

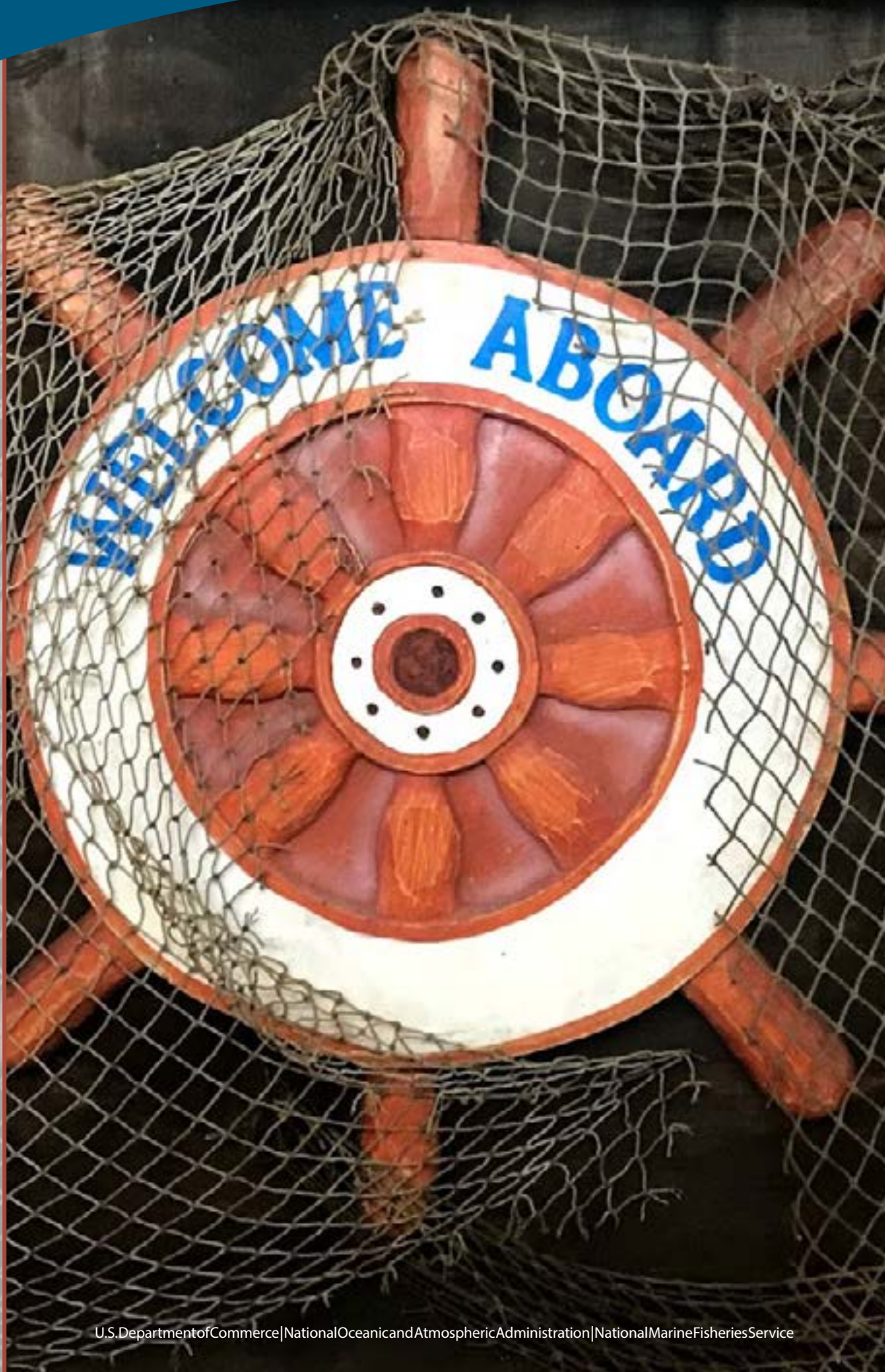


## NOAA FISHERIES

Southeast Regional Office  
263 13th Ave S  
Saint Petersburg, FL 33701

# CATCH UP ON CATCH SHARES

[www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/outreach-and-education/southeast-regional-fisheries-news-sign-or-follow-us](http://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/southeast/outreach-and-education/southeast-regional-fisheries-news-sign-or-follow-us)





## PRICING

Below you will find **2022 Price Summaries** to date for each species and share category in the Gulf Catch Shares programs.

Share Category	Species	Share Price (per 1lb equivalent)	Allocation Price (per/lb)	Ex-Vessel Price
Red Snapper	Red snapper	\$47.50	\$4.24	\$5.50
Deep Water Grouper	Snowy grouper	\$12.55	\$1.17	\$5.92
	Speckled hind			\$5.83
	Warsaw grouper			\$5.33
	Yellowedge grouper			\$6.26
Gag Grouper	Gag grouper	\$11.25	\$1.04	\$6.86
			multi-use: \$1.55	
Shallow Water Grouper	Black grouper	\$6.64	\$0.74	\$6.71
	Scamp			\$6.63
	Yellowfin grouper			-
	Yellowmouth grouper			\$5.28
Red Grouper	Red grouper	\$18.07	\$1.64	\$5.85
			multi-use: \$1.83	
Tilefish	Blueline tilefish	\$6.18	\$0.78	\$2.65
	Golden tilefish			\$3.47
	Goldface tilefish			\$3.58

- Insufficient data for yellowfin grouper ex-vessel price calculation.



# DEBUNKING FLEXIBILITY MEASURES AND MULTI-USE ALLOCATION

## FLEXIBILITY MEASURES

The IFQ share categories were developed to balance the need for individual species management and industry flexibility to land what is caught rather than increase discards. To that end, the Grouper-Tilefish Catch Share Program has built-in flexibility measures developed to assist IFQ participants in balancing their catch and quota holdings and to reduce discards.

Two species, gag and red grouper, have special multi-use allocation categories created to allow fishermen to land gag incidentally caught when fishing for red grouper (or red grouper when fishing for gag) rather than discard the fish. This grants IFQ participants the flexibility to land red grouper or gag for which the participant has no allocation by using allocation from the other species.

Secondary share category flexibilities were given to two species in the deep water grouper share category and one species in the shallow water grouper share category. The measures were implemented to reduce discards because the species are often caught in shallow and deep water.

Warsaw grouper and speckled hind are considered deep water grouper, but under certain circumstances may be landed under the shallow water grou-

per allocation. Likewise, scamp is considered a shallow water grouper but under certain circumstances can be landed as deep water grouper. The special circumstances that allow landing a species under its secondary share category requires that all the allocation from the primary category must be landed or transferred from an IFQ account (shareholder and all associated vessel accounts) before allowing landings under the secondary category.

## DEEP WATER GROUPE

- The system deducts warsaw grouper and speckled hind landings from the shallow water grouper allocation when all of a shareholder's deep water grouper allocation has been used in the shareholder account and all associated vessel accounts.
- Snowy grouper and yellowedge grouper can only be landed under the deep water grouper share category.

## SHALLOW WATER GROUPE

- The system deducts scamp landings from the deep water grouper allocation when all of a shareholder's shallow water grouper allocation has been used in the shareholder account and all associated vessel accounts.

- Black, yellowmouth, and yellowfin grouper can only be landed under the shallow water grouper share category.

## **EXAMPLE**

A vessel lands:

- Red Snapper: 638 lb
- Yellowedge: 82 lb
- Speckled Hind: 34 lb

The vessel account has the following allocation available:

- Red Snapper: 700 lbs
- Shallow Water Grouper: 65 lb
- Deep Water Grouper: 100 lb

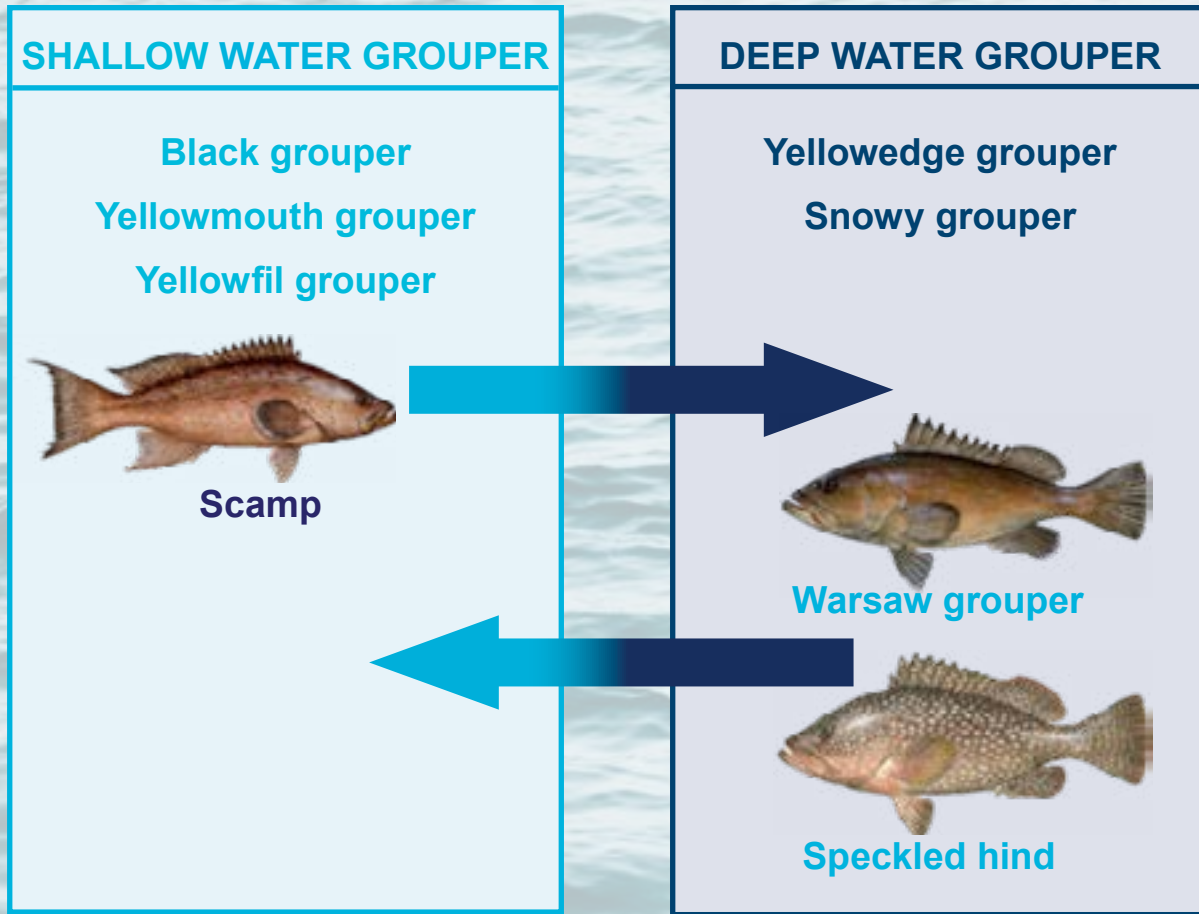
The dealer submits the following landing transaction:

- Red Snapper: 638 lb  
- Uses Red Snapper allocation
- Yellowedge: 82 lb  
- Uses Deep Water Grouper allocation
- Speckled hind: 34 lb  
- Uses 18 lb Deep Water Grouper allocation and 16 lb Shallow Water Grouper allocation (on line system automatically calculates and adjusts).

*Continued on next page...*



GROUPER FLEXIBILITY MEASURES CONT.



**RED AND GAG GROUPER MULTI-USE SHARE CATEGORIES**

When annual quota is released, a percentage of the red and gag grouper allocation may be converted to red and gag grouper multi-use allocation, which can be used to land either red or gag grouper. This percentage may change each year. Since 2013, the red grouper multi-use and gag grouper multi-use allocation has been based on formulas utilizing the commercial quota and the annual catch limits (ACL) for red and gag grouper.

**NOTE:** If either stock is under a rebuilding plan, the percentage of the other species multi-use allocation will equal zero.

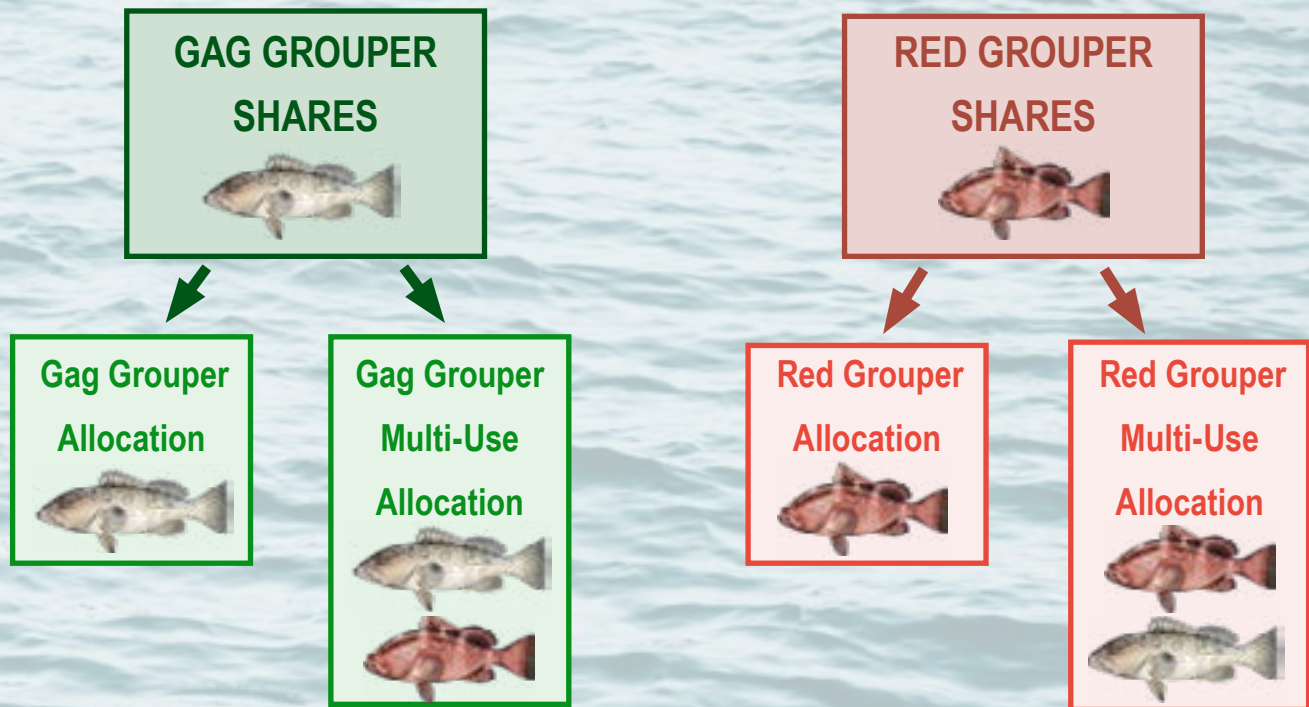
Multi-use allocation cannot be transferred or landed while there is still allocation in the primary

share category. These restrictions ensure that there is some allocation available for red or gag grouper to be landed as bycatch. For example, gag multi-use allocation may not be transferred while there is gag allocation in the shareholder or any associated vessel accounts.

As the system determines the category of landing, gag may not be landed under gag multi-use or red grouper multi-use allocation, unless there is no gag allocation available in the shareholder or all associated vessel accounts. Multi-use allocation is automatically applied by the Catch Share online system at the time of the landing transaction. Therefore, to ensure proper deduction of allocation, dealers should submit the entire trip as one landing transaction.

For more information see [Frequently Asked Questions](#) or visit the [Additional Information](#) page.

## RED AND GAG GROUPEL MULTI-USE SHARE CATEGORIES CONT.



$$\text{Red grouper multi-use allocation} = 100 \times \frac{(\text{Gag grouper ACL} - \text{Gag grouper commercial quota})}{\text{Red grouper commercial quota}}$$

$$\text{Gag grouper multi-use allocation} = 100 \times \frac{(\text{Red grouper ACL} - \text{Gag grouper commercial quota})}{\text{Gag grouper commercial quota}}$$

### EXAMPLE

- A vessel lands:
  - Gag Grouper: 75 lb
  - Red Grouper: 90 lb
- The vessel account has the following allocation available:
  - Gag Grouper: 50 lb
  - Gag Grouper Multi-Use: 125 lb
- The dealer submits the following landing transaction:
  - Gag Grouper: 75 lbs
    - 50 lb of the 75 lb of gag landings are deducted from gag allocation, zero-ing out this category.
    - The remaining 25 lb of gag landings are deducted from the gag multi-use allocation, leaving 100 lb of gag multi-use allocation.
  - Red Grouper: 90 lb
    - Since there is no red grouper or red grouper multi-use allocation, the red grouper landings are automatically deducted from the gag grouper multi-use allocation.



# SEDAR: SOUTHEAST DATA ASSESSMENT & REVIEW

As members of the Gulf of Mexico IFQ Fishery, you are probably familiar with how the program collects data from each fishing trip and landing transaction you make, but have you ever wondered why these data are so important? In this article, we shed some light on how this data IFQ participants enter is incorporated in fish stock assessment. Fishery data collected

through electronic reporting programs like the IFQ system, and other fishery-dependent and fishery-independent data sources are used during the Southeast Data Assessment and Review (SEDAR) stock assessment process. Fishery-dependent data are collected from commercial and/or recreational fishermen, while fishery-independent data are collected from scientific

surveys. Initiated in 2002, by the South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (SAFMC), NOAA Fisheries' Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC), and NOAA Fisheries' Southeast Regional Office (SERO), SEDAR assesses the stock status of federally managed fish species in the Southeast using the best science and data available. SEDAR has improved the coordina-



## **Management Fish Stock:**

a single species or group of species that is managed as a single unit.

## **Biological Fish Stock:**

a single species of fish that live in the same area and breed with each other when mature.

tion, quality, and reliability of fisheries stock assessments by bringing together scientists, researchers, fishery managers, and fishermen for a more comprehensive and transparent review process. Fishery stock assessments provide the important scientific information necessary to sustainably manage marine resources for current and

future generations. Multiple agencies cooperate in the SEDAR process, including all three southeast Fishery Management Councils (South Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean), NOAA Fisheries Highly Migratory Species Division, SEFSC, SERO, as well as the State Marine Fisheries Commissions (Atlantic and

**Overfishing Limit (OFL):**

the maximum yearly amount of a fish stock that can be caught without resulting in overfishing.

**Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC):**

the annual maximum level of catch allowed to maintain a sustainable fish stock, while taking into consideration scientific uncertainty.

Gulf of Mexico). State agencies and universities throughout the region are also important contributors, who bring additional data, research, and expertise to the table. Ultimately, the assessments provided in a SEDAR report help the Council's Scientific and Statistical Committees make recommendations, such as acceptable biological catch (ABC) and overfishing limit (OFL).

To date, close to 100 assess-

ments on over 50 species have been conducted through the SEDAR process, including most Gulf of Mexico IFQ species. Current SEDARs follow one of two approaches approved by the SEDAR Steering Committee: Research Track and Operational Assessment. Both approaches provide a peer reviewed stock assessment, but differ in the level of detail, time, and analyses required. The Research Track review provides a ro-



bust, thoroughly documented peer-reviewed report. This process takes around 18 months or longer for species that have not been assessed for many years. An Operational Assessment incorporates the most up-to-date fishery data for a stock (or stocks) to an assessment model that has already been defined in Research Track review in recent years, and takes around 6 months.

Regardless of the approach used, SEDAR provides an

open and transparent platform for the scientific assessment and review of federally managed fish stocks. Engagement from many collaborators, including fishermen and the public, is critical to a successful stock assessment. All SEDAR workshops and webinars are open to the public and all assessment information is available on their website. Workshop times and locations are also displayed in advance on the [Federal Register](#).

**Interested in getting involved? There are several ways: Visit the [SEDAR website](#) to learn about participating in an assessment project, attending a SEDAR meeting, and submitting a comment (written or verbal) to SEDAR or a SEDAR Cooperator.**



# DATES & RESOURCES

[IFQ WEBSITE](#)

[IFQ SHAREHOLDERS](#)

[PERMITS](#)

[SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE](#)

[LAPPS BRANCH](#)

[SOUTHEAST REGION ACL  
MONITORING](#)

[ELECTRONIC CODE OF  
FEDERAL REGULATIONS](#)

[GULF COUNCIL](#)

[GULF STATES COMMISSION](#)

**JULY  
31**

2nd Quarter Cost Recovery  
Fee Payment Due

**AUG  
2-3**

IFQ Focus Group Met  
Gulf Council Headquarters  
Tampa, FL

**AUG  
22-25**

Gulf Council Meeting  
Corpus Christi, TX

**AUG  
25**

IFQ Virtual Workshop for  
Share and Allocation Holders  
6:00 - 7:30 PM (EST)  
[Event Link](#)

**OCT  
24-27**

Gulf Council Meeting  
Biloxi, MS

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[NMFS.SER.CatchShare@noaa.gov](mailto:NMFS.SER.CatchShare@noaa.gov)  
or call 866-425-7627 (option 2)

