

Fisheries Management Law & Economics

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Fisheries Technology

Outline

- Exam Format
- Questions
- Review
- Questions
- **STUDY**

Exam Format

Exam 1 Format:

- 50 Questions
- 90 minutes to complete
- No Notes or Books!
- Multiple choice, matching, fill in blank, short essay

You will have one week to complete the exam

– Available 9/28 - 10/4 @5:00pm

Contact Student Services (Testing Support)

Sitka.testing@uas.alaska.edu

907-747-7717

International Ocean Law

- In general how does the process work?
 - Need, Negotiations, Treaties Drafted, Ratification, Law
- What are the characteristics of IOL?
 - No body creates binding laws to other nation states
 - Voluntary agreement
- Who enforces IOL?
 - Nations themselves
- In general how are disputes settled (I mean very general)
 - Know what the ICJ is and what they do
- Was the ocean always 'free'?

International Ocean Law

United Nations (UN)

- What is it, when was it founded, what is their mission?
- **UNCLOS** – Overarching International Ocean Law ‘constitution for the ocean’
 - What is it, When was it adopted, Is US a member?
 - Fisheries and fisheries conservation was important part of this
- **EEZ** – What is it and what does it protect?
 - 3, 12, 24, 200 mi
 - Why 200 mi? What if C. Shelf is wider than 200 mi?
 - With this came obligation to protect, conserve, manage activities

International Ocean Law

Status of World Fisheries

- Demand for fish ↑ Global Aquaculture ↑ Trade of fish and Fish Products ↑ Increased call for responsible governance.
- 128 million tonnes, 18.4 kg/person, 47% from aquaculture
- 10 – 12% of global pop livelihood
- Aquaculture responsible for 47% of total fisheries production
- 30% of marine stocks overfished

International Ocean Law

Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)

- Voluntary, is US a member?
- What is it and what does it outline?
- If the world's nations unite in pursuing responsible fishing practices, there will be ample fish supplies for many generations to come

US Federal Fisheries Law

Tragedy of the commons

- Understand the general comments and be able to discuss

Need for National Ocean Fisheries Laws

- Why was there a need and be able to cite some examples from history
- Be able to briefly describe the evolution of a fishery

Magnuson-Stevens (MFMCA)

- What was the purpose?
- When was it enacted?
- What other legislation does it look like?
- What was first MFCMA or UNCOLS?

US Federal Fisheries Law

- Fishery management Councils (8)
 - What is their role and how do they manage fisheries?
 - General makeup
 - Additional committees: Scientific, Planning, Advisory
 - Fishery Management Plans
 - Stock info, 10 standards, Defines MSY, can incorporate multiple species
 - 5 FMP's in AK

US Federal Fisheries Law

Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)

- 1972, all marine mammals (even polar bears)
- NOAA enforces
- Amended in 1994 to relax terms slightly

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

- 1973 Protects plants and animals from becoming extinct
- USFWS, NMFS
- What types of organisms does it protect and not,
- Who is responsible for what (ie NOAA or USFWS)
- Difference between endangered and threatened

US Federal Fisheries Law

Clean Water Act (CWA)

- 1972
- What does it regulate and what is it illegal to do?
- Need permit to discharge

Alaska State Fisheries Law

Pre statehood history

- A need was developed, Salmon begins to be exploited
- AK purchased from Russia, Salmon way overexploited
- 1st Organic Act
 - Establishes territorial govt. / Governor
- AK Salmon fisheries act 1 & 2
 - Effort to reduce fishing pressure
 - Began Hatcheries, tax fisheries,
 - Canaries gain political sway.

Alaska State Fisheries Law

- 2nd Organic Act
 - Territorial legislator
 - Little rights of state to manage resources.
- White Act
 - Reduce fish traps, set escapement levels, management to ↓ fishing efficiency.
 - Fishing gets more efficient despite efforts

Salmon harvest goes up # of fish traps increase

Salmon harvest peaks 125M salmon

- Know about fishing traps
 - Pros, cons, who benefits, who owns rights.
- Stake net fishing – it was banned, what did this do to locals and non-residents?

Alaska State Fisheries Law

Alaska Constitution

- When did AK become a state?
- Who managed resources before statehood, who after?
- What was the major driving force pushing statehood?
- What was on the statehood ballot, Ordinance 3?
- What is so novel and cutting edge about AK's constitution (hint: Title VII resources)
- Article VII – Sustainable Yield
- Title 16 establishes what?

Alaska State Fisheries Law

ADF&G

- Principal Executer of ADF&G is who name and title?
- What are the divisions?
- What is the principal management tool ADF&G uses to manage fisheries?
- Who actually takes these management actions, which department personnel 'actual practice'?
- Who has the authority to enforce fish and game laws in the state of AK?
- What can enforcers take from violators?

Alaska State Fisheries Law

Alaska Board of Fish (BOF)

- Initially 2 boards (Fish and Game)
- How many members, who appoints?
- Primarily allocation issues
- Understand in general how the board process works.
 - Who submits proposals, who reviews proposals, who can comment, etc.
- Know what types of regulations the Board typically enacts

Alaska State Fisheries Law

Board of Fish Advisory Committees – 84 statewide

- Comprised of locals and local experts that know the local resources and issues.
- Advise the board on issues from their region

Pacific Salmon Treaty

- Why is it important to have a treaty between states/nations? Hint: Salmon move
- Understand general salmon migration
- What is interception? Who is perceived to be intercepting?
- Provisions typically incorporated into in-season management measures

Good Luck

- And Goodnight!