

116TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2346

To improve the Fishery Resource Disaster Relief program of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 30, 2019

Mr. WICKER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To improve the Fishery Resource Disaster Relief program of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Fishery Failures: Ur-
5 gently Needed Disaster Declarations Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER RELIEF.**

7 (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

8 (1) ALLOWABLE CAUSE.—The term “allowable
9 cause” means a natural cause, man-made cause, or
10 undetermined cause.

1 (2) FISHERY.—The term “fishery” has the
2 meaning given the term in section 3(13) of the Mag-
3 nuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Manage-
4 ment Act (16 U.S.C. 1802(13)).

5 (3) FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER.—The term
6 “fishery resource disaster” means a disaster that is
7 determined by the Secretary in accordance with this
8 Act and—

9 (A) is a sudden, unexpected, and large de-
10 crease in fish stock biomass or other change
11 that results in significant loss of access to the
12 fishery resource, which may include loss of fish-
13 ing vessels and gear for a substantial period of
14 time that results in revenue or subsistence loss
15 and is due to an allowable cause; and

16 (B) does not include reasonably predict-
17 able, foreseeable, and recurrent fishery resource
18 cycle of variations in species distribution or
19 stock abundance.

20 (4) FISHING COMMUNITY.—The term “fishing
21 community” means a community that is substan-
22 tially dependent on, or substantially engaged in, the
23 harvest or processing of fishery resources to meet
24 social and economic needs, and includes fishing ves-
25 sel owners, operators, crew, aquaculture operators,

1 and United States fish processors that are based in
2 such community.

3 (5) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe”
4 has the meaning given such term in section 102 of
5 the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of
6 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5130), and the term “tribal”
7 means of or pertaining to such an Indian tribe.

8 (6) MAN-MADE CAUSE.—The term “man-made
9 cause” means—

10 (A) a discrete anthropogenic event, such as
11 an oil spill or spillway opening, that could not
12 have been addressed or prevented by fishery
13 management measures; and

14 (B) that is otherwise beyond the control of
15 fishery managers to mitigate through conserva-
16 tion and management measures, including regu-
17 latory restrictions imposed as a result of judi-
18 cial action or to protect human health or ma-
19 rine animals, plants, or habitats.

20 (7) NATURAL CAUSE.—The term “natural
21 cause”—

22 (A) means a weather or biology-related
23 event, such as—

- 24 (i) a hurricane;
25 (ii) a flood;

4 (v) disease; and

(B) does not mean a normal or cyclical variation in a species distribution or stock abundance.

8 (8) OVERFISHING.—The term “overfishing”
9 means a rate or level of fishing mortality that jeop-
10 ardizes the capacity of a fishery to produce the max-
11 imum sustainable yield on a continuing basis.

12 (9) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means
13 the Secretary of Commerce.

(10) 12-MONTH REVENUE LOSS.—The term “12-month revenue loss” means the percentage reduction in commercial, charter, and headboat revenue for the 12 months during the fishery resource disaster period when compared to average annual revenue in the most recent 5-year period or equivalent for stocks with cyclical life histories.

(11) UNDETERMINED CAUSE.—The term “undetermined cause” means a cause in which the current state of knowledge does not allow the Secretary to identify the exact cause, and there is no current

1 conclusive evidence supporting a possible cause of
2 the fishery resource disaster.

3 (b) GENERAL AUTHORITY.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have the
5 authority to determine the existence, extent, and be-
6 ginning and end dates of a fishery resource disaster
7 under this Act in accordance with this Act.

8 (2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—After the Sec-
9 retary determines that a fishery resource disaster
10 has occurred, the Secretary is authorized to make
11 sums available, from funds appropriated under sub-
12 section (i) and from any supplemental appropria-
13 tions that are available, to be used by the affected
14 State, tribal government, or interstate marine fish-
15 eries commission, or by the Secretary in cooperation
16 with the affected State, tribal government, or inter-
17 state marine fisheries commission.

18 (c) INITIATION OF A FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER
19 REVIEW.—

20 (1) ELIGIBLE REQUESTERS.—Not later than 1
21 year after the occurrence of a potential fishery re-
22 source disaster, a request for a fishery resource dis-
23 aster determination may be submitted to the Sec-
24 retary, if the Secretary has not independently deter-

1 mined that a fishery resource disaster has occurred,
2 by—

3 (A) the Governor of an affected State;
4 (B) an official tribal resolution; or
5 (C) any other comparable elected or politi-
6 cally appointed representative as determined by
7 the Secretary.

8 (2) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—A complete re-
9 quest for a fishery resource disaster determination
10 under paragraph (1) shall include—

11 (A) identification of all presumed affected
12 fish stocks;

13 (B) identification of the fishery as Federal,
14 non-Federal, or both;

15 (C) the geographical boundaries of the
16 fishery;

17 (D) information on causes of the fishery
18 resource disaster, if known; and

19 (E) information needed to support a find-
20 ing of a fishery resource disaster, including—

21 (i) information demonstrating the oc-
22 currence of a sudden, unexpected, large de-
23 crease in fish stock biomass or other
24 change that results in significant loss of
25 access to the fishery resource, which could

1 include the loss of fishing vessels and gear,
2 for a substantial period of time; and

3 (ii) 12-month revenue loss for the af-
4 fected fishery, or if a fishery resource dis-
5 aster has occurred at any time in the pre-
6 vious 5-year period, an appropriate time
7 frame as determined by the Secretary.

8 (d) REVIEW PROCESS.—

9 (1) INTERIM RESPONSE.—Not later than 10
10 days after receipt of a request under subsection (c),
11 the Secretary shall provide an interim response to
12 the individual that—

13 (A) acknowledges receipt of the request;
14 (B) provides a regional contact within the
15 National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Ad-
16 ministration;
17 (C) outlines the process and timeline by
18 which a request shall be considered; and
19 (D) requests additional information con-
20 cerning the fishery resource disaster, if the
21 original request is considered incomplete.

22 (2) EVALUATION OF REQUESTS.—

23 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
24 complete a review, within the time frame de-
25 scribed in subparagraph (B), using the best sci-

1 scientific information available, in consultation
2 with the affected States, of—

3 (i) the information provided by the re-
4 quester and any additional information rel-
5 evant to the fishery, which may include—

6 (I) fishery characteristics;

7 (II) stock assessments;

8 (III) the most recent fishery
9 independent surveys and other fishery
10 resource assessments and surveys con-
11 ducted by Federal or State officials;

12 (IV) estimates of mortality; and

13 (V) overall effects; and

14 (ii) the available economic informa-
15 tion, which may include an analysis of—

16 (I) landings data;

17 (II) revenue;

18 (III) the number of participants
19 involved;

20 (IV) the number and type of jobs
21 and persons impacted, which may in-
22 clude—

23 (aa) fishermen;

24 (bb) charter fishing opera-
25 tors;

(cc) subsistence users;

(dd) United States fish processors; and

(ee) an owner of a related fishery infrastructure or business affected by the disaster;

(V) an impacted business, Tribe, or other entity;

(VI) the availability of hazard insurance to address financial losses due to a disaster;

(VII) other forms of disaster assistance made available to the fishery, including prior awards of disaster assistance;

(VIII) the length of time the resource, or access to the resource, has been restricted;

(IX) status of recovery from previous fishery resource disasters; and

(X) other appropriate indicators to an affected fishery, as determined by the National Marine Fisheries Service.

22 (e) CRITERIA FOR DETERMINATIONS.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make a
24 determination about whether a fishery resource dis-
25 aster has occurred, based on the revenue loss thresh-

1 olds under paragraph (2), and, if a fishery resource
2 disaster has occurred, whether the fishery resource
3 disaster was due to—

- 4 (A) a natural cause;
5 (B) a man-made cause; or
6 (C) an undetermined cause.

7 (2) REVENUE LOSS THRESHOLDS.—

8 (A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall
9 apply the following 12-month revenue loss
10 thresholds in determining whether a fishery re-
11 source disaster has occurred:

12 (i) Losses greater than 80 percent
13 shall result in a positive determination that
14 a fishery resource disaster has occurred.

15 (ii) Losses between 35 percent and 80
16 percent shall be evaluated to determine
17 whether a fishery resource disaster has oc-
18 curred, based on the information provided
19 or analyzed under subsection (d)(2).

20 (iii) Losses less than 35 percent shall
21 not be eligible for a determination that a
22 fishery resource disaster has occurred, ex-
23 cept where the Secretary determines there
24 are extenuating circumstances that justify

1 using a lower threshold in making the de-
2 termination.

3 (B) SUBSISTENCE USES AND AQUA-
4 CULTURE OPERATIONS.—In making a deter-
5 mination of whether a fishery resource disaster
6 has occurred, the Secretary may consider rev-
7 enue loss from aquaculture operations and loss
8 of subsistence opportunity, where appropriate.

9 (3) INELIGIBLE FISHERIES.—A fishery subject
10 to overfishing in any of the 3 years preceding the
11 date of a determination under this section is not eli-
12 gible for a determination of whether a fishery re-
13 source disaster has occurred unless the Secretary de-
14 termines that overfishing was not a contributing fac-
15 tor to the fishery resource disaster.

16 (4) EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.—In an ex-
17 ceptional circumstance where substantial economic
18 impacts to the affected fishery and fishing commu-
19 nity have been subject to a disaster declaration
20 under another statutory authority, such as in the
21 case of a natural disaster or from the direct con-
22 sequences of a Federal action taken to prevent, or
23 in response to, a natural disaster for purposes of
24 protecting life and safety, the Secretary may deter-
25 mine a fishery resource disaster has occurred with-

1 out a request or without conducting the required
2 analyses in paragraphs (1) and (2).

3 (f) DISBURSAL OF APPROPRIATED FUNDS.—

4 (1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary shall allo-
5 cate funds available under subsection (i) for fishery
6 resource disasters.

7 (2) ALLOCATION OF APPROPRIATED FISHERY
8 RESOURCE DISASTER ASSISTANCE.—

9 (A) NOTIFICATION OF FUNDING AVAIL-
10 ABILITY.—When there are appropriated funds
11 for one or more fishery resource disasters, the
12 Secretary shall notify the public and any fishery
13 with a positive disaster determination that is
14 unfunded of the allocation not more than 14
15 days after the date of the appropriation or the
16 determination of a fishery resource disaster,
17 whichever occurs later.

18 (B) EXTENSION OF DEADLINE.—The Sec-
19 retary may extend the deadline under subpara-
20 graph (A) by 90 days to evaluate and make de-
21 terminations on eligible requests.

22 (3) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the allo-
23 cation of appropriations for more than 1 fishery re-
24 source disaster, the Secretary shall consider com-

1 mercial and charter or headboat revenue losses and
2 may consider the following factors:

- 3 (A) Direct economic impacts.
4 (B) Uninsured losses.
5 (C) Losses of subsistence opportunity.
6 (D) Aquaculture operations revenue loss.
7 (E) Direct revenue losses to a fishing com-
8 munity.
9 (F) Other economic impacts.

10 (4) SPEND PLANS.—To receive an allocation
11 from funds available under subsection (i), a re-
12 questor with an affirmative fishery resource disaster
13 determination shall submit a spend plan to the Sec-
14 retary, not more than 180 days after receiving noti-
15 fication that funds are available, that shall include
16 the following information, if applicable:

17 (A) Objectives and outcomes, with an em-
18 phasis on addressing the factors contributing to
19 the fishery resource disaster and minimizing fu-
20 ture uninsured losses, if applicable.

21 (B) Statement of work.
22 (C) Budget details.

23 (5) DISBURSAL OF FUNDS.—

24 (A) AVAILABILITY.—Funds shall be avail-
25 able for disbursement not later than 90 days

1 after the date the Secretary receives a complete
2 spend plan under paragraph (4).

3 (B) METHOD.—The Secretary may provide
4 an allocation of funds under this section in the
5 form of a grant, direct payment, cooperative
6 agreement, loan, or contract.

7 (C) ELIGIBLE USES.—

8 (i) IN GENERAL.—Funds allocated for
9 fishery resources disasters under this sec-
10 tion shall prioritize the following uses,
11 which are not in order of priority:

12 (I) Habitat conservation and res-
13 toration and other activities that re-
14 duce adverse impacts to the fishery.

15 (II) The collection of fishery in-
16 formation and other activities that im-
17 prove management of the affected
18 fishery.

19 (III) Capacity reduction and
20 other activities that improve manage-
21 ment of fishing effort.

22 (IV) Developing, repairing, or
23 improving fishery-related public infra-
24 structure.

(V) Job training and economic transition programs.

(VI) Public information campaigns on the recovery of the fishery, including marketing.

(VIII) Direct assistance to a person, fishing community, or a business to alleviate economic loss incurred as a direct result of a fishery resource disaster, particularly when affected by a circumstance described in subsection (e)(4).

1 be individuals who are, or were, employed
2 in a fishery for which the Secretary has de-
3 termined that a fishery resource disaster
4 has occurred.

5 (g) LIMITATIONS.—

6 (1) FEDERAL SHARE.—

7 (A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in
8 subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Federal share
9 of the cost of any activity carried out under the
10 authority of this section shall not exceed 75
11 percent of the cost of that activity.

12 (B) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive
13 the non-Federal share requirements of this sec-
14 tion, if the Secretary determines that—

15 (i) no reasonable means are available
16 through which the recipient of the Federal
17 share can meet the non-Federal share re-
18 quirement; and

19 (ii) the probable benefit of 100 per-
20 cent Federal financing outweighs the pub-
21 lic interest in imposition of the non-Fed-
22 eral share requirement.

23 (C) EXCEPTION.—The Federal share of di-
24 rect assistance as described in subsection
25 (f)(5)(C)(i)(VIII) shall be equal to 100 percent.

1 (2) LIMITATIONS ON ADMINISTRATIVE EX-
2 PENSES.—

3 (A) FEDERAL.—Not more than 3 percent
4 of the funds available under this section may be
5 used for administrative expenses by the Na-
6 tional Oceanographic and Atmospheric Admin-
7 istration.

8 (B) STATE OR TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—Of
9 the funds remaining after the use described in
10 subparagraph (B), not more than 5 percent
11 may be used by States, tribal governments, or
12 interstate marine fisheries commissions for ad-
13 ministrative expenses.

14 (3) FISHING CAPACITY REDUCTION PRO-
15 GRAM.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—No funds available
17 under this section may be used as part of a
18 fishing capacity reduction program in a fishery
19 unless the Secretary determines that adequate
20 conservation and management measures are in
21 place in such fishery.

22 (B) ASSISTANCE CONDITIONS.—As a con-
23 dition of providing assistance under this section
24 with respect to a vessel under a fishing capacity
25 reduction program, the Secretary shall—

3 (ii) require that the vessel be—

(III) used for another non-fishing purpose provided the Secretary determines that adequate measures are in place to ensure that the vessel cannot reenter any fishery anywhere in the world.

17 (4) NO FISHERY ENDORSEMENT.—

(B) NONEFFECTIVE.—A fishery endorsement for a vessel described in subparagraph (A) shall not be effective.

10 (h) PUBLIC INFORMATION ON DATA COLLECTION.—
11 The Secretary shall make available and update as appro-
12 priate, information on data collection and submittal best
13 practices for the information described in subsection
14 (d)(2).

15 (i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

16 (1) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to
17 be appropriated to carry out this section such sums
18 as may be necessary.

**4 SEC. 3. MAGNUSON-STEVENS FISHERY CONSERVATION AND
5 MANAGEMENT ACT.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery
7 Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et
8 seq.) is amended—

11 (2) in section 312—

12 (A) by striking subsection (a);

16 (C) in subsection (b), as redesignated by
17 clause (ii)—

1 (b) REPEAL.—Section 315 of the Magnuson-Stevens
2 Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C.
3 1864) is repealed.

4 **SEC. 4. INTERJURISDICTIONAL FISHERIES ACT OF 1986.**

5 (a) REPEAL.—Section 308 of the Interjurisdictional
6 Fisheries Act of 1986 (16 U.S.C. 4107) is repealed.

7 (b) TECHNICAL EDIT.—Section 3(k)(1) of the Small
8 Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632(k)(1)) is amended by strik-
9 ing “(as determined by the Secretary of Commerce under
10 section 308(b) of the Interjurisdictional Fisheries Act of
11 1986)” and inserting “(as determined by the Secretary of
12 Commerce under the Fishery Failures: Urgently Needed
13 Disaster Declarations Act)”.

