

FISHERIES SERVICES

UNITED STATES

Value chain element	Privately provided services	Services provided by the government	Services provided by both
Harvesting	Insurance Ecolabelling Boat/equipment repair Medical	Fishery research Environmental impact assessment Provision of management measures Rescue at sea* TAC administration IFQ administration ^{1*} Permitting* Harvesting regulations Enforcement Seafood promotion/marketing ^{2*}	Financial services ^{3*} Harbor and port services Cooperative research Weather Training Auctions ^{4*} Observers ^{5*} VMS ^{6*} Permit and vessel decommissioning ^{7*} IFQ/LAP administration ⁸

* Denotes cost recovery in whole or in part

¹ IFQ administrative costs for management, enforcement, data collection and analysis may be collected by taxing ex-vessel landings up to 3% of their total value. This tax is assessed at the point of first sale. The United States now has 5 IFQ programs (Alaska halibut/sablefish, Gulf of Mexico red snapper, New England surfclam/quahog, Southeast Atlantic wreckfish, Alaska crab).

² There are a limited number of government funded seafood promotion programs.

³ The financial services program recovers all but administrative costs.

⁴ Ex-vessel fish auctions are rare in the United States; in some cases these are supported by the local government. Also, as of the new MSA, initial IFQs may be allocated in whole or part by auction.

⁵ In most cases, observer costs are borne by the government. However, notable exceptions are the Alaska Pollock fishery under the American Fisheries Act and some vessel operations under Exempted Fishing Permits, for which observer costs are paid by the vessel.

⁶ Hardware costs of Vessel Monitoring Systems are generally paid by the vessel owner, with a few exceptions. However, transmissions costs are always paid by the vessel.

⁷ Most vessel and permit buybacks are industry-funded, with fishers being granted a loan from the government to buy out other permits or vessels.

⁸ From 1996 to 2006, the Magnuson-Stevens Act mandated cost recovery (up to 3 percent) in Individual Fishing Quotas and Community Development Quotas. With the amendment of that Act in 2006 (MSA 2006) mandatory cost recovery now applies to all Limited Access Privilege programs.

Value chain element	Privately provided services	Services provided by the government	Services provided by both
Processors and Traders	Insurance Ecolabelling Medical Infrastructure Repair Research Labor Training Workplace assessment Utilities Freezing Sustainable Fisheries Consultations	Seafood quality inspection ^{9*} Permitting Normal government labor, competition, etc. standards and inspection - no different from other industries. Food Safety and Hygiene Inspection Food Processing Consultations	Harbor and port services Financial services (see footnote 3) Auctions (see footnote 3) Inspection of processing facilities Food Processing Consultations Sustainable Fisheries Consultations
Distribution	Virtually all private: - storage - transportation - fuel services	Normal transportation infrastructure* Normal government labor, competition, etc. standards and inspection - no different from other industries. Seafood Quality Inspections Food Hygiene and Safety Inspection	
Retailers and consumers	Virtually all private Ecolabelling Food Handling Consultations	Normal government labor, competition, etc. standards and inspection - no different from other industries. Food Handling Consultations Standards and Specification Development	Food Handling Consultations
Aquaculture¹⁰	Virtually all costs borne by private industry Good Aquaculture Consultations ¹¹ Sustainable Aquaculture Consultations ¹²	Regulatory framework Oversight of regulations Enforcement Environmental impact assessment Good Aquaculture Practices Consultations	Research Brood stock* Financial services (see footnote 2) leases ¹³ Good Aquaculture Consultations Sustainable Aquaculture Consultations

⁹ Seafood inspection provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service is a fee-for-service program. Seafood imports are generally covered by the Food and Drug Administration in the Office of Health and Human Services.

¹⁰ The USG has proposed a Bill to cover offshore marine aquaculture.

¹¹ Good Aquaculture Practices focuses on the food safety aspects of aquaculture husbandry.

¹² Sustainable Aquaculture refers to good environmental stewardship aspects of aquaculture husbandry.

¹³ Proposed legislation would charge industry for leases.

Value chain element	Privately provided services	Services provided by the government	Services provided by both
Other		Saltonstall-Kennedy Grants Disaster assistance programs School lunches Military Purchases Government Purchases for the Poor Seagrant Programs	