fishery. Most processors assert that costs are substantially higher in the West region (as efficiency of scale is available in locations with better access to other crab fisheries and larger groundfish fisheries). Given these costs and the apparent agreement of harvesters with this processor concern, it is possible that the exemption would be routinely agreed to, if community consent were not required.

The exemption is generally established by an annual agreement of the required parties. Once those parties file and affidavit with NOAA Fisheries affirming the existence of such a contract, the exemption would be granted. Two options (contained in the following provisions) could be used to define when the exemption is available:

Approval of Exemption:

An exemption to the regional landing requirement will be granted if the contracting parties have filed an affidavit with NOAA Fisheries affirming that a master contract has been signed.

Option 1) In the affidavit, each of the parties as defined above, or their authorized representative, must signify their approval of the exemption in writing.

Option 2) In the affidavit, each of the parties as defined above, or their authorized representative, must signify their approval of the exemption in writing, which shall not be unreasonably withheld. A contracting party's refusal to approve an exemption from the regional landing requirement is subject to binding arbitration. The arbitrator shall be selected from the list of arbitrators identified under the crab rationalization program, and the costs of the arbitration shall be split among the contracting parties. If the arbitrator finds that the contract party unreasonably withheld its approval of an exemption, the arbitrator may order that the requirement for that party's approval be waived and the exemption approved, provided that all other requirements for an exemption are satisfied.

Under the first option, the exemption is granted only if the required parties agree to the exemption. Between harvesters and processors, it is possible that one party could use its required consent for negotiating leverage. For example, a harvester, knowing that processing costs are higher in the West region, may withhold consent unless a processor is willing to share some of its efficiency benefits. While such a position may not be objectionable, especially if the harvester is likely to incur additional delivery costs, the ability to withhold consent may alter negotiating positions of the two parties. Similarly, communities could withhold consent to induce PQS holders to develop processing capacity in the region. While some PQS holders may view this position as unfair, it is likely consistent with the intent of the regional landing requirement.

While this provision can be administered in a straightforward manner, the option provides no certainty to participants in the fishery. Since no deadline for filing the exemption is provided, it is assumed that the exemption would be available at any time, if the parties filed the agreement. This degree of flexibility may be beneficial in that it would allow parties to wait to determine if processing capacity could be made available in the region prior to establishing the exemption. Yet, that same flexibility may provide some fishery participants with little certainty, if a required party desires to withhold consent in hopes that the exemption may not be needed. For example, a community may withhold consent until it is fully satisfied that PQS holders have shown considerable evidence that processing in the region is not feasible. Even then, there is no assurance that the agreement would be forthcoming. Because of these uncertainties, it is unclear whether the exemption could effectively address concerns of fishery participants.

Under the second option, required parties to the agreement are not permitted to unreasonably withhold consent to the agreement. Whether a decision of a party to withhold consent is reasonable could be challenged in an arbitration proceeding. If the arbiter were to determine that consent was unreasonably withheld, the consent of that party would not be required for approval of the exemption.

Several possible concerns arise under this second alternative. First, no standard for determining when consent is unreasonably withheld is provided. The term generally means “not conformable to reason, irrational, beyond the bounds of reason or moderation”.¹⁹ Although this general definition may provide some assurance that an arbiter will have broad authority to judge the circumstances, the use of this general term provides little certainty to parties assessing whether consent can be denied. For example, it is not clear that a community could not reasonably withhold consent based on an argument that the West region landing requirement is intended to require PQS holders to establish processing capacity in the West region, except when prevented by circumstances beyond their control. While the closure of the Adak plant this year may have be argued to be an unanticipated circumstance that justifies the exemption, that circumstance may not justify the exemption in a future year should a community suggest that the purpose of the West region landing requirement is to ensure processing occurs in the region. Given this

¹⁹ See Gifis, Steven, Law Dictionary, Second Edition, Barron's Educational Series (1984).

uncertainty, the Council should consider whether to provide additional direction to any arbiter to ensure the exemption is available as intended (and only as intended).

Several issues arise under the arbitration system proposed. As with the first option, this option sets no timeline for filing of the agreement and establishing the exemption. While the flexibility of the absence of a timeline to apply for the exemption may benefit parties, omitting a timeline from this option could greatly complicate any effort to achieve the intent of the additional requirement that parties not unreasonably withhold consent to the exemption. To implement such a limitation, the party objecting to a party withholding consent would need to know when arbitration comes available. Delaying arbitration into a season may be reasonable, if processor capacity that is being developed may be available (or if a reasonable effort is being made to access capacity). On the other hand, if processing capacity is clearly unavailable, it may not be reasonable to delay a determination. To make the arbitration system administrable, the process for the selection of an arbiter should also be defined. In addition, the Council should consider whether other aspects of the arbitration system should be defined. Selection of an arbiter could be critical to the system functioning, as a party that opposes the exemption could simply delay in the selection to avoid arbitration altogether. Additionally, the scope of authority of the arbiter may be critical to the system serving its purpose. For example, a party to a proceeding may suggest that a community's interests are provided for by a payment to offset lost tax revenues. Alternatively, a processor may suggest that the exemption is appropriate, as it is willing to compensate a harvester for additional costs of delivering to a port outside of the West region. If the arbiter is without authority to require such a payment as a part of an arbitration decision, those offers of payment may not be relevant to the arbiters finding.

In developing the administrative aspects of the option and considering the appropriateness of this option, the Council should consider that any arbitration decision must be appealable to NOAA Fisheries, as NOAA Fisheries cannot delegate its authority over administration of the fishery. During an appeal, the exemption would not be available, as the respective interests of the parties would be lost, if landings under the exemption occurred. As a consequence, any timeline for administration of the arbitration system should include time not only for the arbitration but for a subsequent appeal to the agency. These appeals are known to be time consuming suggesting that the timeline should allow considerable time for any appeal. If the Council wishes to pursue this option, it should consider more fully developing these administrative aspects of the arbitration system.

Overall, the effect of the first option will depend on the parties' choices. Each required party to the contract is free to determine whether to accede to the exemption. The exemption will be agreed to, when all parties see it in their interest to go along with the exemption. Whether a party may try to extract some benefit from the other parties is fully within its discretion. While the option is effective in making sure that each required party has veto power over the exemption, but the manner in which that veto power will be asserted is not certain. To the extent that there is turnover in required parties (either through transfers of QS or PQS or changes in community representation), the motivation of those parties may change, along with the results of the exemption. Consequently, whether the exemption serves its intended purpose is uncertain and may vary over time.

Although the second option adds a limitation that would prevent a required party from unreasonably withholding consent to the exemption, the effects of the exemption are not much more predictable. Given that the purpose of the exemption is not fully described, judgment of whether consent was unreasonably withheld may vary with over time and with the person making the determination. If the Council wishes to add certainty to the exemption, it could define circumstances that the exemption will apply. In adding this definition, the Council would need to very specifically define circumstances in which the exemption

applies, including the timing of those circumstances. In addition, the circumstances would need to be easy to assess, as fact-based determinations would need to be reviewed by NOAA Fisheries. Although NOAA Fisheries is capable of review of such determinations, verifying findings such as the lack of available processing capacity in a broad geographic region as of a particular date may be confounding. To develop an exemption that hinges on a contingency will require a very specific, easily verifiable standard.

As proposed, the exemption would apply if the parties agree that no shoreside processing plant would be available for the processing of crab in the region for the season.²⁰ This requirement could lead to complications in administration of the exemption, particularly if a person (including one not required to be a party to the agreement) contends that processing capacity is available in the region. Such an assertion could require a NOAA Fisheries finding of the absence of an available West region processing plant, which may be difficult to establish. If the Council believes that all relevant interests are represented by the identified parties to the agreement, it could simply allow the parties to establish the exemption on an annual basis by agreement. An alternative could be to simply require that the required parties all agree to the exemption, in which case NOAA Fisheries would grant the exemption.

2.5.3 Alternative 3 – Removal of West region landing requirements

Under the third alternative, the West region landing requirement would be removed, allowing all IFQ catch in the fishery to be landed in any location. This clearly would remove any regulatory impediment to the delivery of IFQ arising from the absence of processing capacity in the West region. The overall effects of the action, however, are difficult to predict and are likely to depend on not only actions of harvesters and processors in the fishery, but also any outcomes from the arbitration system and conditions in other Aleutian Islands fisheries.

Processors maintain that prohibitive operating costs in the West region are a barrier to the development of additional shore-based processing capacity in the region. The operator of the one shore plant that has operated in the region recently declared bankruptcy. Whether a successor can operate the plant profitably is not known, and will likely depend on the success of groundfish operations in the region that are likely to be the foundation of any West region shore based processing operation.

Assuming a shore-based operation is maintained in the region, whether landings will occur at the plant (in the absence of the West region landing requirement) will depend on the cost of that operation and the operator. Clearly, if a holder of substantial PQS in the fishery operates the West region plant, its access to landings will be secure. To obtain landings beyond its PQS holdings, processing costs at the West region plant must be competitive with processing costs at plants outside the West region. If costs are competitive, the plant could attract landings through IPQ leases or custom processing arrangements. In the case of Akutan, if the local CDQ group were to develop crab processing capacity, it is possible that a premium price might be offered to obtain community development benefits. Similarly, in Adak, if the Aleut Enterprise Corporation were to develop capacity, it might subsidize processing to ensure landings for community development purposes. In both cases, these decisions would depend on the ability of the community entity's ability to provide subsidization. Akutan's CDQ group is likely more financially capable of developing this subsidy, but the Aleut Enterprise Corporation might use its allocation of golden king crab (of 10 percent of the TAC in the Western fishery) as a basis for any subsidy. While

²⁰ If the Council elects to maintain a requirement that no processing capacity be available in the region for the exemption to be merited, it should consider whether the presence of floating processing capacity should affect the exemption. In its recent action concerning processor share use caps, the Council elected to exempt from the use cap custom processing at a floating processor docked in a community and custom processing any floating processor in the community of Atka.

private interests are not likely to subsidize operations in the same manner, it is possible that operational considerations, such as ensuring that crews in residence have work, could affect pricing of IPQ leases and custom processing arrangements. The potential for these leases and custom processing arrangements to bring processing to a West region plant will depend on several factors, including operational efficiencies at PQS holders' plants. For example, a PQS holder with a plant outside of the West region that uses periodic landings of golden king crab at that plant to level its production and make better use of plant crew might be unwilling to reroute deliveries to a West region plant.

Among participants in the fishery, it is generally agreed that the proximity of any West region plant to the grounds will reduce harvester operating costs. In addition, the remoteness of the area contributes to increased costs for any processor operating in the region. If West region ex vessel prices were reduced as a result of these operating efficiency differences, it is possible that additional landings could be drawn to a West region plant. Price adjustments could arise from one of two sources. First, IFQ holders and IPQ holders that recognize these efficiency differences could negotiate a lower price for landings. Harvesters might be willing to sacrifice some price benefit to gain operational efficiencies, while the West region plant may attempt to pass on some of its added costs to harvesters through the lower ex vessel price. Although negotiations could be used to determine whether an ex vessel price discount might be applied in the West region, it is also possible that the arbitration system could determine whether such a discount arises. Under the arbitration system, the arbiter is directed to establish a price that preserves the historic division of the first wholesale price between harvesters and processors while considering a variety of other factors, including the timing and location of deliveries and efficiency of the harvesting and processing sectors. It is unclear whether an arbiter might find that a price adjustment is appropriate for deliveries in the West region. In addition, it may be difficult to fully understand the influence of delivery location on a finding, because of the last best offer structure of the arbitration and the possible influence of other factors on the finding.

In considering the effects of this alternative on harvesters, the dynamics of the scheduling and pricing of deliveries must be considered. Under the status quo, it is not clear whether harvesters could compel a processor to pay equal prices for deliveries in the West region and outside of the West region through the arbitration system. In other words, it is not known whether an arbitrator would establish a contract for West region deliveries that effectively binds processors to accept deliveries using West region IPQ on similar terms to deliveries of undesignated IPQ. If so, it is possible that harvesters might be better off under the status quo.²¹ On the other hand, if an arbitrator were to discount the ex vessel price for landings in the arbitration system, it is possible that the removal of the West region landing requirement under this alternative could be beneficial to harvesters by providing more certainty for deliveries, albeit with higher operating costs.

As with QS holders, the extent to which PQS holders will benefit from this alternative is unclear. If arbiters were to establish contracts for West region deliveries at the same price as deliveries outside the region, it is likely that PQS holders would receive a clear benefit from removal of the West delivery requirement. If arbiters discount ex vessel prices on West region landings, it is possible that the costs associated with complying with those requirements under the status quo would be reduced; however, it is unclear whether adjustments to ex vessel pricing would be adequate to cover the capital costs associated with operating a facility in the West region (either a mobile processor or shore plant). In addition, an ex vessel price that is adequate to cover the costs, with all West region processing consolidated in one facility would not be adequate to cover the costs, if a PQS holders operated its own facility. These start up

²¹ It is possible that QS holders could reap a windfall from such a finding by arranging all deliveries (including deliveries of catches using undesignated IFQ) in the West region, thereby reducing their operating costs in the fishery.

costs provide the operator of an existing plant with substantial leverage in any negotiation with PQS holders without a plant in the region under the status quo. This leverage has been alluded to by former PQS holders, who assert that they transferred their West IPQ at no cost to the operator of the West region plant, as the costs of operating a separate facility were cost prohibitive.²² Under this alternative, West region plants might attract deliveries through IPQ leases and custom processing arrangements, but PQS holders would be able to negotiate prices under those contracts based on processing alternatives outside of the West region (instead of based on the costs of adding capacity to the West region). This additional negotiating leverage should advantage PQS holders under this alternative, with an increase in benefits over the status quo.

While PQS holders benefit from flexibility of moving landings out of the West under this alternative, individual plant operators in the West may (or may not) be better off under this alternative than under the status quo. Under this alternative, a West region plant would need to be competitive with not only other plants in the West, but also plants outside of the West region. With the small fishery, the entry of a second processor in the region could undercut the position of the existing processor. Mobile processors may be adept at opportunistically entering and exiting the fishery in the West region, in response to crab markets and operating costs and other considerations. Only in the case of a plant owned by a substantial PQS holder will the plant have secure access to future deliveries. Vulnerability is likely greatest for any small, independent shore plant that might be unable to withstand competition over the course of a year or two. A larger, more established operation (with other plants and fishery operations) would be better positioned to maintain its operations at a West region plant despite a competing plant.

As with West region plants, community effects of this alternative are not fully predictable and may change over time. If a plant operates in a community in the West, it may be possible for that plant to attract a substantial portion of the processing in the fishery to the benefit of its host community. Attracting these landings will be contingent on a few factors. The plant's ability to maintain landings will clearly be increased by any PQS held by its owner. To attract other landings, the plant will need to be competitive with plants in any location. West region plants will remain vulnerable to competition from both plants inside and outside the region. Since landings from this fishery are likely a small portion of any plant's portfolio, it is unlikely that landings from this fishery will be determinative of a plant's overall success. In the absence of the West region landing requirement, it seems unlikely that any mobile plant would be moved to the region to handle crab deliveries, as most PQS holders could access other processing facilities. As a result, any stable and reliable community benefit that would arise under this alternative is likely to come from a multispecies plant that depends primarily on groundfish. Adak is the most likely location to support this processing in the near term. Whether the Adak shore plant can successfully attract landings in the fishery is uncertain. The current owner of the plant holds PQS in the fishery that can support approximately one delivery; additional deliveries would likely be needed to justify a processing operation and to have a noticeable community benefit. Atka could also benefit from landings in the future, should the plant owner expand operations to include crab processing capacity. The owner of that plant holds a larger portion of the PQS pool to use as a basis for the operation; however, any capacity development in the area would depend on whether the operation could be competitive with plants outside the region. If subsidized by the PQS holder, who is also a CDQ group, the operation could likely be successful, but if and when this expansion of the Atka facility is pursued will depend on its priority relative to other community projects.

²² In other words, the West region may have some characteristics of a natural monopoly, with production quantities able to support only a single processing facility.

3 REGULATORY FLEXIBILITY ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), first enacted in 1980, and codified at 5 U.S.C. 600-611, was designed to place the burden on the government to review all regulations to ensure that, while accomplishing their intended purposes, they do not unduly inhibit the ability of small entities to compete. The RFA recognizes that the size of a business, unit of government, or nonprofit organization frequently has a bearing on its ability to comply with a Federal regulation. Major goals of the RFA are: 1) to increase agency awareness and understanding of the impact of their regulations on small business; 2) to require that agencies communicate and explain their findings to the public; and 3) to encourage agencies to use flexibility and to provide regulatory relief to small entities.

The RFA emphasizes predicting significant adverse impacts on small entities as a group distinct from other entities and on the consideration of alternatives that may minimize the impacts, while still achieving the stated objective of the action. When an agency publishes a proposed rule, it must either, (1) “certify” that the action will not have a significant adverse effect on a substantial number of small entities, and support such a certification declaration with a “factual basis”, demonstrating this outcome, or, (2) if such a certification cannot be supported by a factual basis, prepare and make available for public review an Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis (IRFA) that describes the impact of the proposed rule on small entities.

Based upon a preliminary evaluation of the proposed pilot program alternatives, it appears that “certification” would not be appropriate. Therefore, this IRFA has been prepared. Analytical requirements for the IRFA are described below in more detail.

The IRFA must contain:

1. A description of the reasons why action by the agency is being considered;
2. A succinct statement of the objectives of, and the legal basis for, the proposed rule;
3. A description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities to which the proposed rule will apply (including a profile of the industry divided into industry segments, if appropriate);
4. A description of the projected reporting, record keeping, and other compliance requirements of the proposed rule, including an estimate of the classes of small entities that will be subject to the requirement and the type of professional skills necessary for preparation of the report or record;
5. An identification, to the extent practicable, of all relevant Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the proposed rule;
6. A description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rule that accomplish the stated objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and any other applicable statutes, and that would minimize any significant adverse economic impact of the proposed rule on small entities. Consistent with the stated objectives of applicable statutes, the analysis shall discuss significant alternatives, such as:
 - a. The establishment of differing compliance or reporting requirements or timetables that take into account the resources available to small entities;
 - b. The clarification, consolidation or simplification of compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for such small entities;
 - c. The use of performance rather than design standards;
 - d. An exemption from coverage of the rule, or any part thereof, for such small entities.

The “universe” of entities to be considered in an IRFA generally includes only those small entities that can reasonably be expected to be directly regulated by the proposed action. If the effects of the rule fall primarily on a distinct segment of the industry, or portion thereof (e.g., user group, gear type, geographic area), that segment would be considered the universe for purposes of this analysis.

In preparing an IRFA, an agency may provide either a quantifiable or numerical description of the effects of a proposed rule (and alternatives to the proposed rule), or more general descriptive statements if quantification is not practicable or reliable.

Definition of a Small Entity

The RFA recognizes and defines three kinds of small entities: (1) small businesses; (2) small non-profit organizations; and (3) and small government jurisdictions.

Small businesses: Section 601(3) of the RFA defines a “small business” as having the same meaning as a “small business concern,” which is defined under Section 3 of the Small Business Act. A “small business” or “small business concern” includes any firm that is independently owned and operated and not dominate in its field of operation. The U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) has further defined a “small business concern” as one “organized for profit, with a place of business located in the United States, and which operates primarily within the United States, or which makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials, or labor. A small business concern may be in the legal form of an individual proprietorship, partnership, limited liability company, corporation, joint venture, association, trust, or cooperative, except that where the form is a joint venture there can be no more than 49 percent participation by foreign business entities in the joint venture.”

The SBA has established size criteria for all major industry sectors in the U.S., including fish harvesting and fish processing businesses. A business “involved in fish harvesting” is a small business if it is independently owned and operated and not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates), and if it has combined annual receipts not in excess of \$4.0 million for all its affiliated operations worldwide. A seafood processor is a small business if it is independently owned and operated, not dominant in its field of operation (including its affiliates) and employs 500 or fewer persons, on a full-time, part-time, temporary, or other basis, at all its affiliated operations worldwide. A business involved in both the harvesting and processing of seafood products is a small business if it meets the \$4.0 million criterion for fish harvesting operations. A wholesale business servicing the fishing industry is a small business if it employs 100 or fewer persons on a full-time, part-time, temporary, or other basis, at all its affiliated operations worldwide.

The SBA has established “principles of affiliation” to determine whether a business concern is “independently owned and operated.” In general, business concerns are affiliates of each other when one concern controls or has the power to control the other or a third party controls or has the power to control both. The SBA considers factors such as ownership, management, previous relationships with or ties to another concern, and contractual relationships, in determining whether affiliation exists. Individuals or firms that have identical or substantially identical business or economic interests, such as family members, persons with common investments, or firms that are economically dependent through contractual or other relationships, are treated as one party, with such interests aggregated when measuring the size of the concern in question. The SBA counts the receipts or employees of the concern whose size is at issue and those of all its domestic and foreign affiliates, regardless of whether the affiliates are organized for profit, in determining the concern’s size. However, business concerns owned and controlled by Indian Tribes, Alaska Regional or Village Corporations organized pursuant to the Alaska Native

Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601), Native Hawaiian Organizations, or Community Development Corporations authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9805 are not considered affiliates of such entities, or with other concerns owned by these entities, solely because of their common ownership.

Affiliation may be based on stock ownership when: (1) A person is an affiliate of a concern if the person owns or controls, or has the power to control 50% or more of its voting stock, or a block of stock which affords control because it is large compared to other outstanding blocks of stock, or (2) If two or more persons each owns, controls or have the power to control less than 50% of the voting stock of a concern, with minority holdings that are equal or approximately equal in size, but the aggregate of these minority holdings is large as compared with any other stock holding, each such person is presumed to be an affiliate of the concern.

Affiliation may be based on common management or joint venture arrangements. Affiliation arises where one or more officers, directors, or general partners control the board of directors and/or the management of another concern. Parties to a joint venture also may be affiliates. A contractor and subcontractor are treated as joint venturers if the ostensible subcontractor will perform primary and vital requirements of a contract or if the prime contractor is unusually reliant upon the ostensible subcontractor. All requirements of the contract are considered in reviewing such relationship, including contract management, technical responsibilities, and the percentage of subcontracted work.

Small organizations: The RFA defines “small organizations” as any nonprofit enterprise that is independently owned and operated and is not dominant in its field.

Small governmental jurisdictions: The RFA defines small governmental jurisdictions as governments of cities, counties, towns, townships, villages, school districts, or special districts with populations of fewer than 50,000.

3.2 A description of the reasons why action by the agency is being considered

The Council developed the following purpose and need statement defining its rationale for considering this action:

The purpose of this proposal is to develop a regulation to allow waiver of the requirement that west-designated Western Aleutian Islands gold king crab (WAG) individual fishing quota (IFQ) be delivered west of 174 ° W. longitude, in the event that no shoreside processing facility is open to take delivery and process WAG IFQ. In that circumstance, the regional landing requirement needs to be relaxed to allow the IFQ to be delivered outside the west region, to promote full utilization of the TAC.

3.3 The objectives of, and the legal basis for, the proposed rule

Under the current regulatory structure, Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands crab resources are managed by NOAA Fisheries and the State of Alaska, under an FMP. The objective of this action is to provide for an exemption from a West region landing requirement, in the event that processing capacity is unavailable in the region. The authority for this action and the FMP are contained in the Magnuson-Stevens Act, as amended by the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2004.

3.4 A description of, and where feasible, an estimate of the number of small entities to which the proposed rule will apply

Alternative 2 directly regulates QS holders, IFQ holders, PQS holders, IPQ holders, and the communities of Adak and Atka.

Alternative 3 directly regulates IFQ holders and IPQ holders.

TO BE COMPLETED

3.5 A description of the projected reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements of the proposed rule

The reporting, recordkeeping, and other compliance requirements could be increased under Alternative 2, if parties agree to pursue and exemption. This burden is believed to be relatively minor, as it would require filing an affidavit with NOAA Fisheries. In addition, the parties would only pursue that exemption, if they believe they would benefit from that exemption.

Under Alternative 3, no change in reporting or recordkeeping would occur, but parties would benefit from a relaxation of West region landing requirements.

3.6 An identification, to the extent practicable, of all relevant Federal rules that may duplicate, overlap, or conflict with the proposed rule

The analysis uncovered no Federal rules that would conflict with, overlap, or be duplicated by the alternatives.

3.7 A description of any significant alternatives to the proposed rule that accomplish the stated objectives of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and any other applicable statutes, and that would minimize any significant adverse economic impact of the proposed rule on small entities

[To be added]

4 NATIONAL STANDARDS & FISHERY IMPACT STATEMENT

4.1 National Standards

Below are the ten National Standards as contained in the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and a brief discussion of the consistency of the proposed alternatives with each of those National Standards, as applicable.

National Standard 1

Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery.

Nothing in the proposed alternatives would undermine the current management system designed to prevent overfishing. Either of the action alternatives would be intended to aid participants in harvest of the TAC and achieving optimum yield.

National Standard 2

Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.

The analysis draws on the best scientific information that is available, concerning the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island crab fisheries. The most up-to-date information that is available has been provided by the managers of these fisheries, as well as by members of the fishing industry.

National Standard 3

To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.

The proposed action is consistent with the management of individual stocks as a unit or interrelated stocks as a unit or in close coordination.

National Standard 4

Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different states. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various U.S. fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen, (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation, and (C) carried out in such a manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

The proposed alternatives would treat all participants the same, regardless of their state of residence. The proposed change would be implemented without discrimination among participants and is intended to contribute to the fairness and equity of the program. The alternatives make no change in the distribution of fishing or processing privileges among holders. The action will not contribute to an entity acquiring an excessive share of privileges.

National Standard 5

Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, consider efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources, except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.

This action considers efficiency in utilization of the resource balancing that efficiency against regional interests represented by the regional landing requirement. The action is motivated by the potential failure to achieve optimum yield, as a result of the current and potential future lack of processing capacity in the West region.

National Standard 6

Conservation and management measures shall take into account and allow for variations among, and contingencies in, fisheries, fishery resources, and catches.

None of the alternatives would be expected to affect changes in the availability of Bering Sea and Aleutian Island crab resources each year. Any such changes would be addressed through the annual allocation process, which is not affected by the alternatives.

National Standard 7

Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, minimize costs and avoid unnecessary duplication.

This action does not duplicate any other measure and could reduce costs of enforcement actions in the fisheries, to the extent that West region landing requirements may not be complied with.

National Standard 8

Conservation and management measures shall, consistent with the conservation requirements of this Act (including the prevention of overfishing and rebuilding of overfished stocks), take into account the importance of fishery resources to fishing communities in order to (A) provide for the sustained participation of such communities, and (B) to the extent practicable, minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities.

To be added

National Standard 9

Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, (A) minimize bycatch, and (B) to the extent bycatch cannot be avoided, minimize the mortality of such bycatch.

This action has no effect on bycatch or discard mortality.

National Standard 10

Conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

The alternatives considered under this action have no direct affect safety of human life at sea.

4.2 Section 303(a)(9) – Fisheries Impact Statement

Section 303(a)(9) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act requires that any management measure submitted by the Council take into account potential impacts on the participants in the fisheries, as well as participants in adjacent fisheries. The impacts of the alternatives on participants in the fisheries have been discussed in previous sections of this document. This action will have no effect on participants in other fisheries.

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