

[STAFF WORKING DRAFT]

NOVEMBER 5, 2009

111TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES.

Expressing the sense of the Senate that, at the 21st Regular Meeting of the International Commission on the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, the United States should seek to ensure management of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery adheres to the scientific advice provided by the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics and has a high probability of achieving the established rebuilding target, pursue strengthened protections for spawning bluefin populations in the Mediterranean Sea to facilitate the recovery of the Atlantic bluefin tuna, pursue imposition of more stringent measures to ensure compliance by all Members with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas' conservation and management recommendations for Atlantic bluefin tuna and other species, and ensure that United States' quotas of tuna and swordfish are not reallocated to other nations, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER —, 2009

Ms. SNOWE (for herself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KIRK, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted the following resolution; which was

RESOLUTION

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seek to ensure management of the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery adheres to the scientific advice provided by the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics and has a high probability of achieving the established rebuilding target, pursue strengthened protections for spawning bluefin populations in the Mediterranean Sea to facilitate the recovery of the Atlantic bluefin tuna, pursue imposition of more stringent measures to ensure compliance by all Members with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas' conservation and management recommendations for Atlantic bluefin tuna and other species, and ensure that United States' quotas of tuna and swordfish are not reallocated to other nations, and for other purposes.

Whereas Atlantic bluefin tuna and Atlantic swordfish are valuable historical commercial and recreational fisheries of the United States and many other countries;

Whereas the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas entered into force on March 21, 1969;

Whereas the Convention established the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to coordinate international research and develop, implement, and enforce compliance of the conservation and management recommendations on the Atlantic bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish and other Atlantic highly migratory species in the Atlantic Ocean and the adjacent seas, including the Mediterranean Sea;

Whereas the United States has established for its fisheries a strict regime of conservation, management and compliance for Atlantic highly migratory species

and protected living marine resources caught incidentally to such fisheries that is unmatched by other fishing nations;

Whereas the reallocation of United States quotas of Atlantic bluefin tuna and Atlantic swordfish to other nations will cause severe economic impacts, including a loss of United States jobs, and undermine the conservation of populations of protected living marine resources such as Atlantic billfish species, endangered sea turtles, sea birds and marine mammals caught incidentally in the fisheries of other nations;

Whereas in 1974, the Commission adopted its first conservation and management recommendation to ensure the sustainability of Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, while allowing for the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes;

Whereas in 1981, for management purposes, the Commission adopted a working hypothesis of 2 Atlantic bluefin stocks, with 1 occurring west of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the “western Atlantic stock”) and the other occurring east of 45 degrees west longitude (hereinafter referred to as the “eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock”);

Whereas, despite scientific advice intended to prevent overfishing, rebuild and maintain bluefin tuna populations at levels that will permit the maximum sustainable yield, and ensure the future sustainability of the stocks, the total allowable catch quotas have consistently been set at levels significantly higher than the recommended levels for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock;

Whereas despite the establishment by the Commission of minimum sizes for Atlantic bluefin tuna with which the United States has fully complied, the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics has repeatedly expressed grave concerns that the flagrant lack of compliance with such size limits by Members fishing in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean is seriously undermining the effectiveness of the Commission's bluefin tuna recovery plans;

Whereas despite the ongoing establishment by the Commission of fishing quotas for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery that surpass scientific recommendations, compliance with such quotas by parties to the Convention that harvest that stock has been extremely poor, with harvests exceeding the scientific advice by more than 50 percent in recent years as reported by the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics and other independent sources monitoring the fishery;

Whereas insufficient data reporting in combination with unreliable national catch statistics resulting from inadequate or non-existent catch monitoring and observer programs has frequently undermined efforts by the Commission to determine the levels of overharvests by specific countries;

Whereas the failure of many Commission members fishing for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna east of 45 degrees west longitude to comply with other Commission recommendations to conserve and control the overfished eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock has been an ongoing problem;

Whereas it is widely recognized that some fishing vessels, in particular those participating in illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing, have little incentive to cease these infractions due to a lack of adequate sanctions;

Whereas the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics noted in its 2008 stock assessment that the fishing mortality rate for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean stock was more than 3 times the level that would permit the stock to stabilize at the maximum sustainable catch level and that unless fishing mortality rates are substantially reduced in the near future, further reduction in spawning stock biomass is likely to occur leading to a risk of fisheries and stock collapse;

Whereas the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics has recommended that the annual harvest levels for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna be reduced to levels between 15,000 and 8,500 metric tons to halt the decline of the resource and initiate rebuilding, and indicated that a total allowable catch of 8,500 has a higher probability of rebuilding the stock within the Commission's established time frame;

Whereas in 2006, the Commission adopted the "Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean" (Recommendation 06-05), which was amended in 2008, containing a wide range of management, monitoring, and control measures designed to facilitate the recovery of the eastern At-

lantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock by the year 2023;

Whereas the Recovery Plan is inadequate and allows overfishing and stock decline to continue, and continuing information and repeated warnings by the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics indicate that current implementation of the plan is unlikely to achieve its goals;

Whereas the Principality of Monaco has submitted a petition to list Atlantic bluefin tuna under Appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora, and while the United States did not cosponsor this petition, the Administration has expressed its support for this petition unless the Commission “adopts significantly strengthened management and compliance measures” for countries fishing on the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock;

Whereas since 1981, the Commission has adopted additional and more restrictive conservation and management recommendations for the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock, including a closure to directed fishing in the spawning grounds of the Gulf of Mexico, and these recommendations have been fully implemented by Nations fishing west of 45 degrees west longitude;

Whereas despite adopting, fully implementing, and complying with a science-based rebuilding program for the western Atlantic bluefin tuna stock by countries fishing west of 45 degrees west longitude, catches and catch rates remain very low, especially for the United States;

Whereas scientific evidence now provides indisputable evidence from electronic tagging studies and other scientific research that mixing of the eastern and western Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks occurs throughout the Atlantic ocean on feeding and fishing grounds, and the poor management and noncompliance with the Commission's Recovery Plan for the eastern Atlantic stock is having an adverse impact on the western Atlantic stock and United States fisheries;

Whereas additional research on stock mixing will improve the understanding of the relationship between eastern and western bluefin tuna stocks, which will assist in the conservation, recovery, and management of the species throughout its range;

Whereas a 2008 Independent Review of the Commission concluded that the Commission's management of bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean has been "widely regarded as an international disgrace": Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that the
2 United States delegation to the 21st Regular Meeting of
3 the International Commission for the Conservation of At-
4 lantic Tunas, should—

5 (1) seek the adoption of all revisions to the Re-
6 covery Plan for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean
7 bluefin tuna that will conform the Plan to the sci-
8 entific advice provided by the Standing Committee
9 on Research and Statistics and has a high prob-
10 ability of achieving the established rebuilding target

1 within the established time frame, including a strict
2 penalty regime and other appropriate mechanisms to
3 verify and ensure compliance;

4 (2) seek to expand time and area closures of
5 spawning areas in the Mediterranean in full con-
6 formity with the scientific advice provided by the
7 Standing Committee on Research and Statistics;

8 (3) pursue the continued aggressive review and
9 assessment by the Commission's Committee on Com-
10 pliance of compliance with conservation and manage-
11 ment measures, including data collection and report-
12 ing requirements, adopted by the Commission and in
13 effect for the 2009 eastern Atlantic and Mediterra-
14 nean bluefin tuna fishery, occurring east of 45 de-
15 grees west longitude, and other fisheries that are
16 subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission;

17 (4) aggressively seek to address noncompliance
18 with such measures by all parties to the Convention
19 through all appropriate actions;

20 (5) pursue the commitment by the Commission
21 and its parties to fund additional research on both
22 the western Atlantic and eastern Atlantic and Medi-
23 terranean bluefin tuna stocks including but not lim-
24 ited to the extent to which the stocks mix; and

1 (6) strenuously defend the interests of United
2 States with regard to Atlantic bluefin tuna, Atlantic
3 swordfish, and other species managed by the Com-
4 mission, including the protection of U.S. quota
5 shares.

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