Draft SSC Report February 2025



C1 Cook Inlet EEZ Salmon 2025 SAFE

2025 SAFE and Harvest Specifications

- The SSC reviewed the 2025 SAFE for Upper Cook Inlet aggregate salmon stock complexes
- The SSC reviewed status determination criteria for 2024 (Table 1) and recommended 2025 harvest specifications (Table 2; included below)
- Aggregate salmon stock complexes were not apparently subject to overfishing, pending final harvest data.
- Aggregate salmon stock complexes, with the exception of aggregate chum and pink stocks, were not apparently overfished, pending final harvest and escapement data.
 - For aggregate chum and pink stocks, an overfished status determination is not possible.

General Comments

- The SSC highlights the challenge in adapting State of Alaska salmon management practices based on escapement and active inseason management to meet requirements under the MSA
- The SSC *highlights* that continued development of the Cook Inlet SAFE is an iterative process
- The SSC recommends a work-group, workshop(s) or Plan Team to facilitate iterative development of the SAFE, including expertise from the SAFE team, SSC, ADF&G, and the Pacific Council, who have extensively considered Federal management of salmon fisheries on the West Coast
- The SSC highlights scheduling review of methodological developments outside of the specification meeting may improve the process

General Comments

- The SSC highlights the need for research to fill data gaps and collection of genetics and ASL data, particularly for sockeye and Chinook
- The SSC acknowledges the value of inseason information (e.g. a test fishery) to characterize timing, magnitude, and distribution of returning salmon
- The SSC looks forward to future incorporation of a summary of scientific information on the most recent social and economic conditions of the relevant fishing interests, processing industry and fishing communities into the SAFE

Table 2 - Draft February 2025 SSC Report

Tier

3

MSST

3,030,000

555,000

NA

*Hasbrouk et al 2022 ** corrected values to be updated in final 2025 SAFE

Stock

salmon

salmon

Kenai River Late

Sockeye salmon

Run Sockeye

Kasilof River

Sockeye salmon	3	163,000	65,000	NA	906,757
Aggregate Chinook salmon	3	40,500**	13,500**	NA	2,237
Aggregate Coho salmon	3	38,800**	19,400**	NA	268,053
Aggregate Chum salmon	3	NA	3,500	NA	390,030
Aggregate Pink	2	NΙΔ	NΙΛ	NΙΛ	116 2/10

Escapement |

goal (LB)

750,000

140,000

NA

67,013 97,508

58,174

 $\mathsf{OFL}_\mathsf{PRE}$

514,761

664,294

181,351

373

ABC

360,332

285,646

154,148

261

16,753

78,006

52,357

OFL

NA

NA

116,348

S_{MSY}*

1,212,000

222,000

NA

ABC

Buffer (%)

30 %

57%

15%

30%

75%

20%

10%

Tier 1 Stocks - Kenai River Late Run and Kasilof River

- The SSC recommends that OFL, MFMT and MSST calculations for Tier 1 stocks be based on the S_{MSY}, as opposed to the lower bound of the escapement goal range as proposed by the authors,
 - appreciates the additional information provided by authors
 - notes this is an area that requires further development and may best be addressed by a work group or workshop
- The SSC supports the ARIMA model approach for preseason projections for run size and the harvest rate in State waters.
 - The SSC recommends the authors further develop the Bayesian approach

Tier 1 Stocks Kenai River Late Run and Kasilof River

- The SSC recommends a 30% buffer for the Kenai River Late Run and a 57% buffer for the Kasilof River
 - This is a reduction from the buffers calculated in the SAFE for S_{MSY} (67.3% Kenai Late Run and 80.3% for Kasilof River)
- The SSC had concerns about the methodology used to calculate the buffers, primarily the handling of OFL values at zero.
- The reduced buffers are close to those based on the lower bound of the escapement goal, recognizing that
 - S_{MSY} is more conservative
 - There are no conservation concerns (particularly Kenai late run)

- The SSC supports classification of 'aggregate' other stocks as Tier 3.
- The SSC supports the new assessment method for Tier 3 stocks.
 - Single year preseason OFL = maximum average catch over a generation during the period 1999-2024
 - Buffers are interpreted as the % reduction from the OFL.
 - The approach may be considered less precautionary than the Council's groundfish Tier 6 (average-catch) approach, but was considered appropriate for salmon due to their multi-year return to spawn.

- SAFE team developed ABC buffers for each Tier 3 stock, starting with a 15% ABC buffer as a default buffer.
- The SSC *agrees* with the proposed buffers of 15% for "other" sockeye, 30% for Chinook, 20% for chum, and 10% for pink salmon.
- The SSC recommends a lower buffer for the aggregate coho salmon complex than proposed by the SAFE team (next slide).
- The SSC recommends that the default buffer for Tier 3 stocks be 25%, possibly adjusted on a stock-specific basis with clear justification
 - Better reflects uncertainty in historical catch assessments.
 - Consistent with the Groundfish Tier 6 average-catch approach.

- The SSC agrees with the SAFE team's concern with low coho abundance.
 - Both catch in the EEZ and escapement counts from coho index stocks are at all-time lows.
 - Complete weir counts are not available for either coho indicator stocks in the last three years.
- Nevertheless a 90% buffer is very large, and the resulting ABC would have led to an early fishery closure in 24 of the last 26 years.
- The SSC recommends a large, but less extreme buffer of 75%.
 - Comparable to the largest buffer used for BSAI crab stocks of 75% for West Aleutian red king crab, which has been at very low abundance for many years.

- The SSC appreciates the draft risk table for aggregate coho salmon complex.
- The SSC is concerned that monitoring of salmon escapement in Cook Inlet has decreased over time. Increased support for the existing coho indicator stocks is the highest priority.