Appendix G. Regional Management and Allocation Approaches by Other Juridsdictions

Regional Management

Regional management approaches by other jurisdictions were examined during the development of the Nearshore Fishery Management Plan. Two of these are listed below.

United States of America, State of Washington

This state has two basic management areas for nearshore finfish stocks (Wallace pers. comm.; Palsson et al. 1998). These two areas are Puget Sound and the Pacific coastal waters. These areas are chosen based on the distribution of stocks of nearshore finfish.

Canada, Province of British Columbia

This province has five nearshore fish management areas (Yamanaka pers. comm.). One area includes the waters between Vancouver Island and the mainland, while the four other areas cover the remaining coastal area (Fisheries and Oceans Canada 2001). These management areas are based on existing salmon management areas.

Allocation

Other states and nations have addressed this issue and currently manage recreational and commercial fisheries using a variety of allocation methods.

United States of America, State of Alaska

To reduce competition for halibut, the Sitka Sound Local Area Management Plan restricts commercial fishing boats and charter boats from fishing for Pacific halibut in Sitka Sound so as to allow personal use fishermen (fishermen who do not sell their catch) and non-guided recreational fishermen greater opportunity to catch halibut in this area (National Marine Fisheries Service 2001).

United States of America, State of Washington, Puget Sound Groundfish Management Plan

No specific allocations have been set for non-treaty commercial and recreational groundfish fisheries. In the 1982 and 1984 Groundfish Management Plans, flatfishes, spiny dogfish, Pacific whiting, Pacific cod, walleye pollock, and surfperches were managed as commercial species. Lingcod and rockfish were primarily managed as recreational species. In 1994, commercial fisheries using jig and bottomfish troll gears were completely eliminated, allowing lingcod and rockfish to be almost exclusively fished by recreational fishermen (Palsson et al.1998).

United States of America, State of Washington

Starting in 2001, Washington's Pacific coast state waters were closed to commercial fishing. Prior to this closure, the commercial fishery landed about 2 percent of the total nearshore rockfish catch (primarily composed of black rockfish). By closing

coastal state waters to commercial fishing, the State in essence made the black rockfish a recreational species (Wallace pers. comm.). The Concise Explanatory Statement published about the rule closing the nearshore to commercial fishing, expressed concerns for the resource and indicated the rule was to prevent a targeted commercial fishery (Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife 1999).

United States of America, State of Oregon

Oregon now has a closed season for commercial landings of lingcod. They also allocate available catch of Pacific halibut by area and between commercial and recreational sectors (Barss pers. comm.).

Pacific Region Fisheries Management Council

Allocation is between the limited and open access fisheries. Guidelines are provided within Amendment 6 for allocation within the open access fisheries including line and trap gears (Pacific Fishery Management Council 1993).

Pacific Region Fisheries Management Council Groundfish Fishery Strategic Plan

The Council's Groundfish Strategic Plan says "...for nearshore rockfish, states may recommend a recreational preference, with any excess to be made available for commercial use;...". This is in the context of total opportunity for fishing within the nearshore, shelf and slope areas. (Pacific Fishery Management Council Strategic Plan Development Committee 2000).

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council

Historical landings were used to calculate the current allocation for the recreational and commercial sectors for summer flounder (Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council 1997).

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council

Established a cap on the percent of dolphin (fish), harvested at 87 percent for the recreational sector and 13 percent for the commercial sector based on average yearly proportions (South Atlantic Fishery Management Council 2000).

Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council

The total allowable catch for red snapper, was set at 49 percent to the recreational sector and 51 percent to the commercial sector, based on historical levels of catch (Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council 1999).

Gulf of Mexico

For the Spanish mackerel and king mackerel fisheries the basis for allocation was the ratio between the take landed by the recreational and commercial sectors (Joseph 1980).

Canada, Province of British Columbia

Harvestable catch is allocated between the recreational and commercial sectors in only one of the five regional management areas (the area inside of Vancouver Island)

where recreational fishing has been historically important. Recreational anglers catch about one-half of the total catch in this region and are given 50 percent of the harvestable catch (Yamanaka pers. comm.; Fisheries and Oceans Canada 2000).

Canada, Province of Ontario

Fish stocks in the Great Lakes were allocated using the following priority ranking: 1) all residents, including future generations; 2) native people with treaty fishing rights; 3) people with subsistence and/or traditional needs; 4) resident recreational fishermen; and 5) business enterprises (both commercial fishing businesses and recreational fishing industries such as CPFVs) (Loftus et al.1980).

South Africa

Future allocation between recreational and commercial sectors will probably be based on current ratios of take (South Africa Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2000).

New Zealand

Total allowable catch for all sectors is set, then 10 percent is set aside for the customary (Maori) and recreational sectors. A total allowable commercial catch is set for the commercial sector (Morton pers. comm.). Area closures for commercial fishermen have been used in New Zealand to avoid localized depletion of stocks and to reduce conflict with recreational fishermen. New Zealand also utilizes a system of Individual Transferable Quotas to manage the commercial fishery (New Zealand Ministry of Fisheries 1998).