

## Harvest Tickets Common Pool Allocation

### Alternative 1. Harvest Ticket Program with Common Pool Management

*Alternative 1, Element 1 implements measures to allow market-based reallocation between the commercial sector and the charter sector using a common pool management regime.*

#### Element 1.1: Holder of Quota Share, Method of Funding and Revenue Stream

~~A. State of Alaska Common Pool~~

~~Bonding (funding source)~~

~~Option 1: Charter sportfishing license surcharge (revenue source)~~

~~Option 2: Business license fee/surcharge or limited entry permit holder~~

~~suboption 1. fee is based on number of clients~~

~~suboption 2. fee is based on number of fish~~

B. Regional Non-Profit Association Common Pool

Option 1: Loan (funding source)

Option 2: Bonding (funding source)

Self assessment fee (revenue source) (*Grants, bequests & donations also*)

*(Need to look at halibut act and see if a common pool management scheme would be considered as too excessive consolidation of shares – should be able to deal with but might need to be creative and address the issues. A regional assoc. might not have this issue if you write it such that every charter operator is a shareholder of the assoc, therefore every shareholder owns a share of the quota and it is not excessive consolidation.)*

#### Element 1.2: Method of compensation

Option 1: Willing seller, willing buyer

~~Option 2: Pro rata reduction~~

Revenue streams will be for a defined period and end after the loan or bond is paid off, i.e. continuous open-ended revenue streams are to be avoided.

#### Element 2. Who manages the allocation, method of managing allocation and overage and underage provisions

Element 2.1 Management Entity/~~Method of administering allocation~~ (*See Element 5 for method of administering allocation*)

Option 1: In-season management by NMFS (close season when cap is reached)

~~Option 2: Catch Sharing Plan (Federal) (Interim management measure proposed)~~

Option 3. State Delegation (~~in season or preseason management as in SE King Salmon Management Plan and could include sub-area management~~)

~~Suboption: Divide the charter season into separate seasons~~

~~a. 3 seasons~~

~~b. 4 seasons~~

Element 2.2 Overage/Underage of allocation

*Provision for overages are not necessary with this plan as the charter industry couldn't exceed the quota for the year if harvest ticket distribution is ended when all tickets are reserved.*

Element 3. Allocation of the common pool is administered by use of harvest tickets.

~~Option 1. pounds using a length measurement~~

~~Option 2. convert allocation to numbers of fish~~

Element 4: Restrictions on transferability of commercial quota share by charter sector, ~~with grandfather clause to exempt current participants in excess of proposed limits~~

Element 4.1: Limits on transferability by area with a common pool allocation

A percentage of the combined commercial and charter catch limit will be available for transfer between sectors.

Option 1. Limit transferability between sectors to a percent of the commercial quota share units available by area at time of implementation of the program by area (2C & 3A).

Sub-option 1: 10 percent

Sub-Option 2: 15 percent

Sub-Option 3: 20 percent

Sub-Option 4: 25 percent

Element 4.2: Limits on **QS** purchase by entities purchasing for a common pool:

Option 1. Limited annually to a percentage (30-50%) of the average amount of QS transferred during the previous five years.

Option 2. No limits to the amount that can be transferred annually

Option 3. Restrictions on vessel class sizes/blocked and unblocked/ blocks above and below sweep-up levels to leave entry size blocks available for the commercial market and to leave some larger blocks available for an individual trying to increase their poundage.

(These options are not intended to be mutually exclusive.)

Element 4.3: Limits on **IFQ** leasing by a common pool entity

A. The common pool may only lease 0-15% of holdings back to the commercial sector.

B. Commercial quota share holders may lease up to 10% of their quota share on an annual basis to the charter industry.

a. Sub-option: Quota share holders that hold less than 500 lbs to 1,000 lbs may lease 50-100% of their quota share to the charter sector.

**Element 5: Harvest Ticket Program**

Element 5.1: Harvest Tickets Program Used by:

Option 1: Charter sector only

Option 2: All inclusive guided and non-guided sectors both

Element 5.2: Method of Administering Allocation

Harvest Tickets:

- Each Harvest ticket is the equivalent of a two fish bag limit for one day per client. The allocation is turned into Guided Angler Fish (GAF) using average weight data for the area from the previous year and further converted into harvest tickets.
- Harvest ticket distribution stops when allocation is fully reserved. Ticket distribution can be restarted if additional quota is purchased or IFQ's are leased.
- Harvest ticket is non-transferable and have the name of the harvester and is tied to a sport fishing license number.

#### 5.2.1: Ticket attributes

Option 1: Tickets will be available starting July 1<sup>st</sup> to allow for pre-booking of clients on a first come, first served basis.

Sub-option a: 30 to 50% of the estimated allocation will be available starting July 1<sup>st</sup> until used up. The remainder of the harvest tickets becomes available for reservations when IPHC determines the allocations for the charter sector.

Sub-option b: Tickets have an expiration date so that after the expiration date or after client has turned in ticket with harvest record, any fish not harvested can be reissued into new harvest tickets.

Sub-option c: Divide harvest ticket according to past usage trends allowing for traditional length of season.

Sub-sub-option 1. by 3 sub-seasons

Sub-sub-option 2. by month

Option 2: ADFG or NMFS monitors the charter harvest by compiling data from charter logbooks on a weekly basis. When it appears that the allocation is about to be met, ADFG/NMFS notifies the regional assoc., which is possible, commences lease of IFQ's or purchase IFQ's, the holding entity notifies the responsible authority, which then issues an EO closing the recreational/charter harvest of halibut.

(Options and sub-options are not mutually exclusive)

#### 5.3: Accountability

A uniquely numbered, individual daily harvest record should be incorporated into either management option. At a minimum it should include date of trip, charter identification and number of fish caught. It could include fish lengths. The harvest record would serve as proof of legal capture until the fish is processed. Individual harvest records would be deposited in drop boxes or mailed in for database entry. Individual harvest records would serve to validate logbook data, since there would be a one to one relationship between logbook entries and individual harvest records. In the private recreational fishery, an individual daily harvest record could also be filled out and reported, providing SOA/NMFS with a timely and more accurate estimate of the private harvest.

Charter logbooks currently track the number of halibut caught by charter clients and the data is reported weekly. In a charter only solution, assuming this year's harvest information could be available in-season for management purposes, it should be sufficient for the decision making required by the EO management option.

Element 6: Communities

Communities would have access to moratorium permits as per the moratorium and communities would have the same ability to reserve harvest tickets for clients as any other operator.