

# **NOAA** FISHERIES

Office of International Affairs and Seafood Inspection

# Regulations to Implement Import Restrictions under the Marine Mammal Protection Act

September 2016



# **Overview**

**Driving Factors for Action** About the MMPA Import Final Rule List of Foreign Fisheries Categories of Foreign Fisheries Consultations Comparability Finding **Additional Considerations Implications** Resources and Engagement



# **Driving Factors for U.S. Action**

- Increased concern and recognized threat to marine mammals
- U.S. imports 90% of its seafood and growing
- U.S. fisheries disadvantaged due to U.S. commitment to protected species conservation – held to higher standards than international commercials fishing operations
- Swordfish petition





# Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) Sec. 101(a)(2)

MMPA Sec. 101(a)(2)—

The Secretary of the Treasury shall ban the importation of commercial fish or products from fish which have been caught with commercial fishing technology which results in the incidental kill or incidental serious injury of ocean mammals in excess of United States standards. For purposes of applying the preceding sentence, the Secretary [of Commerce]—

(A) shall insist on reasonable proof from the government of any nation from which fish or fish products will be exported to the United States of the effects on ocean mammals of the commercial fishing technology in use for such fish or fish products exported from such nation to the United States.



# Final Rule to Implement MMPA Sec. 101(a)(2)

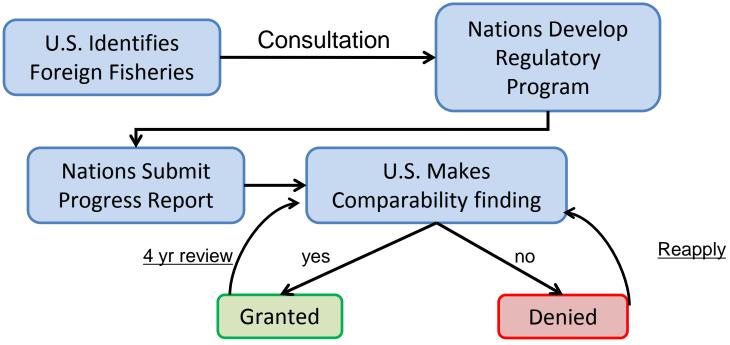
#### **Effective January 1, 2017**

Starts 5-yr Exemption Period during which nations must--

- Provide information to classify fisheries in the List of Foreign Fisheries
- Develop their regulatory program
- Provide progress report mid-way through the exemption period.
- Apply for a Comparability Finding to export to the U.S.









# List of Foreign Fisheries (LFF)

# Within 1st year--

- NMFS solicits information on marine mammal bycatch from exporting nations;
- Uses nation-provided information, other information or classifies by analogy with other fisheries; and
- Publishes draft (for comment) and final LFF in Federal Register.





### **Categories of Fisheries**

# Fisheries classified as either "export" or "exempt" based on frequency of marine mammal bycatch

Exempt Fisheries have a remote likelihood of or no known marine mammal bycatch

- 10% or less of any marine mammal stock's bycatch limit
- No regulatory program requirement except--

Export Fisheries have more than a remote likelihood of marine mammal bycatch

- If insufficient information fishery is classified as Export Fishery
- Develop a regulatory program comparable in effectiveness to U.S. regulatory program

Exempt and Export Fisheries must prohibit intentional killing and serious injury of marine mammals



### **Consultations**



## Early and Often--

- After the LFF to provide fishery classifications and regulatory requirements;
- Any time upon request;
- Preliminary comparability finding—if possibility of denial or revocation; and
- Upon denial or revocation of a comparability finding



# **Comparability Finding**



#### **Conditions within EEZ—**

- Fishery registration
- Marine mammal stock and bycatch assessment
- Reporting and monitoring requirements
- Calculation of bycatch limit
- Regulatory program to reduce bycatch below bycatch limit
- Take reduction plan (TRP) requirements

Or alternative measures comparable in effectiveness



# **Comparability Finding (cont.)**

# Conditions in another state—

- Marine mammal stock and bycatch assessment
- Calculation of bycatch limit
- Regulatory program to reduce bycatch below bycatch limit
- Applicable TRP requirements
- Regional Fisheries
   Management Org. (RFMO)

  Requirements



Or alternative measures comparable in effectiveness



# **Comparability Finding (cont.)**



# Conditions on the high seas—

- RFMO or intergovernmental agreement conservation and management measures
- Applicable TRP Requirements

Or alternative measures comparable in effectiveness



### **Additional Considerations**

- 1. U.S. implementation of its regulatory program for similar marine mammal stocks and similar fisheries;
- 2. The extent to which the nation has successfully implemented measures in the export fishery to reduce bycatch below the bycatch limit;
- 3. Whether the measures adopted by the nation for its export fishery have reduced or will likely reduce the bycatch below the bycatch limit, and the progress of the regulatory program toward achieving its objectives;



### **Import Prohibitions**



# Fail to receive or have comparability finding revoked

- Prohibit importation of fish and fish products from that fishery
- May require certification of admissibility from other fisheries of that nation with the same or similar fish products
- Nation can reapply at any time



### **Intermediary Nations**

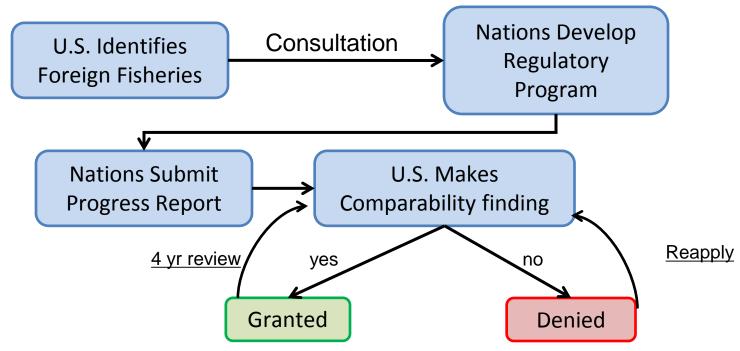
# Triggered by Import Prohibitions

- Applies to processing nations
- Must demonstrate that they do not import prohibited product
- Or have tracking and verification procedures to ensure that it prohibit product is not exported to the U.S.





### Recap





### **Implications**



- 120+ Nations- export fish and fish products to the U.S
- 50+ Nations export tuna and swordfish
- Import >67 marine species
- Tuna, shrimp, salmon

Top exporting nations = Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Mexico, Taiwan, Thailand, South Korea, and Vietnam



#### Resources & Outreach

- MMPA Import Final Rule: <u>www.federalregister.gov</u> Docket No. 0907301201-6406-03
- Posted resources and materials at: <u>www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia</u>
- Fact Sheet: Seafood Import Provisions under the Marine Mammal Protection Act
- Cable to Nations in French and Spanish
- Final Environmental Assessment, Regulatory Impact Review, and Final Regulatory Analysis
- Public Webinars- Domestic & International Audiences

September 12, 2:30 PM Eastern

September 13, 8:00 AM Eastern

September 20, 2:30 PM Eastern

September 21, 7:00 PM – Eastern



#### Questions???

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