

Science, Service, Stewardship



Development and Implementation of NOAA's Catch Share Policy

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What is a Catch Share?

Catch share is a term used to describe fishery management programs that allocate a specific portion of the total allowable catch to individuals, cooperatives, communities, or other eligible entities.

The recipient of a catch share is directly accountable to stop fishing when its exclusive share or allocation is reached.

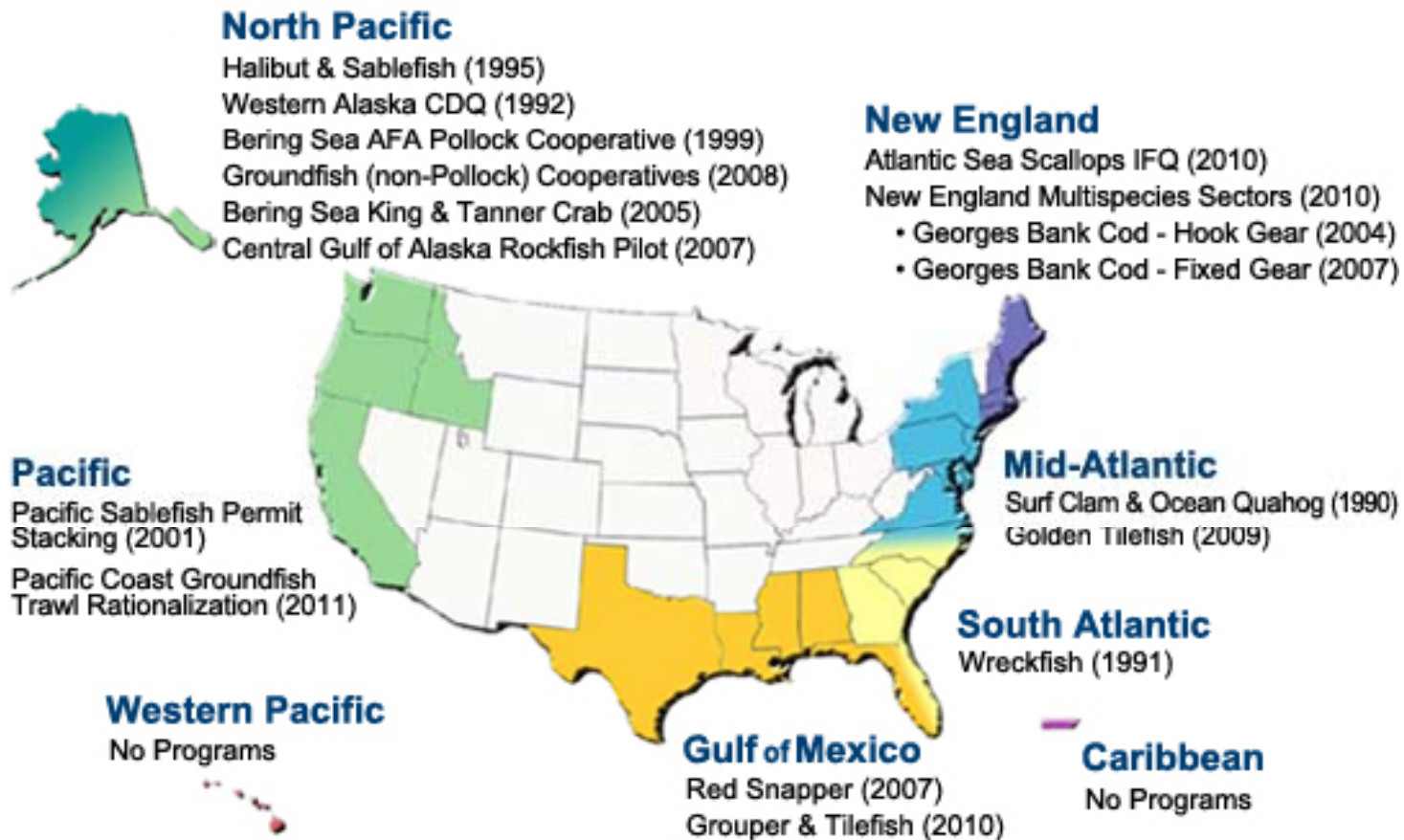


Catch Shares include:

- ❑ Programs defined in Magnuson-Stevens Act such as Limited Access Privilege (LAP) programs and Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQs)
- ❑ TURFs that grant an exclusive privilege to fish in geographically designated fishing grounds
- ❑ Other exclusive allocative measures such as sectors in NE



Current Catch Share Programs





Development of NOAA's Catch Share Policy

- June 2009 – Formation of the Catch Shares Task Force
- 18 Participants:
 - 10 NOAA participants
 - 8 Regional Council participants (recreational & commercial sectors)
- Held five Task Force Conference calls plus electronic work via intranet
- December 2009 - NOAA released a draft policy on the use of catch share programs in fishery management plans.
- Over 4 months NOAA sought broad input on the draft policy via the web, email, public meetings, workshops and stakeholder conference calls.

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Comments



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Final Catch Share Policy Statement

To achieve long-term ecological and economic sustainability of the Nation's fishery resources and fishing communities:

NOAA encourages the consideration and adoption of catch shares wherever appropriate in fishery management and ecosystem plans and amendments, and will support the design, implementation, and monitoring of catch share programs.



CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

1. Specific management goals

All fishery management programs should identify specific measurable goals for management.

Develop explicit management goals early in the management plan development process.





CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

2. Allocations

Periodically revisit sector allocations on a regular basis, regardless of whether catch shares are the management tool of choice.

Consider a broad range of participation criteria to ensure the most fair and equitable catch share distribution for a given circumstance.





CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3. Transferability

- *Thoroughly assess the range of options and net benefits of allowing transferability of catch shares.*
 - *Quota share vs. quota pounds*
- *Ensure frequent and transparent public participation in the crafting of participation criteria, analysis of the trade-offs, and evaluation of the outcomes of transferability options.*
- *Don't impose too many constraints on transferability that would stifle the innovation and flexibility fishermen need to accommodate their competitive cost-efficient business decision making.*



CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

3. Transferability (cont).

- *Develop written policies on duration & what happens to privileges upon the retirement, death, bankruptcy of the initial recipient.*
- *Establish a clear record linking management goals and objectives to any provisions limiting transferability such as “owner-on-board” “use it or lose it” or “active fishing entities” criteria.*
- *Design programs that help protect fishermen during transition periods, such as prohibiting sales or limiting the nature of transactions to leases in the initial year(s), as well as provide extensive outreach and training materials on conducting business in transferable privilege markets.*
- *Allow inter-sector transferability of catch share privileges to respond to changes in demand and promote future access opportunities.*



CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

4. Distinctions Among Sectors

- *No fishery or sector (e.g., commercial, recreational or subsistence) is obligated to adopt catch shares under the policy.*
- *Councils are free to decide where and when to adopt catch shares.*
- *Evaluate the effects of catch shares on all participants associated with a fishery.*
- *NOAA does not advocate the use of catch shares for private recreational anglers.*





CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

4. Distinctions Among Sectors (cont.)

- *Endorse the obligatory submission of data, including social and economic data, in return for the private use of the public's fishery resources.*
- *Collaborate with state agencies and recreational organizations on the development of recreational "catch share pool" proposals.*
- *Work with interested for-hire stakeholder organizations to design pilot program for an effective for-hire catch share program.*





CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

5. Duration

Apply the LAPP review and duration principles and requirements to all catch share programs, and explicitly define the duration of their catch share program to reinforce the fact they are temporary privileges, not property granted in perpetuity.

6. Review Process

- *Establish relevant specific, measurable performance measures.*
- *Periodically review all catch share and non-catch share programs to ensure that management goals are tracked and appropriate steps taken to ensure a program is meeting its goals and objectives.*



CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

7. Fishing Community Sustainability

- *Develop policies to promote the sustained participation of fishing communities and take advantage of the special community provisions in the MSA.*
- *NOAA will support community-based design and investment in Fishing Community and Regional Fishing Associations.*
- *Build capacity in fishing communities and help fishermen's/community groups to explore and organize catch share options.*
- *Seek public-private partnerships, and collaboration with state and local governments, regional economic development districts, public and private nonprofit organizations, and tribal entities to address fishing community sustainability.*



CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

7. Fishing Community Sustainability (cont).

- *Councils and NOAA must be more proactive in seeking out community participation.*
- *Make use of the entire range of catch share design options and engage all the relevant stakeholders.*
- *Do not over-regulate community protections and preclude opportunities for innovation, improved efficiency and structural adjustments that fishermen, processors and related businesses need to remain competitive.*





CATCH SHARE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

8. Royalties

NOAA will assist Councils if and when they determine that it is in the public interest to collect royalties in connection with the initial or subsequent allocations in a limited access privilege program.

9. Cost Recovery

- *Compute and recover from participants only the incremental operating costs associated with LAPPs.*
- *Design the most efficient programs possible to minimize costs to the participants and the public.*



IMPLEMENTATION OF NOAA'S CATCH SHARE POLICY

NOAA will work with the Councils, recreational, commercial and other stakeholder groups to help them assess their options, understand the advantages and disadvantages of adopting a catch share program, and research areas that need further investigation.

Key Upcoming Tasks:

- Establish a referral network of catch share experts
- Develop a plan to advance common/compatible infrastructure and data needs (e.g., catch accounting, electronic reporting, etc.)
- Improve catch share literacy
 - Lessons learned products
 - Peer to peer discussions



IMPLEMENTATION OF NOAA'S CATCH SHARE POLICY CONT'D

Key Upcoming Tasks Cont'd:

- Develop guidance to address priority policy issues via technical workshops, FAQs, formal guidelines, and/or notice and comment rulemakings, as appropriate. Possible topics include:
 - Regional Fishing Associations and Fishing Communities
 - Performance monitoring/reviews
 - Cost recovery/royalties
 - Etc.

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QUESTIONS?