

Science, Service, Stewardship



Tilefish ITQ

National Catch Shares Workshop
La Jolla, CA

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**NOAA
FISHERIES
SERVICE**



Overview

- Management Plan Implemented 2001
- Gear – Bottom Longline
- Mid-Atlantic
- Limited Access Permit Categories - Full-Time (Tier 1, Tier 2), Part-Time (Tier 3), & Incidental
- Pre-ITQ managed through hard TAL
 - Tier 1 (66%), Tier 2 (15%), Tier 3 (19%), Incidental (5%)
 - Derby fishing in Tier 2, Tier 3



Statistics

- Vessels – Tier 1 (3), Tier 2 (5), Tier 3 (22), Incidental (2,304)
- Value - \$4.4 million 2007 – 2008
- New York dominant player
 - 81% of coast wide tilefish value
 - 9.3% of total NY combined species value
- Sold fresh through Fulton
- Price premium paid for larger fish



Management Issues

- Informal cooperation among Tier 1 – desire to make existing arrangements “formal”
- Derby fishing in Tier 2 and Tier 3 resulting in early closures
- Capacity



Management Objectives

- Prevent Overfishing
- Prevent Overcapitalization
- Identify/Describe EFH
- Data Collection to Assess Impacts
 - Biological
 - Economic
 - Social
- Reduce bycatch of tilefish in all fisheries



Tilefish ITQ Elements

- Eligibility
 - Limited access permit holders
 - US Citizen, permanent resident alien, corporation
- Allocation –
 - Tier 1 and Tier 2 – Average landings 2001-2005
 - Tier 3 – Equal allocation if history 2001-2005
 - Year 1 NMFS holds 15% to account for appeals residual to be distributed equally among all shareholders



Tilefish ITQ Elements (contd.)

- Transferability and Leasing – Allowed among any “interested party” – sub-leasing prohibited
- Interested party must be “eligible to own U.S. Coast Guard documented vessel”
- Excessive Share Limit – 49%
- Cost Recovery by share holder
- Rejected Auction/Royalty