

Fishery Conservation and Management

§ 680.44

(ii) A person that directly or indirectly owns a 10 percent or greater interest in an entity that owns a vessel.

[70 FR 10241, Mar. 2, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 33395, June 8, 2005; 70 FR 75421, 75422, Dec. 20, 2005; 71 FR 32865, June 7, 2006; 73 FR 29983, May 23, 2008; 73 FR 35088, June 20, 2008]

§ 680.43 Determinations and appeals.

See § 679.43 of this chapter.

§ 680.44 Cost recovery.

(a) *Cost recovery fees*—(1) *Responsibility*. The person documented on the IFQ, IPQ, CDQ, RCR, Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC), or State of Alaska Commissioner's permit as the permit holder at the time of a CR crab landing must comply with the requirements of this section.

(i) Subsequent transfer of IFQ, IPQ, CDQ, or QS does not affect the permit holder's liability for noncompliance with this section.

(ii) Non-renewal of an RCR permit does not affect the permit holder's liability for noncompliance with this section.

(2) *Fee liability determination*. (i) All CR allocation holders and RCR permit holders will be subject to a fee liability for any CR crab debited from a CR allocation during a crab fishing year.

(ii) Fee liability must be calculated by multiplying the applicable fee percentage by the ex-vessel value of the CR crab received by the RCR at the time of receipt, except as provided by paragraph (b)(3) of this section.

(iii) NMFS will provide a summary to all RCR permit holders during the last quarter of the crab fishing year. The summary will explain the fee liability determination including the current fee percentage, details of raw crab pounds debited from CR allocations by permit, port or port-group, species, date, and prices.

(3) *Fee collection*. (i) All RCRs who receive CR crab are responsible for submitting the cost recovery payment for all CR crab received.

(ii) All RCRs who receive CR crab in a crab fishing year must maintain and submit records for any crab cost recovery fees collected under the corresponding RCR permit.

(4) *Payment*—(i) *Payment due date*. An RCR permit holder must submit any

crab cost recovery fee liability payment(s) to NMFS at the address provided in paragraph (a)(4)(iii) of this section no later than July 31 of the crab fishing year following the crab fishing year in which the payment for a CR crab landing was made.

(ii) *Payment recipient*. Make payment payable to NMFS.

(iii) *Payment address*. Mail payment and related documents to the Administrator, Alaska Region, NMFS, Attn: Operations, Management, & Information Division (OMI), P.O. Box 21668, Juneau, AK 99802-1668, Facsimile (907-586-7354). Payments may also be submitted electronically to NMFS via forms available from RAM or on the RAM area of the Alaska Region Home Page at <http://www.fakr.noaa.gov/ram>.

(iv) *Payment method*. Payment must be made in U.S. dollars by personal check drawn on a U.S. bank account, money order, bank certified check, or credit card.

(b) *Ex-vessel value determination and use*—(1) *General*. An RCR permit holder must use either the ex-vessel value determined for shoreside processors or the ex-vessel value determined for at-sea Catcher/Processors (CP), depending on their activity. Ex-vessel value includes all cash, services, or other goods-in-kind exchanged for CR crab.

(2) *Shoreside ex-vessel value*. Shoreside processing facilities must use the price paid at the time of purchase as ex-vessel value for the purposes of calculating fee liability. Shoreside processing facilities must include any subsequent retroactive payments as adjustments to the initial calculation of fee liability.

(3) *Catcher/processor ex-vessel value*—(i) *General*. Catcher/processors must use the corresponding CP standard price(s) for the purposes of calculating fee liability.

(ii) *CP standard prices*. As part of the summary described in paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section, the Regional Administrator will provide CP standard prices calculated for the current year during the last quarter of each crab fishing year. The CP standard prices will be described in U.S. dollars per raw crab pound, for CR crab debited from CR allocations during the current crab fishing year.

(iii) *Effective period.* CP standard prices established by NMFS shall apply to all landings made in the same crab fishing year as the CP standard price provided for that year and shall replace any CP standard prices previously provided by NMFS.

(iv) *Determination.* NMFS will calculate the CP standard prices to reflect, as closely as possible, the current crab fishing year's average shoreside processor price by fishery and by species, and any variations in reported shoreside ex-vessel values of CR crab. The Regional Administrator will base CP standard prices on the following types of information:

(A) Landed pounds by CR crab, port-group, and month;

(B) Total shoreside ex-vessel value by CR crab, port-group, and month; and

(C) Price adjustments, including retroactive payments.

(4) *Fee liability calculation.* All RCRs must base all fee liability calculations on the ex-vessel value that correlates to CR crab that is debited from a CR allocation and recorded in raw crab pounds.

(c) *Crab fee percentage*—(1) *Established percentage.* The crab fee percentage is the amount as determined by the factors and methodology described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section. This amount will be announced by publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER in accordance with paragraph (c)(3) of this section. This amount must not exceed 3 percent pursuant to 16 U.S.C. 1854(d)(2)(B).

(i) The calculated crab fee percentage will be divided equally between the harvesting and processing sectors.

(ii) Catcher/Processors must pay the full crab fee percentage determined by the fee percentage calculation for all CR crab debited from a CR allocation.

(2) *Calculating fee percentage value.* Each year NMFS shall calculate and publish the fee percentage according to the following factors and methodology:

(i) *Factors.* NMFS must use the following factors to determine the fee percentage:

(A) The catch to which the crab cost recovery fee will apply;

(B) The ex-vessel value of that catch; and

(C) The costs directly related to the management and enforcement of the Crab Rationalization Program.

(ii) *Methodology.* NMFS must use the following equations to determine the fee percentage:

Harvesting and Processing Sectors:
 $[100 (DPC / V)] 0.5$
 Catcher/Processors: $100 (DPC / V)$

where:

“DPC” is the direct program costs for the Crab Rationalization Program for the previous fiscal year, and

“V” is the ex-vessel value of the catch subject to the crab cost recovery fee liability for the current year.

(3) *Publication*—(i) *General.* During the first quarter of each crab fishing year, NMFS shall calculate the crab fee percentage based on the calculations described in paragraph (c)(2) of this section.

(ii) *Effective period.* The calculated IFQ fee percentage remains in effect through the end of the crab fishing year in which it was determined.

(4) *Applicable percentage.* The RCR permit holder must use the crab fee percentage in effect at the time a CR crab is debited from a CR allocation to calculate the crab cost recovery fee liability for such CR crab. The RCR permit holder must use the crab fee percentage in effect at the time a CR crab is debited from a CR allocation to calculate the crab cost recovery fee liability for any retroactive payments for that CR crab.

(d) *Underpayment of fee liability.* (1) Under § 680.4, an applicant will not receive new IFQ, IPQ, or RCR permits until he or she submits a complete application. A complete application shall include full payment of an applicant's complete crab cost recovery fee liability as reported by the RCR.

(2) If an RCR fails to submit full payment for crab cost recovery fee liability by the date described in paragraph (a)(4) of this section, the Regional Administrator may:

(i) At any time thereafter send an IAD to the RCR permit holder stating that the RCR permit holder's estimated fee liability, as indicated by his or her own submitted information, is the crab cost recovery fee liability due from the RCR permit holder.

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(ii) Disapprove any transfer of IFQ, IPQ, QS, or PQS to or from the RCR permit holder in accordance with §680.41.

(3) If an RCR fails to submit full payment by the application deadline described at §680.4, no IFQ or IPQ permit will be issued to that RCR for that crab fishing year.

(4) Upon final agency action determining that an RCR permit holder has not paid his or her crab cost recovery fee liability, the Regional Administrator may continue to withhold issuance of any new IFQ, IPQ, or RCR permit for any subsequent crab fishing years. If payment is not received by the 30th day after the final agency action, the matter will be referred to the appropriate authorities for purposes of collection.

(e) *Over payment.* Upon issuance of final agency action, any amount submitted to NMFS in excess of the crab cost recovery fee liability determined to be due by the final agency action will be returned to the RCR permit holder unless the permit holder requests the agency to credit the excess amount against the permit holder's future crab cost recovery fee liability.

(f) *Appeals and requests for reconsideration.* An RCR permit holder who receives an IAD may either appeal the IAD pursuant to 50 CFR 679.43 or request reconsideration. Within 60 days from the date of issuance of the IAD, the Regional Administrator may undertake reconsideration of the IAD on his or her own initiative. If a request for reconsideration is submitted or the Regional Administrator initiates reconsideration, the 60-day period for appeal under 50 CFR 679.43 will begin anew upon issuance of the Regional Administrator's reconsidered IAD. The Regional Administrator may undertake only one reconsideration of the IAD, if any. If an RCR permit holder fails to file an appeal of the IAD pursuant to 50 CFR 679.43 or request reconsideration within the time period provided, the IAD will become the final agency action. In any appeal or reconsideration of an IAD made under this section, an RCR permit holder has the burden of proving his or her claim.

(g) *Fee submission form.* An RCR must submit an RCR permit holder fee submission form according to §680.5(g).

[70 FR 10241, Mar. 2, 2005, as amended at 71 FR 44232, Aug. 4, 2006]

TABLE 1 TO PART 680—CRAB RATIONALIZATION (CR) FISHERIES

Fishery Code	CR Fishery	Geographic Area
BBR	Bristol Bay red king crab (<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) A northern boundary of 58°30' N. lat., (2) A southern boundary of 54°36' N. lat., and (3) A western boundary of 168° W. long. and including all waters of Bristol Bay.
BSS	Bering Sea Snow crab (<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) A northern and western boundary of the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991), and (2) A southern boundary of 54°30' N. lat. to 171° W. long., and then south to 54°36' N. lat.
EAG	Eastern Aleutian Islands golden king crab (<i>Lithodes aequispinus</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) An eastern boundary the longitude of Scotch Cap Light (164°44' W. long.) to 53°30' N. lat., then West to 165° W. long., (2) A western boundary of 174° W. long., and (3) A northern boundary of a line from the latitude of Cape Sarichef (54°36' N. lat.) westward to 171° W. long., then north to 55°30' N. lat., then west to 174° W. long.

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Fishery Code	CR Fishery	Geographic Area
EBT	Eastern Bering Sea Tanner crab (<i>Chionoecetes baird</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) <i>A western boundary</i> the longitude of 166° W. long., (2) <i>A northern boundary</i> of the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991), and (3) <i>A southern boundary</i> of 54°30' N. lat.
PIK	Pribilof red king and blue king crab (<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i> and <i>P. platypus</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) <i>A northern boundary</i> of 58°30' N. lat., (2) <i>An eastern boundary</i> of 168° W. long., and (3) <i>A southern boundary</i> line from 54°36' N. lat., 168° W. long., to 54°36' N. lat., 171° W. long., to 55°30' N. lat., 171° W. long., to 55°30' N. lat., 173°30' E. lat., and then westward to the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991).
SMB	St. Matthew blue king crab (<i>Paralithodes platypus</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) <i>A northern boundary</i> of 62° N. lat., (2) <i>A southern boundary</i> of 58°30' N. lat., and (3) <i>A western boundary</i> of the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991).
WAG	Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab (<i>Lithodes aequispinus</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) <i>An eastern boundary</i> the longitude 174° W. long., (2) <i>A western boundary</i> the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991), and (3) <i>A northern boundary</i> of a line from the latitude of 55°30' N. lat., then west to the U.S.-Russian Convention line of 1867.
WAI	Western Aleutian Islands red king crab (<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) <i>An eastern boundary</i> the longitude 179° W. long., (2) <i>A western boundary</i> of the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991), and (3) <i>A northern boundary</i> of a line from the latitude of 55°30' N. lat., then west to the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991).
WBT	Western Bering Sea Tanner crab (<i>Chionoecetes baird</i>).	In waters of the EEZ with: (1) <i>An eastern boundary</i> the longitude of 166° W. long., (2) <i>A northern and western boundary</i> of the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as that line is described in the text of and depicted in the annex to the Maritime Boundary Agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed in Washington, June 1, 1990, and as the Maritime Boundary Agreement Line as depicted on NOAA Chart No. 513 (6th edition, February 23, 1991) and NOAA Chart No. 514 (6th edition, February 16, 1991), and (3) <i>A southern boundary</i> of 54°30' N. lat. to 171° W. long., and then south to 54°36' N. lat.

[71 FR 32866, June 7, 2006]

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TABLE 2 TO PART 680—CRAB SPECIES CODE

Species code	Common name	Scientific name
900	Box	<i>Lopholithodes mandtii</i> .
910	Dungeness	<i>Cancer magister</i> .
921	Red king crab	<i>Paralithodes camtschaticus</i> .
922	Blue king crab	<i>Paralithodes platypus</i> .
923	Golden (brown) king crab	<i>Lithodes aequispinus</i> .
924	Scarlet king crab	<i>Lithodes couesi</i> .
931	Tanner crab	<i>Chionoecetes bairdi</i> .
932	Snow crab	<i>Chionoecetes opilio</i> .
933	Grooved Tanner crab	<i>Chionoecetes tanneri</i> .
934	Triangle Tanner crab	<i>Chionoecetes angulatus</i> .
940	Korean horsehair crab	<i>Erimacrus isenbeckii</i> .
951	Multispinus crab	<i>Paralomis multispinus</i> .
953	Verrilli crab	<i>Paralomis verrilli</i> .

TABLE 3A TO PART 680—CRAB DELIVERY CONDITION CODES

[The condition of the fish or shellfish at the point it is weighed and recorded on the ADF&G fish ticket]

Code	Description
01	Whole crab, live.
79	Deadloss.

TABLE 3B TO PART 680—CRAB DISPOSITION OR PRODUCT CODES

Code	Description
80	Sections.
95	Personal use—not sold.
97	Other retained product (specify condition).

TABLE 3C TO PART 680—CRAB PRODUCT CODES FOR ECONOMIC DATA REPORTS

Code	Description
01	Whole crab.
80	Sections.
81	Meats.
97	Other (specify).

TABLE 4 TO PART 680—CRAB PROCESS CODES

Process code	Description
0	Other (specify).
1	Fresh.
2	Frozen.
3	Salted/brined.
6	Cooked.
7	Live.
18	Fresh/vacuum pack.
21	Frozen/block.
22	Frozen/shatter pack.
28	Frozen/vacuum pack.

TABLE 5 TO PART 680—CRAB SIZE CODES

Size code	Description
1	Standard or large sized crab or crab sections.
2	Smaller size crab or crab sections, e.g., snow crab less than 4 inches.

TABLE 6 TO PART 680—CRAB GRADE CODES

Grade/code	Description
1	Standard or premium quality crab or crab sections.

Grade/code	Description
2	Lower quality product, e.g., dirty shelled crab or a pack that is of lower quality than No. 1 crab.

TABLE 7 TO PART 680—INITIAL ISSUANCE OF CRAB QS BY CRAB QS FISHERY

Column A: Crab QS Fisheries	Column B: Qualifying Years for QS	Column C: Eligibility Years for CVC and CPC QS	Column D: Recent Participation Seasons for CVC and CPC QS	Column E: Subset of Qualifying Years
For each crab QS fishery the Regional Administrator shall calculate (see §680.40(c)(2):	QS for any qualified person based on that person's total legal landings of crab in each of the crab QS fisheries for any:	In addition, each person receiving CVC and CPC QS must have made at least one landing per year, as recorded on a State of Alaska fish ticket, in any three years during the base period described below:	In addition, each person receiving CVC or CPC QS, must have made at least one landing, as recorded on a State of Alaska fish ticket, in at least 2 of the last 3 fishing seasons in each of the crab QS fisheries as those seasons are described below:	The maximum number of qualifying years that can be used to calculate QS for each QS fishery is:
1. Bristol Bay red king crab (BBR)	4 years of the 5-year QS base period beginning on: (1) November 1–5, 1996; (2) November 1–5, 1997; (3) November 1–6, 1998; (4) October 15–20, 1999; (5) October 16–20, 2000.	3 years of the 5-year QS base period beginning on: (1) November 1–5, 1996; (2) November 1–5, 1997; (3) November 1–6, 1998; (4) October 15–20, 1999; (5) October 16–20, 2000.	(1) October 15–20, 1999. (2) October 16–20, 2000. (3) October 15–18, 2001.	4 years
2. Bering Sea snow crab (BSS)	4 years of the 5-year period beginning on: (1) January 15, 1996 through February 29, 1996; (2) January 15, 1997 through March 21, 1997; (3) January 15, 1998 through March 20, 1998; (4) January 15, 1999 through March 22, 1999; (5) April 1–8, 2000.	3 years of the 5-year period beginning on: (1) January 15, 1996 through February 29, 1996; (2) January 15, 1997 through March 21, 1997; (3) January 15, 1998 through March 20, 1998; (4) January 15, 1999 through March 22, 1999; (5) April 1–8, 2000.	(1) April 1–8, 2000. (2) January 15, 2001 through February 14, 2001. (3) January 15, 2002 through February 8, 2002.	4 years
3. Eastern Aleutian Islands golden king crab (EAG)	5 years of the 5-year base period beginning on: (1) September 1, 1996 through December 25, 1996; (2) September 1, 1997 through November 24, 1997; (3) September 1, 1998 through November 7, 1998; (4) September 1, 1999 through October 25, 1999; (5) August 15, 2000 through September 24, 2000.	3 years of the 5-year base period beginning on: (1) September 1, 1996 through December 25, 1996; (2) September 1, 1997 through November 24, 1997; (3) September 1, 1998 through November 7, 1998; (4) September 1, 1999 through October 25, 1999; (5) August 15, 2000 through September 25, 2000.	(1) September 1 1999 through October 25, 1999. (2) August 15, 2000 through September 24, 2000. (3) August 15, 2001 through September 10, 2001.	5 years
4. Eastern Bering Sea Tanner crab (EBT)	4 of the 6 seasons beginning on: (1) November 15, 1991 through March 31, 1992; (2) November 15, 1992 through March 31, 1993; (3) November 1–10, 1993, and November 20, 1993 through January 1, 1994; (4) November 1–21, 1994; (5) November 1–16, 1995; (6) November 1–5, 1996 and November 15–27, 1996.	3 of the 6 seasons beginning on: (1) November 15, 1991 through March 31, 1992; (2) November 15, 1992 through March 31, 1993; (3) November 1–10, 1993, and November 20, 1993 through January 1, 1994; (4) November 1–21, 1994; (5) November 1–16, 1995; (6) November 1–5, 1996 and November 15–27, 1996.	In any 2 of the last 3 seasons prior to June 10, 2002 in the Eastern Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Western Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Bering Sea snow crab, or Bristol Bay red king crab fisheries.	4 years

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Column A: Crab QS Fisheries	Column B: Qualifying Years for QS	Column C: Eligibility Years for CVC and CPC QS	Column D: Recent Participation Seasons for CVC and CPC QS	Column E: Subset of Qualifying Years
5. Pribilof red king and blue king crab (PIK)	4 years of the 5-year period beginning on: (1) September 15–21, 1994; (2) September 15–22, 1995; (3) September 15–26, 1996; (4) September 15–29, 1997; (5) September 1–28, 1998.	3 years of the 5-year period beginning on: (1) September 15–21, 1994; (2) September 15–22, 1995; (3) September 15–26, 1996; (4) September 15–29, 1997; (5) September 15–28, 1998.	In any 2 of the last 3 seasons prior to June 10, 2002 in the Eastern Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Western Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Bering Sea snow crab, or Bristol Bay red king crab fisheries, except that persons applying for an allocation to receive QS based on legal landings made aboard a vessel less than 60 feet (18.3 m) LOA at the time of harvest are exempt from this requirement.	4 years
6. St. Matthew blue king crab (SMB)	4 years of the 5-year period beginning on: (1) September 15–22, 1994; (2) September 15–20, 1995; (3) September 15–23, 1996; (4) September 15–22, 1997; (5) September 15–26, 1998.	3 years of the 5-year period beginning on: (1) September 15–22, 1994; (2) September 15–20, 1995; (3) September 15–23, 1996; (4) September 15–22, 1997; and (5) September 15–26, 1998.	In any 2 of the last 3 seasons prior to June 10, 2002 in the Eastern Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Western Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Bering Sea snow crab, or Bristol Bay red king crab fisheries.	4 years
7. Western Aleutian Islands brown king crab (WAG)	5 of the 5 seasons beginning on: (1) September 1, 1996 through August 31, 1997; (2) September 1, 1997 through August 21, 1998; (3) September 1, 1998 through August 31, 1999; (4) September 1, 1999 through August 14, 2000; (5) August 15, 2000 through March 28, 2001.	3 of the 5 seasons beginning on: (1) September 1, 1996 through August 31, 1997; (2) September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998; (3) September 1, 1998 through August 31, 1999; (4) September 1, 1999 through August 14, 2000; (5) August 15, 2000 through March 28, 2001.	(1) September 1, 1999 through August 14, 2000. (2) August 15, 2000 through March 28, 2001. (3) August 15 2001 through March 30, 2002.	5 years
8. Western Aleutian Islands red king crab (WAI)	3 of the 4 seasons beginning on: (1) November 1, 1992 through January 15, 1993; (2) November 1, 1993 through February 15, 1994; (3) November 1–28, 1994; (4) November 1, 1995 through February 13, 1996.	3 of the 4 seasons beginning on: (1) November 1, 1992 through January 15, 1993; (2) November 1, 1993 through February 15, 1994; (3) November 1–28, 1994; (4) November 1, 1995 through February 13, 1996.	In any 2 of the last 3 seasons prior to June 10, 2002 in the Eastern Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Western Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Bering Sea snow crab, or Bristol Bay red king crab fisheries.	3 years
9. Western Bering Sea Tanner crab (WBT)	4 of the 6 seasons beginning on: (1) November 15, 1991 through March 31, 1992; (2) November 15, 1992 through March 31, 1993; (3) November 1–10, 1993, and November 20, 1993 through January 1, 1994; (4) November 1–21, 1994; (5) November 1–16, 1995; (6) November 1–5, 1996 and November 15–27, 1996.	3 of the 6 seasons beginning on: (1) November 15, 1991 through March 31, 1992; (2) November 15, 1992 through March 31, 1993; (3) November 1–10, 1993, and November 20, 1993 through January 1, 1994; (4) November 1–21, 1994; (5) November 1–16, 1995; (6) November 1–5, 1996 and November 15–27, 1996.	In any 2 of the last 3 seasons prior to June 10, 2002 in the Eastern Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Western Aleutian Island golden (brown) king crab, Bering Sea snow crab, or Bristol Bay red king crab fisheries.	4 years

[71 FR 32867, June 7, 2006]

TABLE 8 TO PART 680—INITIAL QS AND PQS POOL FOR EACH CRAB QS FISHERY

Crab QS Fishery	Initial QS Pool	Initial PQS Pool
BBR Bristol Bay red king crab	400,000,000	400,000,000

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Crab QS Fishery	Initial QS Pool	Initial PQS Pool
BSS Bering Sea snow crab (<i>C. opilio</i>)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
EAG Eastern Aleutian Islands golden king crab	10,000,000	10,000,000
EBT Eastern Bering Sea Tanner crab (<i>C. bairdi</i>)	200,000,000	200,000,000
PIK Pribilof Islands red and blue king crab	30,000,000	30,000,000
SMB St. Matthew blue king crab	30,000,000	30,000,000
WAG Western Aleutian Islands golden king crab	40,000,000	40,000,000
WAI Western Aleutian Islands red king crab	60,000,000	60,000,000
WBT Western Bering Sea Tanner crab (<i>C. bairdi</i>)	200,000,000	200,000,000

TABLE 9 TO PART 680—INITIAL ISSUANCE OF CRAB PQS BY CRAB QS FISHERY

Column A: For each crab QS fishery:	Column B: The Regional Administrator shall calculate PQS for any qualified person based on that person's total legal purchase of crab in each of the crab QS fisheries for any...
Bristol Bay red king crab (BBR)	<i>3 years of the 3-year QS base period beginning on:</i> (1) November 1–5, 1997; (2) November 1–6, 1998; and (3) October 15–20, 1999.
Bering Sea snow crab (BSS)	<i>3 years of the 3-year period beginning on:</i> (1) January 15, 1997 through March 21, 1997; (2) January 15, 1998 through March 20, 1998; and (3) January 15, 1999 through March 22, 1999.
Eastern Aleutian Island golden king crab (EAG)	<i>4 years of the 4-year base period beginning on:</i> (1) September 1, 1996 through December 25, 1996; (2) September 1, 1997 through November 24, 1997; (3) September 1, 1998 through November 7, 1998; and (4) September 1, 1999 through October 25, 1999.
Eastern Bering Sea Tanner crab (EBT)	Equivalent to 50 percent of the total legally processed crab in the Bering Sea snow crab fishery during the qualifying years established for that fishery, and 50 percent of the total legally processed crab in the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery during the qualifying years established for that fishery.
Pribilof Islands red and blue king crab (PIK)	<i>3 years of the 3-year period beginning on:</i> (1) September 15–26, 1996; (2) September 15–29, 1997; and (3) September 15–28, 1998.
St. Matthew blue king crab (SMB)	<i>3 years of the 3-year period beginning on:</i> (1) September 15–23, 1996; (2) September 15–22, 1997; and (3) September 15–26, 1998.
Western Aleutian Island golden king crab (WAG)	<i>4 years of the 4-year base period beginning on:</i> (1) September 1, 1996 through August 31, 1997; (2) September 1, 1997 through August 31, 1998; (3) September 1, 1998 through August 31, 1999; and (4) September 1, 1999 through August 14, 2000.
Western Aleutian Islands red king crab (WAI)	Equivalent to the total legally processed crab in the Western Aleutian Islands golden (brown) king crab fishery during the qualifying years established for that fishery.
Western Bering Sea Tanner crab (WBT)	Equivalent to 50 percent of the total legally processed crab in the Bering Sea snow crab fishery during the qualifying years established for that fishery, and 50 percent of the total legally processed crab in the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery during the qualifying years established for that fishery.

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