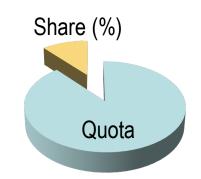


Electronic reporting in online catch share systems: Southeast Regional System

Terminology

- Shares
 - Percentage of the quota
 - Results in annual allocation



- Allocation
 - Calculated from shares

Allocation
$$(lb) = Share (\%) * Quota (lb)$$

- Also called quota pounds
- Used to harvest fish

Online Catch Share programs

- Functional Structure
 - Participation roles
 - Relationship to permits
 - Roles used to determine actions
 - Rarely changed system rewrite
- Operational Elements
 - Enforcement or management requirements
 - Unique to each program
 - Can change over time

SERO's Functional Structure

- Account types are the base structural unit
 - Must be unique and identifiable
 - Method to access and transfer the rights
 - Method to process landings and deduct used allocation (quota pounds or coupons)
- Must be able to be linked to the permit system
 - Must follow permit conventions for harvesting
- Share categories and species

Operational Elements

- Independent of base structure, unique to each program
- Examples include:
 - Program eligibility
 - Hail out / hail in requirements
 - Transferability rules (shares and/or allocation)
 - Data submission frequency
 - Units of measure (wt, #)
 - Cost recovery % and frequency
 - Offload/Landing restrictions

- Transport restrictions
- Fish Tag Requirements
- Allocation deductions (e.g. landings, discards)
- Flexibility measures (e.g. overages, multiuse)
- Share or allocation cap %

3 Program Types within SERO system

- IFQ Individual Fishing Quota
 - Shares attached to individual(s) account
 - Gulf of Mexico's Red Snapper and Grouper-Tilefish programs
- CCS Cooperative Catch Share
 - Shares attached to collaborative manager account
 - Gulf of Mexico's Headboat Collaborative Program (HBC)
- PFQ Permit Fishing Quota
 - Shares attached to permit (transfer with permit)
 - Atlantic HMS' Bluefin Tuna Bycatch Quota program (IBQ)

Comparison of Program Types

	IFQ	НВС	IBQ
Geographic Region	Gulf of Mexico	Gulf of Mexico	Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Ocean
Share Category & Species	5 categories 16 species	2 categories 2 species	4 categories 1 species
Category basis	Species Groups	Species	Region Fishing
Allocation unit	Pounds	Numbers	Pounds
Account Eligibility	Reef Fish Permit holders & US citizen	For-hire Permit holders <i>in</i> pilot study	Pelagic longline and purse seine permit holders
Harvest Eligibility	Reef Fish Permit holders	For-hire Permit holders <i>in</i> pilot study	Permit holders with vessel association

Comparison of Program Types

	IFQ	НВС	IBQ
Share Distribution	Shareholder account	Manager account	Permanently affixed to permit
Share transferability	Yes; incremental	N/A	No (transfers with permit)
Allocation distribution	Based on shares	Allocated by manager	Based on shares
Allocation transferability	Incremental To any account	Incremental To vessel or manager accounts	Incremental To accounts with active permit
Allocation applied to:	Landings	Landings	Landings Dead discards

Functional Structure

Shareholder account

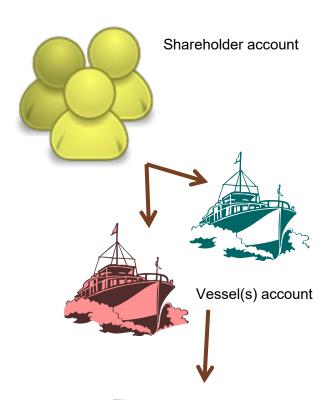
- Each account composed of unique entities
 - Typically linked to permit entities
- Holds shares and/or allocation
- Transfer shares and/or allocation.

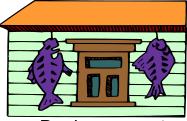
Vessel account

- Sub-account of Shareholder account
- Permit entities must match shareholder entities
 - May have multiple vessels to shareholder account
- Restricted access to allow for captains (if not shareholder)

Dealer account

- Must be associated with a federal dealer permit
- Initiates and submits landing transactions
- Can not hold shares or allocation





Dealer account

Main Structure Elements (IFQ or PFQ)

- Shareholder account
 - Must match entities on permits
 - Linked to at least one permit for the fishery
 - Name changes on permit require new accounts
- Vessel accounts
 - Needed since the permit system allows for multiple permits to one entity
 - Belongs to the shareholder account
 - Limits access if captain is harvesting

Benefits of Electronic Reporting

- Increased flexibility
 - Allocation and share transfers
 - Allocation increments to 1 lb increment
 - Ledgers for participant business practices
- Increase timeliness and efficiency
 - Distribution of allocation
 - Reporting data
 - Transferring rights
 - Mandatory data collection fields (eliminates data gaps)
- Streamline administrative burden
 - Data contained in one system managed by one office
 - Direct link to permits
 - Monitoring of share caps
- Improve program enforcement and monitoring
- Inclusion of economic data collection fields

Program Structure Differences

	Paper	Online
Shares	Certificate, numbered	Percentage
Allocation	Mailed Coupons, 100 or 500 lb increments	1 lb increments, stored online
Share transfers	Mail-in certificates, new certificates	Online transfer to eligible participant; nearly instantaneous
Allocation transfers	Coupon signed over	Online transfer instantaneous
Permit	Snapper-Grouper and Wreckfish permit	Snapper-Grouper with participation eligibility limits

Fishing Year

- Current:
 - April 15 Arp 14 fishing year
 - Fishing closes Jan 16 through Apr 14
- If moving online:
 - System has built in shut down Dec 31-Jan1 for resetting for the year
 - Could change fishing year to Jan 1 Dec, with closed season Jan 16 – April 14.
 - Would allow share transfers up to Dec 31 and again on Jan 1

Offloading Sites and Time

- Current provision:
 - Offload catch between 8 am and 5 pm local time
 - Offload only at fixed facility of dealer with GSAD permit OR must contact NMFS law enforcement not less 24 hr prior to offload
- Online system could:
 - Streamline location submission to OLE
 - Submit and approve other locations
 - Submit notice of offload

Wreckfish Permits

- Current requirement:
 - Snapper-Grouper permit (limited access)
 - Wreckfish permit (need to be shareholder or agent of shareholder and must have Snapper-Grouper permit)
- Potential changes:
 - Snapper Grouper permit
 - Restrict allocation transfers to accounts with shares
- Potential area of concern:
 - Provision that the shareholder must be the vessel owner or vessel owner/operator must be an employee, contractor, or agent of the shareholder
 - Difficult to make 'agent' determination as is in current permit system

Economic data collection additions

- Limited surveys available impeded program analysis
- Need census level data due to small fishery size
- Annual survey could be included in online system
 - Streamlines Paperwork Reduction Act requirements
 - Streamlines analysis and increases timeliness
 - Expectation and question types well known to participants

Cost Recovery

- Required by law
 - Other older programs now implementing
- Can not exceed 3% of the ex-vessel value of fish harvested
 - Many programs have <3% fees
- Fee percentage based on incremental costs
 - Costs directly related to the program that would not have been incurred without the program
 - It is a with vs without program comparison not a pre vs post program comparison
 - Difficult to measure incremental costs

Cost Recovery

- Categories used to track incremental costs:
 - Personnel costs
 - Data collection costs, including IT infrastructure, software, and software maintenance costs
 - Travel
 - Supplies and Training
 - Enforcement
- If sharing an online system, data collection costs related to IT needs may be split among all programs

Cost Recovery Considerations

- MSA requires collection at:
 - Time of landings
 - Filing of landing report or sale of fish
 - Last quarter of the year
- Payment frequency and responsible party must fit into MSA requirements
 - May effect calculation of cost recovery fee due
- Method of payment typically pay.gov