

## Appendix A: Agenda and Participants

### Southeast Shrimp Strategy and Planning Meeting April 30 – May 1, 2024 Final Agenda

Location: Burden Conference Center/ Welcome Center  
4560 Essen Lane  
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

Tuesday, April 30

TIME	TOPIC
8:30	Check-in and coffee
9:00	Welcome and Introductions
9:40	Setting the Stage - <i>Introduction of the problem and why we are here</i>
10:00	USDA Programs Session 1 - <i>Presentations and Q&amp;A on USDA inspections, Risk Management Agency</i>
10:45	<i>Break</i>
11:00	Market Buyers Panel - <i>Discussion with various purchasers of shrimp about market needs</i>
12:15	Lunch (provided)
1:00	NOAA Programs - <i>NOAA Fisheries Role in Supporting Sustainable Shrimp Fisheries: NOAA's National Seafood Strategy</i> - <i>Shrimp Futures, a Regional Project to Support the Future of the Southeast Shrimp Industry</i>
2:00	Legal and Policy update - <i>Information on new bills and policy changes proposed in 2024</i>
2:30	Break
2:45	USDA Programs Session 2 - <i>Presentations and Q&amp;A on USDA's National School Lunch Program and other Agricultural Marketing Service programs</i>
3:30	Next Steps

Wednesday, May 1

TIME	TOPIC
8:00	Coffee and check in
8:30	Welcome and action planning overview
8:45	Breakout sessions <i>-Several breakout sessions to identify action items to move the industry forward</i>
11:15	Prioritizing the action items
12:00	Recap and next steps on the action plan
12:15	Lunch (provided)

**Attendee list**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>State/Organization</b>
Acy Cooper	Industry	Louisiana
Andrew Blanchard	Industry	Louisiana
Brian Jones	Industry	South Carolina
Brian Shernak	Industry	Texas
Dennis Henderson	Industry	Florida
Gary Graham	Industry	Texas
Glenn Delaney	Industry	DC
Joseph Doan	Industry	Louisiana
Justin Verrsaggi	Industry	Florida
Ken Garcia	Industry	Texas
Kerry Mitchell	Industry	Alabama
Kim Chauvin	Industry	Louisiana

Kyle Kimball	Industry	Texas
Tricia Kimball	Industry	Texas
Lance Nacio	Industry	Louisiana
Maria Jaross	Industry	Texas
Michael Williams	Industry	Alabama
Mike Merrifield	Industry	Florida
Nga Pham	Industry	Texas
Paige Morrison	Industry	Georgia
Ronnie Anderson	Industry	Louisiana
Shep Baumer	Industry	Louisiana
Shiela McCready	Industry	DC
Thuy Vu	Industry	Texas
Tuan Vu	Industry	Texas
Bryan Fluech	Sea Grant	Georgia
Jeff Plumlee	Sea Grant	Louisiana
Julie Falgout	Sea Grant	Louisiana
Julie Lively	Sea Grant	Louisiana
Laura Picariello	Sea Grant	Texas
Matt Kammann	Sea Grant	Texas
Melissa Daigle	Sea Grant	Louisiana
Merritt Walker	Sea Grant	Louisiana
Niki Pace	Sea Grant	Louisiana

Nikki Fitzgerald	Sea Grant	Texas
Thu Bui	Sea Grant	Louisiana
Carrie Simmons	Federal	Gulf Council
Cody Adkins	Federal	USDA
Dave Donaldson	State	GSMFC
Douglas McKean	State	LA Dept. of Ag & Forestry
Evelyn Watts	Sea Grant	Louisiana
Frank Helies	Federal	NOAA
Guy Pizzuti	Other	Publix
Jason Saucier	State	Mississippi DMR
Jeff Rester	State	GSMFC
Jessica Marchant	State	Alabama DCNR
John Fallon	Other	Audubon
John Walter	Federal	NOAA
Matt Freeman	Federal	Gulf Council
Michael Rubino	Federal	NOAA
Monte Sheffield	Other	Palmers
Patrick Banks	State	LDWF
Robin Reichers	State	TPWD
Ryan Monteguet	State	LDWF
Sarah Shoffler	Federal	NOAA

Stephanie Bernard	Other	Dickie Brennan Restaurant Group
Lauren Duhon	Federal	EDA
Rachel Kimmel	Other	Audubon
Brooks Stewart	Federal	USDA
Rubby Douglas	State	GOHSEP

Michael Brainard

Other

Aramark

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**Appendix B: Catfish Move to USDA**

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# Catfish & USDA-FSIS Inspection

## -Lessons learned

**Evelyn Watts, D.V.M., M.A., Ph.D.**

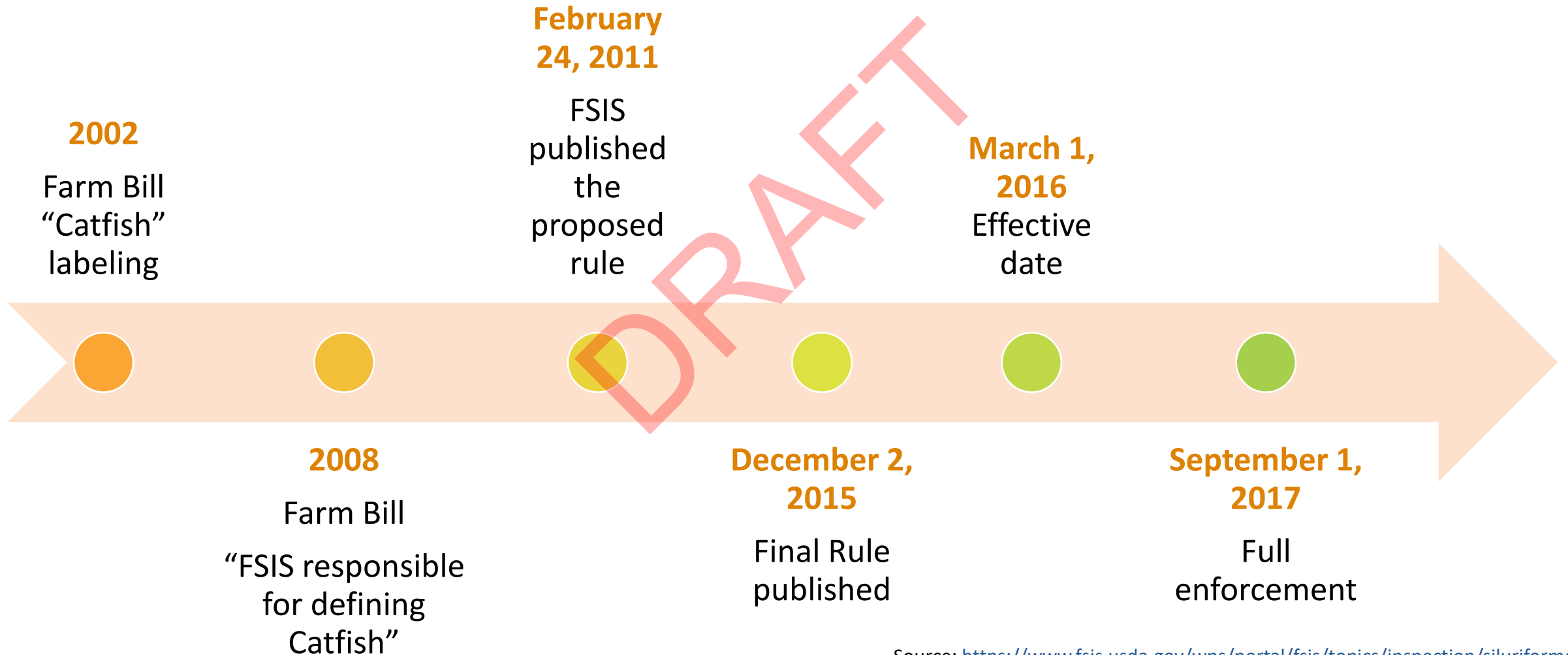
Associate Professor/Seafood Extension Specialist

LSU AgCenter & Louisiana Sea Grant

Southeast Shrimp Strategy and Planning Meeting

April 30, 2024

# USDA-FSIS Inspection Program for Siluriformes, Including Catfish



## Siluriform fish most commonly harvest and process for human consumption

Order	Family	Common Names	Genus and Species
Siluriformes	<i>Ictaluridae</i>	Blue Catfish	<i>Ictalurus furcatus</i>
		Channel Catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
		White Catfish	<i>Ameiurus catus</i>
		Black Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus melas</i>
		Yellow Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus natalis</i>
		Brown Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus nebulosus</i>
		Flat Bullhead	<i>Ameiurus platycephalus</i>
	<i>Clariidae</i>	Chinese Fish	<i>Clarias fuscus</i>
		Broadhead Clarias Fish	<i>Clarias macrocephalus</i>
	<i>Pangasiidae</i>	<b>Swai or Sutchi or Striped Pangasius or Tra</b>	<b><i>Pangasianodon (or Pangasius) hypophthalmus</i></b>
		<b>Basa</b>	<b><i>Pangasius bocourti</i></b>
		Mekong Giant Pangasius	<i>Pangasius gigas</i>
	<i>Ariidae</i>	Giant Pangasius	<i>Pangasius sanitwongsei</i>
		Gafftopsail Catfish	<i>Bagre marinus</i>
<i>Loricariidae</i>	Hardhead Catfish	<i>Ariopsis felis</i>	
	Armored Catfish or Suckermouth Catfish	<i>Hypostomus plecostomus</i>	

# USDA-FSIS Inspection System



## Meat & Poultry Products

**Slaughterhouses** -All hours of operation

**Meat processors** –Inspector on patrol  
Hours of Inspection & hour of operation allowed at no cost

- 40 hours a week
- No holidays & weekends (over time)

Allowed out of hours of Inspection

- Receiving, cooking/smoking, & shipping

Exemption

- Retail



## Siluriformes

**Fish docks/fish markets/fish processors**  
-Inspector on patrol

Hours of Inspection & hour of operation allowed at no cost

- 40 hours a week
- No holidays & weekends (over time)

Allowed out of hours of Inspection

- Receiving, cooking/smoking, & shipping

Exemption

- Retail

During transition period –tested for 3-tiers system





- All hours of operation & inspector on patrol

# Catfish under USDA-FSIS inspection

*Journal of Food Protection*, Vol. 84, No. 10, 2021, Pages 1741–1748  
<https://doi.org/10.4315/JFP-21-153>  
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## Research Paper

### Effect of Federal Inspection on Louisiana Wild-Caught Catfish Industry, Prevalence of *Salmonella*, and Microbial Characteristics of Raw Wild-Caught Catfish Fillets

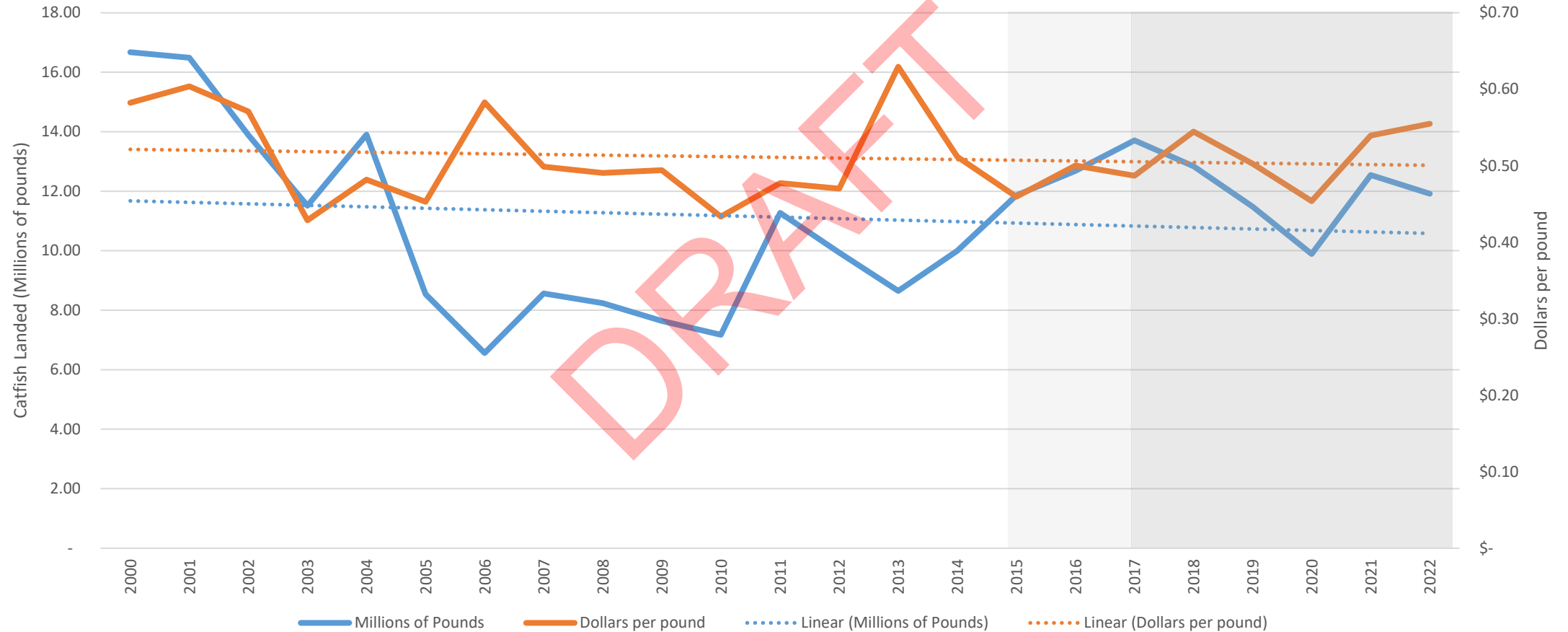
KATHERYN PARRAGA  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3014-4254>,<sup>1</sup> SILVIA MURILLO  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9277-7399>,<sup>1</sup>  
CESAR ESCALANTE  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7477-4047>,<sup>2</sup> AND EVELYN WATTS  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9919-353X><sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Nutrition and Food Sciences and <sup>2</sup>Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA

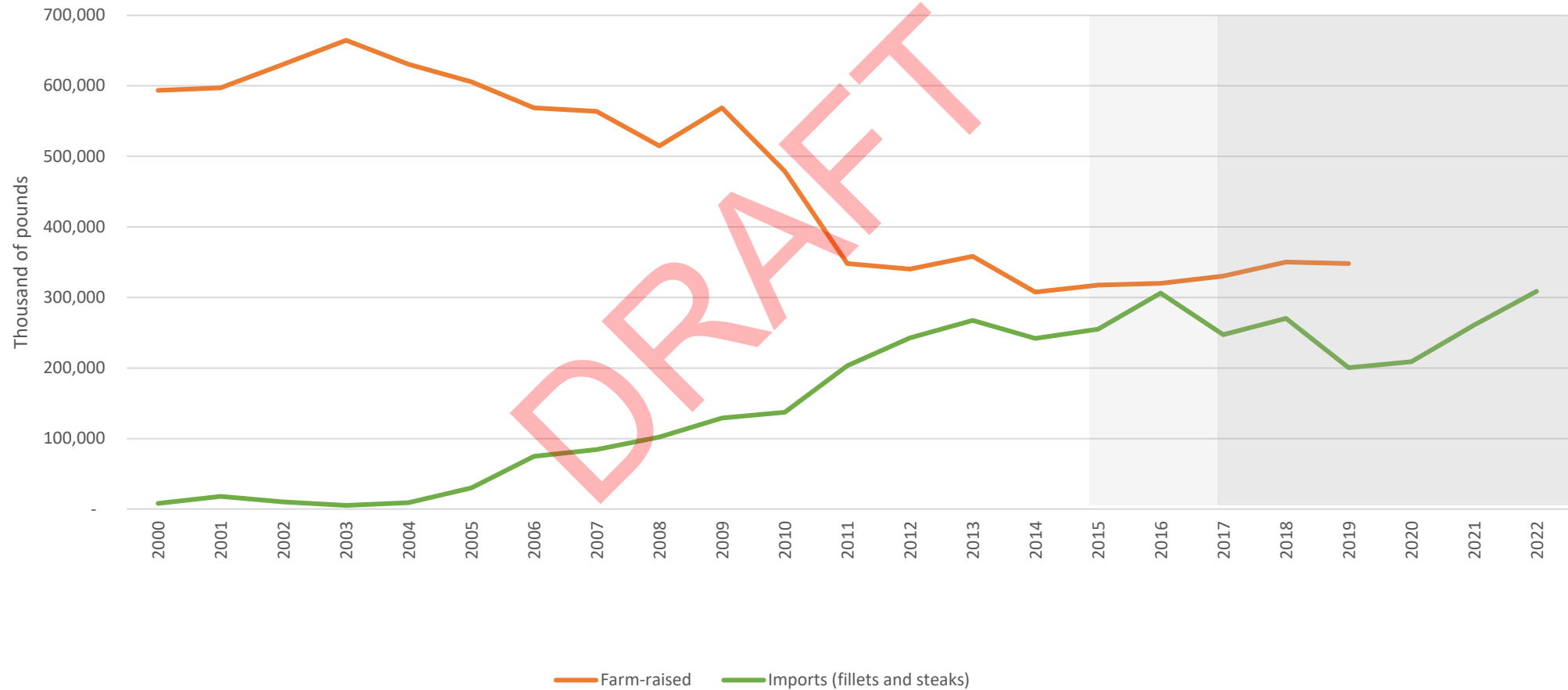
MS 21-153: Received 8 April 2021/Accepted 24 May 2021/Published Online 28 May 2021

- USDA enforcement improved documentation practices in Louisiana catfish facilities.
- Processing practices did not change after USDA full enforcement.
- Fish microbial loads were within acceptable limits in accordance with international criteria.
- After enforcement, 5.3% (26 of 489) of fish samples were positive for *Salmonella*.
- **USDA hours of inspection limited the pounds of fish processed.**

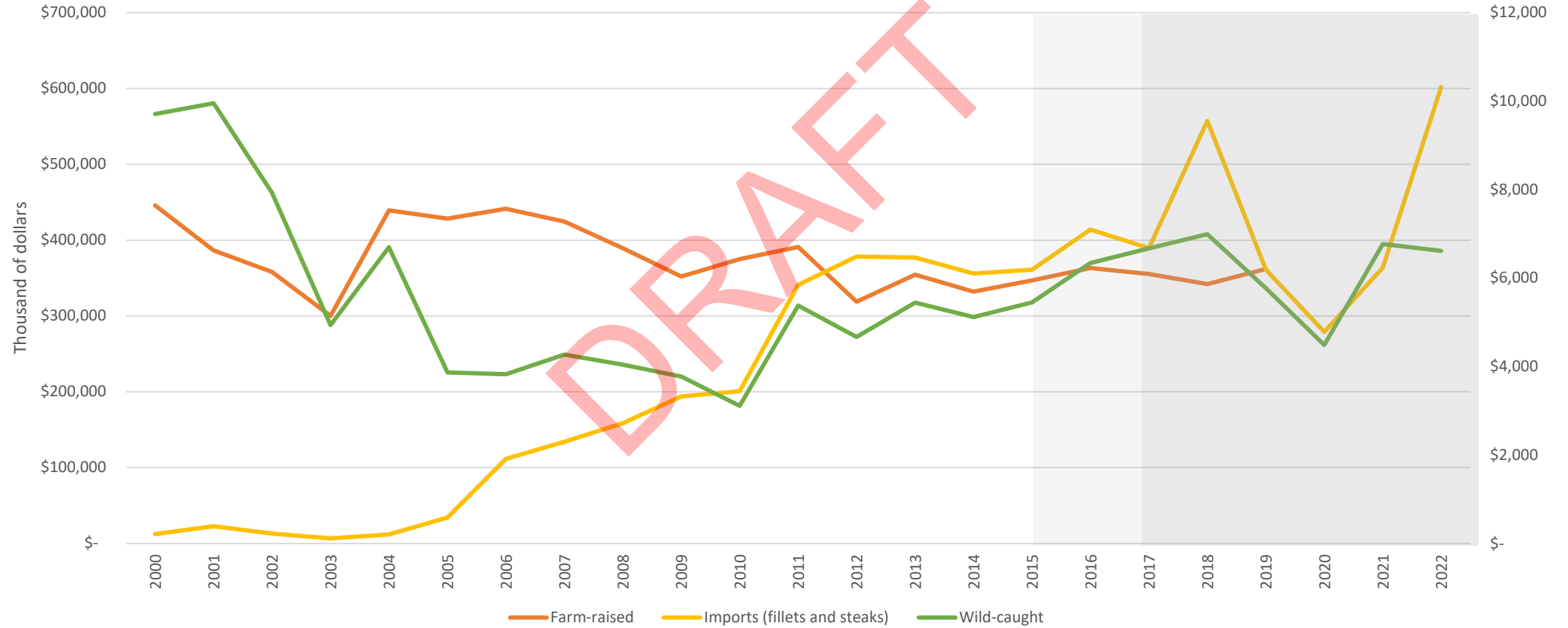
# U.S. wild-caught catfish landings volume and value (whole fish)



# U.S. volume farm-raised vs imports (Siluriformes)



# U.S. Value (USD) farm-raised vs imports (Siluriformes)



**Appendix: USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA)**

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FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION

# Risk Management Agency Crop Insurance Overview

Cody Adkins and Brook Stuart  
Jackson, Mississippi Regional Office

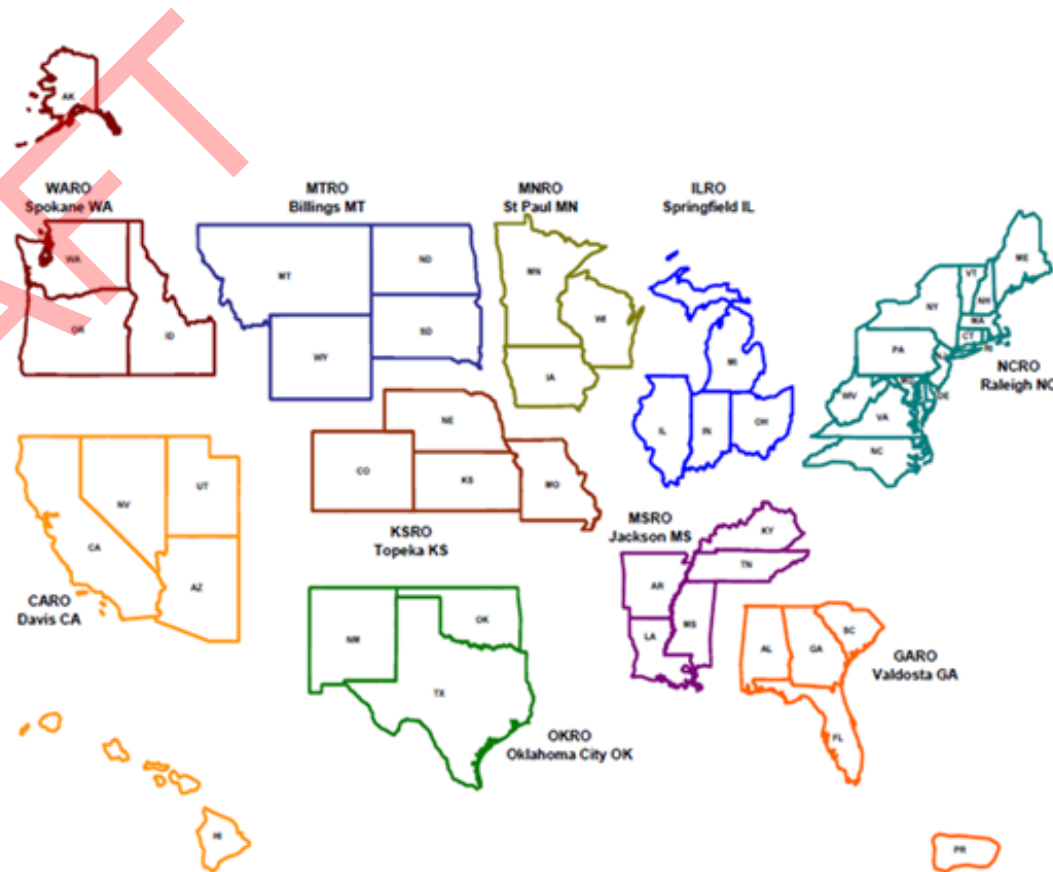
- Risk Management Agency Overview
- Responsibilities of the Parties Involved
- Crop Insurance Today
- Claims and Setting Premiums
- Micro Farm and Whole Farm Update
- Transitional & Organic Grower Assistance (TOGA)
- Jackson Regional Office Overview
- Louisiana By The Numbers

- The Dust Bowl, greatly damaged agriculture in America during the 1930s.
- Congress created the Federal Crop Insurance program in 1938 to address the needs of farmers following the Dust Bowl.
- Federal Crop Insurance program was expanded in 1994.
- The Risk Management Agency (RMA) was created in 1996 to administer the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) and risk management and education programs.

# RMA Roles

## • Insurance Services

- Risk Management Services Division- Washington, DC - Company reviews and assessments
- Regional oversight of crop insurance administration(Regional Offices)
  - Crop insurance oversight at the local level through outreach and contact with stakeholders.
  - Underwriting responsibilities for exceptions (Written Agreements, Determined Yields, Added land)
  - Good Farming Practice Determinations
  - Crop Program Reviews
  - Program Expansions and Deletions
  - Planting Date Adjustments
  - Farming practices updates



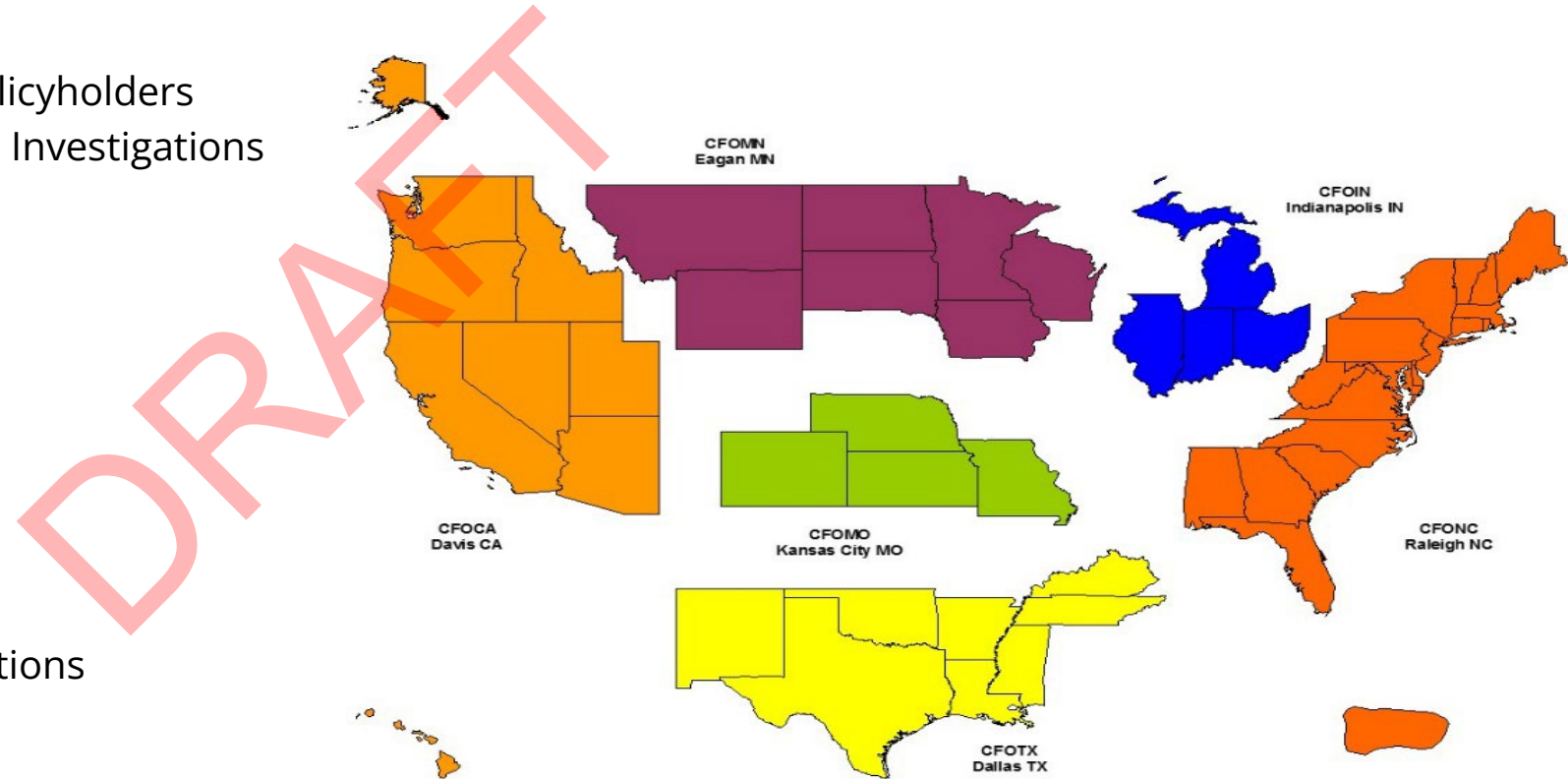
# RMA Roles

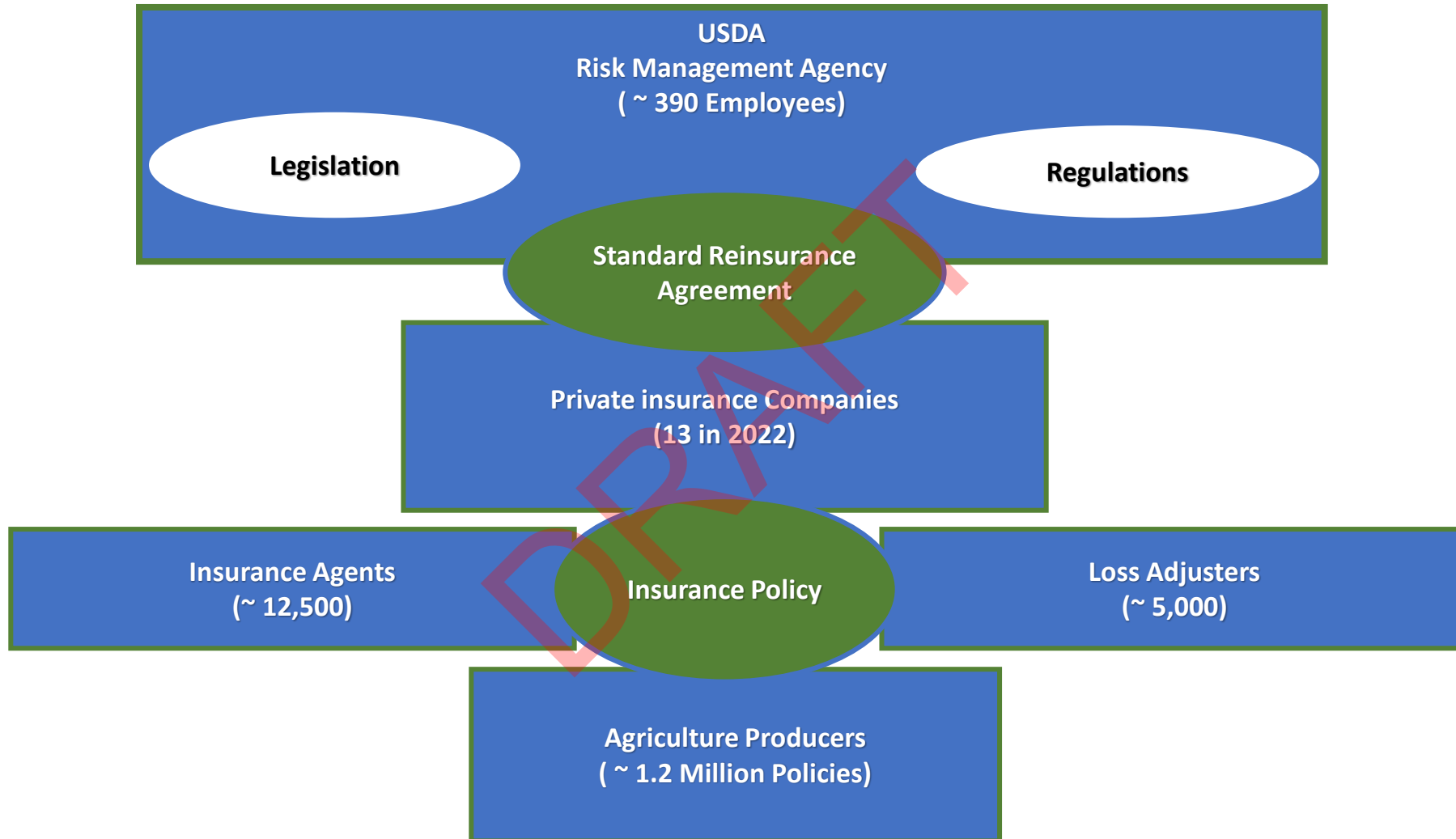
- **Compliance**

- Evaluation of Companies and Policyholders
- Program reviews, Sanctions, and Investigations
- Special Investigations Branch
- 6 Field Office Locations

- **Product Management**

- Kansas City
- Actuarial Data
- Policies, Procedures, and Regulations
- Analysis and Accounting





RMA Website: [RMA.USDA.GOV](https://RMA.USDA.GOV)

Agent Locator Link: [Agent Locator](#) | [RMA \(usda.gov\)](https://RMA.usda.gov)

## RMA:

- Develop policy terms, rates, prices
- Data collection
- Auditing and oversight of finances and market-behavior
- Primary reinsurer
- Compensate insurance companies (expenses, underwriting gains/losses)
- New products and program expansion

## **Insurance companies:**

- Sales – manage agents, issue policies
- Claims – manage adjusters, pay claims
- Quality control – assure compliance with rules
- Assume risk – incentive structure to safeguard program integrity

## **Crop Insurance Agent:**

- Sale policies and educate producers about policies
- Face of program for most
- Often writes for many companies

## Farmer:

- Buy policy
- Provide production history
- Plant and report acreage
- Pay premium
- Provide notice of loss
- Receive loss payment

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## Coverage available for over 604 varieties of crops

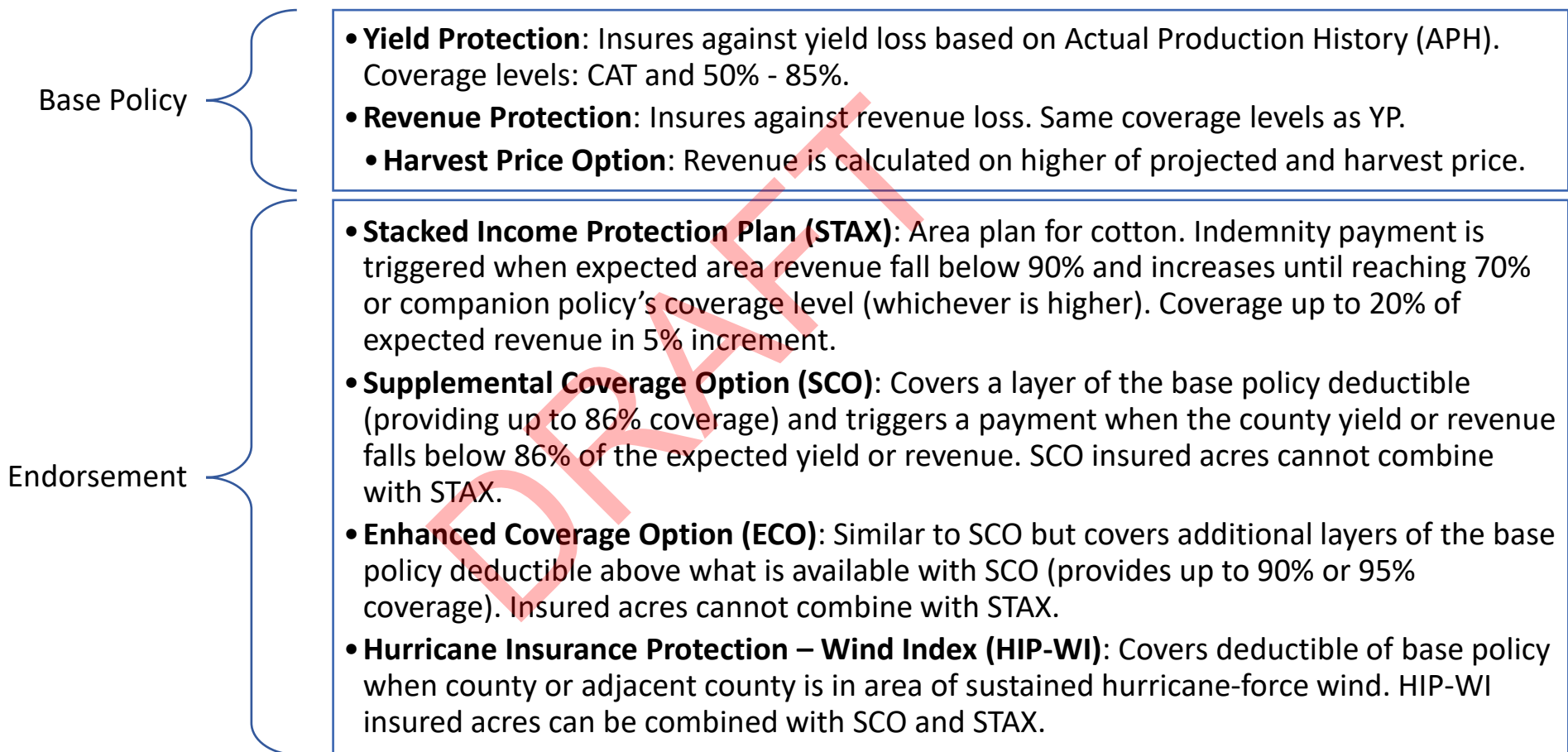
- Up from 340 varieties of crops covered in 2001

## Products cover production losses due to natural causes

- Drought, flood, hail, insects, etc.
- Revenue coverage – drops in revenue
- 72% of policies earning premium in 2022 are Revenue Protection (RP) and RP – Harvest Price Exclusion

## Individual coverage versus area/index

# Available Plans of Insurance



# Crop Insurance Market Share

## Principle field crops – 87% planted acres insured

- Barley, corn, cotton, grain sorghum, peanuts, potatoes, rice, soybeans, tobacco, and wheat

## Fruit and Nuts – 65% insured

## Vegetables – 81% insured

## Pasture/rangeland/forage/hay – 33%

- Relatively low market penetration but third largest crop based on acres insured



## **Producer reports notice of loss within 72 hours of damage**

- Producer should report this to their agent to assist in paperwork
- Producer cannot destroy crop/evidence w/o permission

## **AIP will send adjuster to calculate damage to determine any indemnity due**

- Producer should work with adjuster to ensure representative samples are taken, understand the details.

## Premium cost is shared between farmers and government (2022 crop year)

- Over \$19 billion in premium (crops + livestock)
- \$7.2 billion paid by farmer (38%)

## Rates based on historical performance

- Loss Cost method: Premium rates are set equal to projected losses divided by liabilities
- 20-year historical rolling window of experience
- Typically, at county/crop/type/practice level

## Individualize based on individual production history

- More productive farmers who have higher than average yield in the county are charged lower premium rates

## Increase insurance limits:

- WFRP - from \$8.5 million to \$17 million
- Micro Farm - from \$100,000 to \$350,000

## Reduce Paperwork:

- Replace expense reporting procedures with a 40% reduction in expected revenue for commodities which cannot be planted due to insurable causes (similar to prevented planting)
- Adjust yield reporting requirements at the sales closing date to streamline record keeping

# Jackson Regional Office Overview

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- Administer Federal Crop Insurance Program for 5-state region (AR, KY, LA, MS, and TN).
- Insurance Services regular yearly reviews:
  - Crop or County Rates and T-Yields
  - Outreach/Risk Management Education
  - Program Performance Assessments (PPA)
  - Plant Date Reviews
  - Crop Program Reviews
  - Written Agreements
  - Crop Fact Sheets/State Profiles/Press Releases/Disaster Reports

# Jackson Regional Office Overview



# Jackson Regional Office Overview

- Director – Roddric Bell – [Roddric.bell@usda.gov](mailto:Roddric.bell@usda.gov)
- Deputy Director – Cody Adkins – [Cody.adkins@usda.gov](mailto:Cody.adkins@usda.gov)
- Senior Risk Management Specialists
  - Marques Saffold – [Marques.saffold@usda.gov](mailto:Marques.saffold@usda.gov)
  - Terri Lemire – [Terri.lemire@usda.gov](mailto:Terri.lemire@usda.gov)
- Risk Management Specialists
  - Arkansas
    - Bailey Cotton – [Bailey.cotton@usda.gov](mailto:Bailey.cotton@usda.gov)
    - John Gray – [John.gray@usda.gov](mailto:John.gray@usda.gov)
  - Louisiana
    - Austin 'Brook' Stuart – [Austin.h.stuart@usda.gov](mailto:Austin.h.stuart@usda.gov)
  - Kentucky
    - Antwon Powell – [Antwon.powell@usda.gov](mailto:Antwon.powell@usda.gov)
    - Christine Johnson – [Christine.johnson2@usda.gov](mailto:Christine.johnson2@usda.gov)
  - Mississippi
    - Carissa Truman – [Carissa.truman@usda.gov](mailto:Carissa.truman@usda.gov)
    - Deborah Shows – [Deborah.shows@usda.gov](mailto:Deborah.shows@usda.gov)
  - Tennessee
    - Courtney Holmes – [Courtney.holmes@usda.gov](mailto:Courtney.holmes@usda.gov)

# Louisiana Top 10 Summary of Business (2023)

Commodity Name	Policies Earning Premium	Quantity (Acres)	Avg Coverage Level	Liabilities	Loss Ratios
Soybeans	3,524	974,552	71%	\$520,267,911	1.58
Corn	2,527	672,923	71%	\$513,514,547	0.77
Sugarcane	1,009	450,961	71%	\$470,170,667	1.21
Rice	2,122	424,379	71%	\$465,322,021	1.22
Cotton	644	110,742	73%	\$87,475,452	1.08
Nursery (FG&C)	10	0	73%	\$20,188,784	0.00
Wheat	294	64,781	71%	\$15,381,647	0.90
Sweet Potatoes	14	4,657	67%	\$11,187,850	0.08
Apiculture	70	40,622	88%	\$9,103,096	0.90
Pasture,Rangeland,Forage	145	55,872	83%	\$8,751,277	1.14

# Louisiana Policies vs Liabilities Trend



# Louisiana Indemnities (2023)






<b>Crop</b>	<b>Policies w/Losses</b>	<b>Indemnities</b>
Soybeans	1,180	\$75,417,951
Corn	703	\$27,147,243
Rice	362	\$23,809,448
Wheat	158	\$4,312,477
Pasture,Rangeland,Forage	143	\$1,487,353
Cotton	111	\$6,764,074
Apiculture	61	\$1,020,739
Sugarcane	48	\$5,288,945
Grain Sorghum	15	\$455,702
Oats	3	\$72,981
Sweet Potatoes	1	\$123,221
Blueberries	1	\$65,082
Nursery (FG&C)	0	\$0
Pecans	0	\$0
Whole Farm Revenue Protection	0	\$0
Peanuts	0	\$0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2786</b>	<b>\$145,965,216</b>

# Gulf States Hurricane Insurance Protection – Wind Index (HIP-WI)

State/Year	Policies Earning Premium	Acres	Premium	Liability	Indemnity	Loss Ratios
<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>140,472</b>	<b>\$1,029,661</b>	<b>\$31,764,564</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
2020	9	2,752	\$9,705	\$367,529	\$0	0.00
2021	35	9,763	\$38,643	\$1,366,574	\$0	0.00
2022	38	8,333	\$47,647	\$1,724,285	\$0	0.00
2023	310	119,624	\$933,666	\$28,306,176	\$0	0.00
<b>Louisiana</b>	<b>7,952</b>	<b>3,680,111</b>	<b>\$122,098,579</b>	<b>\$716,022,381</b>	<b>\$72,004,035</b>	<b>2.11</b>
<b>2020</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>255,816</b>	<b>\$5,976,145</b>	<b>\$39,116,240</b>	<b>\$29,595,910</b>	<b>4.95</b>
<b>2021</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>697,778</b>	<b>\$16,872,510</b>	<b>\$113,619,446</b>	<b>\$41,408,871</b>	<b>2.45</b>
<b>2022</b>	<b>2,466</b>	<b>1,154,774</b>	<b>\$35,063,444</b>	<b>\$220,956,302</b>	<b>\$999,254</b>	<b>2.62</b>
<b>2023</b>	<b>3,281</b>	<b>1,571,743</b>	<b>\$64,186,480</b>	<b>\$342,330,393</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Mississippi</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>370,808</b>	<b>\$5,603,028</b>	<b>\$72,339,877</b>	<b>\$3,108,913</b>	<b>1.19</b>
2020	83	51,661	\$625,055	\$8,600,766	\$2,801,946	4.48
2021	171	75,002	\$1,059,500	\$14,777,707	\$306,967	0.29
2022	219	88,435	\$1,235,458	\$17,250,928	\$0	0.00
2023	341	155,710	\$2,683,015	\$31,710,476	\$0	0.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>9,158</b>	<b>4,191,391</b>	<b>\$128,731,268</b>	<b>\$820,126,822</b>	<b>\$75,112,948</b>	<b>1.24</b>

# Learn More About RMA

[Policy & Procedure](#) ▾ | 
 [RMA Local](#) ▾ | 
 [Commodities](#) ▾ | 
 [Tools](#) ▾ | 
 [Topics](#) ▾

				
<p>Summary of Business</p>	<p>Agent Locator</p>	<p>Actuarial Info Browser</p>	<p>RMA Map Viewer</p>	<p>Cost Estimator</p>
<p>Actuarial Information Browser</p>	<p>Cost Estimator</p>	<p>Livestock and Dairy Participation</p>	<p>Price Discovery Reporting</p>	
<p>Agent Locator</p>	<p>County Programs</p>	<p>Livestock Reports (LRP and LGM)</p>	<p>Reinsurance Reports</p>	
<p>AIP Companies</p>	<p>Crop Indemnity Maps</p>	<p>Nursery Software (EPLPPS)</p>	<p>RMA Information Reporting System</p>	
<p>Associated Agencies and Partners</p>	<p>Crop Weather</p>	<p>Other Sites</p>	<p>RMA Map Viewer</p>	
<p>Cause of Loss</p>	<p>FTP File Access</p>	<p>PRF Rainfall</p>	<p>Summary of Business Reports</p>	

Cause of Loss

Associated Agencies and Partners

AIP Companies

FTP File Access

Crop Weather

Crop Indemnity Maps

PRF Rainfall

Other Sites

Nursery Software (EPLPPS)

Summary of Business Reports

RMA Map Viewer

RMA Information Reporting System

# Questions/Comments

- Cody Adkins
  - 601-965-4771
  - [cody.adkins@usda.gov](mailto:cody.adkins@usda.gov)
- Jackson Regional Office
  - Website: <https://www.rma.usda.gov/>
  - Email: [rsoms@usda.gov](mailto:rsoms@usda.gov)

**Appendix D: Seafood Strategy Office**

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# NOAA Fisheries Role in Supporting Sustainable Shrimp Fisheries: NOAA's National Seafood Strategy

Southeast Shrimp Strategy and Planning Meeting  
April 30 – May 1, 2024  
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Michael Rubino  
Senior Advisor for Seafood Strategy



**NOAA**  
FISHERIES

# Our Mission

NOAA Fisheries is responsible for the stewardship of the nation's ocean resources and their habitat. We provide vital services, all backed by sound science and an ecosystem-based approach to management:

- Healthy ecosystems
- Productive and sustainable fisheries and aquaculture
- Recovery and conservation of protected resources
- Safe sources of seafood



# NOAA's National Seafood Strategy: Drivers

**Climate change** is rapidly altering species location, size, and composition. It is also intensifying storms and impacts on infrastructure.

The **coronavirus pandemic** disrupted markets and trade, decreasing the economic viability of the seafood industry and limiting access to some seafood.

**New technologies** and other ocean uses, such as offshore wind energy, will affect use of ocean space and potentially result in conflicts.

Significant **labor shortages** plus aging harvesting, processing, and distribution **infrastructure** affect production, safety, and cost-effectiveness in the industry.



# Seafood Industry Recommendations

- Continue vital science/survey work to inform Councils
- Industry services: be more responsive to seafood industry needs
- Increase US seafood production
- Highlight relevance of food, job, community, and economic security
- Strengthen resilience of US seafood sector and communities
- Put more US seafood on US plates
- Trade-related activities to support US seafood



# NOAA's National Seafood Strategy: Goals

NOAA's direction for **supporting a thriving domestic U.S. seafood economy** and **enhancing the resilience of the seafood sector** in the face of climate change and other stressors.

A draft strategy was crafted **based on input from the seafood sector** received over several years.

## Four Strategy Goals

1. Sustain or increase sustainable U.S. wild capture production
2. Increase sustainable U.S. aquaculture production
3. Foster access to domestic and global markets for the U.S. seafood industry
4. Strengthen the entire U.S. seafood sector

**Complements other NOAA Fisheries policies, strategies**



Scan for More Info



**NOAA**  
FISHERIES

# Elements of Implementation Plan

- Surveys/science and allocation for wild capture remain key activities
- Feature industry services provided by the agency with existing resources or by leveraging partnerships
- Actions listed by goals (wild capture, aquaculture, markets, strengthen sector) and by status (ongoing, new, aspirational):
- Types of actions:
  - Economic, market, social analysis
  - Communication and outreach: tell the story of US harvest sustainability
  - Other industry services: Seafood Inspection Program (SIP) certifications, SIP assistance to USDA buying program, international trade, Saltonstall-Kennedy grants, Fishery Finance Program loans
  - Trade: monitoring/enforcement of illegal imports, export facilitation, technical advice to federal trade agencies
  - Coordinate with and leverage other federal agencies, partners (e.g., USDA, DOT, EDA, MBDA, EPA) to recapitalize seafood infrastructure, ports, processing, and vessels; seafood marketing; and other federal assistance
  - Workforce training (e.g., Sea Grant)
- A few place-based focus area actions (crosscutting: NOAA Fisheries and partners)  
Example: Shrimp Futures project
- Document progress and deliverables

# Promoting Trade to Support U.S. Seafood:

## International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce

Work domestically and internationally to combat illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, labor abuses, and harmful fishing practices:

- International agreements and multilateral cooperation
- Regulatory programs and trade monitoring, including the Report to Congress on Improving International Fisheries Management and the Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP)

New IATC Trade and Commerce Division aims to support U.S. seafood industry through:

- Improving coordination and providing technical and policy advice to federal agencies on trade, including tariffs, market access, and trade barriers
- Outreach to industry on trade priorities and market opportunities
- Work with Seafood Inspection Program (SIP) and other U.S. agencies to facilitate access to foreign markets



# Standards and Product Assistance:

## International Affairs, Trade, and Commerce

### Seafood Inspection Program services:

- Export Certification of Seafood
- Market Access Assistance
- Technical Work Developing Standards
- Technical Advisory Work for Federal Purchases of Seafood (USDA, DOD)
- Increase Development and Application of U.S. Grade Standards for Seafood

POCs for more information on IATC:

Director Alexa Cole ([alexa.cole@noaa.gov](mailto:alexa.cole@noaa.gov))

Deputy Director Michael Brakke ([michael.brakke@noaa.gov](mailto:michael.brakke@noaa.gov))

Chief of Staff Krissy Rusello ([kristin.rusello@noaa.gov](mailto:kristin.rusello@noaa.gov))



**NOAA**  
FISHERIES

**Appendix: Shrimp Futures Project**

DRAFT



**NOAA  
FISHERIES**



# Shrimp futures and NMFS role in supporting sustainable shrimp fisheries

DRAFT

John F. Walter, III  
Deputy Director for Science and Council Services  
Southeast Fisheries Science Center

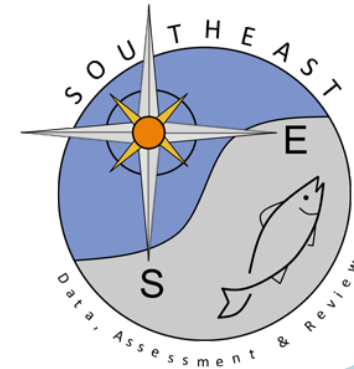
Frank Helies  
Gulf of Mexico Branch Chief  
Southeast Regional Office



***NOAA Fisheries SEFSC and Gulf States Marine Fisheries Commission***

# NMFS Role in Supporting Sustainable Shrimp Fisheries through Management

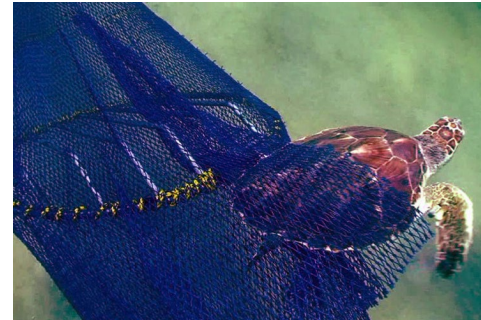
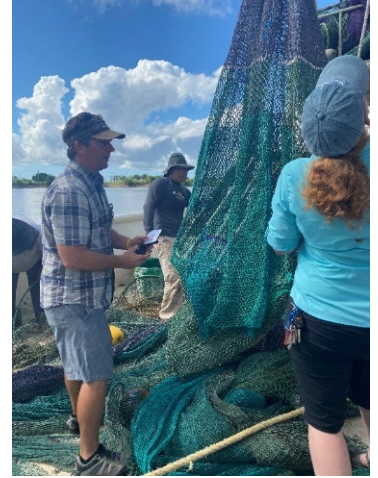
- **Stock assessments**
  - **Historic**
  - **On-going (SEDAR 87)**
- **Surveys / Data collection**
  - **Port agents/logbooks - fishery dependent**
  - **SEAMAP - fishery independent**
  - **Observer program**
  - **Catch, Effort and economics data**
- **Fishery Management Plans**
  - **Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Fishery Management Councils**



**NOAA**  
FISHERIES

# NMFS Role in Supporting Sustainable Shrimp Fisheries through Management (cont)

- **Bycatch reduction engineering and technology transfer**
  - **Turtle Excluder Devices**
  - **Bycatch Reduction Devices**
- **Section 609 inspections**
- **Conservation for endangered and protected species**



# NMFS Role in Supporting Sustainable Shrimp Fisheries in the Supply Chain

- Seafood Inspection Program **program (for exported seafood)**
- Seafood Import monitoring program **(to monitor imported seafood)**
- **National Seafood Strategy**

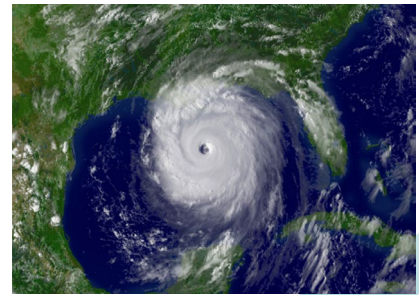


# 'Shrimp Futures' Project Objectives

- Characterize current state and major challenges
- Develop a short (2025), medium (2030) and long-term (2050) vision for the fishery
- Identify and address the major pathways, impediments and uncertainties towards achieving the visions



<https://www.keylargofisheries.com>



# 'Shrimp Futures' Project Actions

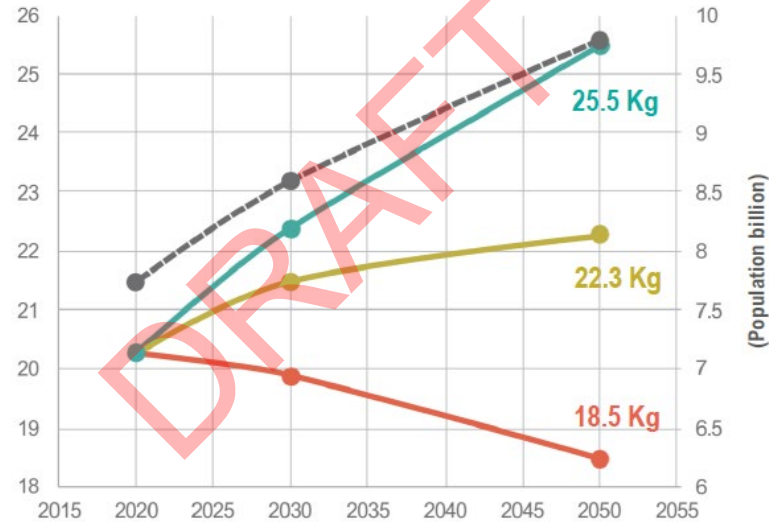
- 1. Conceptual modeling:** encompassing economic, social, biophysical, and regulatory factors impacting the Southeastern US shrimp industry. This model will serve as the foundation for subsequent discussions.
- 1. Vision Identification:** *"E.g. Profitable, sustainable, industry consisting of a diversified portfolio of wild-capture and aquaculture production, supporting the US economy and providing healthy seafood for the domestic consumers and a global market."*
- 1. Key action Analysis:** Identify key actions that could achieve the vision
- 1. Scenario Planning:** Future forecasts of:
  - The shrimp resource
  - The communities, human demographics and associated economics
  - Contrast status quo, no action alternative vs societal actions outlined above

# Shrimp Futures



Raw shrimp plate,  
Osteria Donna Carmela  
Malta, 4/18/2024  
Ai Kimoto, photo credit

Per capita consumption (kg/yr)  
(Scenarios to 2050)



■ Baseline ■ Blue transformation ■ Failure to transform  
(incl. Climate Change impacts)

Growth of marine capture fisheries

Reduction in waste/bycatch

Sustainable aqua/mariculture

# key questions

## 1. Visioning

-Where does the shrimp industry (both the harvesting and processing sectors) want to be in 5 (2030), 10 (2035) and 25 (2050) years.

## 2. Conceptual mapping-

- Who and what is the 'industry': Harvesting, processing, wholesale, retail and restaurant sectors, and perhaps others. E.g. who do we need to include to get a complete mapping conceptual mapping

## 3. Scenario planning to inform Key Actions

- What are opportunities for the industry that we could partner with to meet its challenges.

**Appendix F: Legal and Policy Update**

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# Legal Update

## A Brief Overview of AD/CVD and Pending Federal Legislation

DRAFT

Melissa Daigle, Research Attorney

Louisiana Sea Grant Law & Policy Program

# Antidumping and ▶ Countervailing Duties

# Tariff Act of 1930

- ▶ Created to raise import duties and set tariff rates.
- ▶ Serves as the applicable law in regulating commerce with foreign countries.
- ▶ Contains six subtitles
  - ▶ Subtitle 4 - Covers Countervailing and Antidumping Duties
    - ▶ Part 1 - Countervailing duties (including initiating and conducting an investigation)
    - ▶ Part 2 - Antidumping duties (including initiating and conducting an investigation)
    - ▶ Part 3 - Administrative review process for investigations
    - ▶ Part 4 - General provisions

# Two Types of Claims: AD/CVD

## Antidumping Claim

- ▶ Dumping - “sale or likely sale of goods at less than fair value”
  - ▶ Foreign product is sold in the US at a lower price than the price that it is sold in the country of origin or in another country.
- ▶ Also includes some limited applicability to foreign producers or exporters selling an item below the cost of production.
- ▶ **What it is not** - Dumping does not occur when a producer sells a product for less than the price of the same domestic item.

## Countervailing Duties Claim

- ▶ Occurs when a foreign government provides unfair subsidies to an industry that results in the producer being able to set a lower price for the item.
- ▶ Subsidies - include a range of financial assistance, including “direct cash payments, credits against taxes, and loans at terms that do not reflect market conditions.”



# Who Investigates

- ▶ United States International Trade Commission (ITC)
- ▶ United States Department of Commerce (Commerce)
- ▶ Will make use of
  - ▶ Economists,
  - ▶ Attorneys,
  - ▶ Technology specialists, and
  - ▶ Others as needed.

# Investigation Process: The Petition

- ▶ Petition must be filed with the ITC and Commerce using Commerce's online electronic filing systems, ACCESS.
- ▶ Petition must include:
  - ▶ Scope
  - ▶ Domestic like products
  - ▶ Industry support
  - ▶ Dumping and/or subsidy claims
  - ▶ Evidence of material injury and causation

DRAFT

# Petition is Filed.... Then What?



Commerce determines whether the petition supports an investigation

Decide within 20 days of filing date.  
Decision to investigate DOES NOT mean that relief will be granted.



Division of duties

Commerce - Did dumping or unfair subsidization occur?  
ITC - Is domestic industry being harmed?



Time limits apply

# Remedies

- ▶ If Commerce finds that dumping and/or unfair subsidies are taking place AND
- ▶ ITC finds that the domestic industry is being harmed

THEN...duties applied

- ▶ Antidumping cases - U.S. Customs and Border Protection will apply duties on the imported product to offset the difference between the price in the foreign market and the price in the U.S. market.
- ▶ Countervailing Duties cases - duties equivalent to the to the amount of the subsidy will be placed on the imported product

# Where Does the Money Go?

If duties are applied, those funds go into the U.S. Treasury.

Industries who petitioned the government for relief do not recover in the traditional sense.

In other words, industries will not receive compensation or damages as a result of any duty imposed on imported products.

The remedy is a level playing field.



- ▶ Pending Federal Legislation

# H.R. 4547 LESS Act

## *Full Name*

- Laws Ensuring Safe Shrimp Act

## *Goal*

- Promote inspection and consumption of shrimp

## *What it Does*

- Creates a fund using duties on imported shrimp to cover costs for increased inspections and promotion

## *Other Info*

- Introduced: July 11, 2023
- Last action: August 24, 2023, Referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry

# LESS Act

- ▶ Creates the “Inspection and Consumption Fund” in the U.S. Treasury
  - ▶ Funding source: 70% of the duties received for
    - ▶ Countervailing duty order or antidumping duty order
    - ▶ Collected on imports of shrimp or products containing shrimp or shrimp parts
    - ▶ Starting in fiscal year 2024 and continuing each year after that



# LESS Act

- ▶ Must be spent on
  - ▶ 50% - “inspection, examination, sampling, and testing of shrimp that present a high risk of contamination from unapproved antibiotic residues,” as well as other activities to support increased inspection (capacity building, data analytics, etc.)
  - ▶ 50% - encouragement of domestic shrimp consumption by the Secretary of Agriculture



# S. 3425 Resilient Communities Act

## *Full Name*

- Resilient Communities Act of 2023

## *Goal*

- Address harm to communities created by dumped or illegally subsidized products

## *What it Does*

- Provide communities impacted by trade with grants for economic development

## *Other Info*

- Introduced: December 6, 2023
- Last action: December 6, 2023, Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public works

# Resilient Communities Act

- ▶ Grant program to be started by the Secretary of Commerce
- ▶ Funding Source: General Treasury
  - ▶ In the amount equivalent to the amount received in that fiscal year from duties collected due to antidumping or countervailing duties.
- ▶ Award grants to affected communities for
  - ▶ Continued production of certain goods
  - ▶ Economic development (in limited circumstances)
- ▶ Community can use the funds for subgrants to covered domestic producers
  - ▶ Priority given to producers who are “most likely to increase production and employment at a facility of the covered domestic producer located within the affected community as a result of the grant provided.”



# Resilient Communities Act

## Definitions

- ▶ Affected Community - “an area in which a domestic producer or worker located in that area has experienced an injury from trade”
- ▶ Covered Domestic Producer -
  - ▶ Must be able to show one or more of the following:
    - ▶ Significant idling of production facilities, plant closings, or under utilization of productive capacity
    - ▶ Inability of the producer to carry out production operations in the United States at a reasonable profit
    - ▶ Decline in sales or market share, higher or growing inventory, or a downward trend in production, profits, wages, productivity, or employment of the producer
    - ▶ Difficulty of the producer in generating adequate capital to finance the modernization of plants, property or equipment in the United States
    - ▶ Inability of the producer to maintain existing levels for research and development



# H.R. 5103 FISHES Act

## *Full Name*

- Fishery Improvement to Streamline untimely regulatory Hurdles post Emergency Situation Act

## *Goal*

- To improve the federal regulatory processes associated with fishery disaster relief funding within the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

## *What it Does*

- Sets deadlines for approval or denial and process for resubmission if denied

## *Other Info*

- Introduced: August 1, 2023
- Last action: October 25, 2023, Hearings held in the Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife, and Fisheries



# FISHES Act

- ▶ Proposed changes give the Director of OMB **30 days** to approve or deny a spend plan for fishery resource disaster relief submitted by the Secretary of Commerce under Magnuson-Stevens.
  - ▶ Currently, there is no deadline to approve or deny submitted spend plans.
- ▶ If the spend plan is denied:
  - ▶ Within 15 days of denial - return to Secretary with a description of the changes needed for approval.
  - ▶ Once Secretary makes changes and resubmits, the Director has 15 days to approve or deny the revised spend plan.
- ▶ If the spend plan is approved, the Director must:
  - ▶ Make approval publicly available on OMB website and
  - ▶ Provide all dates associated with the approval.

# H.R. 3951 and S. 2211 SHELLS Act

## *Full Name*

- Sustaining Healthy Ecosystems, Livelihoods, and Local Seafood Act

## *Goal*

- Provide support to aquaculture and aquaculture farmers

## *What it Does*

- Establishes the Office of Aquaculture within USDA

## *Other Info*

- Introduced: June 9, 2023 (H.R.) / June 22, 2023 (S.)
- Last action:
  - H.R. - July 28, 2023, Referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry
  - S. - June 22, 2023, Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

# SHELLS Act

- ▶ Creates an Office of Aquaculture in USDA
  - ▶ Mission - encourage and promote aquaculture for food security with limited adverse environmental effects.
  - ▶ Covers shellfish, micro- and macro-algae, land-based systems, and other TBD forms of aquaculture
- ▶ Also creates an Aquaculture Advisory Committee
  - ▶ 14 members covering a range of positions
  - ▶ Will meet at least 3 times a year
  - ▶ Role includes, but is not limited to:
    - ▶ Developing recommendations and advising the Director of the Office of Aquaculture on policies, initiatives, and outreach
    - ▶ Evaluating and reviewing research and extension activities
    - ▶ Identifying new and existing barriers to success



# SHELLS Act

- ▶ Aquaculture defined as
  - ▶ “Propagation and rearing of aquatic species in controlled or selected environments, including, but not limited to, ocean ranching (except private ocean ranching of Pacific salmon for profit in those States where such ranching is prohibited by law)”
  - ▶ As found in the National Aquaculture Policy, Planning, and Development section of the US Code.





# SHELLS Act

- ▶ Director of new office will
  - ▶ Oversee programs using best science to develop and advance aquaculture,
  - ▶ Provide technical assistance on best practices to farmers and businesses,
  - ▶ Coordinate with other agencies and officials,
  - ▶ Engage stakeholders and develop external partnerships,
  - ▶ Identify common best practices for state and local polices,
  - ▶ Oversee extension and outreach efforts to support aquaculture producers and businesses,
  - ▶ Convene a working group with department officials,
  - ▶ Represent the department on the Subcommittee on Aquaculture of the National Science and Technology Council,
  - ▶ Gather and issue aquaculture data,
  - ▶ Apply existing programs for risk mitigation when possible to aquaculture (ex: insurance and purchasing programs), and
  - ▶ Promote aquaculture practices that provide environmental, economic, and social benefits.

Questions?

Melissa Daigle

Research Attorney, Louisiana Sea Grant  
Law & Policy Program

[mtrosc2@lsu.edu](mailto:mtrosc2@lsu.edu)

225.578.9968

*Photos by Louisiana Sea Grant*

**Appendix G: Farm to School Program**

DRAFT



**SEEDS to SUCCESS**

THE LOUISIANA FARM TO SCHOOL PROGRAM

MARKET  MAKER

# The Power of Farm to School



Crystal Besse, MPH  
LSU AgCenter  
[cbesse@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:cbesse@agcenter.lsu.edu)

# What is Farm to School?

- Farm to School (F2S) programs are initiatives participated in by schools with the intent to promote healthy lifestyle choices among children and introduce agricultural practices into schools
- Developed as a subcomponent of the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) in 1996

## CORE ELEMENTS OF FARM TO SCHOOL



# Why Local Food in School Meals?

- Supports local farmers, businesses and local economies
- Increases school meal quality and overall program participation
- Increases kids' willingness to try new fruits and vegetables
- Supports school wellness policies and broader school board priorities



Credit: USDA Farm to School Census



# How Schools Celebrate Local Food and Farmers

Farm to School programs can vary by location and by the depth and amount of activities

Some examples of Farm to School activities:

- Purchasing local
- Teaching classroom lessons about local agriculture
- Planting a school garden
- Field trips to farms
- Conducting taste tests



# Benefits of Farm to School for Producers



**Economic  
Development**



**Public  
Health**



**Education**



**Environment**



**Community  
Engagement**

Credit: National Farm to School Network



# Child Nutrition Programs – School Meal Programs

## “School Meal Programs”

- National School Lunch Program (NSLP)
- Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (FFVP)
- School Breakfast Program (SBP)

## Additional Child Nutrition Programs

- Child and Adult Care Food Program/At Risk After School (CACFP)
- Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)



Photo: USDA

# Louisiana by the Numbers



## Child Nutrition Programs in Our State

- Number of children served: 545,226
- Amount of funding provided to programs: \$ 257.2 million
- Number of school districts participating in farm to school: 85 (55.6%)
- Amount spent on local food: \$ 1.6 million



# School Meal Programs by the Numbers

## National School Lunch Program (2019)

- Nearly 100,000 schools participate
- 28.9 million students served each day
- \$13.83 billion in federal spending each year

## Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program (2020)

- \$193.5 million in federal spending

Total dollars spent on local food:  
**\$789 million dollars**



# Key Players – Federal to Local

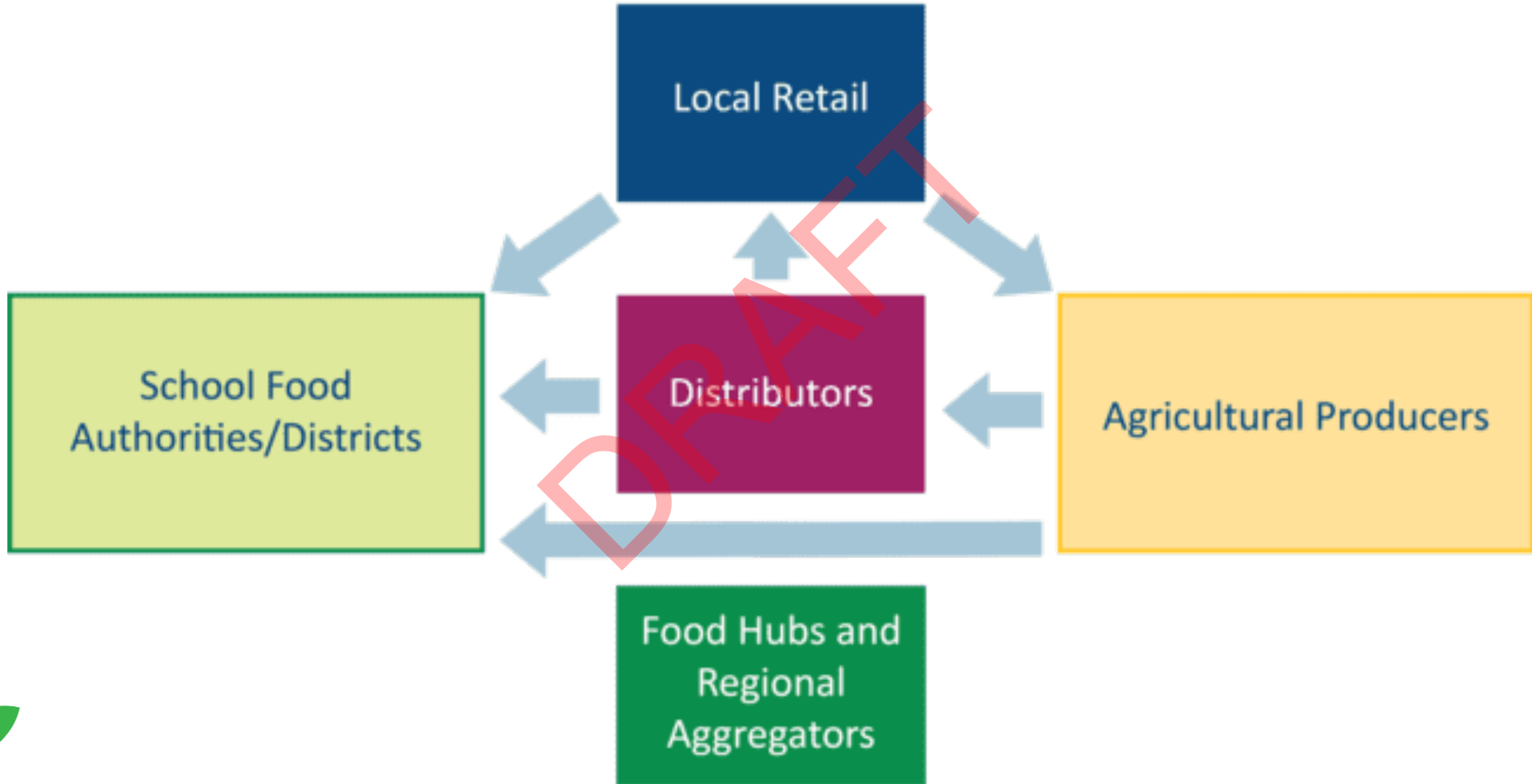
United States Department of Agriculture  
Food and Nutrition Service (USDA FNS)

State Agency (Education, Health, or  
Agriculture)

School Food Authority (School District)



# THE FARM TO SCHOOL SUPPLY CHAIN



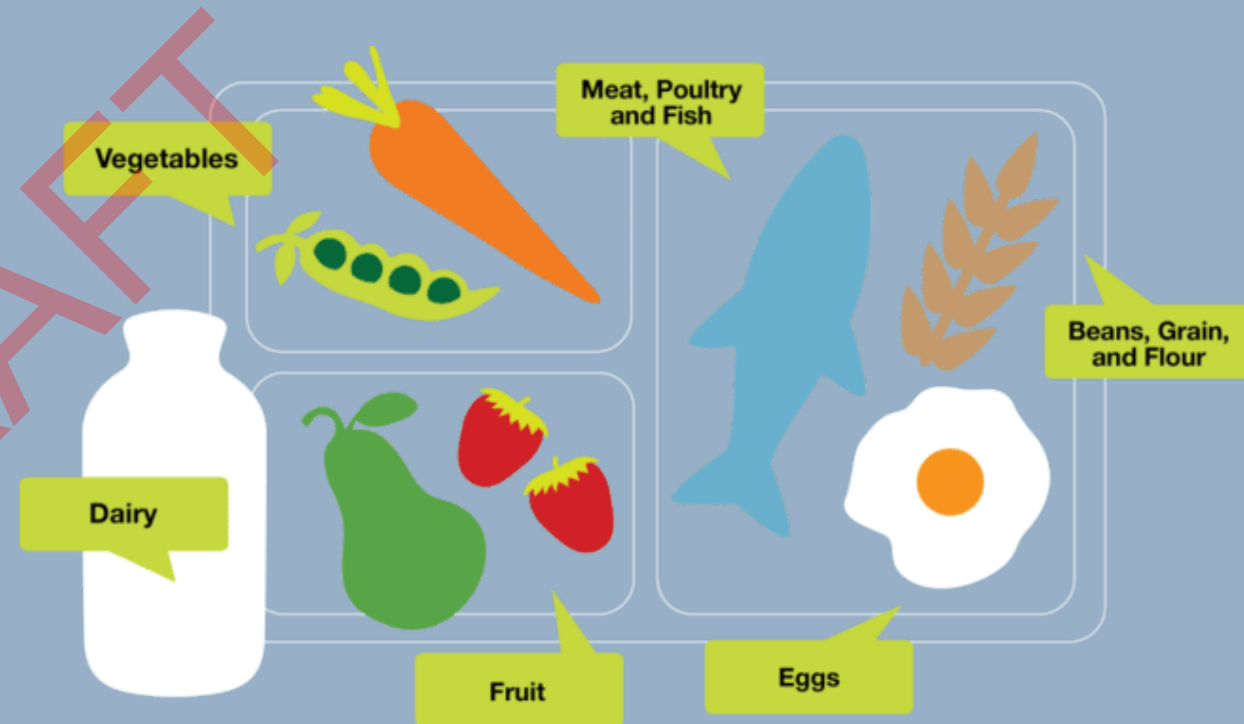
# What is “Local”? It Depends

Possible definitions of “local”:

- Produced within a 20-mile radius
- Produced within a 50-mile radius
- Produced within a 100-mile radius
- Produced within a 200-mile radius
- Produced within the county
- Produced within the State
- Produced within the region



Graphic: USDA



# How Schools Source Local Foods

- Direct from producers
- Distributors
- Food service management companies
- Local retailers
- Processors
- Food hubs and aggregators
- Gardens

• USDA Foods - [How to Get Your Product](#)

• [Considered for USDA Foods | Food and Nutrition Service](#)



# Incorporating Local Products In Schools

**Louisiana HARVEST of the MONTH** Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Strawberry Activity Sheet

**Word search**

N R Y T E Z O M Y R S K R V Q  
T P E I U T H R I M Y I A F  
U J I B L U Q D R T S W E E T  
N R P A I J R J E H I S O D Z  
R D H P X F N F B L J Q R X A  
L E H S U O I T I R T U N Y D  
S E I R R E B W A R T S Y I Z

**Take a Guess!**  
How many seeds does the average strawberry have?

**Helping in the Kitchen!**  
It is fun to taste food that you helped to make! You can help prepare strawberries in the kitchen by:

- Washing strawberries under cool running water and pulling off the green caps.
- Cutting strawberries into slices, chunks, or even fun shapes.

**Legend:**  
Berry  
Fiber  
Fruit  
Nutritious  
Ripe  
Strawberries  
Sweet

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**Louisiana HARVEST of the MONTH**

## Strawberry Salsa

Home Recipe  
Serves: 9  
Prep Time: 15 minutes  
Cook Time: 0 Minutes

**Ingredients**

- 1 pint strawberries, hulled and finely diced
- 1 jalapeno, stem and seeds removed, finely diced
- half of a small red onion, peeled and finely diced (about 1/2 cup)
- 3/4 cup finely-chopped fresh cilantro, loosely-packed
- juice of 1 lime, about 2 tablespoons
- pinch of salt and black pepper

**Cooking Instructions**

- Toss all ingredients together until combined. Season with extra salt and pepper, if needed.

**Nutrients Per 1/4 Cup Serving**

- Calories 16
- Total Fat 0.13 g
- Saturated Fat 0.01 g
- Cholesterol 0 mg
- Sodium 33.72 mg
- Carbohydrates 3.8 g
- Dietary Fiber 1 g
- Protein 0.42 g
- Calcium 43.8 mg
- Iron 0.18 mg
- Vitamin C 24.7 mg

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**Louisiana HARVEST of the MONTH**

## Strawberries

**Locally Picked**

- In the early 20th century, Ponchatoula was one strawberry field after another. New technology allowed refrigerated railcars to transport strawberry harvests farther away by train. There was a boom of strawberry farmers in Louisiana. By 1931—which some locals say was the peak of strawberry farming in Ponchatoula—Louisiana boasted 23,500 acres of strawberry farms.
- In 2014 there were only 81 Louisiana strawberry growers producing strawberries on 367 acres, according to the Louisiana State University Agricultural Center. Tangipahoa Parish, where Ponchatoula is located, was the state's lead strawberry producing parish with \$19.3 million in sales.

**Fun Facts!**

On average, Americans eat more than three pounds of fresh strawberries each year plus nearly another two pounds of frozen strawberries.

In addition to being fat free and low in calories (less than 60 calories in one cup), strawberries are packed with tons of vitamins and minerals. Ounce for ounce, strawberries have more vitamin C than citrus fruit.

Strawberries also contain folate, fiber, potassium, and other antioxidants (phytochemicals that can reduce your risk to certain cancers and heart disease).

Strawberries are the most popular berry in the United States. Ninety-four percent of American households consume strawberries.

**Did You Know?**  
The seeds of the strawberry are really the fruits while the red fleshy part is the receptacle that holds the parts of the flower together. On average, there are 200 tiny seeds on every strawberry.

**Make It**  
**Strawberry Rhubarb Crisp**

**Ingredients:**  
4 cups rhubarb pieces  
2 cups sliced strawberries  
1 cup sugar  
1 & 1/3 cups flour  
1/2 tsp cinnamon  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 cup old-fashioned rolled oats  
1/4 tsp nutmeg  
1/2 cup melted butter

**Directions:**  
1. Preheat oven to 350°F.  
2. In a large bowl, combine rhubarb, strawberries, sugar, 1/3 cup of the flour, and the cinnamon.  
3. Transfer to a greased 9 by 13 inch baking dish.  
4. In another bowl, combine the remaining 1 cup of flour with brown sugar, and the nutmeg.  
5. Add butter and blend well to create the topping.  
6. Sprinkle topping over rhubarb mixture and bake for 35-40 minutes.

Recipe developed by Vermont Harvest of the Month.

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For more information on Louisiana Harvest of the Month, visit [www.SeedsToSuccess.com](http://www.SeedsToSuccess.com)

**Louisiana HARVEST of the MONTH**

# Shrimp

**Fun Facts About Shrimp!**

- Like fish, shrimp travel, breed and eat in schools.
- Shrimp protect coral reefs and clean parasites from fish.
- Female shrimp can lay up to 1 million eggs in a mating season.
- There are only 84 calories in a 3-ounce serving.

**Shrimp are Nutritious and Good for You!**

- Excellent source of vitamin B12.
- Excellent source of protein.
- Good source of iron.

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**Louisiana HARVEST of the MONTH**

## Strawberries

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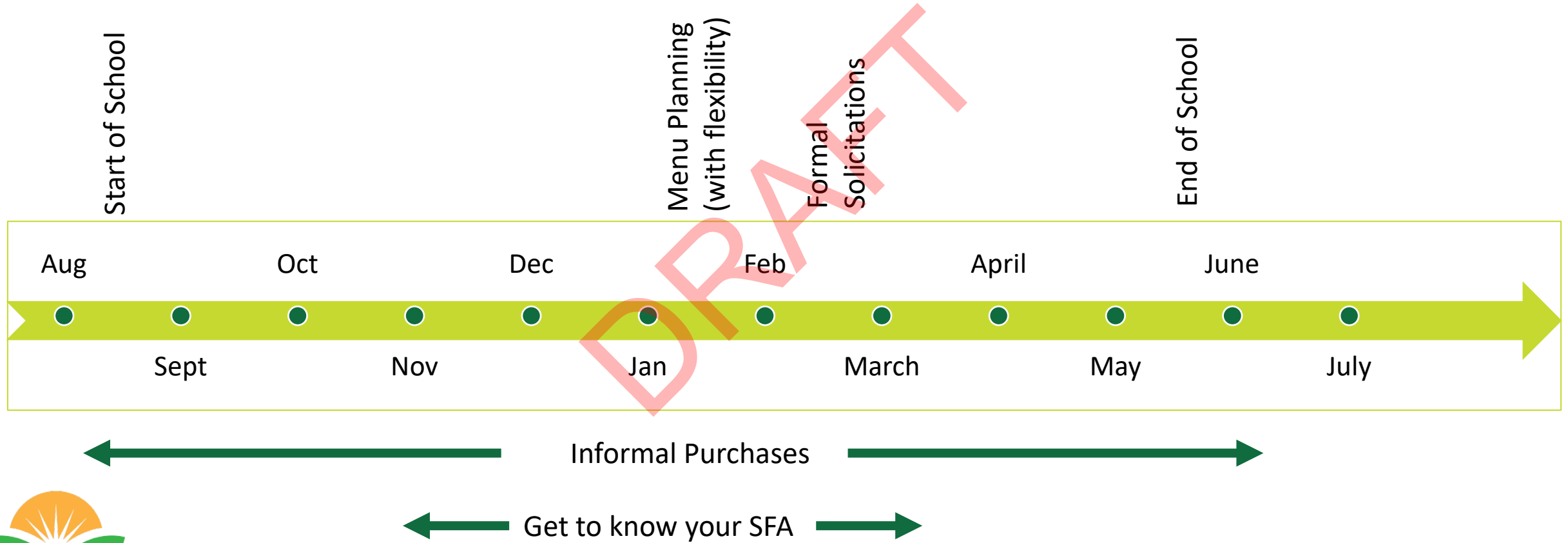
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# School Foodservice Cycles





# Defining Minimally Processed Foods

Product	Allowed	Not Allowed
Fruits	Sliced, diced, whole raw, dried, or frozen products	Canned products
Vegetables	Sliced, diced, whole raw, dried, or frozen products	Canned products, tomato sauce, or vegetable patties
Meats	Unprocessed frozen products and formed products, such as patties	Meat products that have been cooked, heated, canned, or have any additives or fillers
Fish	Whole, formed fillets or nuggets	Seafood products that have been cooked, heated, canned, or any have any additives or fillers
Poultry	Whole, formed, or various cuts	Poultry products that have been cooked, heated, canned, or have any additives or fillers
Dairy	Cheese, yogurt, cottage cheese	Dairy products that have been cooked, heated, or have dairy as a main ingredient
Eggs	Whole, shell eggs	Liquid eggs
Grains	Quinoa, rice, barley, etc. in whole form and other grains such as flour in ground form	Products that have been baked or cooked
Fluid Milk	Unflavored Milk	Fluid milk products that contain additives such as chocolate or strawberry flavors; any processed dairy products such as cheese, yogurt, etc.

# Local Purchasing Resources

[www.SeedstoSuccess.com](http://www.SeedstoSuccess.com)

- School Guide for Local Food Purchasing
- Food Safety Checklist
- Verifying On-Farm Food Safety

<https://www.lsuagcenter.com/articles/page1633969411997>



# USDA Farm to School Procurement Resources

- Procuring Local Foods for Child Nutrition Programs Guide
- USDA Farm to School Fact Sheet: Decision Tree
- USDA Finding, Buying, and Serving Local Foods Webinar Series

<https://www.fns.usda.gov/cfs/procuring-local-foods-child-nutrition-programs>



USDA  
United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Procuring Local Foods  
for Child Nutrition Programs



# Sources of Local Food in Louisiana

- Louisiana MarketMaker <https://la.foodmarketmaker.com>
- Seeds to Success website under “Finding Local Food”  
[www.seedstosuccess.com/finding-local-food-2](http://www.seedstosuccess.com/finding-local-food-2)
- Louisiana Direct Seafood [www.louisianadirectseafood.com](http://www.louisianadirectseafood.com)



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# LA.FoodMarketMaker.com

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### Search

strawberries 1 - 34 of 34

Location Business Type Products Affiliations Certifications Product Attributes Filters Relevance

- Faust Farms** Learn More...  
12519 Liuzza  
Amite, LA  
9854746251
- Johnsdale Strawberry Farms** Learn More...  
22061 Robertson Ln  
Ponchatoula, LA  
9855421040
- Mary's Country Produce** Learn More...  
21351 Hwy. 22 E  
Ponchatoula, LA  
9855071641
- Kevin Liuzza Farms, LLC** Learn More...  
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# Questions?

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## Appendix H: Starting Suggestions and Breakout Sessions

### Who can help?

- Industry members
- Industry organizations
- NOAA
- NOAA Seafood Strategy
- USDA
- State legislators
- Federal legislators
- State marketing and promotion boards
- Sea Grants
- Gulf States Marine Fish. Comm.
- Atlantic States Marine Fish. Comm.
- Gulf Council
- South Atlantic Council
- Seafood buyers
- NGOs
- Researchers

### Problems

- Cold storage and infrastructure bought out from domestic control
- Quantity of imports
- Cost of insurance
- Cost of fuel
- Cost of doing business
- Labor shortages
- Continuous disasters (pandemics, hurricanes, freshwater, drought, etc.)
- Age of vessels, infrastructure, fleet,
- Consumer awareness
- Labeling (food service, country of origin labeling loopholes)
- Quantity of imports inspected/ health concerns
- Any bad quality tarnishes larger reputation
- Federal and state response/ timeline to disasters (FEMA; disaster declarations; etc.)
- Global oversupply of shrimp
- Perception of non-sustainable

### Solutions

- Increase cold storage
- Education for consistent, uniform high-quality product across the domestic industry
- Consumer education
- Marketing program that comprehensively works across the supply chain
- New/continued school meal and other federal buying programs
- New markets for domestic product
- Labeling laws
- Gear grants
- Seafood in the Farm Bill and other traditional agriculture resources