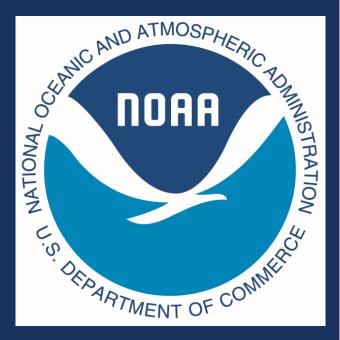
C4 COOK INLET SALMON INITIAL REVIEW – AP



DOUG DUNCAN, NMFS AKRO - 10/5/2020

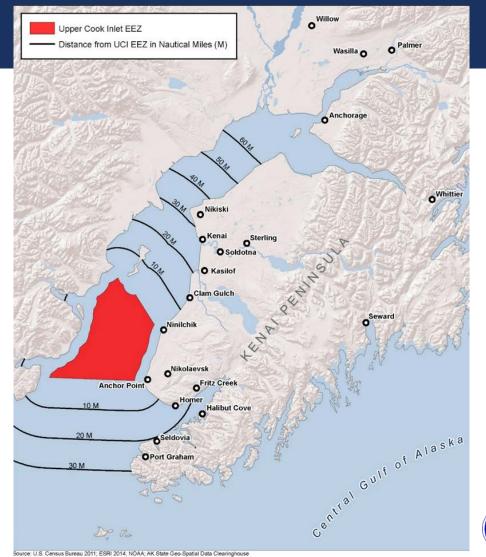






ACTION

 Amend the Salmon FMP and Federal regulations to include the upper Cook Inlet EEZ commercial drift gillnet salmon fishery



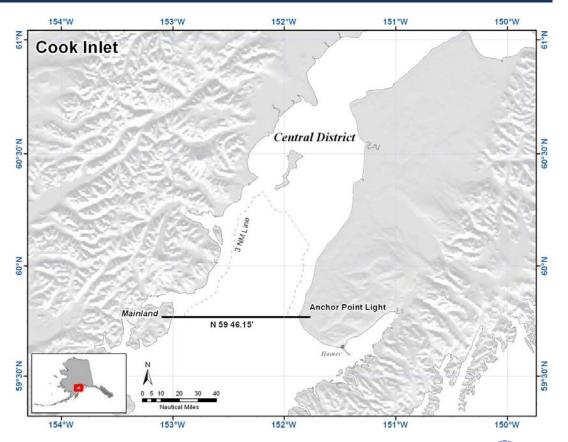
1:1,584,000; 1 inch = 25 miles



Wislow Research

INITIAL REVIEW - MATERIALS

- Action Memo
- Initial Review Draft EA/RIR
- Presentation
- Public Comment





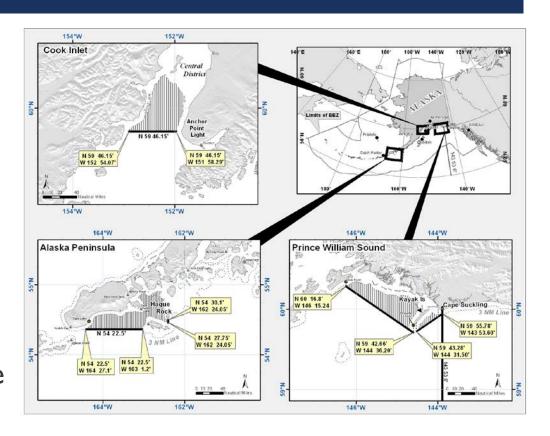
TODAY'S PRESENTATION

- Builds on review at the April 2019 and June 2020 meetings
- This presentation focuses on:
 - Comment responses
 - Document changes
- Workgroup staff available for questions Gretchen Harrington (NMFS), Forrest Bowers (ADF&G), Marcus Hartley (Northern Economics), Jim Armstrong (Council Staff), Lauren Smoker (NOAA GC)



BACKGROUND

- Dec 2012 Amendment 12
 - Updated FMP to comply with the MSA
 - Removed Cook Inlet, PWS, S.AK Pen.
- Jan 2013 UCIDA Lawsuit
- Sep 2016 9th Circuit rules in favor of Plaintiffs
- Apr 2017 Council initiates action
- Jan 2020 Court orders Dec 31, 2020 deadline





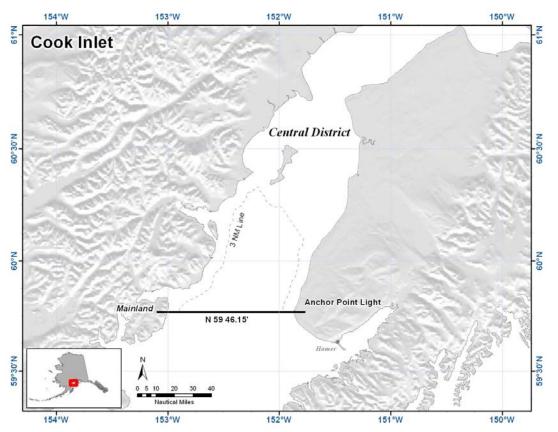
PURPOSE AND NEED (JUNE 2020 – 2.1, PG. 56)

The Council intends to amend the Salmon FMP to manage the traditional net fishing area that occurs in Federal waters of Cook Inlet. Federal management in an FMP must meet the Magnuson-Stevens Act required provisions for an FMP in section 303(a) and related Magnuson-Stevens Act provisions. This proposed action is necessary to bring the Salmon FMP into compliance with the Magnuson-Stevens Act consistent with the recent Ninth Circuit ruling and the Judgement of the District Court in UCIDA et al., v. NMFS.



ALTERNATIVES (2.2, PG. 57)

- Alternative 1: No Action.
- **Alternative 2:** Federal management of the EEZ with specific management measures delegated to the State.
- **Alternative 3:** Federal management of the EEZ without delegation.





DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERNATIVES

- Improved description and comparison of alternatives
 - Executive Summary Tables (Pg. 6-11)
 - Parallel structure
 - Streamlined descriptions

C4 Cook Inlet Salmon Initial Review OCTOBER 2020

Table ES-1 Summary of Alternatives and their elements

Who can fish?	Alternative 1 No Action/Status Quo Persons holding limited entry permits issued by CFEC	Alternative 2 Federal Management/Delegation to the State Persons with CFEC permits allowed by the State, consistent with FMP criteria FFP endorsed for salmon FER for groundfish retention	Alternative 3 Federal Management/No Delegation to the State Persons holding applicable CFEC permits, consistent with FMP criteria FFP required
When can they fish?	Times allowed by ADF&G/BoF	FFP for groundfish retention Times allowed by ADF&G, consistent with FMP criteria	Times allowed by the FMP and Federal regulations Federal regulations would set opening date and fishing days and inseason management would close the fishery to avoid exceeding the TAC Option 1: Mirror State fishing periods (additional monitoring of State vessels would be required)



STATUS DETERMINATION CRITERIA

- Streamlined SDC descriptions in Alts 2 and 3 (2.4.4, pg. 69, and 2.5.4, pg. 88)
- Analysis of Alternative I 2009 to 2018 escapement data compared to current escapement goals
- Analysis of Alt 2 and 3 Applied SDC to Cook Inlet salmon stocks
 - Applies the Tier system to each stock or stock complex using data from 1999 to 2018.
 - Identifies when overfished/overfishing occurred, or an ACL was exceeded



ANNUAL PROCESSES

- Decision points and potential annual processes summarized in Tables ES-2 & ES-3 (pg. 8)
- Intended to be flexible, generally not fixed in the FMP
- Goal would be to efficiently integrate with existing management activity



WITHIN YEAR PROCESS

(Specific steps not prescribed in FMP)

Preseason

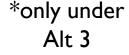
- •State
 - •Forecasts of salmon runs
 - •Reg. restrictions, timing of openings in place
 - •Federal TAC, fishing periods known*
- •Federal
 - Preseason ACL
 - Harvest Specs/TAC*

Postseason

- •State
 - •Annual management reports
 - •Final run, harvest, escapements
 - •Escapement goal review
- •Federal
 - •Postseason ACL (SDC)
 - Accountability Measures
 - •SAFE

Inseason (June to Sept.)

- State
 - Monitor escapement
 - Monitor harvest
 - Adjust times/areas of openings
 - •EEZ harvest factored in*
- ·Federal
 - •Catch monitoring*
 - •Federal closure*





CATCH ACCOUNTING REQUIREMENTS

- Action alternatives require differentiating State/EEZ harvests
- Alt. 2 SDC/ACLs (2.4.8, pg. 78)
 - Required: FFP, logbook, fish tickets/eLandings reporting
- Alt. 3 SDC/ACLs, inseason management (2.5.7, pg. 93)
 - Required: FFP, logbook, VMS, eLandings reporting
 - No concurrent EEZ/State waters openings without additional State monitoring
- EEZ groundfish bycatch, SBRM



NEW SECTION: MANAGEMENT & ENFORCEMENT CONSIDERATIONS (4.8, PG 287)

- Rationale for reporting under Alternative 2 and Alternative 3.
- Minimum requirements of catch monitoring under Alternative 3
 - Deliveries from a single drift gillnet fishing trip cannot include harvests from both the EEZ and State waters.
 - A Federal VMS requirement for salmon drift gillnet vessels registered to fish in the EEZ ensures that VMS-equipped vessels fish only in the EEZ on a given trip.
 - But vessels not registered to fish in Federal waters would not be required to have VMS units.
 - Ensuring vessels without a VMS do not fish in the EEZ requires that EEZ and state-water openings are "non-concurrent"
- Need to assess impacts of non-concurrent openings on the drift gillnet fleet



NEW SECTION: ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT MOVED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS

 Cook Inlet Salmon Committee recommendations are addressed in detail in Section 2.6 (pg. 100)

GENERAL EA COMMENTS

- No significant impacts expected
- Updated salmon stocks information (3.1, pg. 109)
- Updated Cook Inlet beluga information (3.3.1, pg. 136)
 - Desire to improve escapement monitoring
- Added cumulative effects on habitat section (3.6.2, pg. 160)
- Updated climate change information (3.6.3, pg. 162)



GENERAL RIR ADDITIONS & COMMENTS

- Logbook costs paper logbook expected, no cost to participants
- VMS cost offsets (4.7.2.2.6, pg. 280)
- Stock identification some info available, develop methodology
- Impacts to processors (4.7, particularly 4.7.2.2.7. pg. 282)
- Addressed historical closing of two processors in Ninilchik (pg. 233)



RIR CONCLUSIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE I (PAGE 265)

- Alternative I would not change State management of the UCI salmon drift gillnet fishery in either Federal or State waters.
- Harvest levels will likely fluctuate from year to year due to the inherent annual variability in salmon runs (Figure 4-5).

RIR CONCLUSIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE 2 (PAGE 265)

- Pre-season ACLs would be set for each salmon stock, evaluated postseason
- If no post-season ACLs are exceeded and no overfishing is occurring then harvests are not expected to differ from Alternative 1.
- If ACLs are exceeded or overfishing is occurring then the Council would request the State to take remedial measures.
 - If remedial measures are deemed adequate then no further federal action would be required.

RIR CONCLUSIONS FOR ALTERNATIVE 3 (PAGE 266)

- Pre-season ACLs would be set for each salmon stock, evaluated post-season
- Binding TACs would be set for the drift gillnet fishery in the EEZ for each salmon species.
- Due to uncertainty inherent to forecast-based TACs for the EEZ, they would have to be set conservatively to avoid over harvesting if there is a weaker than forecast return.
- When the TAC is attained, no additional commercial harvests in the EEZ would be allowed.
- The overall result would likely be a lower harvest levels for the EEZ UCI drift gillnet fleet on average.
- Management and catch accounting will likely require that drift gillnet openings in the EEZ and in State waters are "non-concurrent"



Questions?



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