Preliminary Evaluation of the Dungeness Crab Trap Limit Program

Dungeness Crab Task Force Meeting
October 2016
Ukiah, CA

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Dungeness crab trap limit program objectives*

- Improve the long-term sustainability of the fishery
- Cap the number of crab traps in the ocean that leads to
 - a market glut of crab early in the season
 - increased safety risks due to derby-like fishery
- Reduce the amount of lost/abandoned gear in the water
- Protect California's crab fishery from unfair competition from out-of-state boats that are limited in their own states

^{*} excerpted from SB 369 (Evans) bill analysis, 9/2/11

Trap limit program evaluation

DCTF Initial Report to the Legislature, January 2015:

The DCTF is required to evaluate ... and provide the Legislature, Department, and Commission with feedback on the commercial Dungeness crab industry's experiences with the program.

The DCTF [felt] more time is needed to evaluate the benefits, challenges, and loopholes associated with the program. ... A number of topics and potential concerns have been raised by ... industry and may be addressed in the January 2017 report to the Legislature, Department, and Commission.

Purpose of this presentation

To provide preliminary analysis of available information **and seek DCTF feedback and input** to evaluate the trap limit program based on goals and topics identified in SB 369 and DCTF discussions* including:

- 1. Access to the fishery
- 2. Fishing capacity
- 3. Fishing activity
- 4. Direct and indirect economic impacts
- 5. Program operation and effectiveness

^{*} as summarized at the October 2015 DCTF meeting

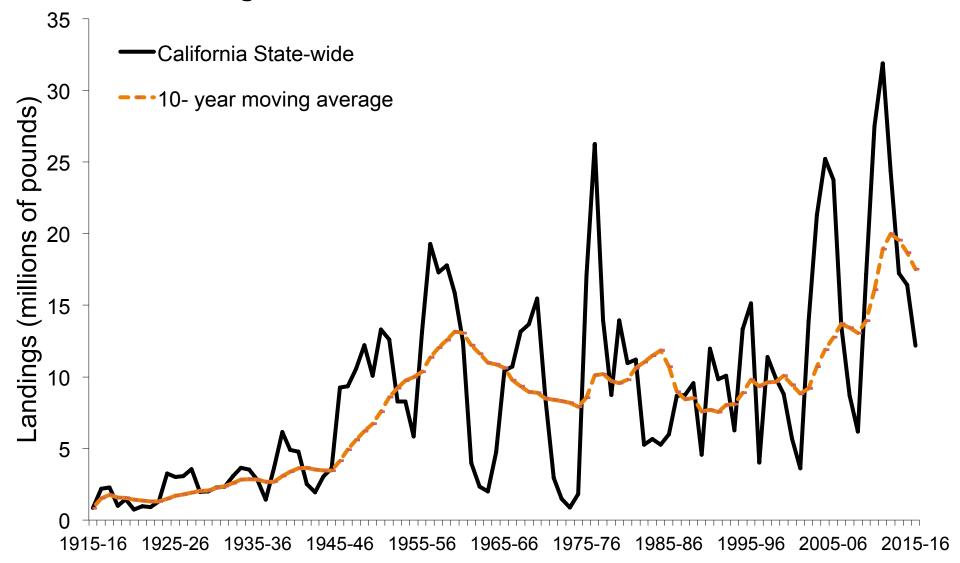
Methods and caveats

- Data and analysis
- Interpretation of results
- Caveats
 - short time frame
 - many other things affecting fishery
 - limited data

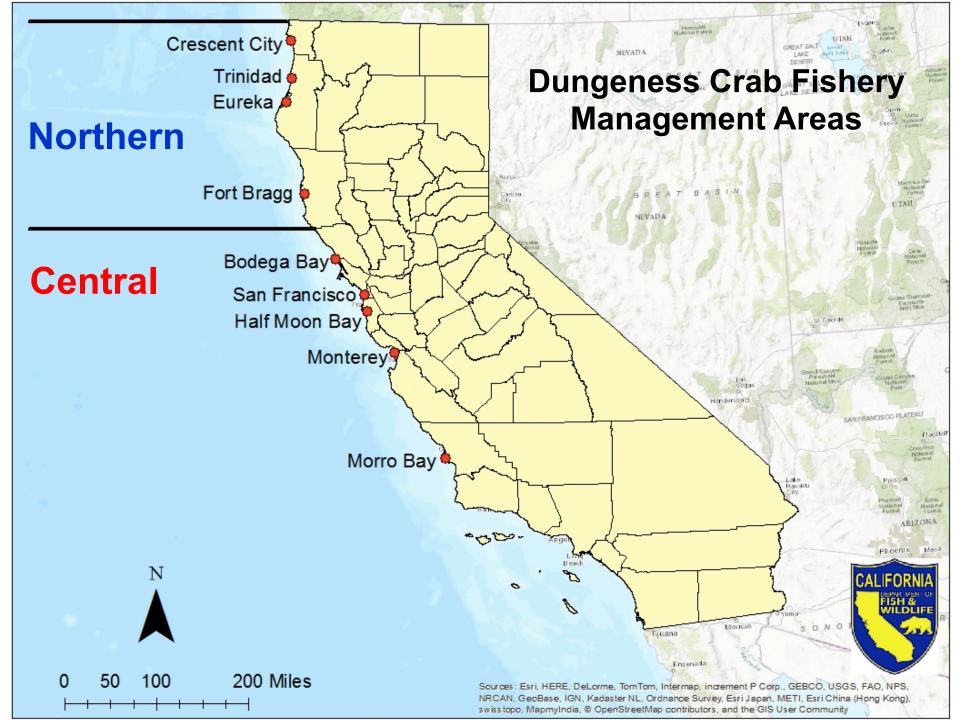
"The changes we have seen relative to fishing activity could have absolutely nothing to do with the trap program."

The information presented here is intended as a conversation starter.

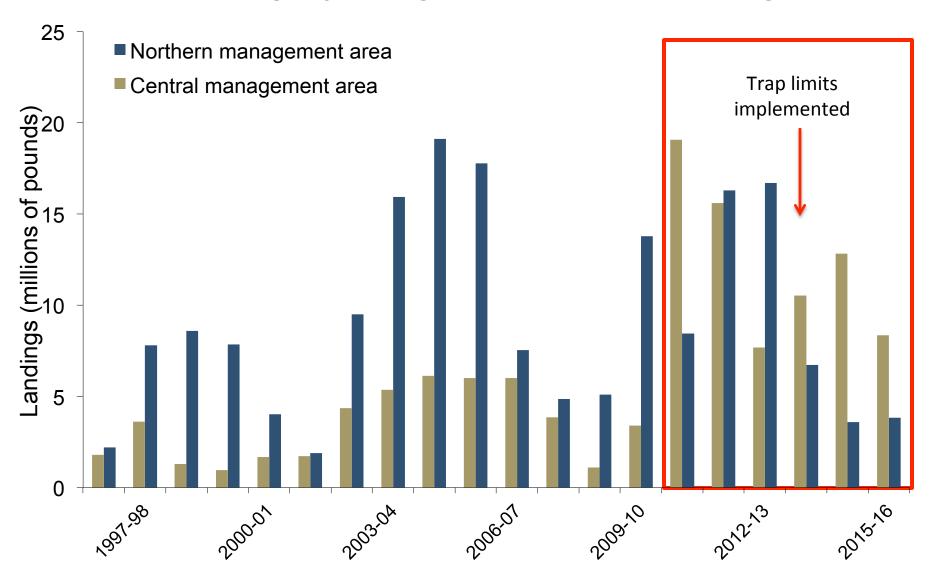
Statewide commercial Dungeness crab fishery landings, by season, 1915-16 through 2015-16



Source: CDFW Data



Seasonal landings by management area, 1996-97 through 2015-16



1. Has *access to the fishery* changed since the program was implemented?

- Access = feasibility of entering/participating in the fishery
 - affected by
 - availability of permits
 - costs of fishing operation, license and permit
 - other (social, economic) factors enabling/limiting access

Financial costs

- license, permit (paid to CDFW)
 - + biennial trap tag fees \$1,875 (Tier 7) \$3,500 (Tier 1)
- permitted vessel, gear (paid to previous owner)
 - + tier-based trap tags
- Available data indicate:
 - number of permits declined from 578 in 2010-11 to 561 in 2015-16

1. Has *access to the fishery* changed since the program was implemented?

If so, how? why?

2. Has *fishing capacity* changed since the program was implemented?

Available indicators

permits

gear: trap tags

vessels: length, age



Permits

17 lost to attrition since 2010-11 season

Gear

- Tier upgrades: net gain of <1% of total maximum potential traps (1,325 of 174,050 in 2015-16)
- Trap tag replacements
 - Within-season: 1% or less of maximum potential traps
 - Biennial: 3-8% of maximum potential traps

Vessels

- No significant differences in average vessel length pre v. post
- Vessel length ranges widely within tiers
- Average vessel length decreases from Tier 1 through Tier 7

Vessel length (feet) by tier, last 6 seasons

Tier	Average	Range
1	53	30 - 92
2	47	30 - 78
3	41	24 - 70
4	40	22 - 70
5 *	37	12 - 58
6	35	14 - 76
7*	34	16 - 71



2. Has *fishing capacity* changed since the program was implemented?

If so, how? why?

3. Has *fishing activity* changed since the program was implemented?

- Participation, effort and catch, over time and space
 - Proportion of permits active in the fishery
 - Landings and ex-vessel value
 - Location
 - Timing

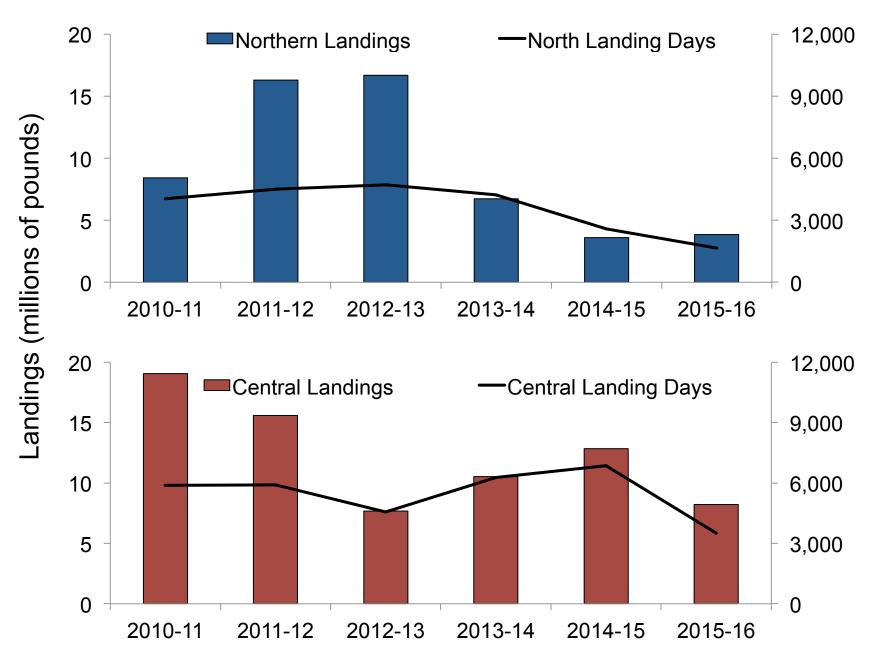
Number and proportion of permits that were active and landing days, by season, 2010-11 through 2015-16

	Pre-l	mplement	ation	Post-Implementation			
Tier	2010-11*	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
Total Active Permits	412	435	447	453	461	405	
Total Permits	578	570	570	568	563	561	
% Active	71.3%	76.3%	78.4%	79.8%	81.9%	72.2%	
Landing Days	9,936	10,417	9,292	10,497	9,445	5,159	

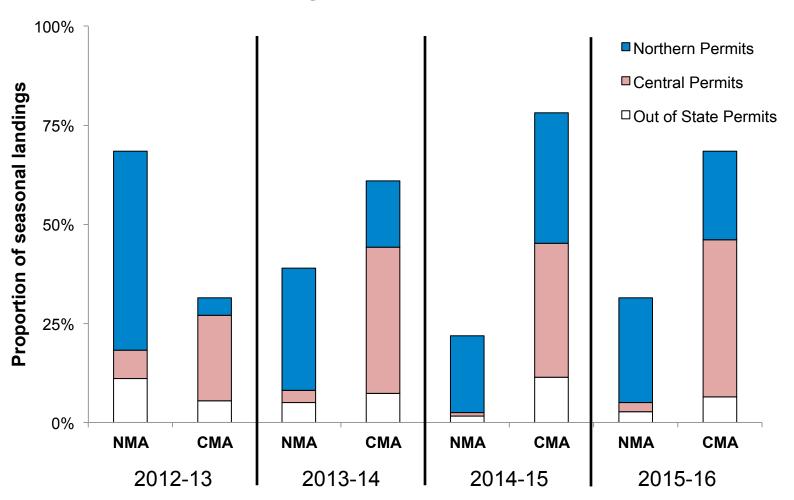
^{*} includes 2 permits not assigned to a tier that made landings during the 2011-11 season but not in later seasons.

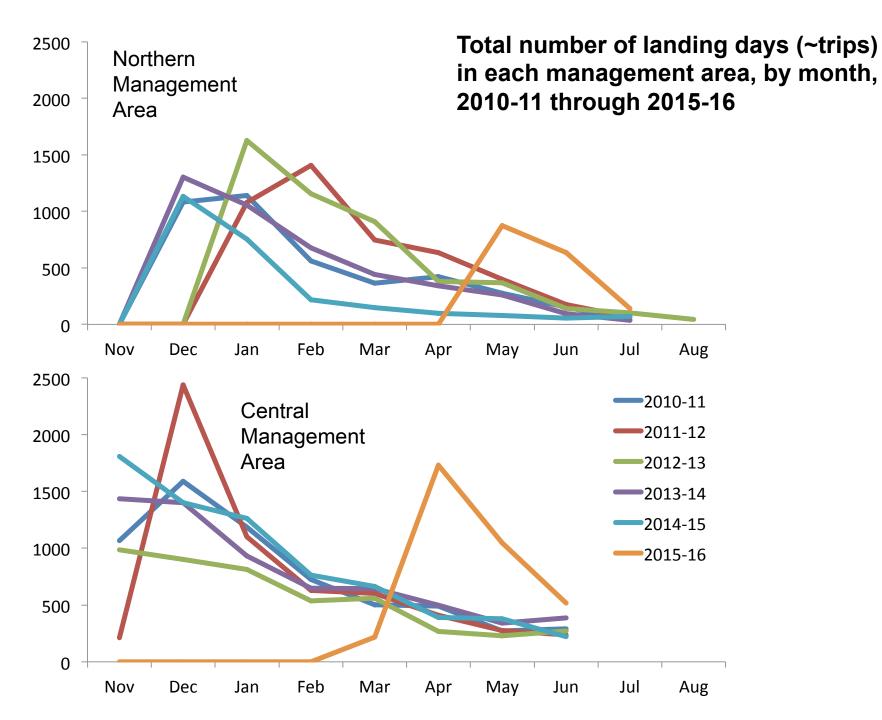
Seasonal landings of Dungeness crab, 2010-11 through 2015-16

	Landings (million lbs)							
				%	%			
Season	Northern	Central	Statewide	North	Central			
Pre implementa	ation							
2010-11	8.4	19.1	27.5	30.7%	69.3%			
2011-12	16.3	15.6	31.9	51.1%	48.9%			
2012-13	16.7	7.7	24.4	68.5%	31.5%			
Post implemen	Post implementation							
2013-14	6.7	10.5	17.2	39.0%	61.0%			
2014-15	3.6	12.8	16.4	21.9%	78.1%			
2015-16	3.8	8.3	12.2	31.5%	68.5%			

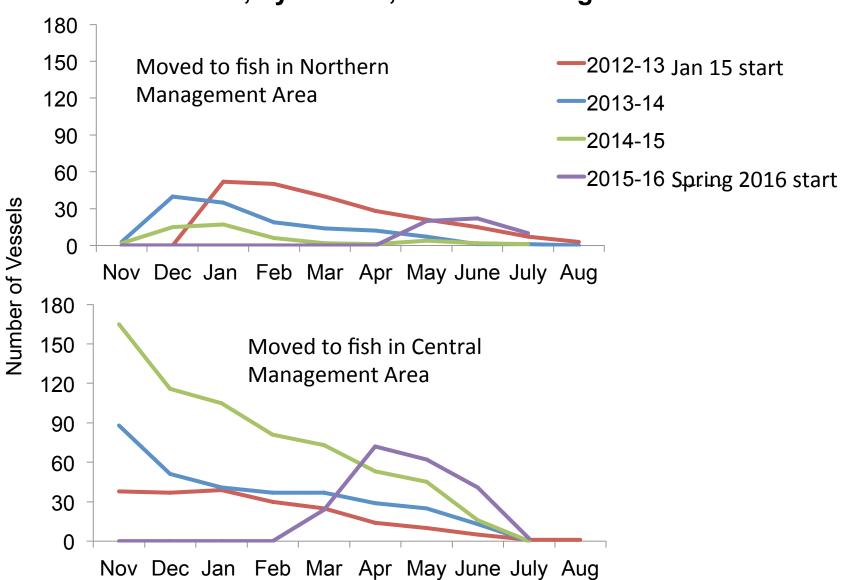


Proportion of landings (lbs) made in the Northern and Central Management Areas (NMA and CMA) by permit home port area, 2012-13 through 2015-16





Number of vessels with landings in non-homeport management area each month, by season, 2012-13 through 2015-16



3. Has *fishing activity* changed since the program was implemented?

If so, how? why?

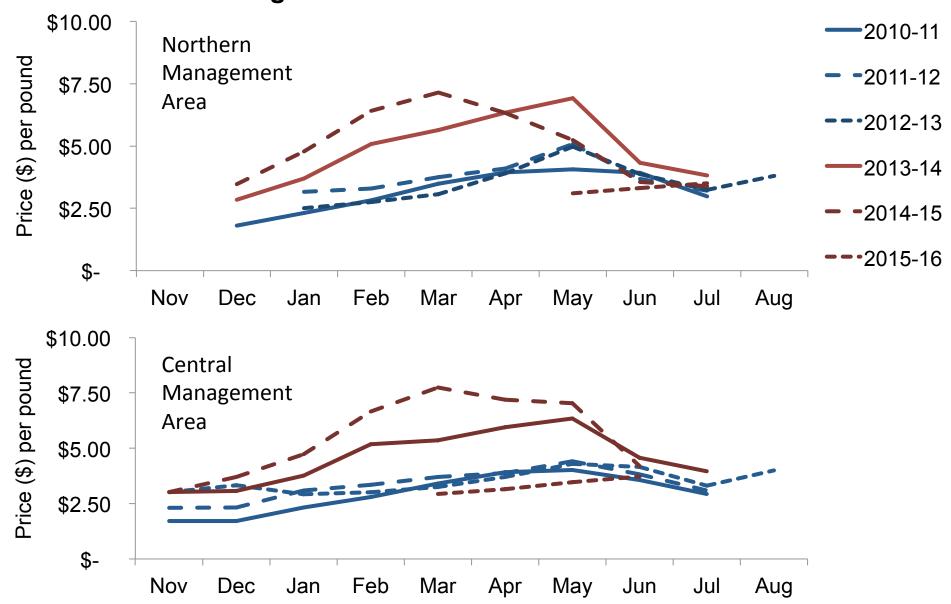
4. What have been the *direct and indirect economic impacts* of the program?

- Assessing economic impacts requires data on expenditures and revenues for fishing operations, fishermen, receivers/processors, and support businesses before and after an event or change
 - Direct impacts: changes in the fishery, e.g., revenue, jobs
 - Indirect impacts: resulting changes in support-businesses, e.g., revenue, jobs
- Available data
 - landings, landing days (trips), ex-vessel value
 - permits, vessels, fishermen, first receivers, ports

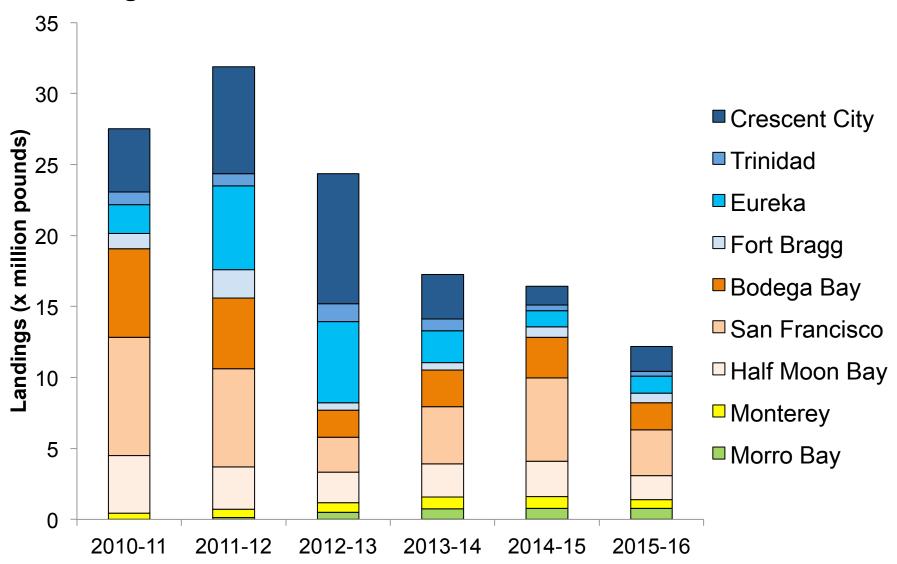
Total and average per permit seasonal Dungeness crab landings and ex-vessel revenue, 2010-11 through 2015-16

		To	otal	Per permit average				
Season	Active permits	Pounds landed (millions)	Ex-vessel revenue (millions)	Pounds landed	Ex-vessel revenue			
Pre impler	nentation							
2010-11	412	27.5	\$56.7	66,748	\$137,621			
2011-12	435	31.9	\$95.5	73,333	\$219,540			
2012-13	447	24.4	\$69.5	54,586	\$155,481			
Post imple	Post implementation							
2013-14	453	17.2	\$60.1	37,969	\$132,671			
2014-15	461	16.4	\$59.9	35,575	\$129,935			
2015-16	405	12.2	\$39.1	30,123	\$96,543			

Average monthly ex-vessel price per pound, by season, 2010-11 through 2015-16



Proportion of seasonal landings at ports/complexes, 2010-11 through 2015-16



4. What have been the *direct and indirect economic* impacts of the program?

5. Has the *program operated effectively*?

- Is it flexible, e.g., allowing adjustment after initial allocation?
 - Of 43 appeals, 17 upgraded, 21 not upgraded, 5 withdrawn
 - Change of vessel for a given permit: 37-65 per season since 2010-11
- Are replacement tag procedures working?

		Replace-			# of Peri	mittees Requ	esting
Season	# of Permits	ment Tags Issued	% Traps Fished	% Fleet	10% Tags	5-10% Tags	<5% Tags
Within biennial periods							
2013-14	64	1,633	1%	11%	43	7	14
2014-15	44	1,424	<1%	8%	17	21	6
2015-16	24	850	<1%	4%	20	4	0
Between biennial periods							
2013-14	283	11,723	8%	50%	n/a	n/a	n/a
2015-16	172	4,192	3%	31%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Summary

Has the program achieved its goals?

- Improved the fishery's long-term sustainability?
- Capped the number of traps in the ocean?
- Reduced the market glut of crab early in the season?
- Decreased derby-related safety risks?
- Reduced the amount of lost/ abandoned gear?
- Protected California's crab fishery from unfair competition from out-of-state boats?

Preliminary evaluation

- The changes seen may be related to the program, but also could have little to do with it
 - still very new
 - many factors affect the fishery
 - data on some key measures not available
- Information (presented and discussed) can be used for multiple purposes
- Continue the conversation?



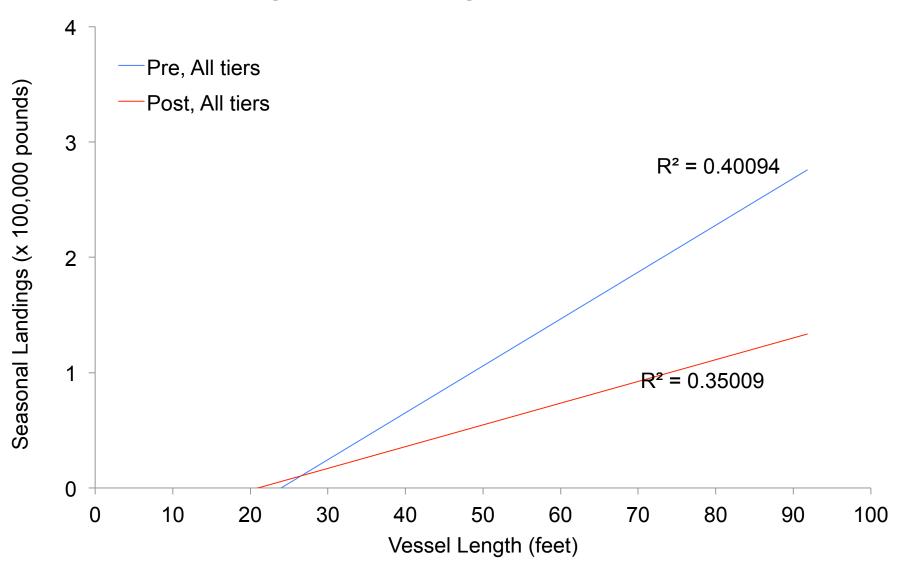




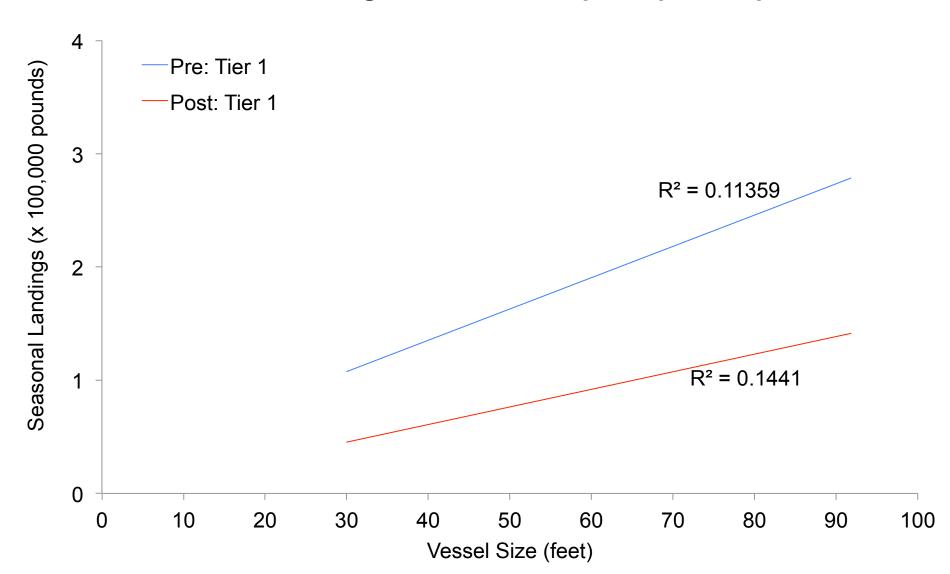


Supplementary slides

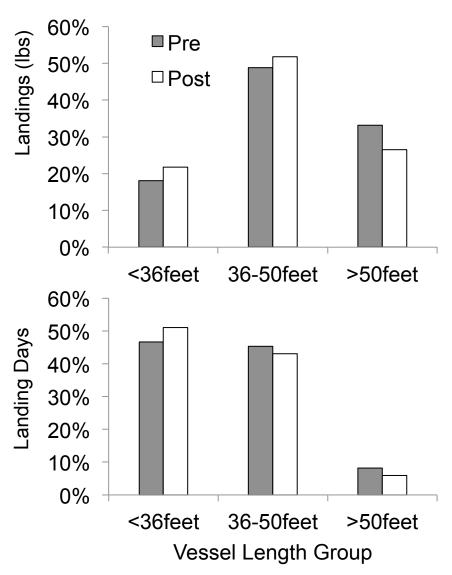
Seasonal landings v. vessel length, pre and post trap limits



Tier 1: Seasonal landings v. vessel size, pre & post trap limits

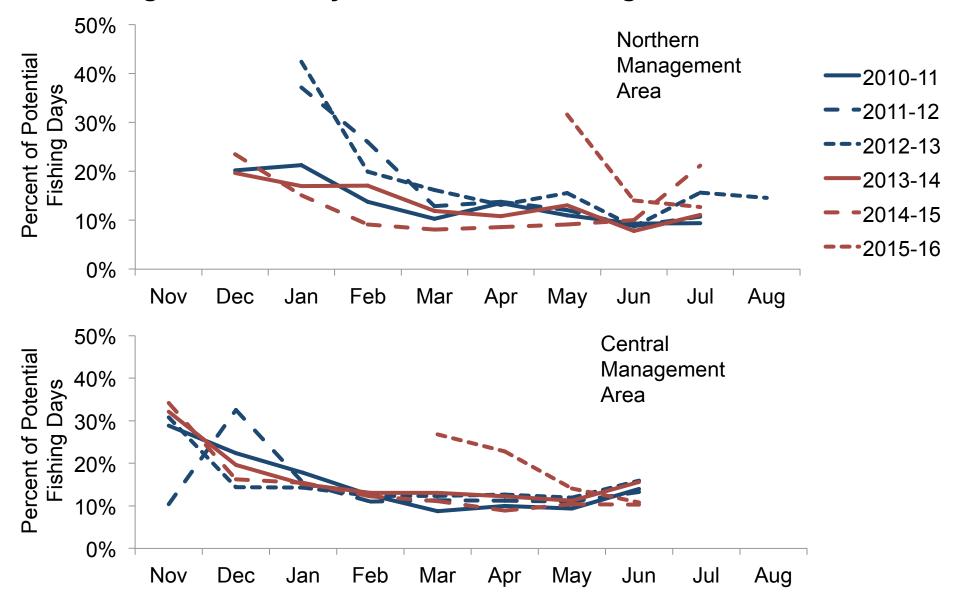


Proportion of landings (lbs) and landing days (~trips), by vessel length group, pre and post trap limits



- "Small" vessels account for greatest proportion of trips, followed closely by medium vessels
- "Medium" vessels account for the majority of landings (lbs) and just under 50% of active vessels
- "Large" vessels account for moderate landings and the smallest proportion of trips

Proportion of potential fishing days with landings in each management area, by month, 2010-11 through 2015-16



TRAP LIMIT PROGRAM DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTING

Fiscal Year 2015-16							
	\$	1,371,000					
Revenue As of 6/30/2016						61,000	
	PS OE				T	otal Exp.	
License and Revenue			\$	44 ,046	\$	44,046	
Marine Staff	\$	100,330	\$	20,352	\$	120,682	
Law Enforcement	\$	263,955	\$	234,082	\$	498 ,037	
Total	\$	364,285	\$	298,480	\$	662,765	

Revenue generated by the permit, buoy tag, replacement tag and appeal fees

	FY 2012-13*	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	2015-16			
Revenue by FY	\$481,376	\$1,072,849	\$1,387,194	\$61,143			
	Total Revenue Collected						