

Table B-3. Permit level participation in the mothership whiting fishery and the effect of qualification years (only includes permits that meet the minimum metric ton threshold for CV(MS) endorsement qualification).

	AD-HOC PERMIT ID	Qualification Years Considered for Receiving a Mothership CV Endorsement									
		1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Permits Included/ Excluded by Formula	A		X								
Permits Not Affected by Formula	B		X		X						
	C			X	X	X					
	D			X			X	X			
	E	X		X	X						
	F	X	X		X	X					
	G	X			X	X					
	H	X	X	X	X		X		X		
	I	X			X	X	X				
	J			X	X	X	X	X			
	K					X	X	X	X		
	L					X	X	X	X	X	X
	M	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	N	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
	O	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
	P	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
	Q	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
	R	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	S	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	T					X	X	X	X	X	X
	U	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
	V	X	X	X				X	X	X	X
	W	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Y	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Z	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
AA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BB	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
CC	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
DD		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

● Effect of Catch History Calculation Formulas

The effect of the two catch history calculation formulas is shown in the figure below. The results of both formulas are plotted against the average catch share for each permit during the years 2003 to 2006. This compares the allocation of catch history to status quo participation, and shows that both allocation formulas grant catch history to more permits than were active over the 2003 to 2006 time period. The difference between the two catch history formulas is slight for most permits, though some permits see differences of several percentage points. When compared to catch during the 2003 to 2006 period (the period after the control date), some permits receive catch shares that differ very little, while others receive catch shares that are several percentage points different.

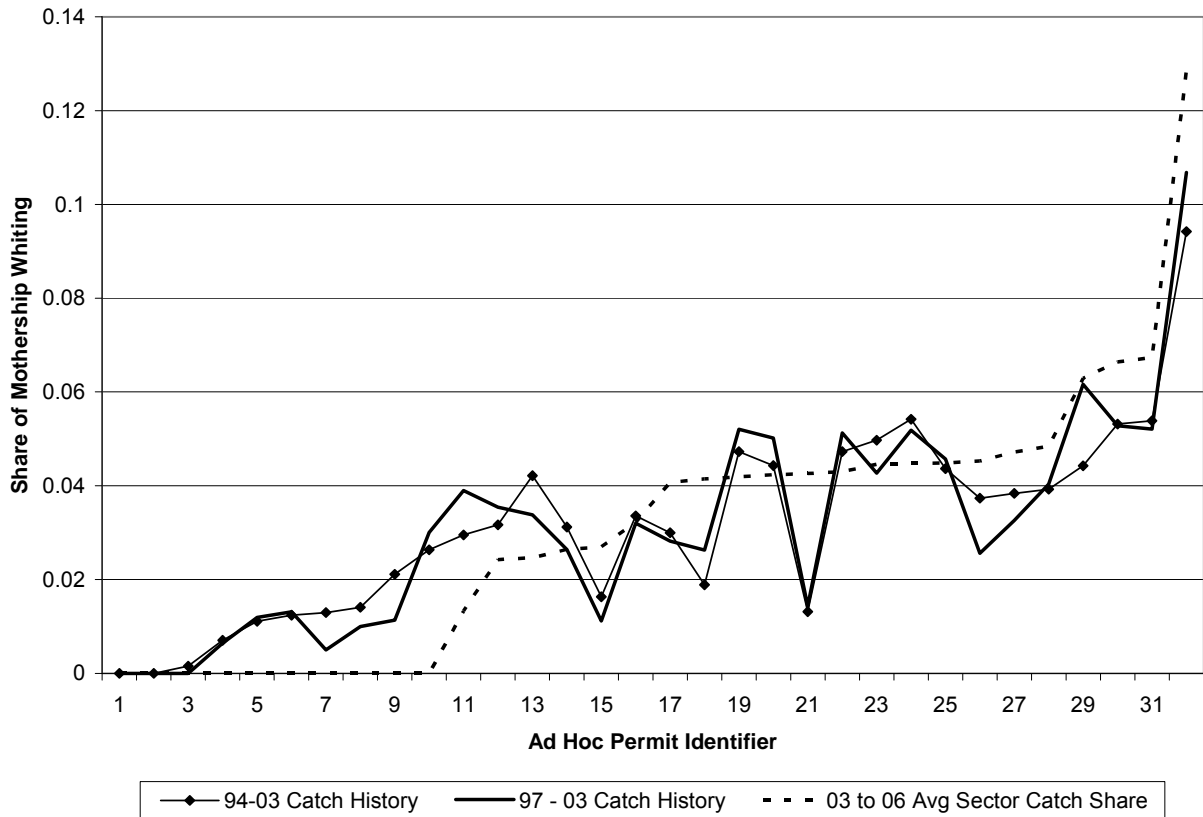


Figure B-2. Catch history distributions to permits by calculation formula.

When catch history distributions are estimated at the business entity level, the effect is somewhat different than when examined at the permit level. Like the permit level, only one entity exceeds the 10 percent accumulation limit (because it only holds a single permit), but the distribution across entities looks different than the distribution across permits. Some entities receive catch histories that are several percentage points different than their recent catch shares regardless of the allocation formula.