PRELIMINARY DRAFT REGULATORY IMPACT REVIEW FOR THE COOK INLET DRIFT SALMON FMP AMENDMENT

MARCUS HARTLEY, JUNE 3, 2020



PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Organization of Regulatory Impact Review
- Existing Conditions in the UCI Drift Gillnet Salmon Fishery (Sections 4.5.1 – 4.5.4)
- Existing Conditions in UCI Drift Gillnet Fishing Communities (Section 4.5.5 by Dr. Mike Downs)
- Existing Conditions in other UCI Salmon Fisheries (Section 4.6)
- Impacts of Alternatives (Section 4.7)



LEVEL 2 HEADINGS OF THE RIR (SECTION 4)

- 4.1. Statutory Authority
- 4.2. Purpose and Need for Action
- 4.3. Preliminary Alternatives
- 4.4. Methods Used for the Impact Analysis
- 4.5. Description of the Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery
- 4.6. Description of Other Potentially Affected Salmon Fisheries
- 4.7. Analysis of Impacts
- 4.8. Management and Enforcement Considerations
- 4.9. Affected Small Entities (Regulatory Flexibility Act Considerations)
- 4.10. Summation of the Alternatives with Respect to Net Benefit to the Nation



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FIGURE 4-5. ANNUAL HARVESTS IN THE UCI DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY BY SPECIES, 1966–2019





SECTION 4.5 DESCRIPTION OF THE UPPER COOK INLET SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

- 4.5.1. Management
- 4.5.2. Harvest
- 4.5.3. Harvesting Vessels
- 4.5.4. Processors/Buyers
- 4.5.5. Fishing Communities
- 4.5.6. Target Products and Markets
- 4.5.7. Safety Considerations



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- 4.5.6. Target Products and Markets
- 4.5.7. Safety Considerations



SECTION 4.5.1 MANAGEMENT

- NPFMC and NMFS have excluded the Cook Inlet EEZ Salmon Fishery from their Salmon FMP
- State of Alaska
 - Board of Fish (BOF): Sets policies and regulations and determines allocations. Forecasts and run sizes factor into BOF policies.
 - ADF&G: Manages the fisheries in-season based on policies set by the Board of Fish.
 - Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC): Administers limited entry programs in commercial fisheries
 - Drift gillnet salmon fishery (S03H Salmon; Drift Gillnet; Cook Inlet)
 - Set gillnet salmon fishery (S04H Salmon; Set Gillnet; Cook Inlet)



Dates	Kenai Sockeye Run Strength Triggers	District Wide	Drift Gillnet Area 1	Expanded Kenai and Kasilof Sections	Anchor Point Section	Drift Gillnet Area 3 and 4
Jun 19 – Jul 8*		Two 12-hr periods/week				
			Both 12-ł	nr periods		
July 9–15	> 2.3 million		One additional 12-hr pe emerger	eriod may be allowed by ncy order		
	< 2.3 million			Two 12-hr periods/week		
h.h. 17 01	2 2 4 6 million		(
July 16–31	2.3-4.0 [11111011			One 12-hr pei	riod/week	
	> 4.6 million	One 12-hr period/week		One 12-hr pei	iod/week	
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After Aug 16						Two 12-hour periods/week until closed by emergency order

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FIGURE 4-1. AVERAGE HARVEST PERCENTAGES IN THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY BY DATE AND SPECIES, 2009–2018





FIGURE 4-1. AVERAGE HARVEST PERCENTAGES IN THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY BY DATE AND SPECIES, 2009–2018

































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ESTIMATING HARVEST IN FEDERAL WATER (EEZ)

- I. ADF&G records a single combination of Stat-Area and Locale Code for each opening.
- 2. ADF&G has assigned an EEZ percentage to each Stat-Area|Locale Code combination.
- 3. Percentages are based on the experience and expertise of ADF&G managers.
- 4. EEZ percentages for Stat-area|Locale Code combinations do not vary by date, run-timing, or run strength—they are long-run averages.
- 5. The estimation of EEZ harvests multiplies total harvest in the opening by the assigned EEZ percentage for the Stat-Area|Locale Code combination.



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Note: The current EEZ estimation algorithm does not rely on the Stat-Areas reported by permit holders on fish-tickets.



TABLE 4-4. ASSUMED EEZ PERCENTAGES OF THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY SALMON HARVEST BY STAT-AREA|LOCALE CODE

Statistical Area	Name/Description	Locale Code	State Water Percent (%)	EEZ Percent (%)
24426	Kasilof Special Harvest Area	All	100	0
24451	Kenai Section	All	100	0
24455	Full Corridor	All	100	0
24457	Evenended Full Corridor	0	100	0
24400	Expanded Full Comdol	1	25	75
24457	Expanded Kenai/Kasilof & Anchor Point	0	94	6
24457	Section	1 25	25	75
	All areas available	0	50	50
	Fishing Limited to Drift Area 1	1	25	75
24460 (District Wide)	Fishing Limited to Drift Area 3	3	75	25
	Fishing Limited to the Drift Areas 3 & 4	4	75	25
	Fishing Limited to Drift Areas 1 & 2	5	50	50
24461	Kasilof Section	All	100	0
24510	Chitina Bay	All	100	0



FIGURE 4-11.APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF SALMON HARVESTS IN THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY INSIDE THE EEZ BY SPECIES





FIGURE 4-11.APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF SALMON HARVESTS IN THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY INSIDE THE EEZ BY SPECIES, CONTINUED



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SECTION 4.5.2 HARVEST

- 4.5.2.1. Overview of UCI Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery
- 4.5.2.2. Salmon Harvest in the UCI Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery
- 4.5.2.3. Salmon Harvest in the UCI Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery Inside the EEZ
- 4.5.2.4. Non-target Harvest in the UCI Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery



SECTION 4.5.2.5 NON-TARGET HARVEST IN THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY

- Non-target catches consist primarily of groundfish.
- ADFG Regs currently allow, but don't require, retention of incidental catches of bycatch.
- Reported landings of groundfish from 2002–2015 by seven vessels in total ranged from 3 to 962 pounds.
- Discarded groundfish is not reported.



SECTION 4.5.3

- 4.5.3.1. Harvester Participation
- 4.5.3.2. Age of Harvesters
- 4.5.3.3. Vessel Characteristics
- 4.5.3.4. Vessel Dependency
- 4.5.3.5. Harvester Employment



FIGURE 4-13. NUMBER OF ACTIVE S03H PERMITS BY RESIDENT TYPE, 1975–2018





FIGURE 4-62 (UPDATED). CUMULATIVE PROPORTION OF VESSEL LENGTHS IN THE UCI DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY, 2014–2018



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FIGURE 4-18. DISTRIBUTION OF UCI DRIFT GILLNET HARVESTS BY CATCH PERCENTILE GROUP, 2008–2018





FIGURE 4-20. GROSS REVENUE (INFLATION ADJUSTED) FROM SALMON HARVESTS IN THE UCI DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY, 1975–2018



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FIGURE 4-25. GROSS REVENUE DEPENDENCE OF ACTIVE S03H PERMIT HOLDERS ON THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY BY DEPENDENCE PERCENTILE GROUP, 2009–2018



UCI-caught Salmon Accounts for 100% of Fishery Revenue
 UCI-caught Salmon Accounts for 25-49% of Fishery Revenue

UCI-caught Salmon Accounts for 50–99% of Fishery Revenue
 UCI-caught Salmon Accounts for < 25% of Fishery Revenue



FIGURE 4-27. INFLATION ADJUSTED VALUE OF DRIFT GILLNET PERMITS BY FISHERY, 1982–2018



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FIGURE 4-27.VALUE (INFLATION ADJUSTED) OF DRIFT GILLNET PERMITS BY FISHERY, 1982–2018



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SECTION 4.5.4 PROCESSORS AND BUYERS

Table 4-10. Number of shorebased processors active in the UCI salmon drift gillnet fishery, 2009–2018

											2009– 2018
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Average
			Number of	f Shorebase	ed Processo	ors Active ir	n the UCI Sa	lmon Drift G	Gillnet Fisher	тy	
	16	16	13	11	14	12	12	11	12	11	13
		Nu	mber of Sho	orebased P	rocessors A	Active in the	UCI Salmo	n Drift Gilln	et Fishery th	at are	
Fishery					Also Ac	ctive in Othe	er Fisheries		-		
Other Salmon	15	15	12	11	13	12	12	11	12	9	12
Halibut	9	9	8	7	8	7	6	6	6	4	7
Groundfish	5	8	8	6	7	5	5	5	7	5	6
All Other Fisheries	9	11	10	7	8	6	5	6	7	6	7

FIGURE 4-30. EX-VESSEL GROSS PAYMENTS (INFLATION ADJUSTED) BY SHOREBASED PROCESSORS ACCEPTING DELIVERIES OF UCI DRIFT GILLNET-CAUGHT SALMON, 2009–2018





FIGURE 4-30. EX-VESSEL GROSS PAYMENTS (INFLATION ADJUSTED) BY SHOREBASED PROCESSORS ACCEPTING DELIVERIES OF UCI DRIFT GILLNET-CAUGHT SALMON, 2009–2018





SECTION 4.5.4 PROCESSORS AND BUYERS

Table 4-11. Number and ex-vessel value (inflation-adjusted) of catcher-sellers and direct marketers active in the UCI salmon drift gillnet fishery, 2009–2018

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2009–2018 Average
			Numb	er of Oper	ations Act	ive in the l	JCI Salmor	n Drift Gillı	net Fishery	1	
Catcher-Sellers	NA	4	5	5	5	5	10	7	5	4	6
Direct Marketers	9	5	4	3	6	6	8	8	10	8	7
			Ex-V	/essel Valu	e from UC	I Salmon E	Prift Gillnet	Fishery (Smillions)		
Catcher-Sellers	NA	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Direct Marketers	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.06	0.08



SECTION 4.5.5 FISHING COMMUNITIES

Provided by Dr. Mike Downs of Wislow Research in a separate PowerPoint presentation.



SECTION 4.6 DESCRIPTION OF OTHER POTENTIALLY AFFECTED FISHERIES

- 4.6.1. Commercial Set Gillnet Fishery
- 4.6.2. Sport Fisheries
- 4.6.3. Personal Use Fisheries
- 4.6.4. Subsistence and Educational Fisheries



FIGURE 4-46. HARVEST IN THE UCI SET GILLNET FISHERY BY SPECIES, 1966–2018





FIGURE 4-48. SALMON HARVEST IN UCI FRESHWATER SPORT SALMON FISHERIES BY AREA FISHED, 1999–2018





FIGURE 4-49. SOCKEYE HARVEST IN UCI FRESHWATER SPORT SALMON FISHERIES BY AREA FISHED, 1999–2018



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FIGURE 4-52. SALMON HARVEST (IN NUMBERS OF FISH) IN UCI SALTWATER SPORT FISHERIES BY SPECIES, 1999–2018





FIGURE 4-54. APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF HARVESTS IN THE UCI SALTWATER SPORT FISHERY IN THE EEZ BY SPECIES, 2004–2018





FIGURE 4-54. APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF HARVESTS IN THE UCI SALTWATER SPORT FISHERY IN THE EEZ BY SPECIES, 2004–2018





SPORT FISH DATA SOURCES

- ADF&G Annual Sport Fish Survey
 - Primary source of harvest totals
 - Preliminary data could be available in May the following year
 - Final data available in September/October the following year
- Sport Fish Guide Logbook Data
 - Saltwater Logbook Data are the primary source for determining percentages of harvest in the EEZ



SECTION 4.6.3 PERSONAL USE FISHERIES

Personal use fisheries are summarized in Figures 4-55 and 4-56. Number of Fish Harvested are summarized below. All harvests are in state waters

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Kenai Sockeye	339,993	389,552	537,765	526,992	347,222	379,823	377,532	259,057	297,049	165,028
Kasilof Sockeye	99,681	92,698	76,546	89,057	99,967	111,080	116,567	84,812	100,187	106,424
All Other Sockeye	10,038	23,752	5,373	9	30	5,861	19,325	52	4,920	18,696
All Sockeye	449,712	506,002	619,684	616,058	447,219	496,764	513,424	343,921	402,156	290,148
All Chinook	1,360	1,044	1,436	159	75	50	127	805	1,327	138
All Coho	4,060	8,242	6,679	5,339	4,965	9,242	10,385	4,557	1,623	2,636
All Chum	509	1,078	1,134	587	1,047	1,782	1,885	1,071	1,956	980
All Pink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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All Chum	509	1,078	1,134	587	1,047	1,782	1,885	1,071	1,956	980
All Pink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



SECTION 4.6.4 SUBSISTENCE & EDUCATIONAL FISHERIES

Subsistence & Educational fisheries are summarized in Figures 4-57 to 4-61. Number of fish harvested are shown below. All harvests are in state waters.

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
All Sockeye	7,625	7,385	8,912	4,714	6,506	8,406	10,145	8,027	11,721	7,114
All Chinook	939	1,274	1,000	1,213	1,472	1,011	1,270	1,308	1,408	44
All Coho	2,530	2,409	1,361	1,178	1,748	1,540	1,321	1,480	1,483	1,863
All Chum	37	148	397	103	241	63	125	92	108	39
All Pink	265	507	244	868	200	700	211	532	470	471



FIGURE 4-8. SOCKEYE SALMON HARVEST IN UPPER COOK INLET BY FISHERY, 1999–2018





SECTION 4.7 ANALYSIS OF IMPACTS

- 4.7.1. Impacts of Measures Restricting Target Species Harvest
- 4.7.2. Impacts of Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Requirements
- 4.7.3. Administrative Impacts
- 4.7.4. Impacts to Vessel Safety



SECTION 4.7.1. IMPACTS OF MEASURES RESTRICTING TARGET SPECIES HARVEST: ALTERNATIVE 2

- ACLs & OFLs are non-binding during the fishing season.
- If exceeded, NMFS consults with ADF&G and BOF.
- Impacts to harvests for all users could result if BOF policies are changed to reduce overfishing.
- If rebuilding is necessary, then a plan amendment would be required.



SECTION 4.7.1. IMPACTS OF MEASURES RESTRICTING TARGET SPECIES HARVEST: ALTERNATIVE 3

- OFLs are non-binding during the fishing season.
- Binding species-level ACLs for the EEZ will be set before fishing begins.
 - ACLs for the EEZ apply to only to the UCI drift gillnet salmon fishery.
- If the EEZ-ACL for any species is exceeded, then the EEZ will be closed to further fishing during the year.
- It is presumed that ADF&G managers will work within BOF guidelines to allow the state-water drift gillnet salmon fishery to continue.
 - Impact to drift gillnet salmon fishery will depend on closure dates and BOF policies
 - If the EEZ is closed before the end of the 3rd week in July, then it is less likely that state-water harvests could make up for reductions in EEZ harvests.

SECTION 4.7.2. IMPACTS OF MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- Require Federal Fisheries Permits
- Require Federal Daily Fishing Logbook (eLogbook)
- Require Full Retention of Groundfish
- Require Onboard Observers
- Require Electronic Monitoring System (camera-based)
- Require Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
- Require use of eLandings Electronic Reporting System



TABLE 4-33. NUMBER OF ACTIVE VESSELS IN THE UCI SALMON DRIFT GILLNET FISHERY WITH A FEDERAL FISHERIES PERMIT, 2005–2018

	Number of Active	Vessels with an FFP		Vessels with an FFP fo Years from 200	r One or More 5–2018
Year	Vessels	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2005	467	157	34%	176	38%
2006	392	104	27%	145	37%
2007	414	113	27%	150	36%
2008	415	113	27%	149	36%
2009	388	90	23%	142	37%
2010	353	84	24%	134	38%
2011	420	99	24%	150	36%
2012	457	90	20%	153	33%
2013	471	94	20%	161	34%
2014	478	99	21%	161	34%
2015	463	81	17%	152	33%
2016	455	84	18%	148	33%
2017	404	79	20%	138	34%
2018	385	57	15%	130	34%



TABLE 4-32. POTENTIAL MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING MEASURES UNDER ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3

			Costs to the		
Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and		Application to UCI Salmon Drift	Industry of	Level of Effort to	
Reporting Measure	Purpose	Gillnet Fishery	Compliance	Implement	Information Gaps
Federal Fisheries Permit	Identify vessels fishing in Federal waters	 Federal monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements can be tied to the permit 	Low	Easier	
Federal Daily Fishing Logbook	Estimate effort levels	 Inseason management catch 	Low	Medium	Relies on self-reporting
(eLogbook)	Estimate catch location	estimates			of data. Information can
	Estimate hail weight for each set by species				be verified by additional
		 Bycatch level monitoring 			data collection efforts.
	Estimate level of discards by species				
	Estimate total catch by species				
Full Retention of Groundfish	Prohibit discards of groundfish	Bycatch prohibition	Low	Medium	
	-	enforcement		(Compliance monitoring may	
				be expensive)	
Onboard Observers	Estimate level of discards by species	Bycatch level monitoring	High	Difficult	
	Estimate hail weight for each set by species			(Deployment may be	
	5 3 1	 Bycatch prohibition 		expensive and logistically	
	Estimate interactions with protected species	enforcement		challenging since most drift	
				gillnet vessels are smaller	
	Estimate interactions with protected species	 Protected species interaction 		than 40 ft LOA)	
		monitoring			



TABLE 4-32. POTENTIAL MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING MEASURES..., CONTINUED

Monitoring, Recordkeeping, and Reporting Measure Electronic Monitoring System (camera-based)	Purpose Estimate level of discards by species	 Application to UCI Salmon Drift Gillnet Fishery Bycatch level monitoring Bycatch prohibition enforcement 	Costs to the Industry of Compliance Medium or High	Level of Effort to Implement Difficult (Technology may be expensive to develop for drift gillnet vessels)	Information Gaps
Vessel Monitoring System	Track vessel movement and catch location	Inseason management catch estimatesArea closure enforcement	Medium	Medium (Need to create algorithm to provide fishing effort information)	
ADF&G Fish Tickets and eLandings Electronic Reporting System	Measure total landings by species Estimate catch location Estimate level of discards by species	 Inseason management catch estimates Bycatch level monitoring 	Low or Medium	Easier (Already in place for most processors; may need modification to account for EEZ/State waters line)	Relies on self-reporting of data. Information can be verified by additional data collection efforts.



THANK YOU!

Marcus Hartley is Northern Economics' President and Principal Economist



