

Shorebased Whiting Carryover Workshop

Reference: Agenda Item I.5.a, Attachment 8

November 2, 2012

Objectives

- Adopt an approach for issuing surplus carryover in the shorebased IFQ program that
 - is consistent with the Pacific whiting treaty procedures
 - keeps mortality from all sectors within the Pacific whiting total allowable catch (TAC)
 - is consistent with tribal treaty rights and allocation structure
 - is consistent with the existing whiting sector allocations in the groundfish Fishery Management Plan

Summary Participant Discussion on Approaches for Surplus Carryover

- If the Council is interested in maintaining surplus carryover for Pacific whiting
 - there was interest in Approaches C and E
 - None of the participants favored Approach A, B, or D
- Several supported removing the surplus carryover provision for Pacific whiting

Review of Terminology – Treaty Process

Total Allowable Catch (TAC): Harvest limit used in the Pacific whiting treaty process and Federal regulations; similar to annual catch limits

- Coastwide TAC
- Country specific TAC (US and Canada)

Review of Terminology – Treaty Process “Adjusted TAC”

- If in any one year, a country’s catch exceeds its individual TAC, an amount equal to the overage shall be deducted from the country’s TAC in the following year
- If in any one year, a country’s catch is less than the country’s TAC, an amount equal to the shortfall shall be added to its individual TAC in the following year, unless otherwise recommended by the JMC. The amount shall not exceed 15 percent of a country’s unadjusted TAC

Review of Terminology – Federal Regulations

Pacific whiting allocations (660.55(f)(2))

After set-asides (research, tribal, etc.) are removed, the commercial harvest guideline is allocated as follows:

- 34% for the Catcher-Processor (CP) Coop Program
- 24% for the Mothership (MS) Coop Program
- 42% for the Shorebased IFQ Program

Review of Terminology – Federal Regulations

- At-sea Sectors (CP and MS)
 - Allocations are made to the co-ops
 - No carryover provisions exist within the MS or CP programs

Review of Terminology – Federal Regulations

- Shoreside IFQ Program
 - Allocations are made to the quota share accounts (QS)
 - Carryover of quota pounds (QP) occurs in vessel accounts

Review of Terminology – Federal Regulations

Surplus Carryover (660.140(e)(5))

- Specific to the shorebased IFQ program
- Allows up to 10% of the **eligible QPs** in a vessel account that were not used in one year to be carried over into the following year
- Surplus QPs may not be carried over for more than one year
- If there is a decline in the allowable harvest from one year to the next, the amount of QP carried over as a surplus will be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the harvest level (ACL or TAC)

Review of Terminology – Federal Regulations

Eligible surplus carryover (660.140(e)(5))

- Calculated by multiplying the carryover percentage (up to 10%) by the cumulative total of QP (used and unused) in a vessel account for the base year, less any transfers out of the vessel account or any previous carryover amounts

Review of Terminology – Federal Regulations

Deficit Carryover (660.140(e)(5))

- Specific to the shorebased IFQ program
- Allows up to a 10% deficit in a vessel account for one year to be covered with QP from a subsequent year

Review of Terminology – Federal Regulations

Tribal Whiting Reapportionment (660.131(h) and 660.60(d)(1)(iv))

- By September 15, the Regional Administrator will consult with the tribes and evaluate projections relative to the tribal allocation
- The portion of the tribal allocation that will not be used may be reapportioned to the non-tribal sectors in proportion to their initial allocations, on September 15 or as soon as possible
- No reapportionments occur after December 1
- Starting in 2011, reapportionment between the non-tribal sectors is not available

Review of Accounting Process – Tribal Reapportionment

- QP issued as a result of tribal reapportionment are not included in the calculation of eligible surplus carryover (see comment 15 in [77FR28497](#))
- QP from tribal reapportionment are kept in a separate column from regularly issued QP and are debited prior to the removal of non-tribal QP
 - If a vessel has already caught fish, NMFS counts the QP from reapportionment against the fish already landed and credits the vessel back for previously used regularly issued QP

2012 Approach

1. Adopt the adjusted TAC (includes additions or deductions per the treaty)
2. Remove set-asides (tribal, research, etc.); resulting value is the commercial harvest guideline
3. Allocate to sectors CP (34%), IFQ (42%), MS (24%)
4. Shorebased IFQ carryover is not issued

2012 Approach

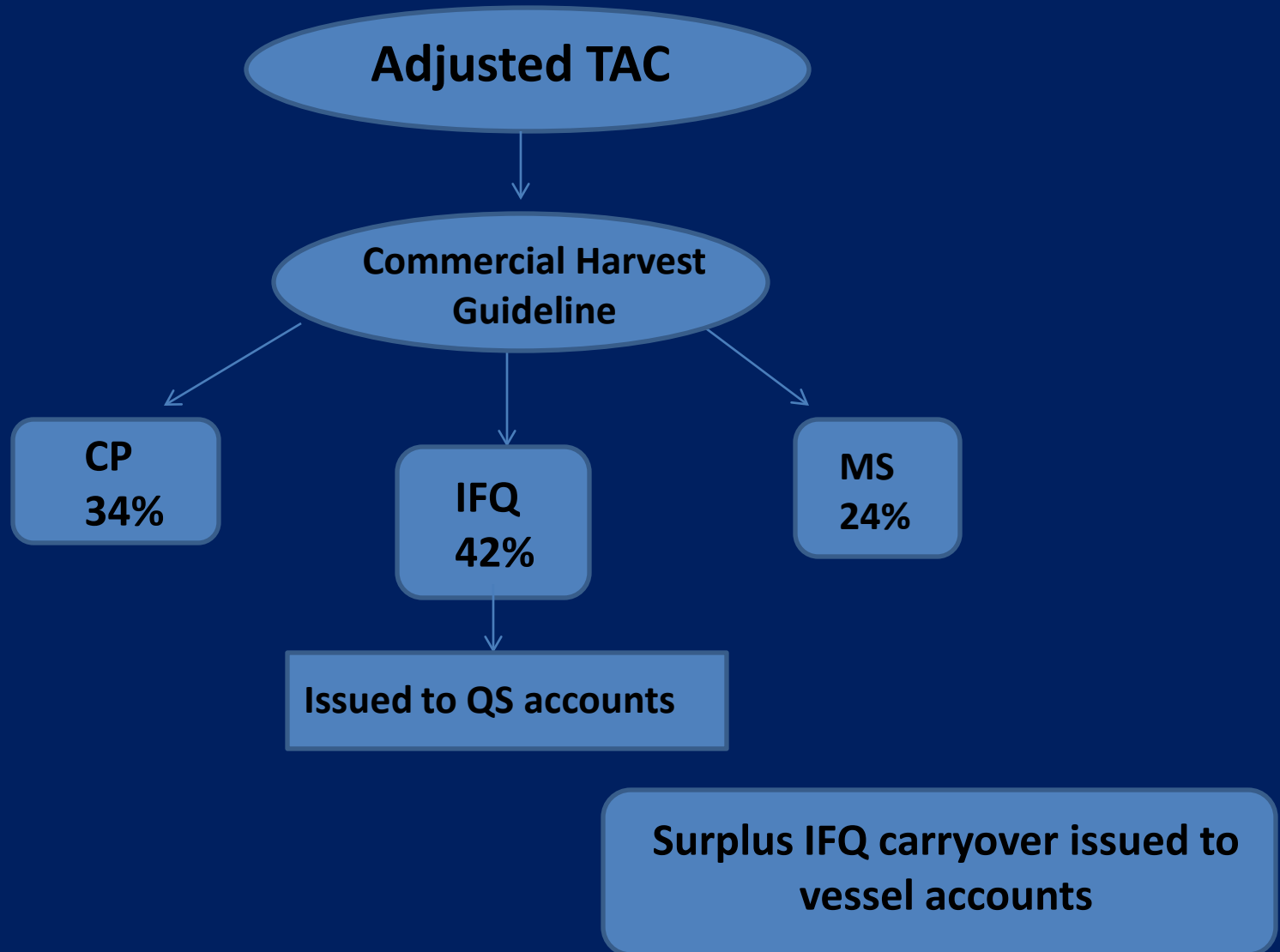
1. Upward Adjusted TAC: 186,036
 - a. Included approximately 43,636 mt of unharvested fish from 2011, which was largely from the tribal sector since tribal reapportionment was not available in 2011. Tribal reapportionment is now available

2. Approximately 725 mt (1.6 million pounds) of 2011 shorebased carryover, was not issued to vessel accounts in 2012
 - If surplus carryover is unavailable for Pacific whiting, it is anticipated that individuals may harvest all QP or could go into deficit

Approach A – TAC Plus Carryover

1. Adopt the adjusted TAC (includes additions or deductions per the treaty)
2. Remove set-asides (tribal, research, etc.) ; resulting value is the commercial harvest guideline
3. Allocate to sectors CP (34%), IFQ (42%), MS (24%)
4. Issue surplus IFQ carryover to vessel accounts from the previous years vessel account underage
5. This amount is in addition to the TAC, thus the total allocations are greater than the TAC

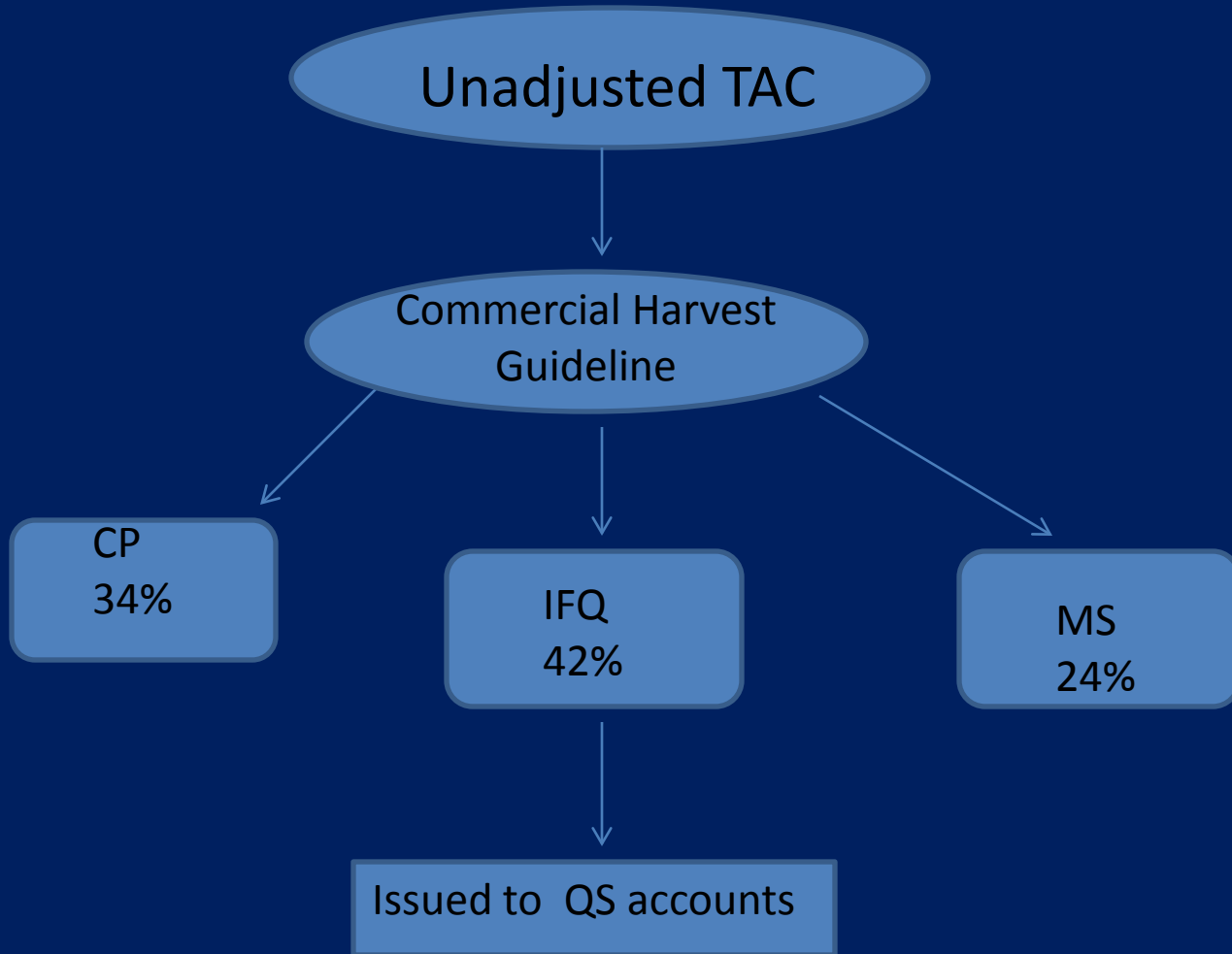
Approach A – TAC Plus



Approach B

1. Adopt the unadjusted TAC
2. Remove set-asides (tribal, research, etc.) ; resulting value is the commercial harvest guideline
3. Allocate to sectors CP (34%), IFQ (42%), MS (24%)
4. Issue surplus IFQ carryover to vessel accounts from the TAC carryover
5. If there is any remainder from the TAC adjustment, allocate to sectors CP (34%), IFQ (42%), MS (24%)

Approach B



Approach B

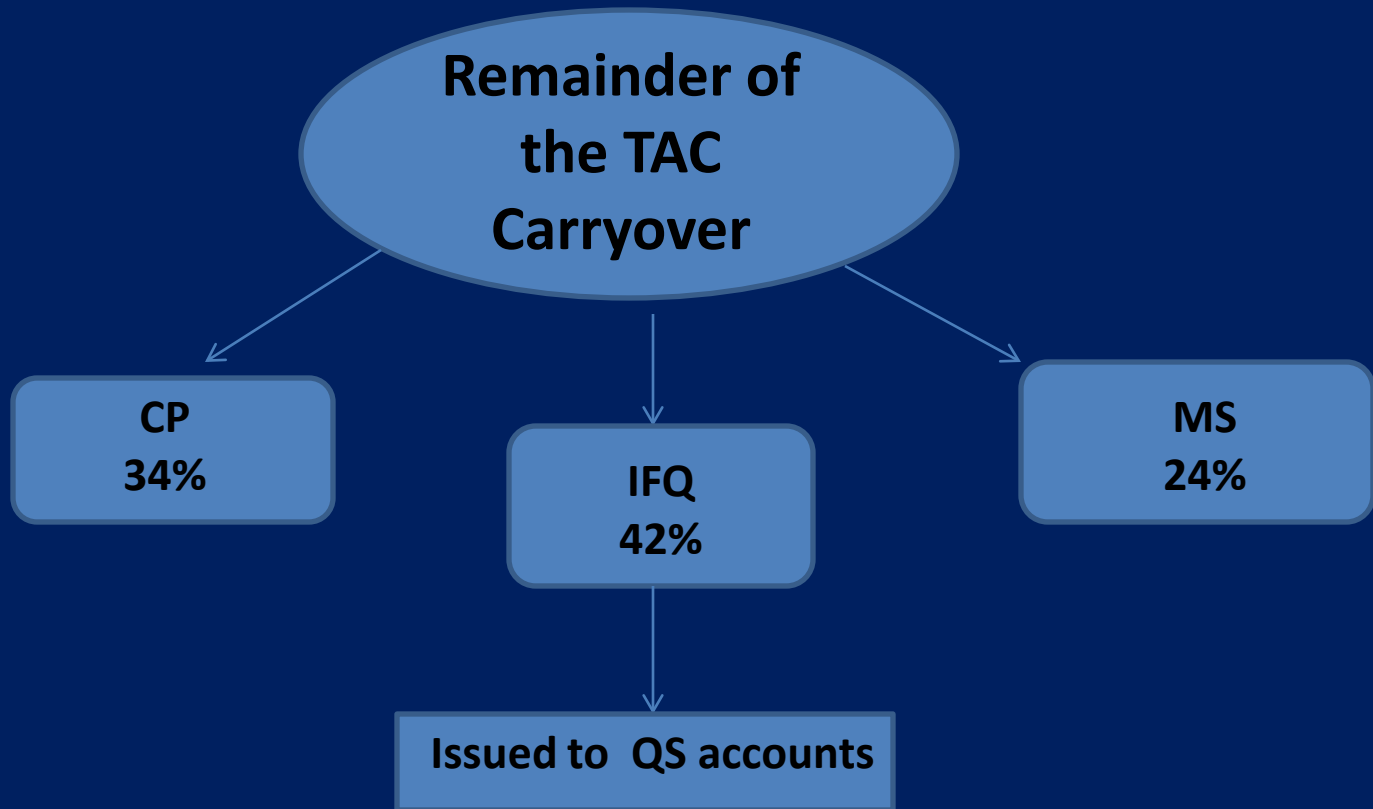
TAC Additions
(Treaty Process)

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graph TD; A([TAC Additions  
(Treaty Process)]) --> B[Further Tribal Allocation?  
(Domestic)]; B --> C[Surplus IFQ carryover issued to  
vessel accounts  
(Domestic)];
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Further Tribal Allocation?
(Domestic)

**Surplus IFQ carryover issued to
vessel accounts
(Domestic)**

Approach B

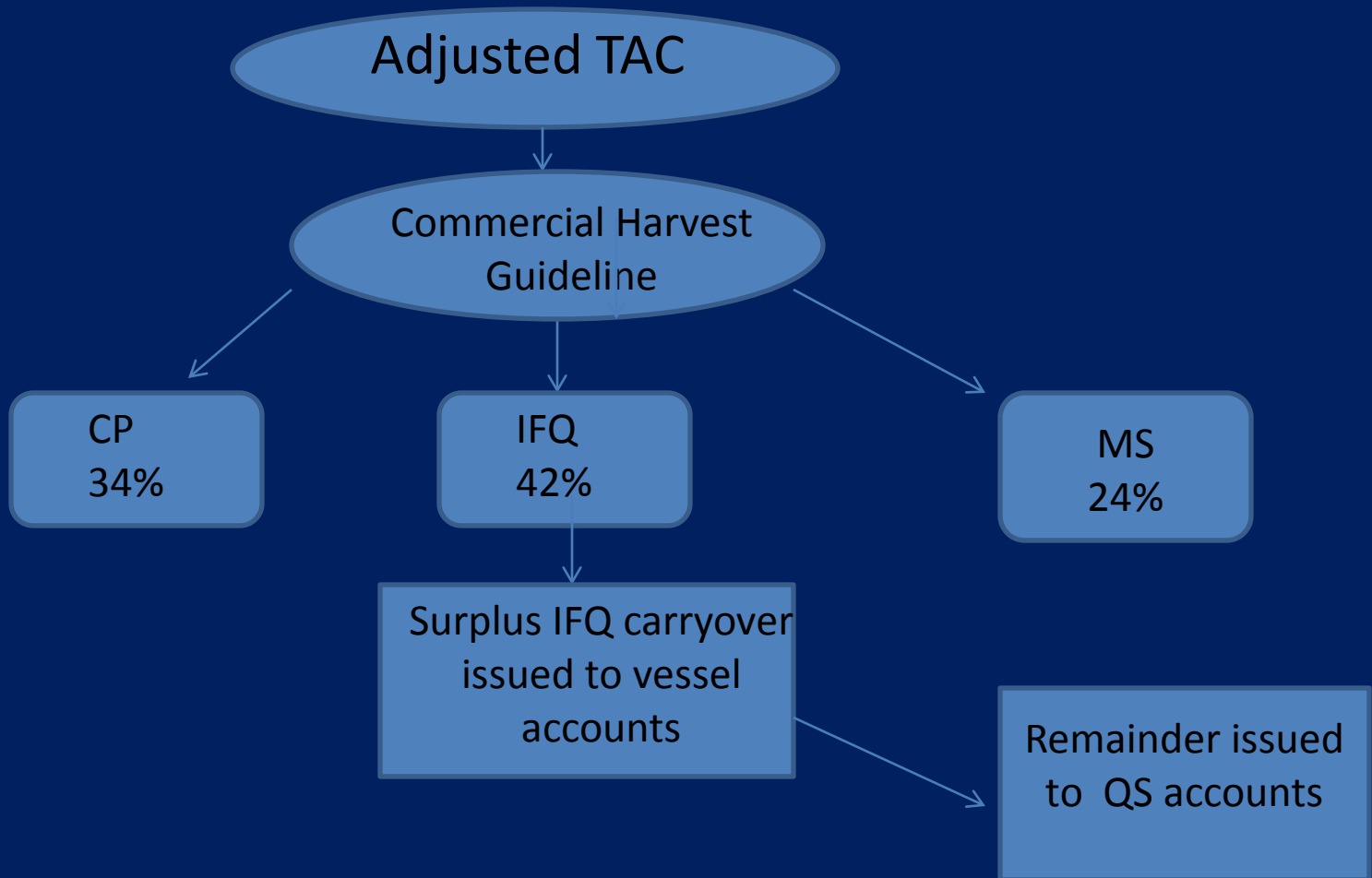


Approach B only works if there is a TAC carryover. A sub-approach would need to be developed in the event there was a TAC deficit.

Approach C

1. Adopt the adjusted TAC (includes additions or deductions per the treaty)
2. Remove set-asides (tribal, research, etc.); resulting value is the commercial harvest guideline
3. Allocate to sectors CP (34%), IFQ (42%), MS (24%)
4. Issue surplus carryover to vessel accounts from the IFQ allocation
5. Issue the remainder of the IFQ allocation to QS accounts

Approach C

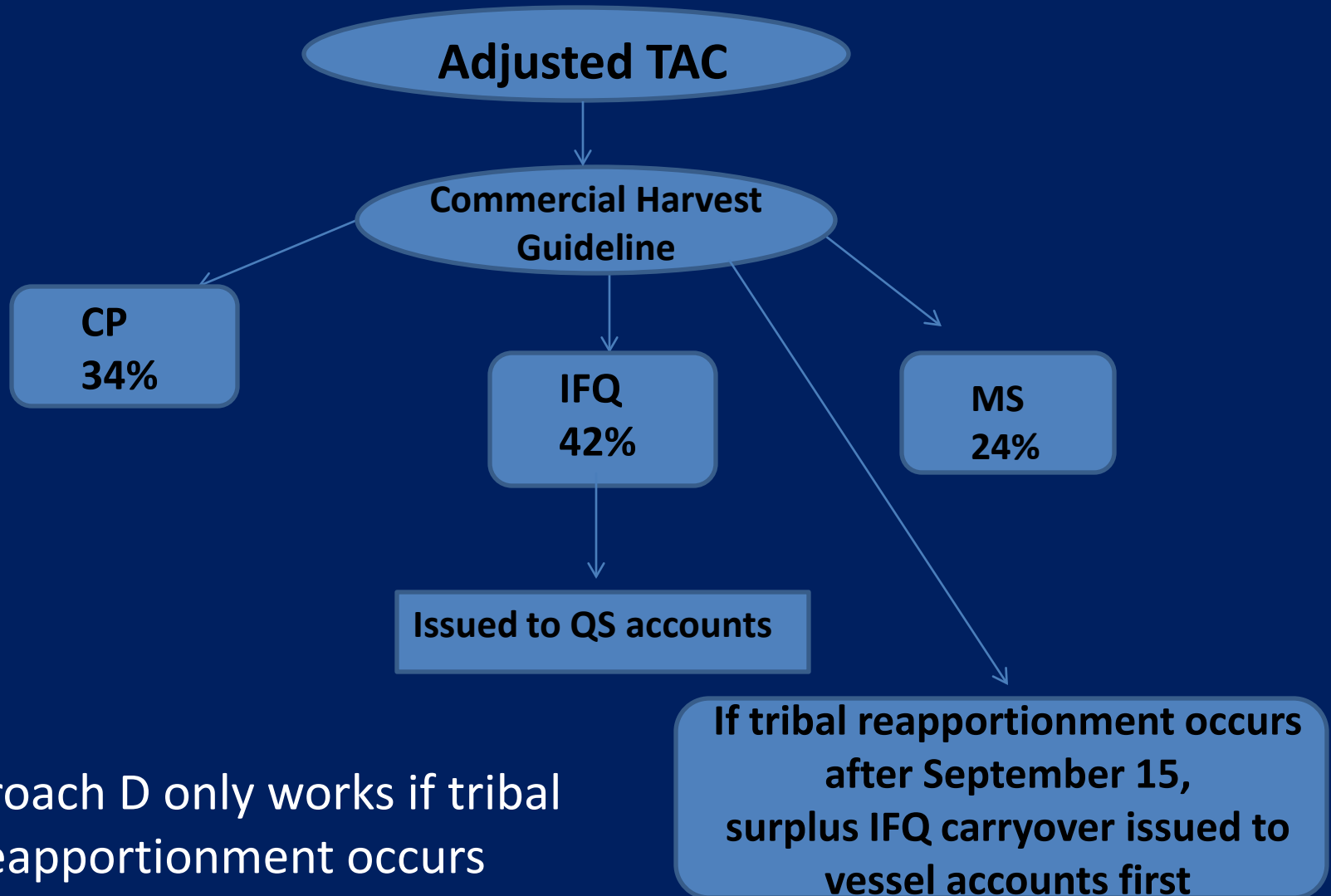


Approach C works whether the TAC is increased (surplus TAC carryover) or decreased (deficit TAC carryover)

Approach D

1. Adopt the adjusted TAC (includes additions or deductions per the treaty)
2. Remove set-asides (tribal, research, etc.); resulting value is the commercial harvest guideline
3. Allocate to sectors CP (34%), IFQ (42%), MS (24%)
4. If tribal whiting is reapportioned in the fall: Issue surplus carryover to vessel accounts, allocate the remainder to sectors CP (34%), IFQ (42%), MS (24%)

Approach D

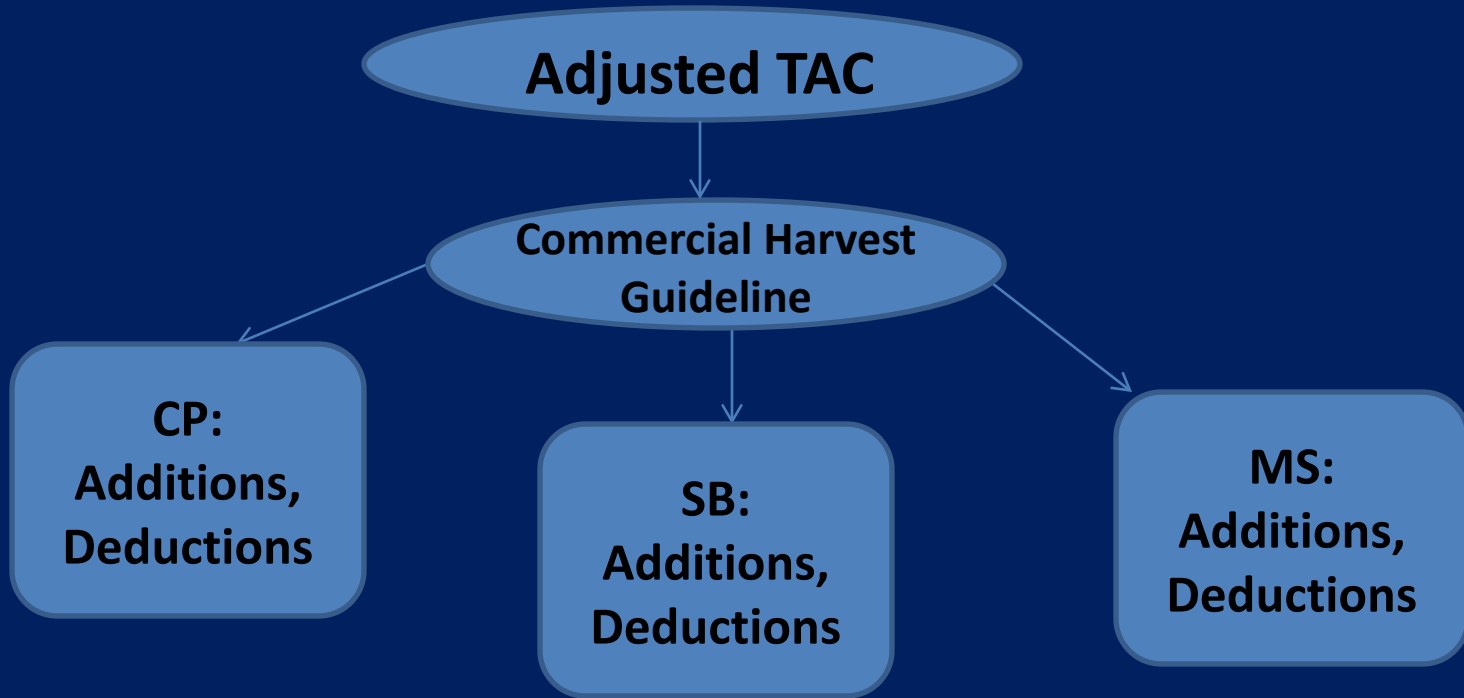


Approach D only works if tribal reapportionment occurs

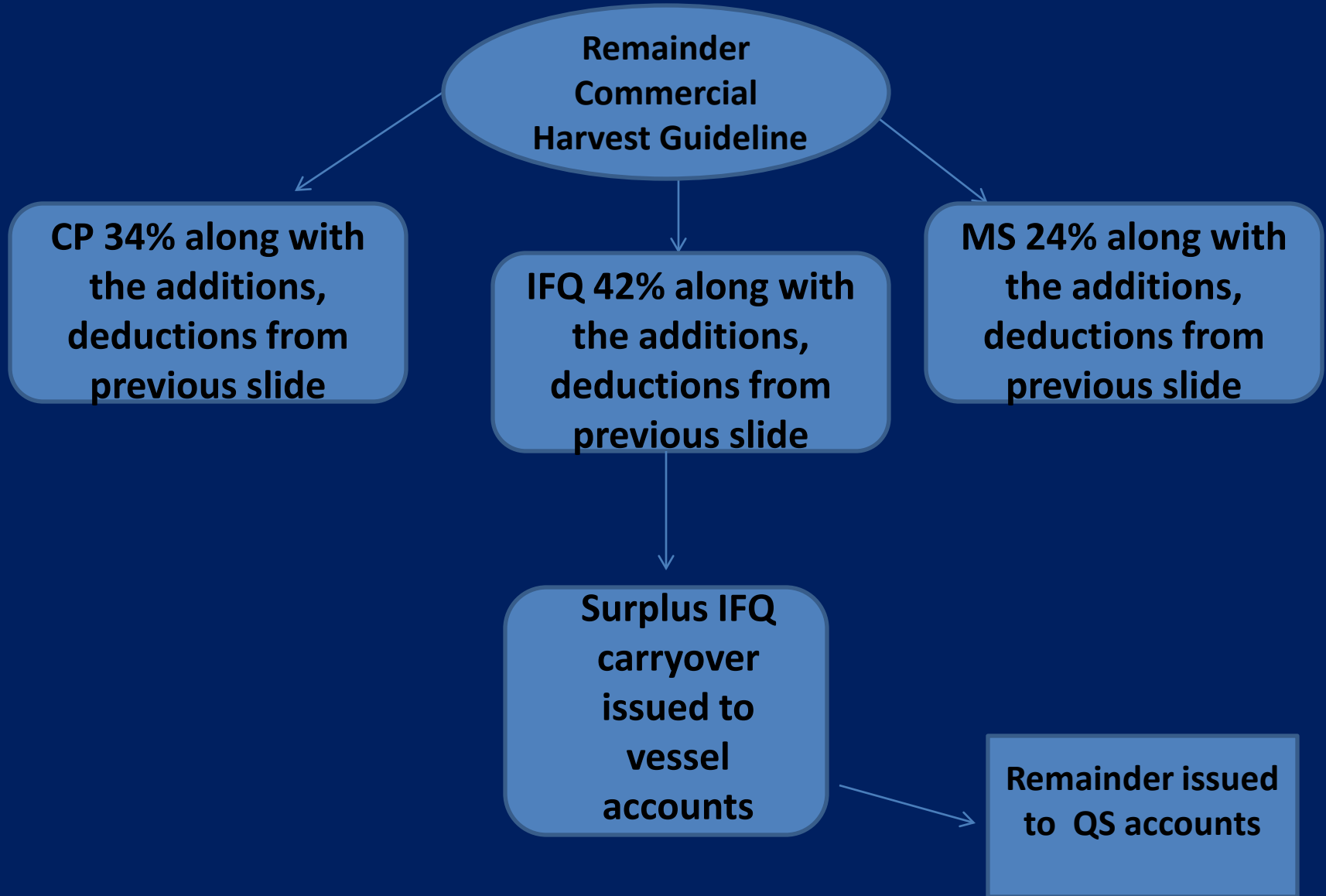
Approach E

1. Adopt the adjusted TAC (includes additions or deductions per the treaty)
2. Remove set-asides (tribal, research, etc.), resulting value is commercial harvest guideline
3. Set aside the sector's contributions or deficits from the previous year (in the case of an overage it will be a deficit deducted from the results of step 4).
4. Allocate any remainder to sectors: CP (34%) + amounts from Step 3, IFQ (42%), MS (24%) + amounts from Step 3
5. From Step 3: Issue surplus carryover to vessel accounts from the IFQ allocation
6. From Step 4: Issue the remainder of the IFQ allocation to QS accounts

Approach E



Approach E



Discussion