



# What does the Magnuson-Stevens Act require?

Section 302(j) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act:

- Requires *affected individuals* to disclose relevant financial interests, and
- Prohibits *affected individuals* from voting on a Council decision that would have a significant and predictable effect on a Council member's financial interests.



#### What financial interests must be disclosed?

- Must disclose *harvesting*, *processing*, *lobbying*, *advocacy*, *or marketing activity* that is being, or will be, undertaken within any fishery over which the Council has jurisdiction.
- Must disclose if interests are held by:
  - the affected individual,
  - the affected individual's spouse, minor child, or partner; or
  - any organization in which the affected individual is serving as an officer, director, trustee, partner, or employee.
- Disclosure of financial interests protects the affected individual from conflict of interest laws.

#### When must financial interests be disclosed?

- Within 45 days of taking office;
- Within 30 days of any change to the affected individual's financial interests; and
- Annually by February 1<sup>st</sup> regardless of whether an affected individual's financial interests have changed

# When is an affected individual recused from voting?

When the *Council decision* would have a *significant and predictable effect* on an affected individual's financial interests. (For decisions affecting the interests of a

spouse/partner/minor child/organization, check with GC.)



# "Significant and Predictable Effect" means:

A close causal link between the Council decision and an "expected and substantially disproportionate benefit" to the individual's financial interest relative to the financial interests of other participants in the same gear type or sector of the fishery.

# *"An expected and substantially disproportionate benefit"* exists when an affected individual has:

- A greater than 10% interest in the total harvest of the fishery or sector of the fishery in question;
- A greater than 10% interest in the marketing or processing of the total harvest of the fishery or sector of the fishery in question; or
- Full or partial ownership of more than 10% of the vessels using the same gear type within the fishery or sector of the fishery in question

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### What happens if I am recused from voting?

- You may participate in Council and committee deliberations relating to the decision *after*:
  - Notifying the Council of the voting recusal, and
  - Identifying the financial interest that would be affected.
- You may state for the record how you would have voted on the Council decision

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#### Can NOAA GC's recusal determinations be reviewed?

Yes. Any Council member may file a written request to the NOAA General Counsel for review of the determination.

A request for review must be received within 10 days of the determination.

Reversal of a determination may not be treated as cause for the invalidation or reconsideration by the Secretary of a Council's decision.



