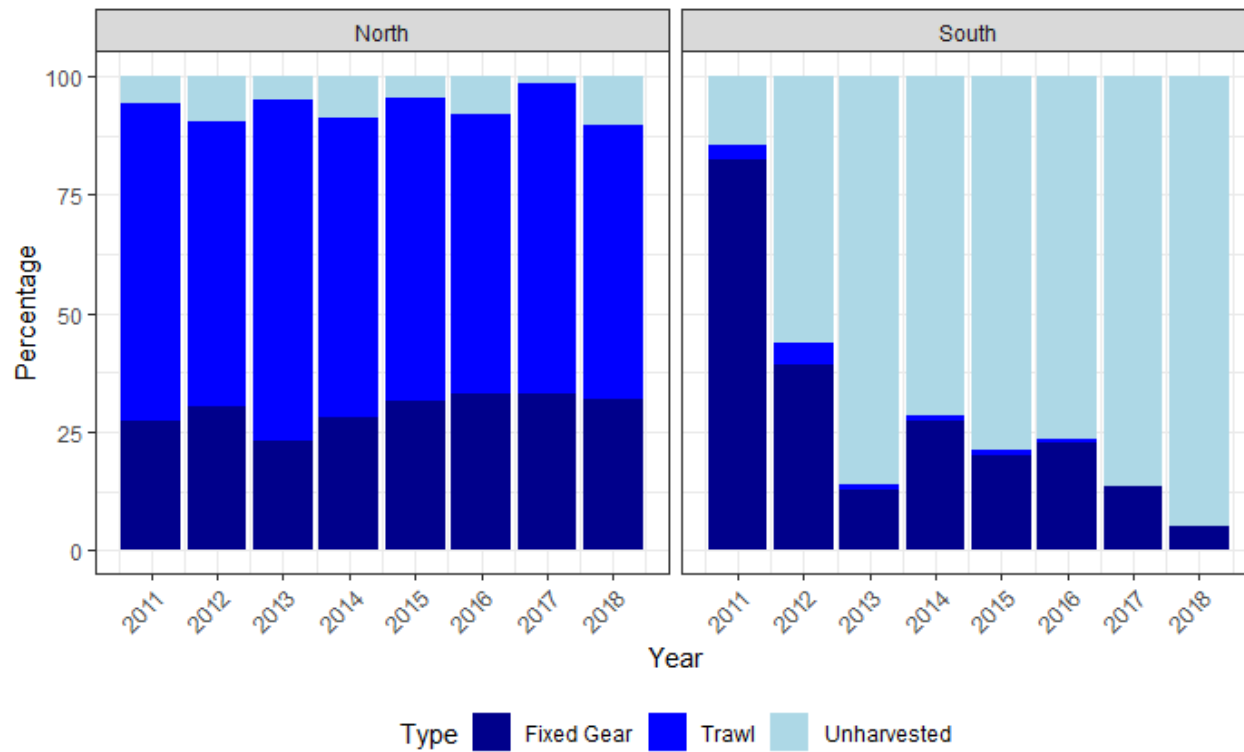


# Review General Analysis

October 2019 SaMTAAC Meeting

# FISHERY AND SABLEFISH MARKET

# Utilization by Gear and Area

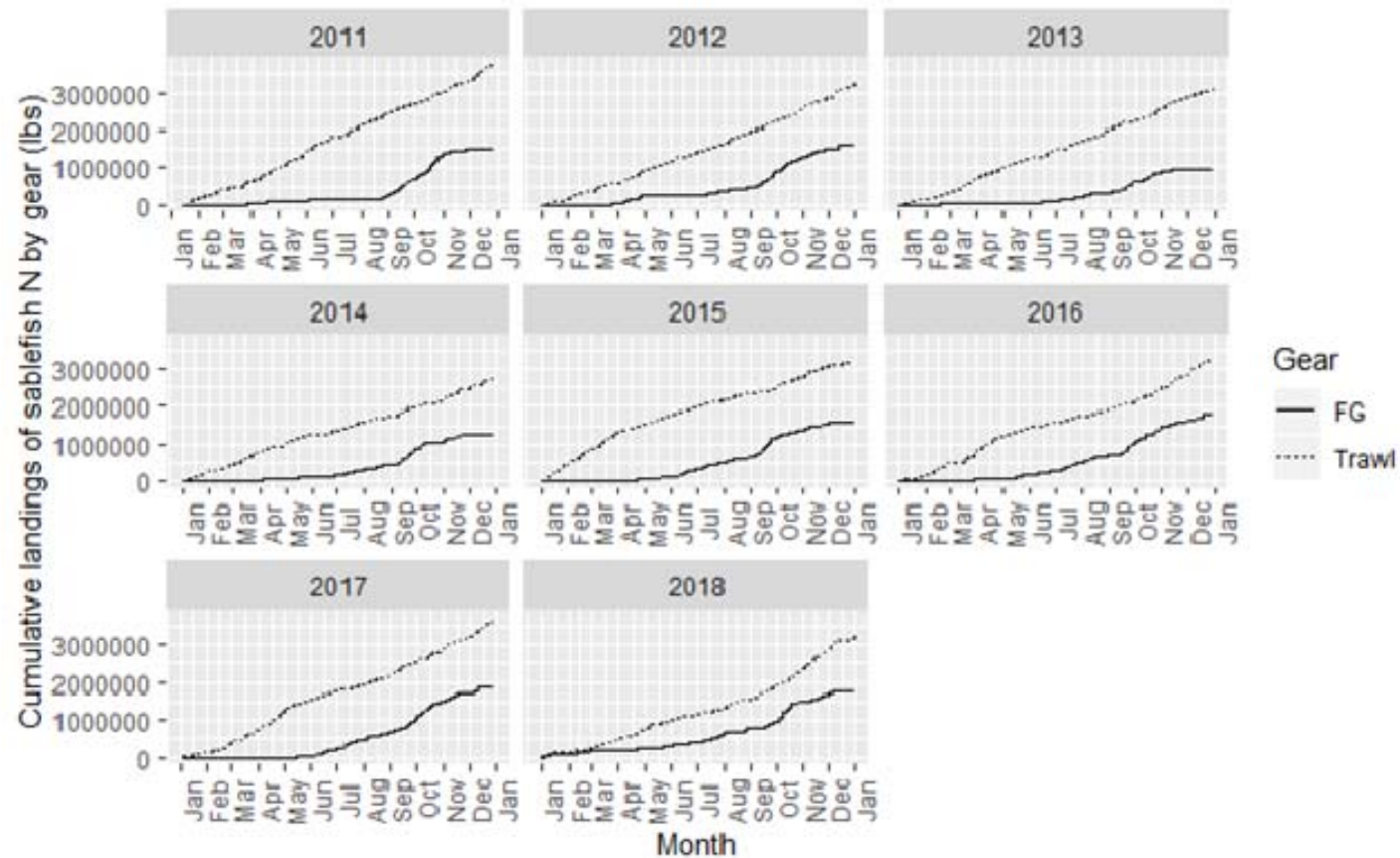


# Relation of unharvested QP to surplus carryover

Year	Unharvested QPs	Carryover Issued (percent of available QPs)
2011	5.81%	0.00%
2012	9.39%	4.72%
2013	4.82%	3.31%
2014	8.19%	4.39%
2015	3.76%	2.82%
2016	7.11%	5.70%
2017	1.12%	1.90%
2018	10.26%	4.42%

- QP is generally about half of the unharvested QPs, with 2017 being the exception
- With attainment over 90%, surplus carryover may be a cause of under-attainment rather than the existence of quota unable to be used

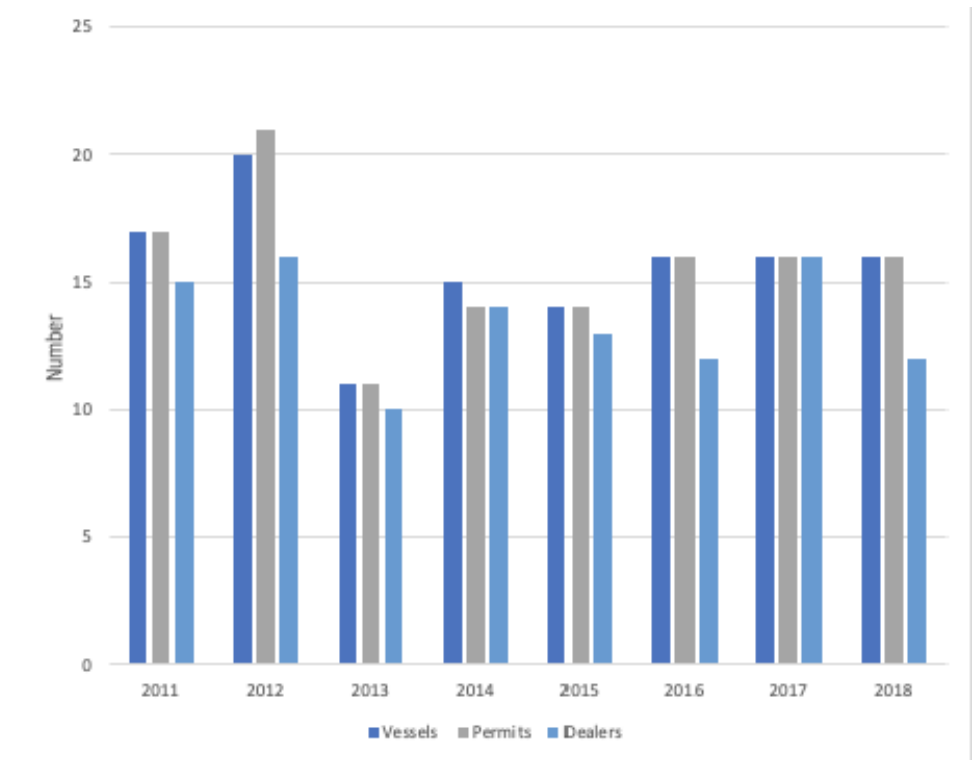
# Cumulative sum of landings



# FLEET AND BUYERS

# Fleet Participation- Fixed Gear

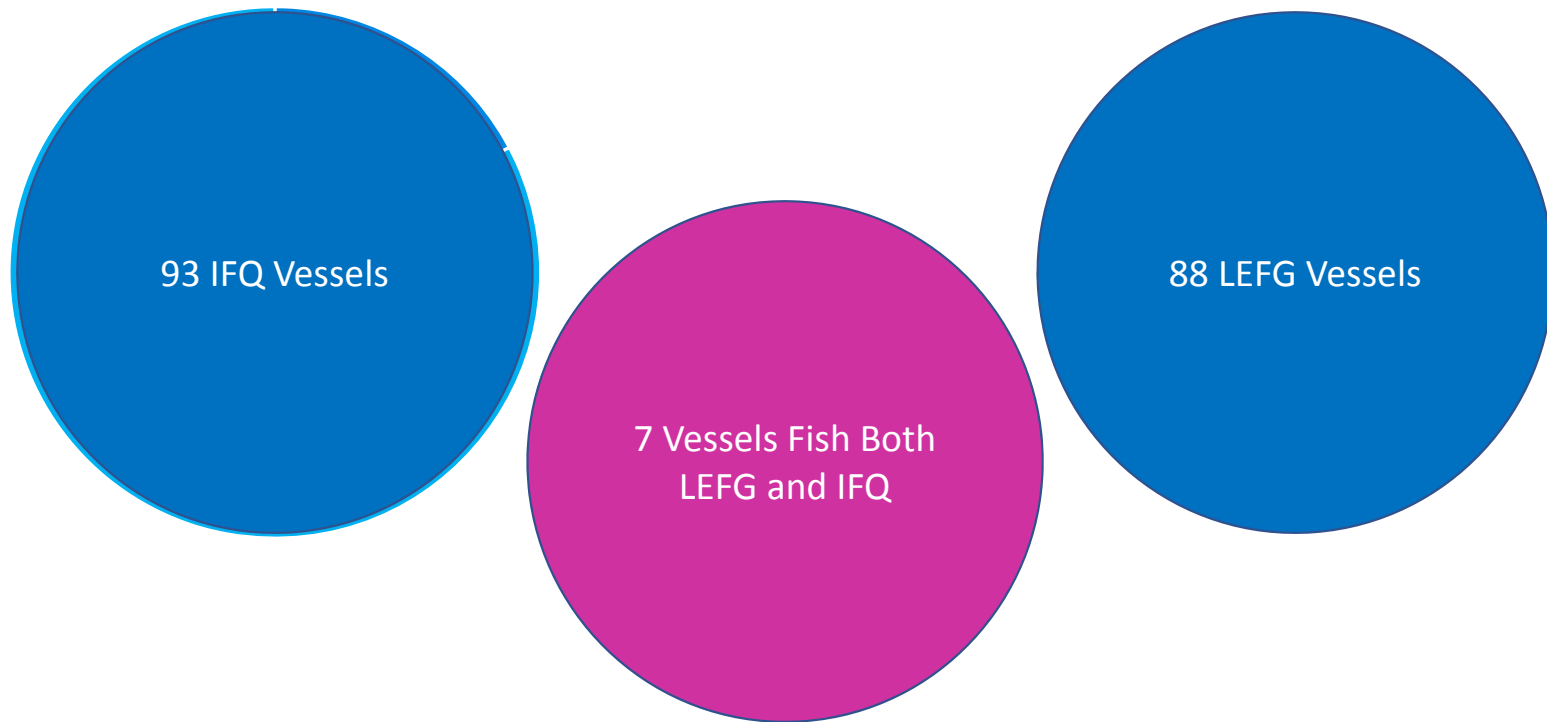
- Participation has leveled out in recent years
- Less than 2 vessels on average have used both trawl and fixed gear to harvest sablefish north



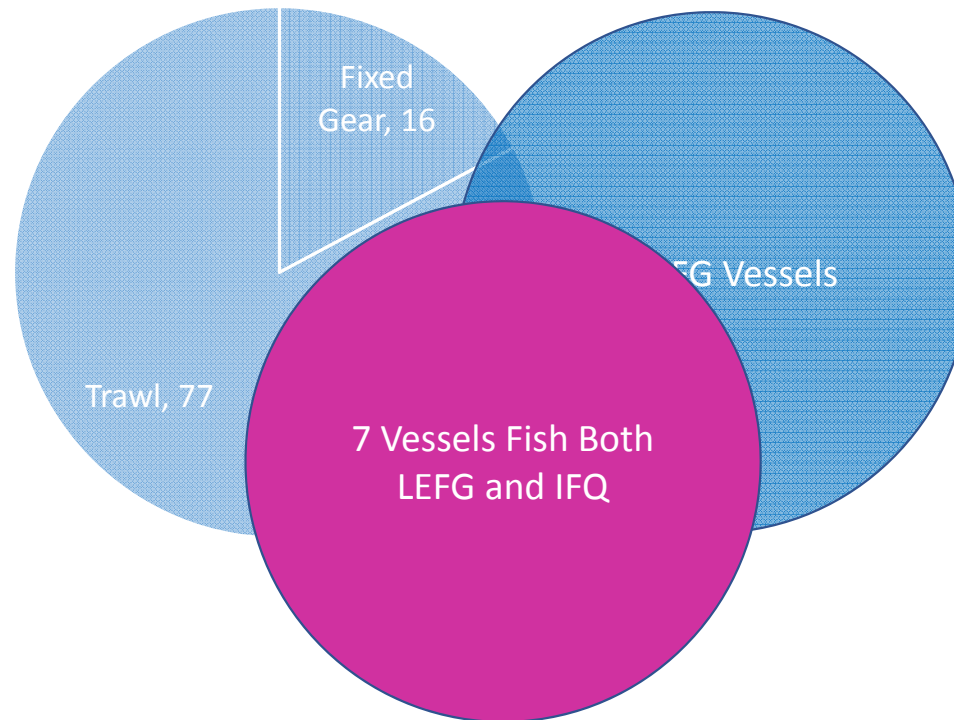
# Permits By Year

Year	Number of Permits that Landed Sablefish N	Number of Permits with IFQ Landings	Latent Permits		Total Trawl Endorsed Permits Available
			Vessels Associated with Permit "Unidentified" For Entire Year	Permits with No IFQ Landings	
2011	104	116	14	51	167
2012	100	108	22	57	165
2013	94	109	25	56	165
2014	95	105	23	60	165
2015	88	93	25	72	165
2016	86	93	31	72	165
2017	93	95	24	70	165
2018	93	96	27	69	165

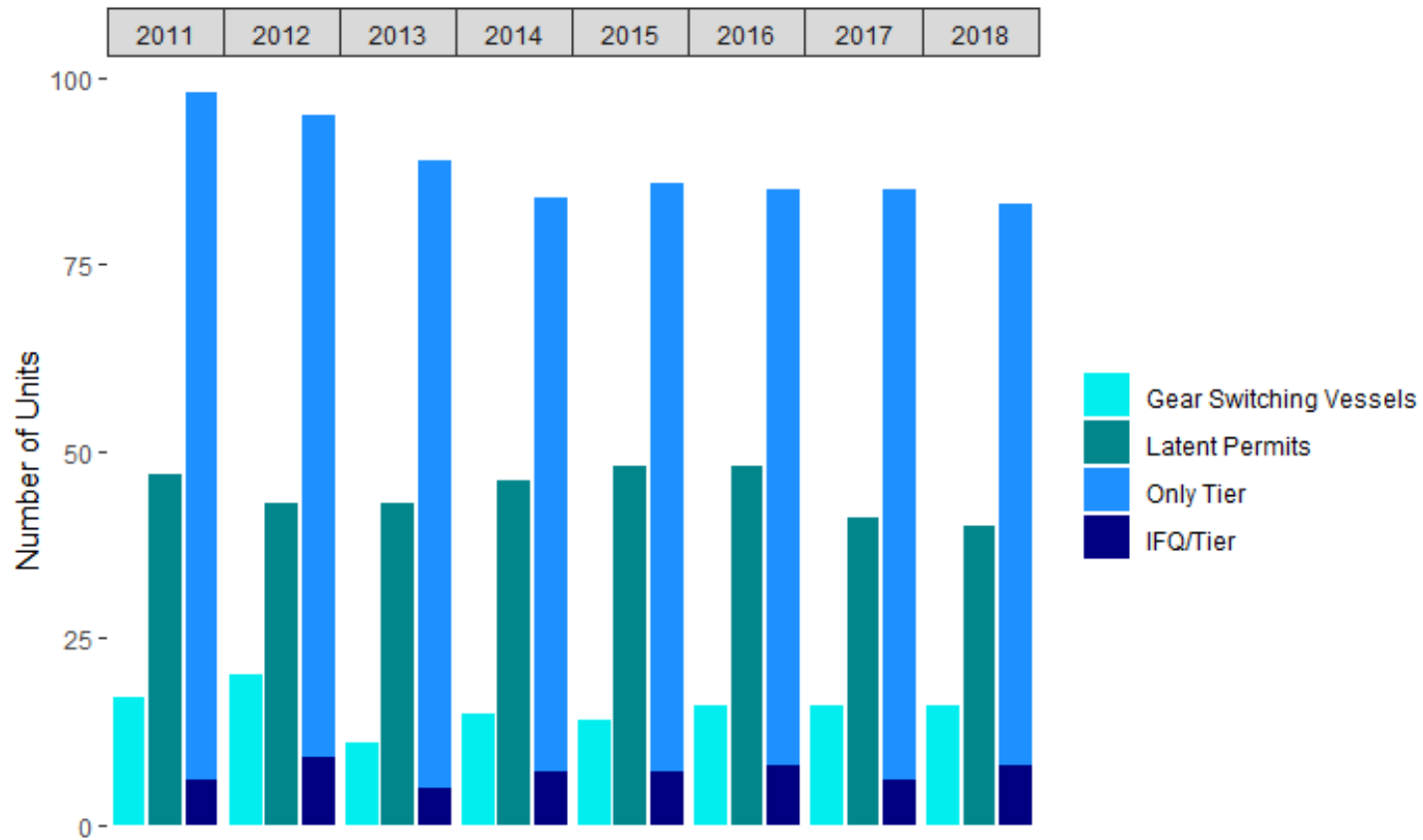
# Crossover Between IFQ and LEFG



# Crossover Between IFQ and LEFG



# Potential for Additional Crossover?



# Primary vs. IFQ Limits

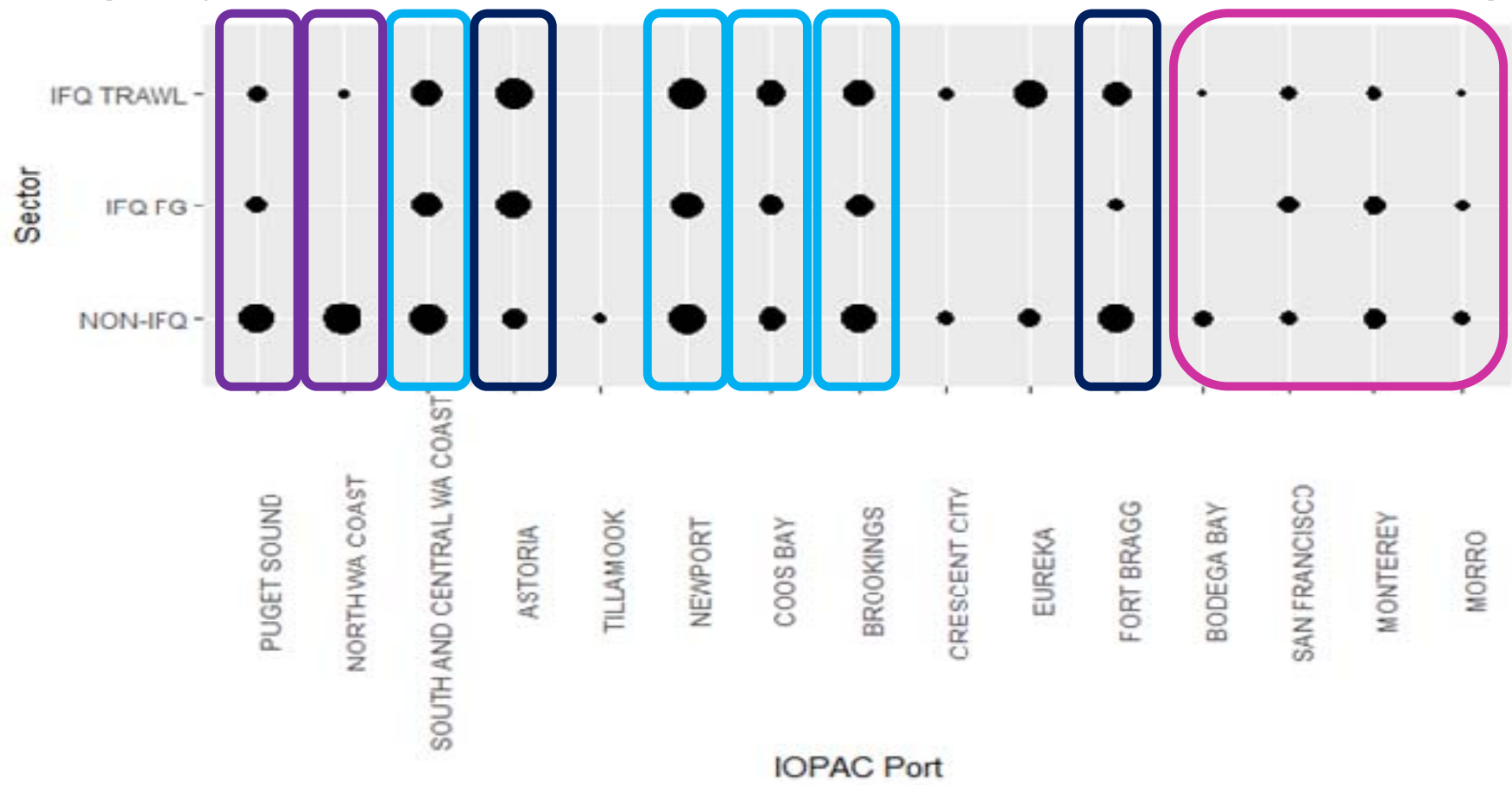
- 2019 Comparison
  - Primary max (3 tier 1 permits)=142,911 lbs
  - IFQ AVL=256,086 lbs
- Difference in ex-vessel revenue=\$316,890
- If fished both at max levels, ~400,000 lbs valued at \$1.1 million

# Primary and IFQ Interaction

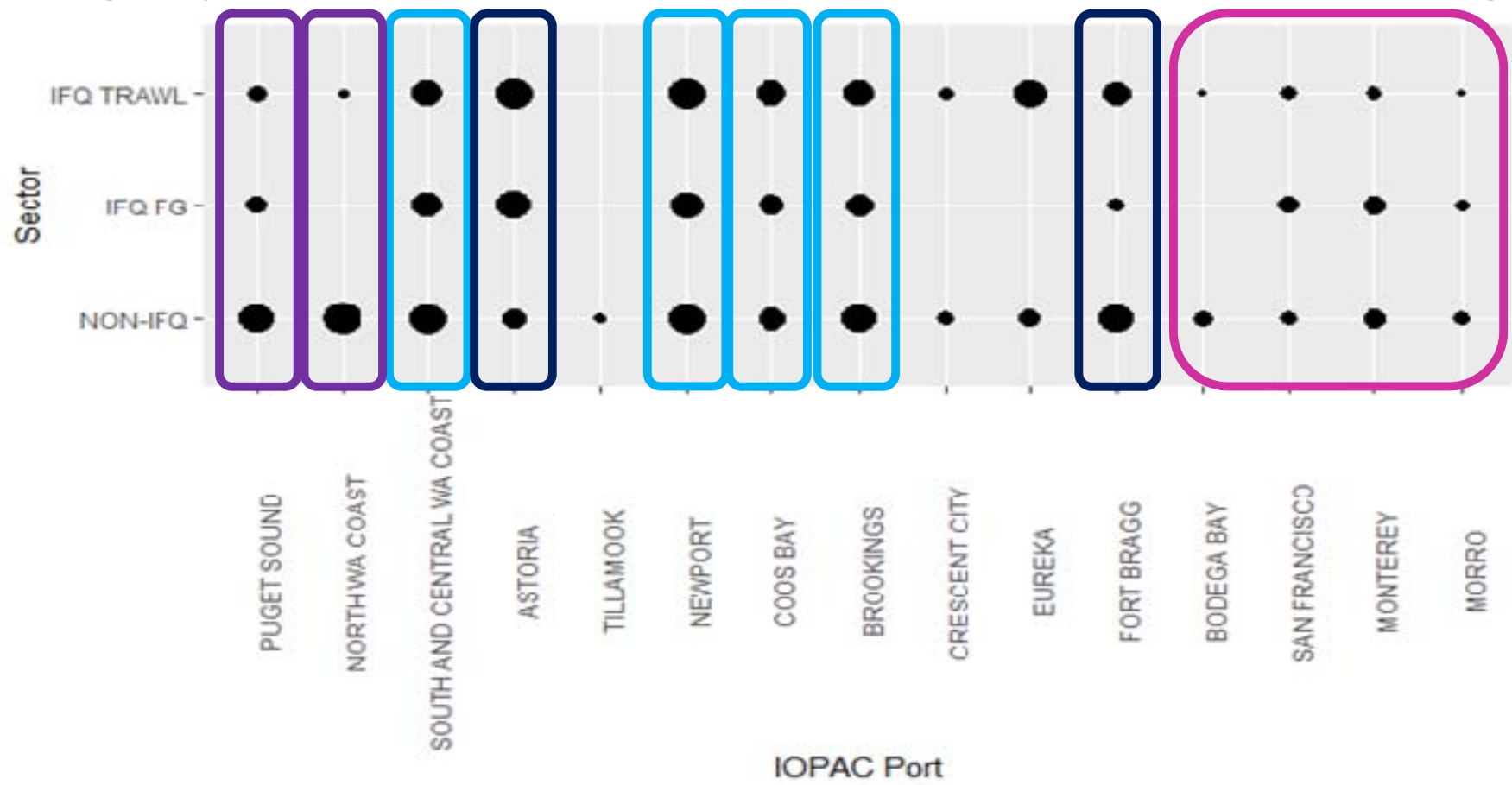
- For all those vessels that fished both IFQ and primary from 2016-2018, all had at least 1 Tier 1 permit
- Between 19-23 vessels in 2016-2018 had three stacked permits and did not fish in the IFQ sector

Tier Combination	Number of Vessels
3,0,0	2
2,1,0	3
1,2,0	1
1,1,1	1
0,2,1	1

# Geographic Distribution of Sablefish N Landings

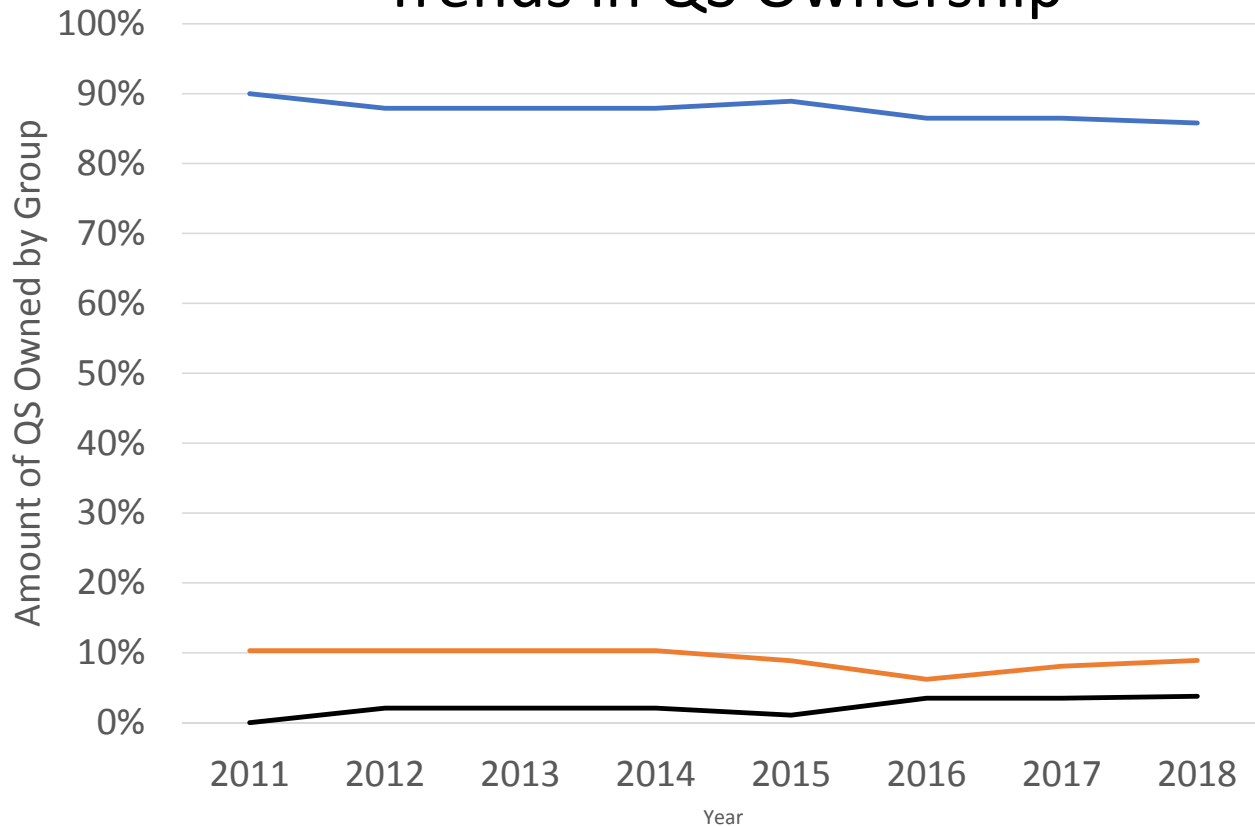


# Geographic Distribution of Sablefish N Landings



OWNERSHIP

## Trends in QS Ownership



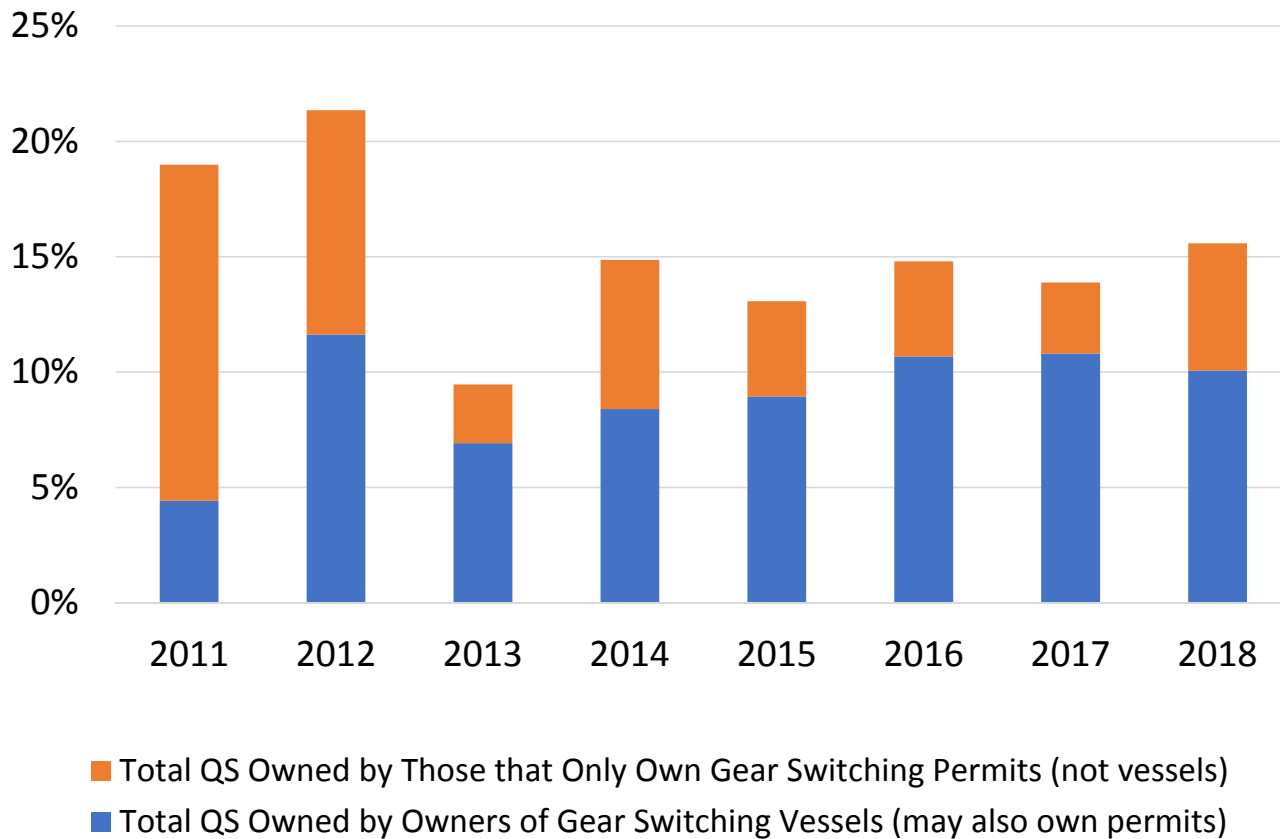
QS Transactions – Arms Length

Buyers

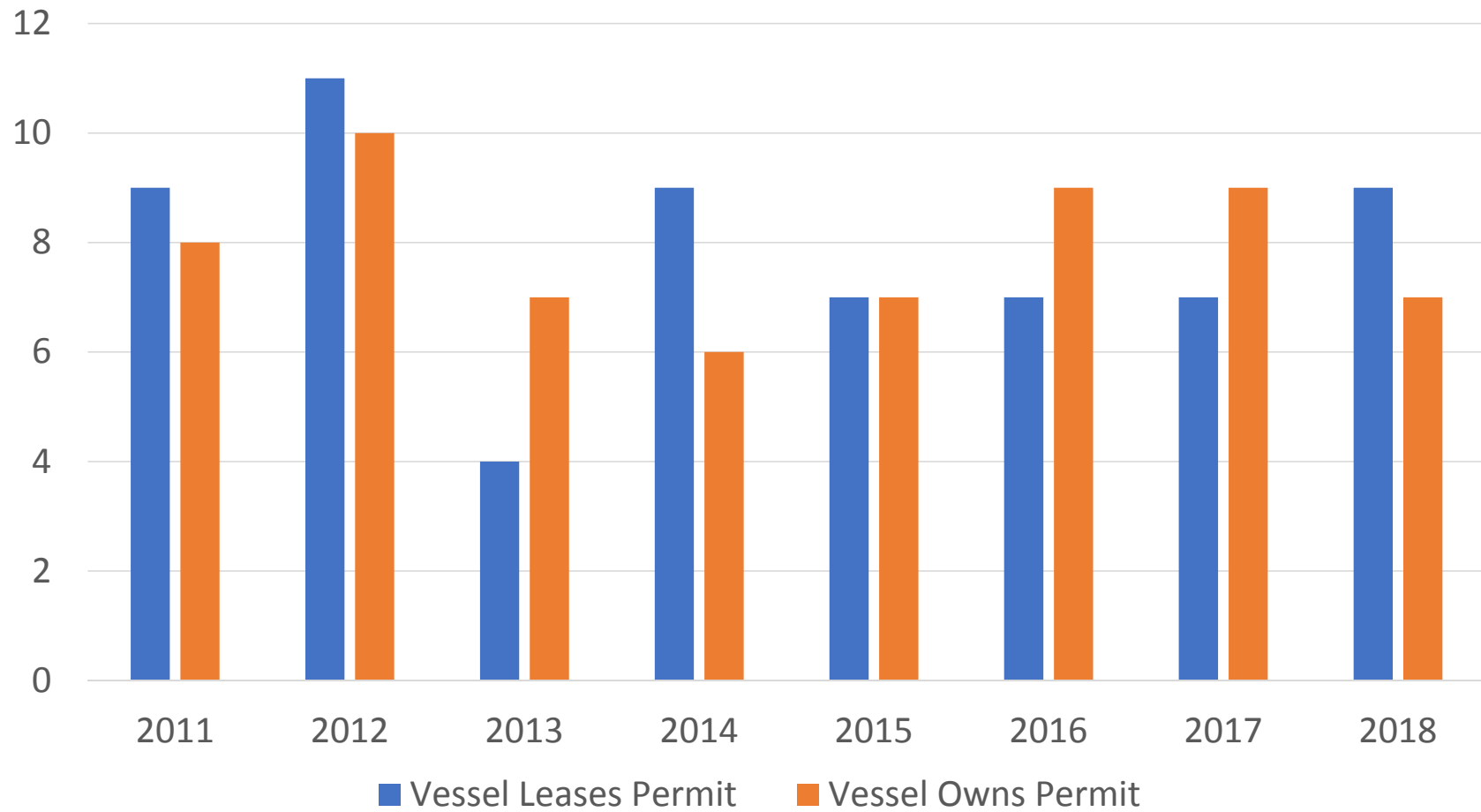
60 percent trawl businesses  
30 percent gear switching businesses  
10 percent processing businesses

- Those that Own a Trawl Permit or Vessel (May Also Own a First Receiver)
- Those that Own a First Receiver (May Also Own a Permit and/or Vessel)

# QS Owned by Businesses Owning Gear Switching Vessels or Permits

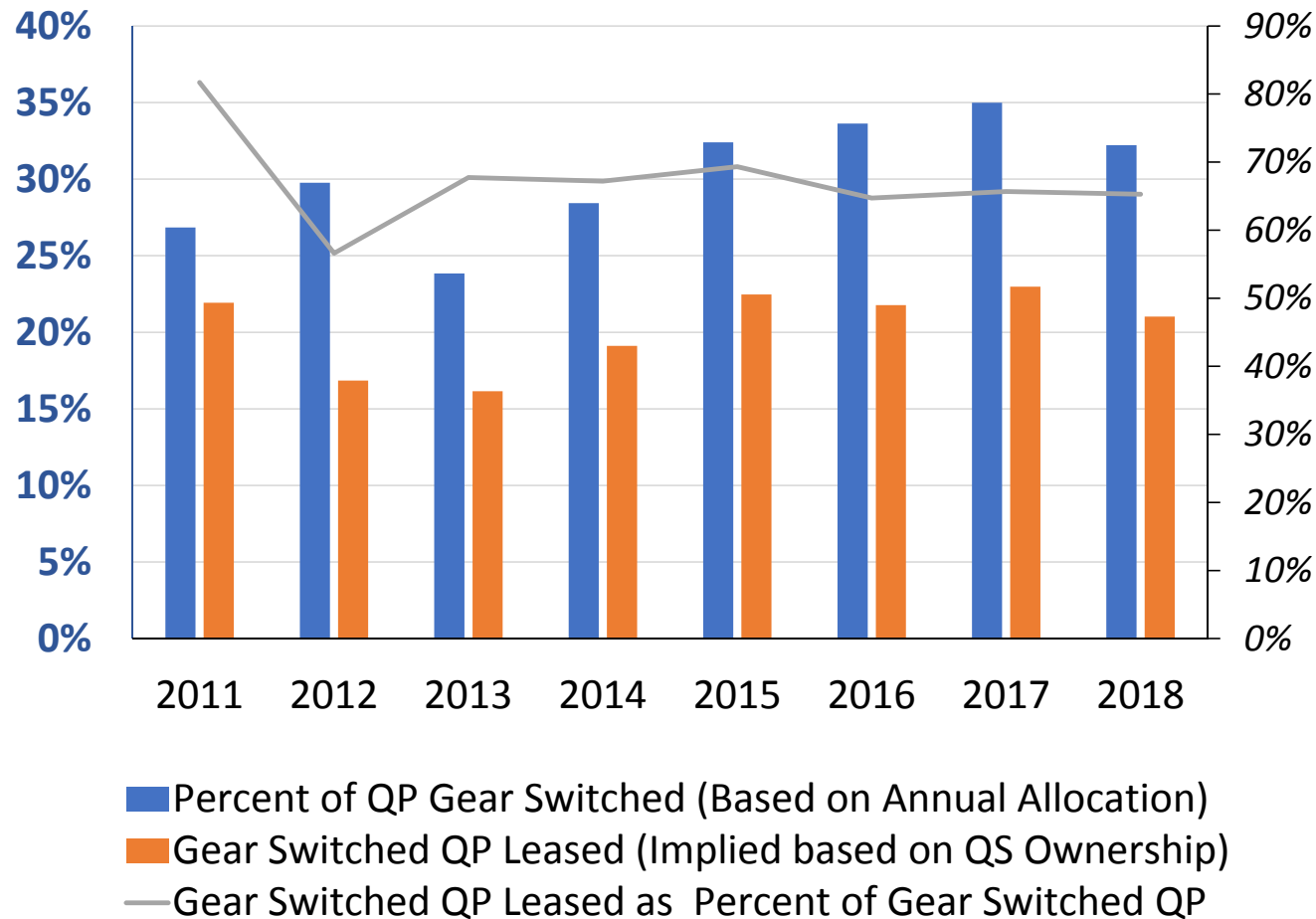


## Vessel Owners Leasing/Owning Permits



# QP MARKETS

# Amount of Gear Switching and Implied QP Leasing

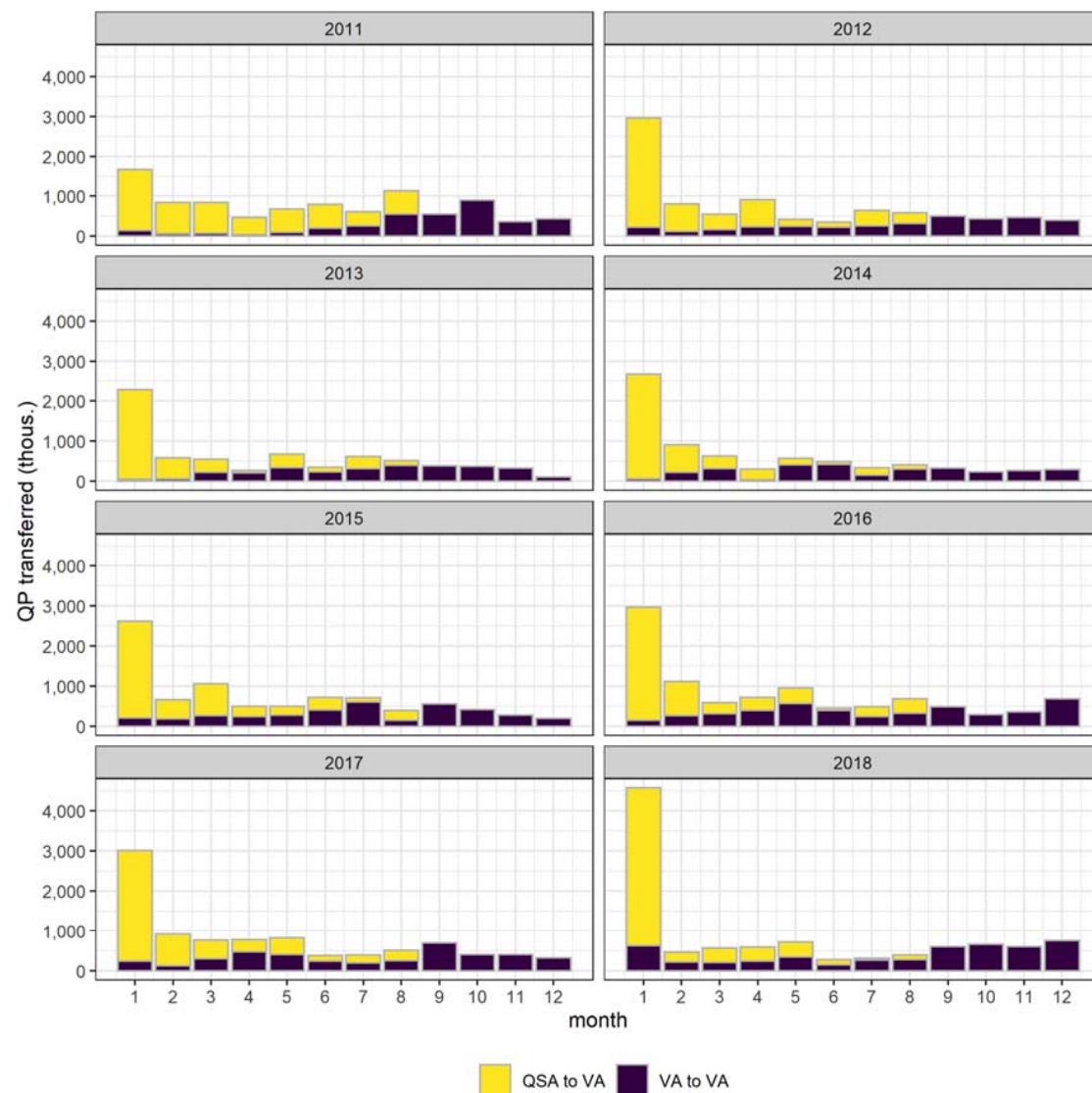


# Seasonality of QP Transfers

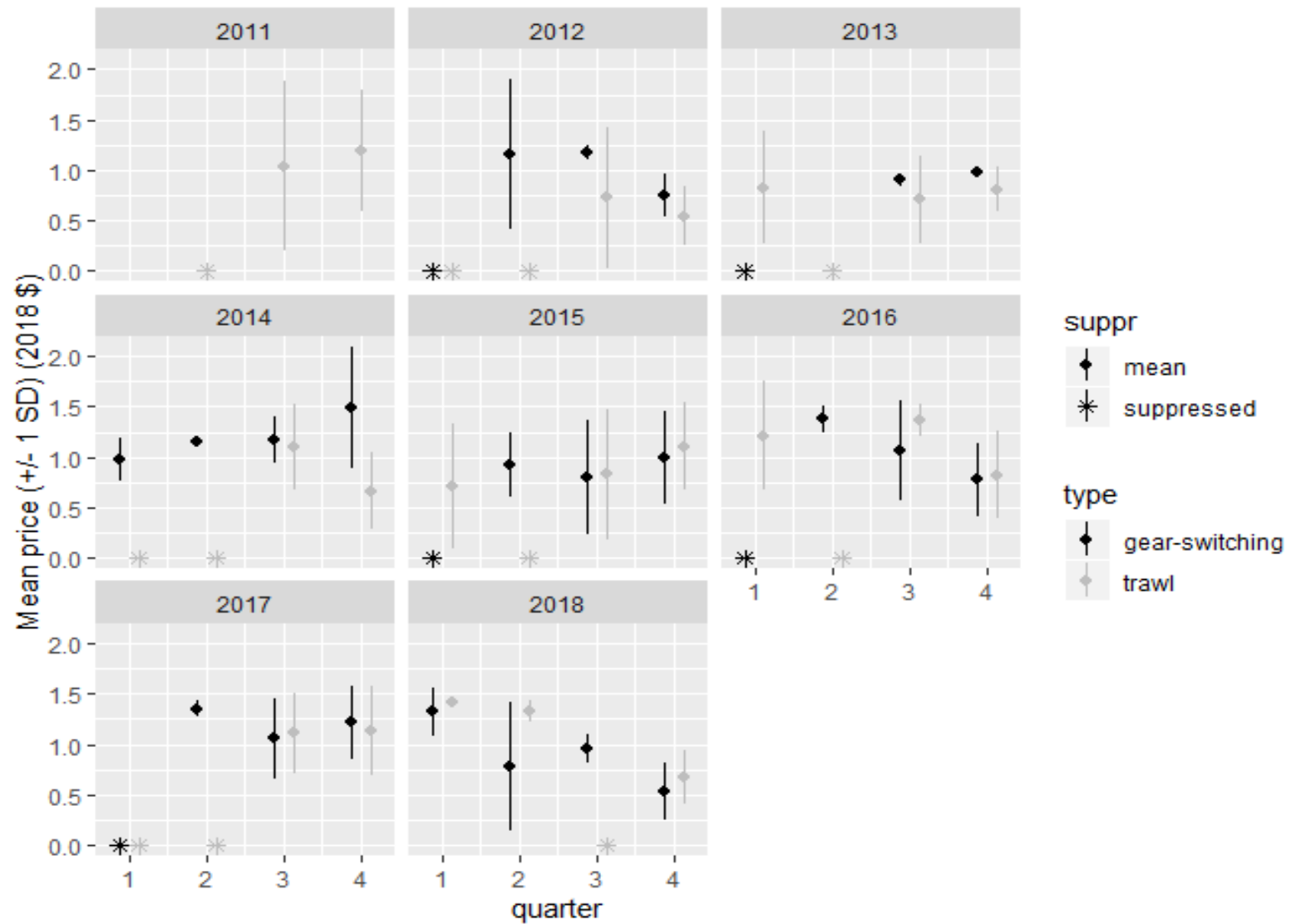
QSA=>VA (yellow)

VA=>VA (purple)

Quota Share Account (QSA)  
Vessel Account (VA)



# Prices for N Sablefish QP



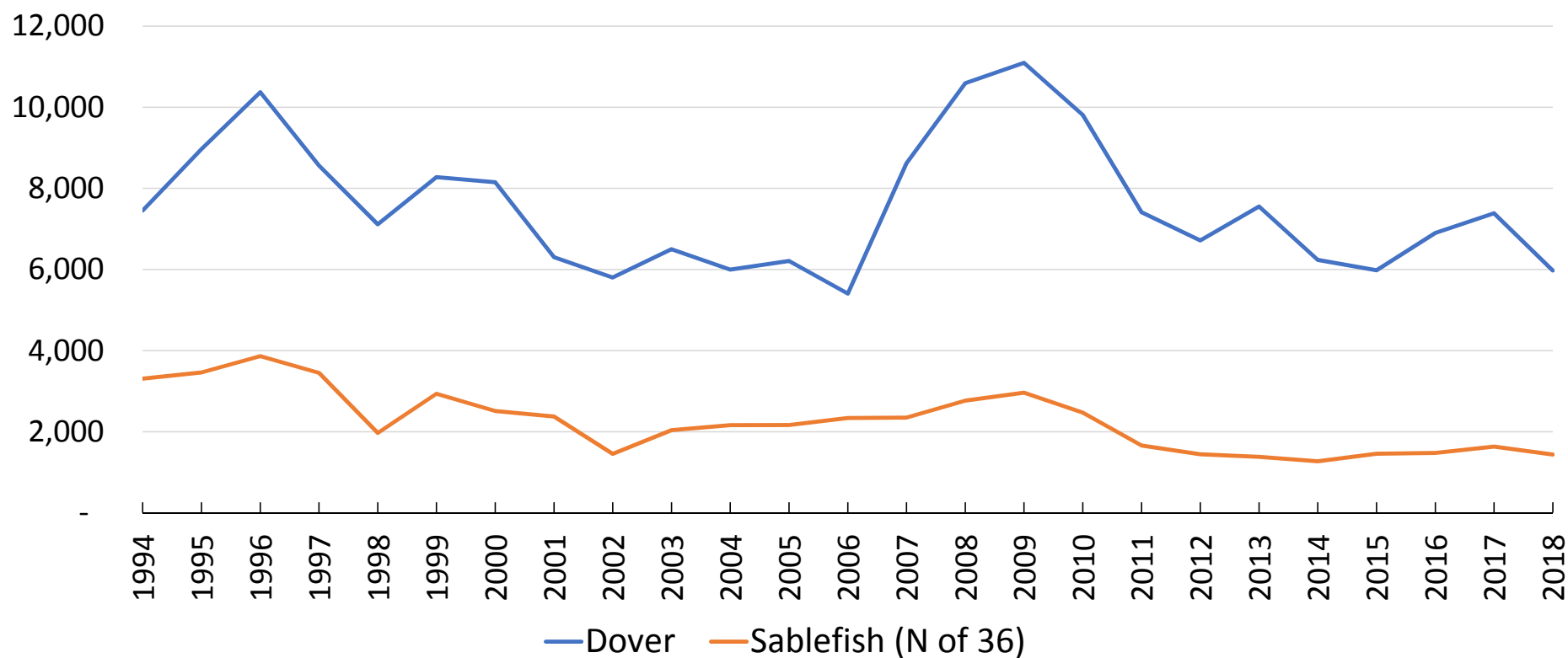
# F. REFINE ALTERNATIVES

October 2019 SaMTAAC Meeting

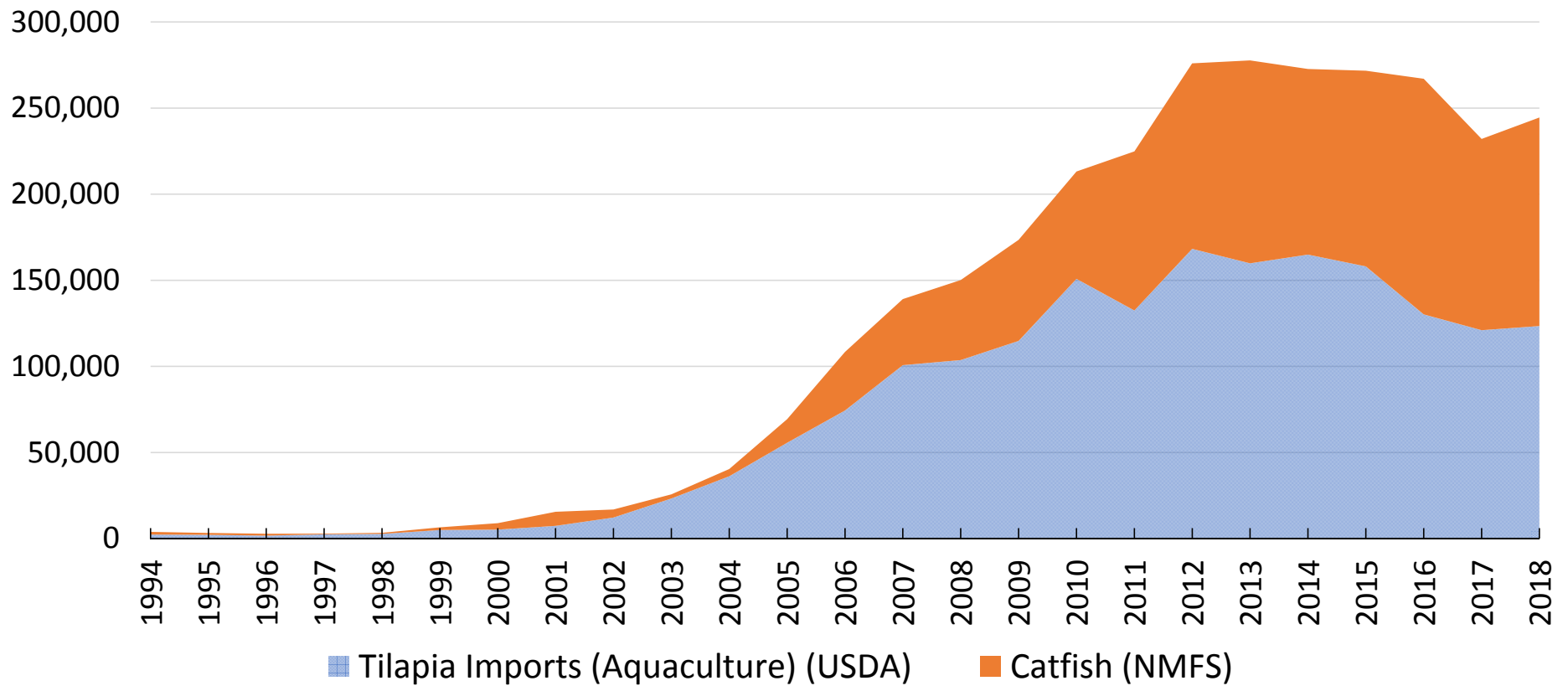
## F.3. Analysis Applying Across Several Alternatives

INFORMATION RELATED TO THE AMOUNT OF GS  
ALLOWED

## Dover and Sablefish Landings (West Coast, Metric Tons)



## US Imports -- Tilapia and Catfish (Metric Tons)



# Constraint on DTS

- Update on methodology described on page 44 of document
- 2015-2017 ratio of 4.65 lbs Dover sole: 1 lb sablefish
- Would need 21.8 million lbs of sablefish at that ratio to catch the entirety of 2020 Dover allocation

Species	2011-2014			2015-2017		
	Actual Utilization	Lower bound	Upper Bound	Actual Utilization	Lower bound	Upper Bound
Dover sole	32.8	32	45.7	15	17.9	25.5
Longspine thornyhead	48.3	48.3	64.1	25.6	37.5	49.8
Shortspine thornyhead	51.6	52.5	73.1	45.6	54.4	75.8

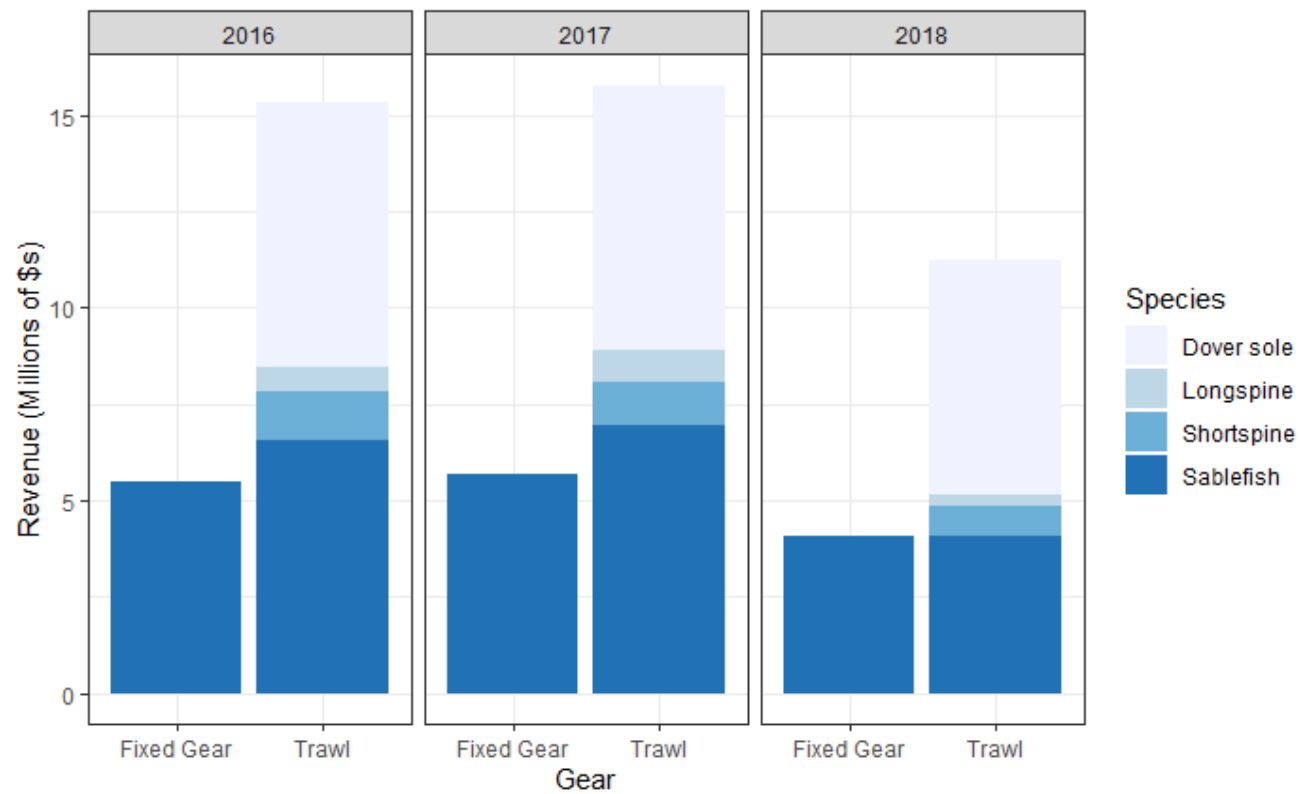
# Increasing Dover Utilization

Year	Actual				Projected under 4.65:1 Ratio		Projected under 10:1 Ratio	
	Dover Avail. Lbs	Dover QPs Used	Sabl N QPs Used	Percent Attain.	Dover QPs	Percent Attain.	Dover QPs	Percent Attain.
2016	110.67	15.86	5.07	14.33%	23.58	21.30%	50.70	45.81%
2017	110.91	16.20	5.57	14.60%	25.92	23.37%	55.75	50.27%
2018	111.06	14.05	5.09	12.65%	23.65	21.29%	50.86	45.79%

Assuming the average price for Dover sole in these years, additional revenue of \$4 million under 4.65 ratio and ~\$16.5 million under 10:1 ratio.

However, these projections also must consider the market development for Dover sole at these levels and the economic viability of these trips.

# Revenue by Species and Gear



Good Spot to Break

# CHOICE OF QUALIFYING ENTITIES

# History of Allocation Choices

Considerations include historic, recent, and current participation

- Amendment 6 – License Limitations – Vessel History
- Amendment 9 – Sablefish Endorsement – Permit History
- Amendment 14 – Sablefish Tiers – Permit History
- Amendment 20 – Catch Shares – Permit History

## Vessel-Permit Relationships

- 49 distinct combinations from 2011-2018
- There has not been any combination that has landed in all eight years
- 14 combinations would likely be held “neutral” under alternatives where privilege based on vessel or permit history
- About half the permits are leased and half owned by the gear switching entity

Number of Years	Distinct Permit-Vessel Combinations
1	23
2	12
3	3
4	
5	8
6	
7	3

## QS Accounts

### Proportional Method – Connection by QP Transfer

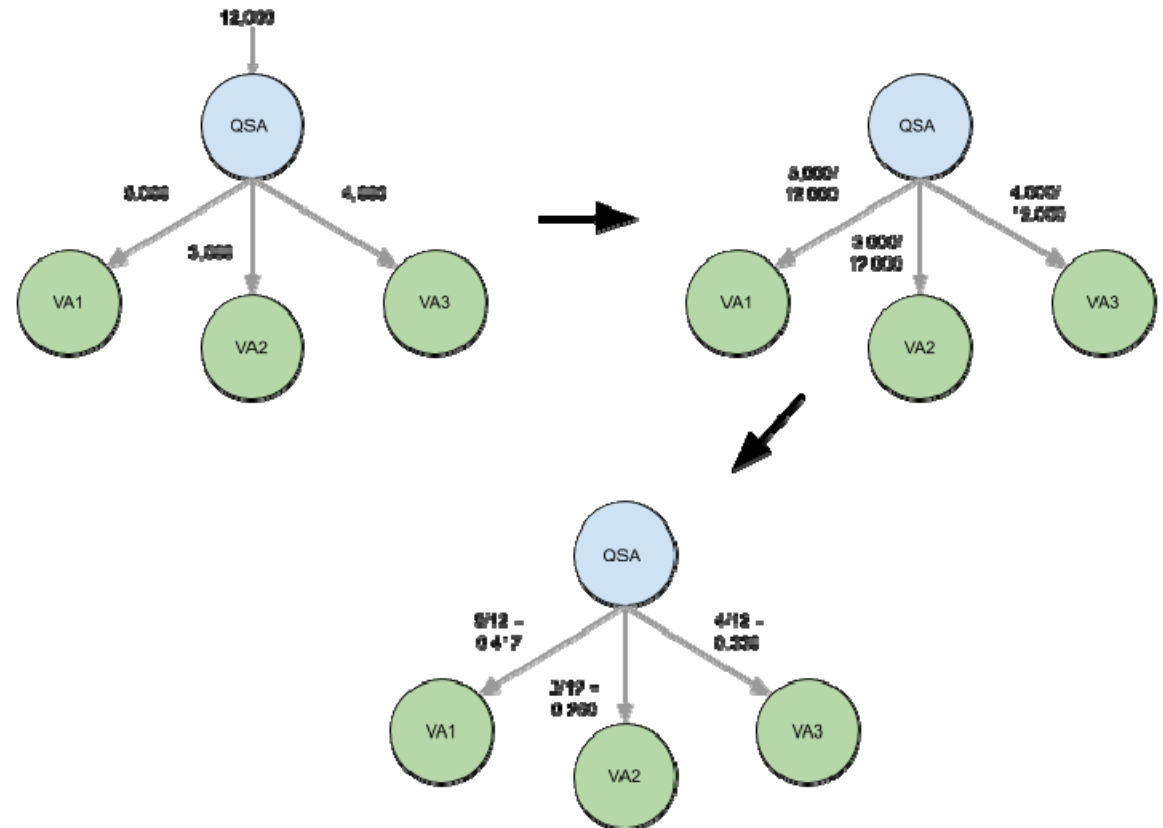
Table 29. Percentage of all QSAs' QP activity portfolios scored falling into the two gear portfolio categories by year, expressed as a percentage of QP traced to the Fishing in Year portfolio category and also as a percentage of all QP transferred out of QSAs each year.

Year	Fished QP		All QSA QP	
	Gear Switch.	Trawl	Gear Switch.	Trawl
2011	28.9%	71.1%	27.2%	66.9%
2012	34.1%	65.9%	29.9%	57.7%
2013	24.5%	75.5%	23.3%	71.8%
2014	31.3%	68.7%	28.8%	63.2%
2015	33.8%	66.2%	32.6%	63.8%
2016	36.4%	63.6%	33.8%	59.1%
2017	33.7%	66.3%	33.0%	64.9%
2018	35.9%	64.1%	32.3%	57.5%

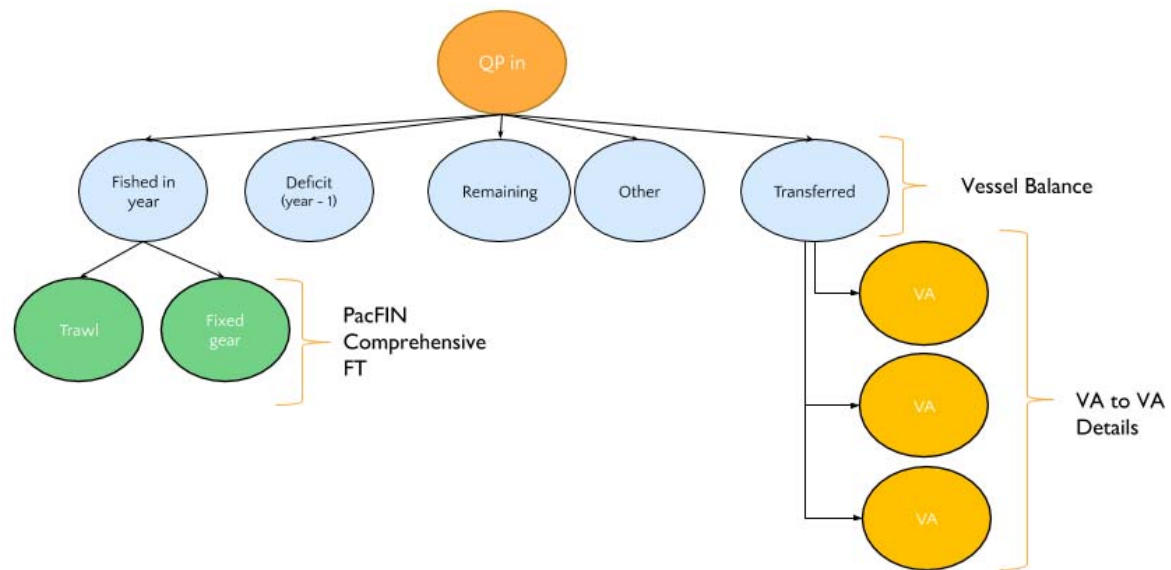
## Proportional = Weighted Average

The weighted average equation for this example is:

$$\begin{aligned} QSA = & \\ & 0.41667 \times VA1 + \\ & 0.25 \times VA2 + \\ & 0.33 \times VA3 \end{aligned}$$

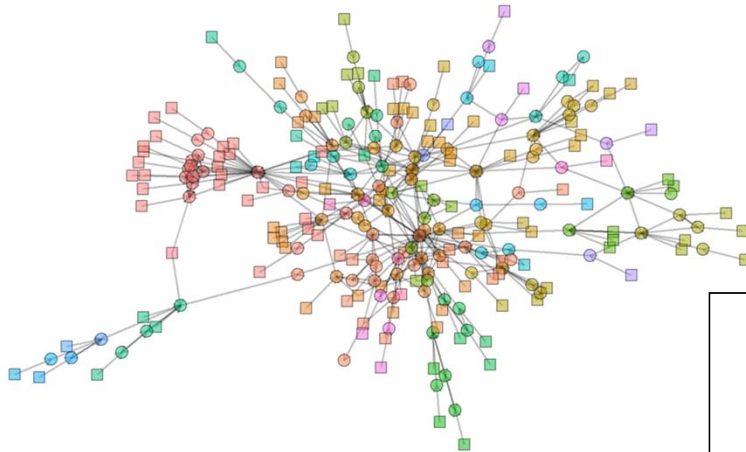


# The Vessel QP Balance/Activity Portfolio



2017

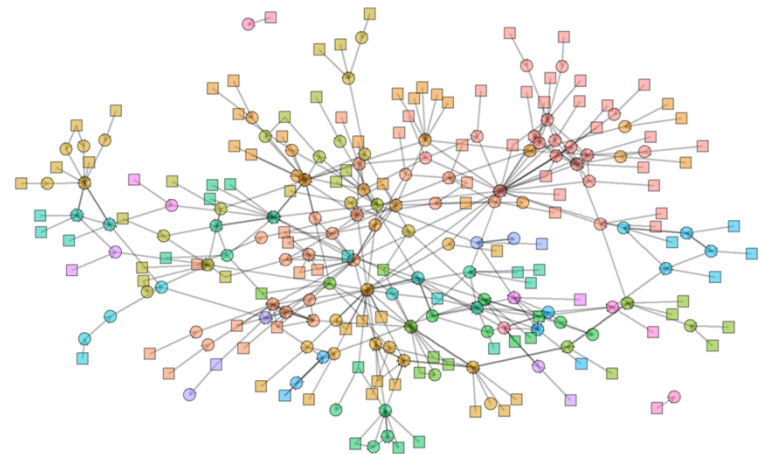
□ QS  
○ VA



## Sablefish North QP transfer network graphs

2015

□ QS  
○ VA



# Influence of “Indirect” network relationships

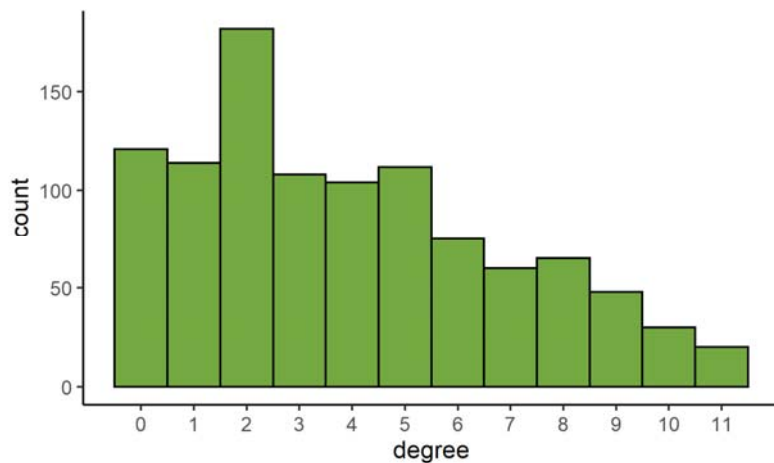


Figure 23 shows the furthest degree of separation detected for the full set of QSAs, 2011-2018. The computer was only asked to go as far as 11 degrees.

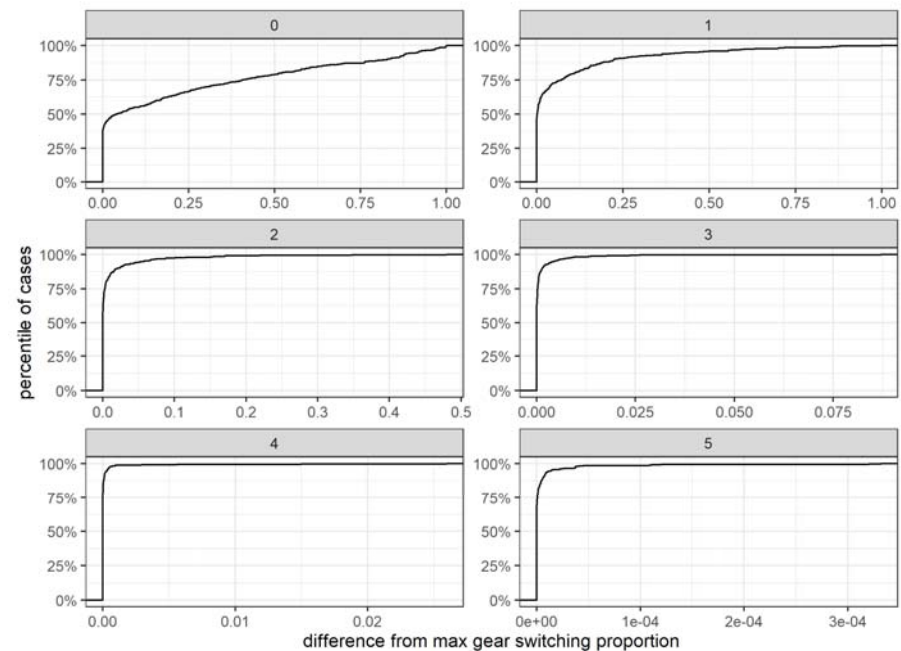


Figure 22, shows how far QSAs' scores are from their final score by degree of separation.

# Eligibility Scenarios

For these scenarios, the annual Gear Switch QP Score for a QSA equals:

$$\frac{p \text{ fixed gear}}{p \text{ fished}} \times (p \text{ fished} + p \text{ remain} + p \text{ deficit})$$

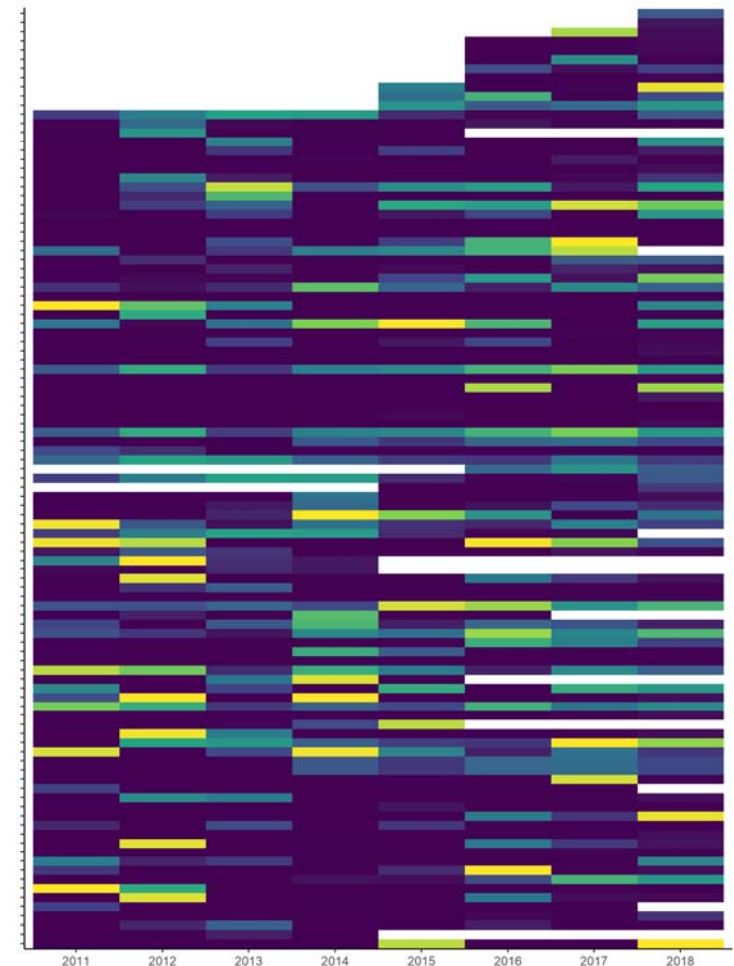
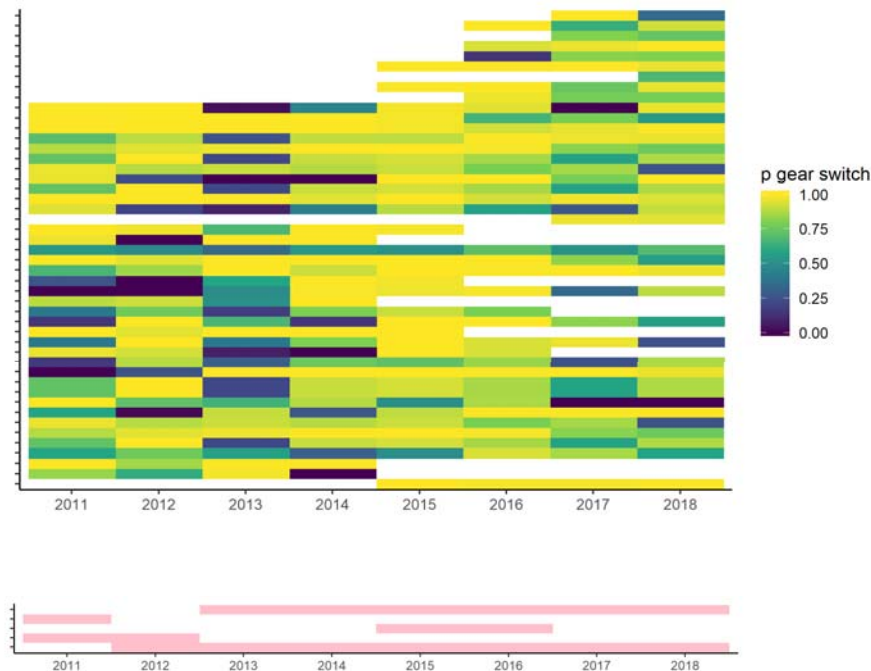
Table 30. Eligibility scenarios and preliminary results from the weight average scoring method. To illustrate how to read the table using the first row, there are 34 QSAs that have 5 or more years with a gear switching score of 0.25 or more of their Sablefish North QP associated with gear switching. Those 34 QSAs held 22.2 units of QS on the control date, which equates to 24.7 percent of the Sablefish North QS.

Years	Gear Switch QP Score	QSAs	QS	% of QS Allocated <sup>a/</sup>
>= 5	>= 0.25	34	22.200	24.7%
	>= 0.50	22	15.119	16.8%
	>= 0.75	11	9.859	11.0%
	>= 0.90	8	8.021	8.9%
	>= 0.95	7	6.767	7.5%
>= 4	>= 0.25	42	26.269	29.2%
	>= 0.50	26	16.117	17.9%
	>= 0.75	21	14.507	16.1%
	>= 0.90	9	8.021	8.9%
	>= 0.95	9	8.021	8.9%
>= 3	>= 0.25	57	34.385	38.2%
	>= 0.50	41	26.300	29.2%
	>= 0.75	27	17.378	19.3%
	>= 0.90	22	15.140	16.8%
	>= 0.95	14	10.794	12.0%
>= 2	>= 0.25	72	42.097	46.8%
	>= 0.50	54	32.310	35.9%
	>= 0.75	38	22.781	25.3%
	>= 0.90	28	18.417	20.5%
	>= 0.95	19	13.906	15.5%
>= 1	>= 0.25	97	61.803	68.7%
	>= 0.50	80	47.212	52.5%
	>= 0.75	64	40.298	44.8%
	>= 0.90	53	31.743	35.3%
	>= 0.95	44	27.181	30.2%

a/ 10 percent of the QS remains unallocated but the associated QPs are distributed to QS holders in proportion to their QS holdings.

## Annual variation in the QSA proportion fixed gear scores, 2011-2018

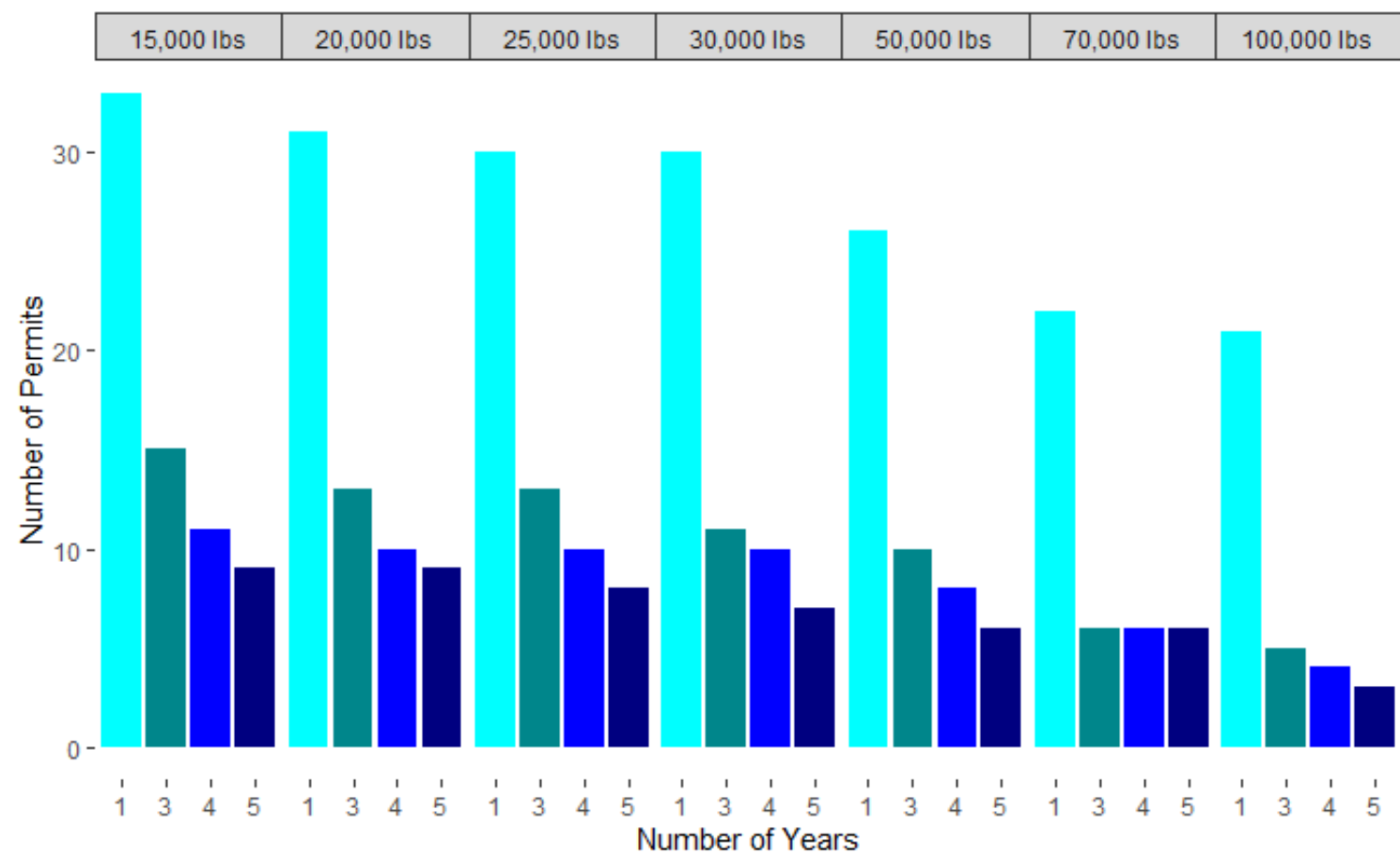
Each row in the three panels represents a QSA over 2011-2018. White in all three panels indicates that the QSA did not have activity in that year. The blue-to-yellow color scale in the two largest panels shows the proportion of a QSA's QP tracked to fishing by gear switching vessels. The smallest panel shows 5 QSAs (all pink) that have a set of active year shared by fewer than 3 QSAs and so potentially confidential. The two large panels are grouped by time series average: *left panel* shows averages  $> 0.50$  and the *right panel*,  $\leq 0.50$ .



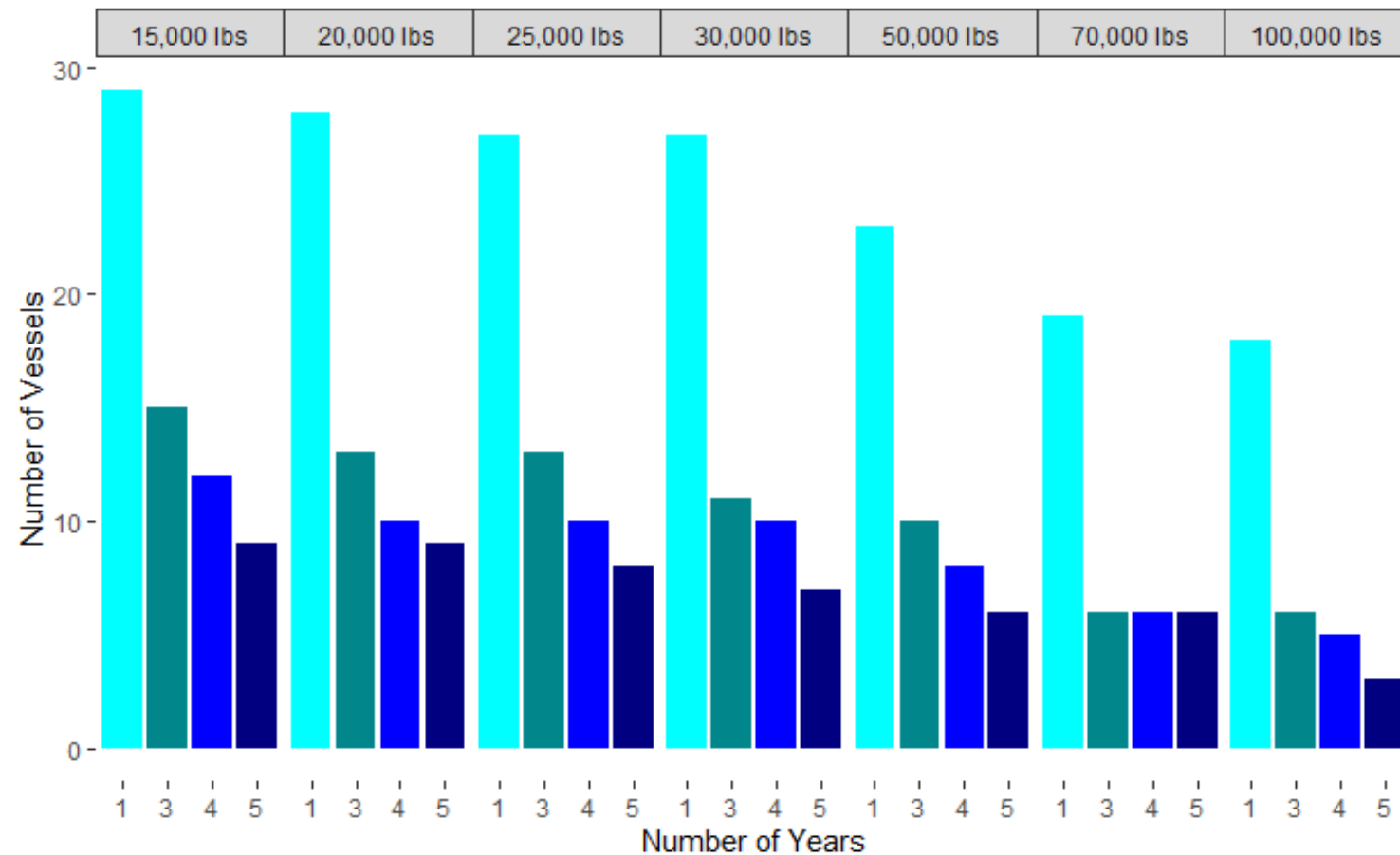
# Permit and Vessel Qualification

- Tables 26 and 27 in the document
- Analysis period is 2011-control date

# Permit Qualification



# Vessel Qualification



# F.4. Alternative-Specific Provisions

October 2019 SaMTAAC Meeting

# Alternative 1 -- Conversion Date

- If option selected, then would need to select date in which “trawl only” QPs would revert to sablefish QPs (“unrestricted”)
- Between 50-70% of fixed gear landings occur before October 1
- 2018 saw the highest percentage of total available QPs taken through August at 10.91%

Utilization through	Conversion Date	Average % of Total FG QPs Used	Average % of Total QP Available
July	August 1	25.04	7.67
August	September 1	34.87	10.61
September	October 1	59.51	17.90

# Alternative 3 -- Gear Switching Endorsement

- Qualifications and resulting endorsement allowances shown in Table 27 and 28
  - Projections assume all vessels or permits at that qualification level would fish
- For those without an endorsement, analysis examined two populations for potential limits:
  - Those vessels who historically fished trawl and fixed gear in the same year
  - Those vessels that took non-sablefish targeted trips with fixed gear
  - Based on results, examined proposed limits of 6,000, 25,000, and 125,000 lbs

# Catch Projections for Qualifying Permits

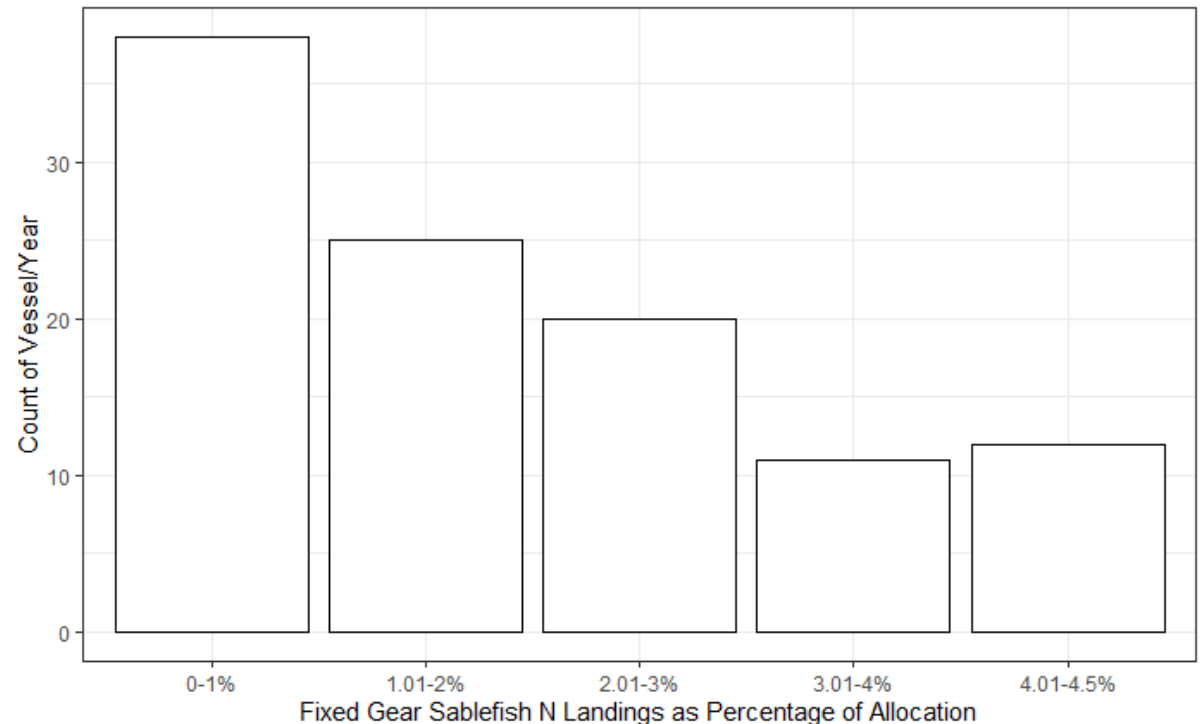
Landings Amount	Number of Years	Number of Permits	Assuming permits land max in any year...		Assuming permits land average in any year...	
			Total QPs	Total % of 2020 Trawl Allocation	Total QPs	Total % of 2020 Trawl Allocation
1	1	36	4,070,804	70.03	3,024,770	52.03
15,000	3	15	2,134,470	36.72	1,363,189	23.45
30,000	3	11	1,853,741	31.89	1,190,083	20.47
70,000	3	6	1,206,652	20.76	832,455	14.32

# Catch Projections for Qualifying Vessels

Landings Amount	Number of Years	Number of Vessels	Assuming vessels land max in any year...		Assuming vessels land average in any year...	
			Total QPs	Total % of 2020 Trawl Allocation	Total QPs	Total % of 2020 Trawl Allocation
1	1	36	3,523,728	60.62	2,718,230	46.76
15,000	3	15	2,024,832	34.83	1,336,916	23.00
30,000	3	11	1,860,909	32.01	1,224,447	21.06
70,000	3	6	1,213,820	20.88	868,966	14.95

How many Vessels are taking an Annual Vessel Limit?

- Overall, only 5 vessels have taken more than 4% of the AVL in a year with fixed gear
- Looking at maximum for each vessel from 2011-2018, take of allocation percentages range from 0.00005%-4.43% (not including discard)



# Impacts of Limits for Non-Endorsed Vessels

Qualification	Number of Vessels Affected	Percent of 2020 Allocation Assuming Each Vessel Lands...				
		Maximum Landing	Average Landing	Projection under 6,000 Limit	Projection under 25,000 Limit	Projection under 125,000 Limit
15,000 for 3 years	21	25.8	23.8	1.9	6.6	21.5
30,000 for 3 years	25	28.6	25.7	2.4	8.1	23.5
70,000 for 3 years	30	39.7	31.8	2.9	10.3	29.5

Back Up Slides

# Price Vs. Utilization for FG Sablefish North (back up)

