9 Sablefish: Changes by Management Area, Rural-Urban, Local-Nonlocal

The initial distribution of QS and the way the QS distribution changes over time are topics of interest for those who have been concerned about the potential consequences of the new IFQ program. The previous chapter examined this topic by breaking out QS holders based upon the state where they reside. This section examines the topic using five resident types that were originally developed by Langdon to study permit holdings under Alaska's limited entry program. These resident types have since been used by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to monitor distributional changes under the program.[54]

They are defined as follows:

AK Rural Local (ARL)	A person residing in an ***Alaska rural*** community which is ***local*** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies;
AK Rural Nonlocal (ARN)	A person residing in an ***Alaska rural*** community which is ***nonlocal*** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies;
AK Urban Local (AUL)	A person residing in an ***Alaska urban*** community which is ***local*** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies.
AK Urban Nonlocal (AUN)	A person residing in an ***Alaska urban*** community which is ***nonlocal*** to the IFQ management area for which the QS applies.
Nonresident	A person residing in a location outside of Alaska.

The decision rules for designating rural/urban and local/nonlocal classifications are described in Appendix I. Essentially, the rural/urban distinction is based on a population of 2,500 or more persons as of the 1990 census. Some communities with populations less than 2,500 are classified as urban because they lie on a road system and are within a certain radius of an urban center. For instance, Auke Bay has a small population, but is designated as urban because it is situated on a road system and is within 20 miles of Juneau.

In the 2000 census technological advances in the field of geographic information systems (GIS) during the last 10 years allowed the Census Bureau to automate the urban and rural delineation process for the first time in Census Bureau history. The new urban area criteria, based solely on the population density of census Block Groups

[54]Langdon, S., *Transfer Patterns In Alaskan Limited Fisheries*, January 17, 1980 and Tingley, A. and Dinneford, E., *Changes In The Distribution Of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits 1975-1998*, July 1999.

(BGs) and census blocks, provide a continuum of urban areas for Census 2000 (see Appendix I).

9.1 Initial and Year-end 2011 Allocations

Table 9-1a provides the initial distribution and year-end 2011 distribution of sablefish QS by area and resident type. It also shows the initial and year-end percentages of the area's
QS held by each resident type, and the change in QS held by resident types.[55]

As was shown in Chapter 8, nonresidents hold large amounts of sablefish QS. They were initially issued the majority of QS in all areas except Southeast, and at the end of 2011, continued to hold the majority of QS except for Bering Sea and Southeast.

Among Alaska residents, persons who fell into the urban, non-local category held the highest percentage of sablefish QS in the West Yakutat, Western Gulf, Bering Sea, and Aleutian Islands areas. In the Southeast area, Alaska Urban Locals held the highest percentage of QS. In the Central Gulf, QS held by Alaskans was highest at initial issuance in the urban non-local category.

Table 9-1b provides similar information as Table 9-1a, but shows data on QS holders rather than amounts of QS. The table provides data on the initial and year-end 2011 distribution of sablefish QS holders by area and resident type, the change and percentage change in the number of QS holders by area and resident type, and each resident type's average QS holdings at initial issuance and year-end 2011.

The number of QS holders declined and the average QS holdings increased in most of the area and resident type combinations. This again indicates that some consolidation of QS holdings has occurred after initial allocation. Nonresidents and Alaska Urban Nonlocals made up the majority of the persons who were issued QS and who held QS at the end of 2011, in all areas except Southeast and Central Gulf.

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[55]Note that the total number of initial QS recipients in the tables in this chapter may be greater than the number of unique QS recipients for the area, as shown elsewhere in this report. This is because some persons received separate initial QS allocations in during 1995 to 2011, and had different addresses at each issuance event. These persons were classified into different resident-types at different points in time.