



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

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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 commercial 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.



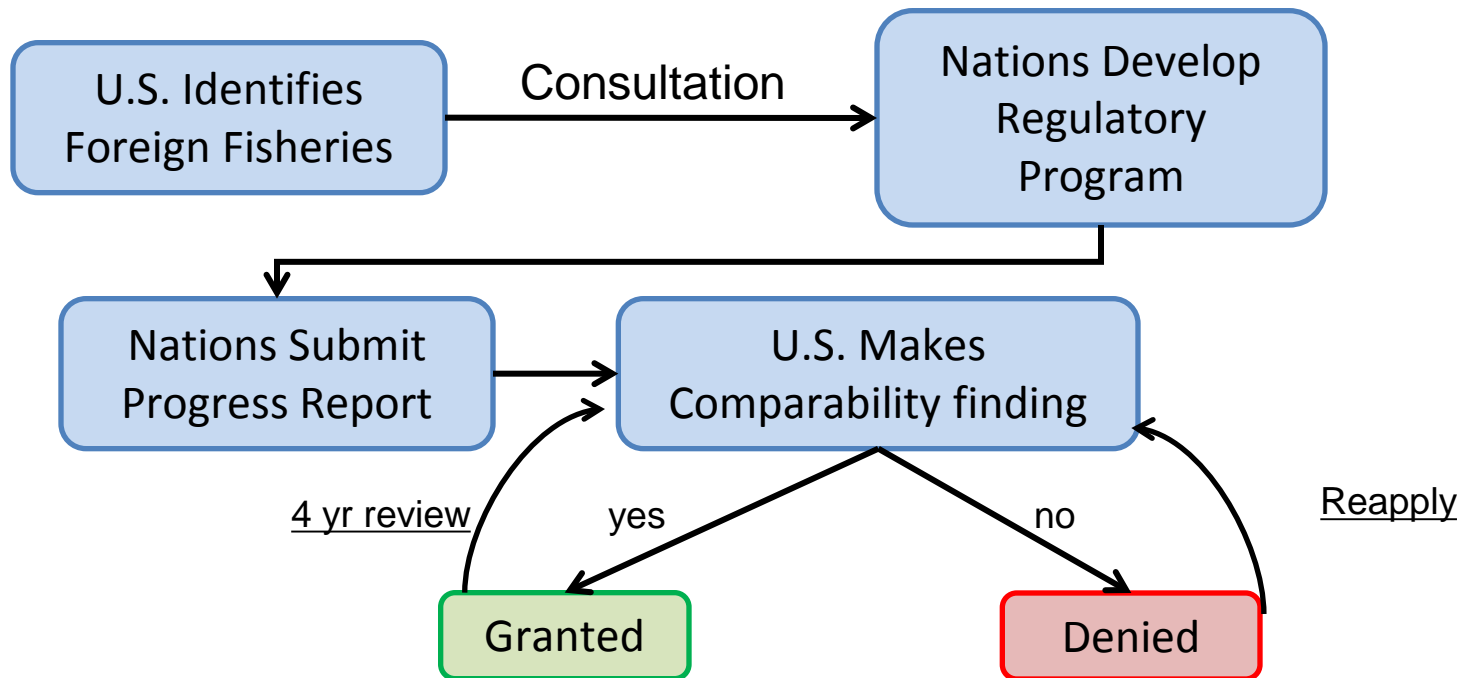
Final Rule to Implement MMPA Sec. 101(a)(2)

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.



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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 inter-governmental 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

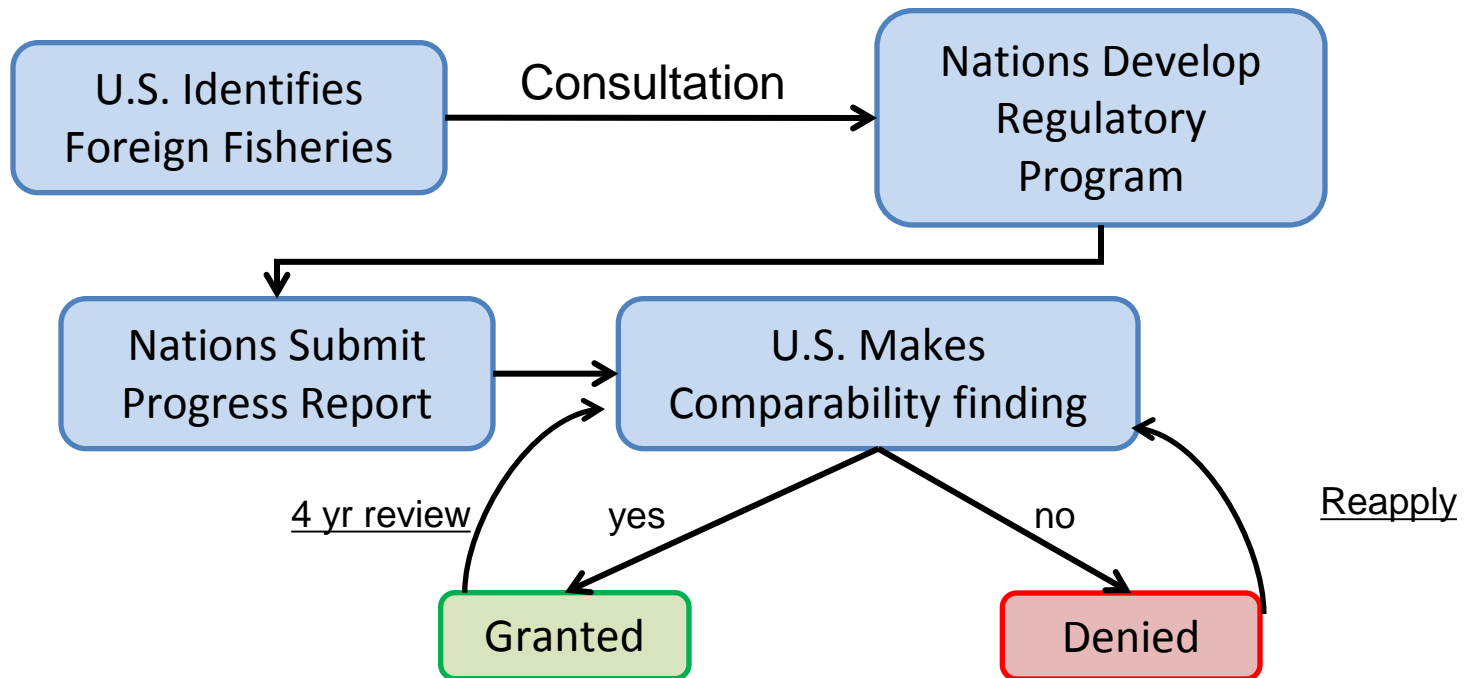
Triggered by Import Prohibitions

- 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:** www.federalregister.gov
Docket No. 0907301201-6406-03
- **Posted resources and materials at:** www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia
- **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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