

## Appendix D: Catch Share Glossary

MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES	DEFINITION <i>key characteristics</i>	SOURCE <a href="http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa">www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa</a> See: Glossary of CS programs
Rights-based-management	A system, in which “individuals or groups entitled to access the fishery are said to have use rights; that is, the right to use the fishery resources; while others do not have the right to “use” the fishery. Rights in a fishery define what particular actions the fisherman is authorized to take and claim to a benefit stream (i.e., fish catch) that is consciously protected, in most cases by the government. For example, a right provides the authority for a fisherman to operate in a specific fishing ground or fishery. The more complete the set of rights, the less exposed the fishers are to the actions of others, the less risk that the fishermen face, and the more stable are expectations concerning catch and management. Rights are also felt to provide fishermen with an incentive for long-term sustainability and greater stewardship.”	- Not defined in the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) - Dr. Robert Pomeroy, Sea Grant, Publication Number CTSG-04-02
Catch Shares	A catch share program is a generic term used to describe fishery management <b>programs that allocate a specific percentage of the total allowable fishery catch or a specific fishing area to individuals, cooperatives, communities, or other entities.</b> It <b>includes</b> more specific programs defined in statute such as <b>Limited Access Privileges (LAP) and Individual Fishing Quotas (IFQ).</b> It also includes <b>Territorial Use Rights Fisheries (TURFs)</b> that grant an exclusive privilege to fish in a geographically designated fishing ground. The recipient of a catch share is directly accountable to stop fishing when its specific share allocation is reached.	Not defined in the MSA
Limited access system	A system that <b>limits participation in a fishery to those satisfying certain eligibility criteria</b> or requirements contained in a fishery management plan or associated regulation.	MSA 16 USC 1802 (27)
Limited access privilege (LAP)	<b>A Federal permit,</b> issued as part of a limited access system under section 303A <b>to harvest a quantity of fish</b> expressed by a unit or units <b>representing a portion of the total allowable catch of the fishery that may be received or held for exclusive use by a person.</b> This includes individual fishing quotas, but does not include community development quotas as described in section 305(i).	MSA 16 USC 1801(26)
Dedicated access privilege (DAP)	A novel form of <b>output control whereby an individual fisherman, community, or other entity is granted the privilege to catch a specified percentage of the total allowable catch.</b> Includes individual fishing quotas (IFQ), individual transferable quotas (ITQ), fishing community quotas, fishing cooperatives, and other geographically based programs that give an individual or group dedicated access to the fish within a specific area of the ocean.	- Not defined in the MSA - Defined in the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy Report

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Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ/ITQ)	<p>IFQ- <b>A Federal permit</b> under a limited access system <b>to harvest a quantity of fish, expressed by a unit or units representing a percentage of the total allowable catch of a fishery that may be received or held for exclusive use by a person.</b> Such term does not include community development quotas as described in section 305(i).</p> <p>ITQ- An individual fishing quota (<b>IFQ</b>) program where <b>privileges can be transferred subsequent to initial allocations.</b></p>	IFQ- MSA 16 USC 1802(23) ITQ- Not defined in MSA
Regional Fishing Association (RFA)	<p><b>An association</b> formed for the mutual benefit of members to meet social and economic needs in a region or sub-region; <b>comprised of persons engaging in the harvest or processing of fishery resources in that specific region or sub-region</b> or who otherwise own or operate businesses substantially dependent upon a fishery.</p>	MSA 16 1802(14)
Sector Allocation	<p>An <b>exclusive assignment of some portion of the TAC</b> to a group of two or more <b>individuals holding permits</b> in a fishery that have fulfilled Council eligibility and participation criteria, and have <b>agreed to collaborate, voluntarily and for a specified period of time</b>, in order to achieve a common set of objectives. The <b>group may be organized around a particular gear type, species or geographic area</b> with its purpose being the receipt of an exclusive privilege to fish.</p>	Not defined in the MSA
Territorial Use Right Fishery (TURFs)	<p><b>A single fisherman (or firm, organized group, community, etc.) having an exclusive privilege to fish in a geographically designated fishing ground.</b> [Note: Even though the term itself uses the word “right” the catch share programs in this policy are defined in terms of a granting of a privilege, not a property right.]</p>	Not defined in the MSA
Fishing Cooperative	<p><b>A group comprised of “persons engaged in the fishing industry</b> as fishermen, catching, collecting, or cultivating aquatic products, or as planters of aquatic products on public or private beds, <b>that may act together in association, corporate or otherwise.”</b></p>	<p>- Not defined in the MSA</p> <p>- Defined under the Fishermen’s Collective Marketing Act (FCMA) of 1934 (15 USC 521)</p>

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