

Table 1.3-3. Comparison of the different proposed restricted access programs.

Type of program	Description	What happens when the TAC is reached?	How can they increase their share of the TAC?	Benefits/Drawbacks
Basic restricted access	One TAC for each region, which is available to all. May need a set-aside for bycatch.	All fishing in the region ceases.	Use more gear and/or fish more days.	Does not slow the race to fish or promote resource stewardship. Additional management measures likely (i.e., time/area closures). Monitoring costs minimal.
Tiered	The region's TAC is split between the tiers. The tier's allotment is available to all. One tier could be made up of people landing nearshore species incidentally.	Fishing ceases for all members of the tier that has caught its allotment. Other tiers may remain open.	Use more gear and/or fish more days.	Does not slow the race to fish or promote resource stewardship. Additional management measures likely (i.e., time/area closures). Monitoring costs increased over basic program.
Tiered, stackable	The region's TAC is split between the tiers with equal division of the tier's allotment to each participant in that tier. One tier could be made of people landing nearshore species incidentally.	When an individual catches their quota, they must cease fishing. Other participants that have not caught their quota may continue fishing.	Buy or lease permits, within prescribed limits	Stops the race to fish and promotes stewardship of the resource. Enforcement and licensing costs increase due to tracking individual's fishing activity. Requires real-time management.
Individual fishing shares (IFS)	Individual shares of the TAC based upon fishing history (usually expressed as a percentage of the TAC). May need a set-aside for incidental take in other fisheries.	When an individual catches their share, they must cease fishing. Other participants that have not caught their share may continue fishing.	Buy or lease additional shares, within prescribed limits.	Stops the race to fish and promotes stewardship of the resource. Enforcement and licensing costs increase due to tracking individual's fishing activity. Requires real-time management. May have to wait until management authority is transferred to the State.