

STAFF SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER 12-13, 2018

29. KLAMATH RIVER BASIN SPORT FISHING**Today's Item****Information** ☐**Action** ☒

Consider authorization to publish notice of intent to amend Klamath River Basin sport fishing regulations.

Summary of Previous/Future Actions

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • Today's notice hearing | Dec 12-13, 2018; Oceanside |
| • Discussion hearing | Feb 6, 2019; Sacramento |
| • Discussion hearing | Apr 17-18, 2019; Los Angeles |
| • Adoption hearing | May 16, 2019; Teleconference |

Background

FGC annually adopts Klamath River Basin salmon sport fishing regulations for consistency with federal fishery management goals. Specific bag and possession limits for Klamath River Basin Fall-run Chinook Salmon (KRFC) are scheduled for adoption after the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) has reviewed the status of West Coast salmon stocks and final fishery allocation recommendations have been adopted.

Subsection 7.50(b)(91.1) is proposed for amendment to change the quota, bag limit and possession limit.

For notice purposes, DFW recommends an allocation range of 0-67,600 adult KRFC; a bag limit between 0-4 KRFC, of which 0-4 may be adult KRFC until the quota is met, then 0 adult KRFC; and a possession limit of 0-12 KRFC, of which 0-4 may be adult fish when the take of adult fish is allowed.

Pre-season stock projections of 2019 adult KRFC will not be available from PFMC until Mar 2019. The 2019 basin allocation will be recommended by PFMC in Apr 2019 and presented to FGC for adoption as the in-river sport harvest quota at FGC's May 2019 teleconference.

Significant Public Comments (N/A)**Recommendation**

FGC staff: Authorize publication of a notice as recommended by DFW.

Committee: Authorize publication of a notice as recommended by DFW.

DFW: Authorize publication of a notice as detailed in the initial statement of reasons (ISOR) (Exhibit 2).

Exhibits

1. [DFW memo, received Dec 3, 2018](#)
2. [Draft ISOR](#)

STAFF SUMMARY FOR DECEMBER 12-13, 2018

3. [Draft economic and fiscal impact statement \(Std. 399\)](#)
4. [DFW presentation](#)

Motion/Direction

Moved by _____ and seconded by _____ that the Commission authorizes publication of a notice of its intent to amend subsection 7.50(b)(91.1), related to Klamath River Basin sport fishing regulations.

State of California
Department of Fish and Wildlife

RECEIVED
CALIFORNIA
FISH AND GAME
COMMISSION

Memorandum

2018 DEC -3 AM 10:40

Date: November 29, 2018

To: Melissa Miller-Henson
Acting Executive Director
Fish and Game Commission

From: Charlton H. Bonham
Director



Subject: **Initial Statement of Reasons to Amend Subsection (b)(91.1) of Section 7.50, Title 14, CCR, Klamath River Basin Sport Fishing Regulations**

Please find attached the Initial Statement of Reasons package for the 2019 Klamath River Basin sport fishing regulations. As in the past, the Department is proposing a range of bag and possession limits for adult Klamath River fall-run Chinook Salmon (KRFC) until after federal review of west coast salmon stocks and fishery allocations have been proposed. The 2019 Klamath River Basin allocation of adult KRFC will be recommended by the Pacific Fisheries Management Council in April 2019 and presented to the Commission for adoption at its May 16, 2019 teleconference.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Kevin Shaffer, Chief, Fisheries Branch, at (916) 327-8841 or by e-mail at Kevin.Shaffer@wildlife.ca.gov. The public notice should identify Senior Environmental Scientist, Wade Sinnen, as the Department's point of contact for this rulemaking. Mr. Sinnen can be reached at (707) 822-5119, or by e-mail at Wade.Sinnen@wildlife.ca.gov.

Attachment

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Melissa Miller-Henson, Acting Executive Director
Fish and Game Commission
November 29, 2018
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR REGULATORY ACTION

Amend Subsection (b)(91.1) of Section 7.50
Title 14, California Code of Regulations
Re: Klamath River Basin Sport Fishing Regulations

I. Date of Initial Statement of Reasons: November 20, 2018

II. Dates and Locations of Scheduled Hearings

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| (a) Notice Hearing: | Date: | December 13, 2018 |
| | Location: | Oceanside |
| (b) Discussion Hearing: | Date: | February 6, 2019 |
| | Location: | Sacramento |
| (c) Discussion Hearing | Date: | April 17, 2019 |
| | Location: | Los Angeles |
| (d) Adoption Hearing: | Date: | May 16, 2019 |
| | Location: | Teleconference |

III. Description of Regulatory Action

- (a) Statement of Specific Purpose of Regulation Change and Factual Basis for Determining that Regulation Change is Reasonably Necessary:

Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

The Klamath River Basin, which consists of the Klamath River and Trinity River systems, is managed for fall-run Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) through a cooperative system of State, federal, and tribal management agencies. Salmonid regulations are designed to meet natural and hatchery escapement needs for salmonid stocks, while providing equitable harvest opportunities for ocean sport, ocean commercial, river sport, and tribal fisheries.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) is responsible for adopting recommendations for the management of sport and commercial ocean salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (three to 200 miles offshore) off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. When approved by the Secretary of Commerce, these recommendations are implemented as ocean salmon fishing regulations by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

The California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) adopts regulations for the ocean salmon sport (inside three miles) and the Klamath River Basin (in-river) sport fisheries, which are consistent with federal fishery management goals.

Tribal entities within the Klamath River Basin maintain fishing rights for ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries that are managed consistent with federal fishery management goals. Tribal fishing regulations are promulgated by the tribes.

Klamath River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon

Adult Klamath River fall-run Chinook Salmon (KRFC) harvest allocations and natural spawning escapement goals are established by the PFMC. The KRFC harvest allocation between tribal and non-tribal fisheries is based on court decisions and allocation agreements between the various fishery representatives.

For the purpose of PFMC mixed-stock fishery modeling and salmon stock assessment, salmon greater than 22 inches total length are defined as adult (ages 3-5) and salmon less than or equal to 22 inches total length are defined as grilse salmon (age 2).

PFMC Overfishing Review

KRFC stocks have been designated as “overfished” by the PFMC. This designation is the result of not meeting conservation objectives for this stock. Management objectives and criteria for KRFC are defined in the PFMC Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP). The threshold for overfished status of KRFC is a three-year geometric mean less than or equal to 30,525 natural area adult spawners. This threshold was not met for KRFC during the 2015-2017 period. The 30,525 KRFC natural area adult spawners is considered the minimum stock size threshold, per the FMP.

Accordingly, the FMP outlines a process for preparing a “rebuilding plan” that includes assessment of the factors that lead to the decline of the stock, including fishing, environmental factors, model errors, etc. The rebuilding plan includes recommendations to address conservation of KRFC, with the goal of achieving rebuilt status. Rebuilt status requires meeting a three-year geometric mean of 40,700 adult natural area KRFC spawner escapement. The plan is currently under development by representatives of NMFS, PFMC, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department), and Tribal entities, with a timeline for completion in spring of 2019. Forthcoming recommendations from the rebuilding plan may alter how KRFC are managed in the future, including changing the in-river allocation number, and/or allocating less than the normal target number.

Klamath River Spring-Run Chinook Salmon

The Klamath River Basin also supports Klamath River spring-run Chinook Salmon (KRSC). Naturally produced KRSC are both temporally and spatially separated from KRFC in most cases.

Presently, KRSC stocks are not managed or allocated by the PFMC. This in-river sport fishery is managed by general basin seasons, daily bag limit, and possession limit regulations. KRSC harvest will be monitored on the Klamath River below the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth of the Klamath River in 2019 and ensuing years by creel

survey. The upper Trinity River, upstream of Junction City, will be monitored using tag returns from anglers in 2019 and future years.

KRFC Allocation Management

The PFMC 2018 allocation for the Klamath River Basin sport harvest was 3,490 adult KRFC. Preseason stock projections of 2019 adult KRFC abundance will not be available from the PFMC until March 2019. The 2019 basin allocation will be recommended by the PFMC in April 2019 and presented to the Commission for adoption as a quota for the in-river sport harvest at its May 2019 teleconference meeting.

The Commission may modify the KRFC in-river sport harvest quota, which is normally a minimum of 15 percent of the non-tribal PFMC harvest allocation. Commission modifications need to meet biological and fishery allocation goals specified in law or established in the FMP, otherwise harvest opportunities may be reduced in the California ocean or in-river fisheries.

The annual KRFC in-river sport harvest quota is specified in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(D)1. The quota is split between four geographic areas with a subquota for each area, expressed as a percentage of the total in-river quota, specified in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(D)2. For angler convenience, the subquotas, expressed as the number of fish, are listed for the affected river segments in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(E). The in-river sport subquota percentages are as follows:

1. for the main stem Klamath River from 3,500 feet downstream of the Iron Gate Dam to the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec -- 17 percent of the in-river sport quota;
2. for the main stem Klamath River from downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth -- 50 percent of the in-river sport quota;
3. for the Trinity River downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the Highway 299 West bridge at Cedar Flat -- 16.5 percent of the in-river sport quota; and
4. for the Trinity River downstream from the Denny Road bridge at Hawkins Bar to the confluence with the Klamath River -- 16.5 percent of the in-river sport fishery quota.

The spit area (within 100 yards of the channel through the sand spit formed at the Klamath River mouth) closes to all fishing after 15 percent of the total Klamath River Basin quota has been taken downstream of the Highway 101 bridge.

These geographic areas are based upon the historical distribution of angler effort to ensure equitable harvest of adult KRFC in the Klamath River and Trinity River. The subquota system requires the Department to monitor or assess angler harvest of adult KRFC in each geographic area. All areas will be monitored on a real time basis, except for the following:

Klamath River upstream of Weitchpec and the Trinity River: Due to funding and personnel reductions, the Department will be unable to deploy adequate personnel to conduct real time harvest monitoring in the Klamath River upstream of Weitchpec and in the Trinity River for the 2019 season. The Department has developed Harvest Predictor Models (HPM) which incorporate historic creel survey data from the Klamath River downstream of Iron

Gate Dam to the confluence with the Pacific Ocean, and the Trinity River downstream of Lewiston Dam to the confluence with the Klamath River. Each HPM is driven by the positive relationship between KRFC harvested in the respective lower and upper subquota areas of the Klamath River and the Trinity River. The HPMs will be used by the Department to implement fishing closures to ensure that anglers do not exceed established subquota targets. Using this method, the upper Klamath River subquota area generally closes between 28-30 days after the lower Klamath River subquota is reached. Similarly, the upper Trinity River subquota area generally closes 28-30 days after the lower Trinity River subquota has been met. The Department also takes into consideration several other factors when implementing closure dates for subquota areas, including angler effort, KRFC run timing, weir counts, and ongoing recreational creel surveys performed by the Hoopa Valley Tribe in the lower Trinity River below Willow Creek.

Sport Fishery Management

The KRFC in-river sport harvest quota is divided into geographic areas, and harvest is monitored under real time subquota management. On the other hand, KRSC in-river sport harvest is managed by general season, daily bag limit, and possession limit regulations.

The Department presently differentiates the two stocks by the following dates in each sub-area:

Klamath River

1. January 1 through August 14 - General Season KRSC.
For purposes of clarity, daily bag and possession limits apply to that section of the Klamath River downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth.
2. August 15 to December 31 - KRFC quota management.

Trinity River

1. January 1 through August 31 – General Season KRSC.
For purposes of clarity, daily bag and possession limits apply to that section of the Trinity River downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the confluence with the South Fork Trinity River.
2. September 1 through December 31 – KRFC quota management.

The daily bag and possession limits apply to both stocks within the same sub-area and time period.

Current regulations in subsections 7.50(b)(91.1)(E)2.a. and b. specify bag limits for KRFC stocks in the Klamath River. Current regulations in subsections 7.50(b)(91.1)(E)6.b., e., and f. specify bag limits for KRFC stocks in the Trinity River. Current regulations in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(C)2.b. specify KRFC possession limits.

Proposed Changes

Because PFMC recommendations are not known at this time, ranges (shown in brackets in the text below) of subquotas and bag and possession limits, which encompass historical

quotas, are being proposed for the 2019 KRFC fishery in the Klamath and Trinity rivers. The final KRFC bag and possession limits will align with the final federal regulations to meet biological and fishery allocation goals specified in law, or established in the FMP, otherwise harvest opportunities may be reduced in the California ocean fisheries.

KRFC SPORT FISHERY (QUOTA MANAGEMENT):

Quota: For public notice requirements, the Department recommends the Commission consider a quota range of 0 – 67,600 adult KRFC in the Klamath River Basin for the river sport fishery. This recommended range encompasses the historical range of the Klamath River Basin allocations and allows the PFMC and Commission to make adjustments during the 2019 regulatory cycle.

Subquotas: The proposed subquotas for KRFC stocks are as follows:

- Main stem Klamath River from 3,500 feet downstream of the Iron Gate Dam to the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec -- 17 percent of the total quota equates to [0-11,492];
- Main stem Klamath River from downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth -- 50 percent of the total quota equates to [0-33,800];
- Trinity River downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the Highway 299 West bridge at Cedar Flat -- 16.5 percent of the total quota equates to [0-11,154]; and
- Trinity River downstream from the Denny Road bridge at Hawkins Bar to the confluence with the Klamath River -- 16.5 percent of the total quota equates to [0-11,154].

Seasons: No changes are proposed for the Klamath River and Trinity River KRFC seasons:

- Klamath River - August 15 to December 31
- Trinity River - September 1 to December 31

Bag and Possession Limits: As in previous years, no retention of adult KRFC is proposed for the following areas once the subquota has been met.

The range of proposed bag and possession limits for KRFC stocks are as follows:

- Bag Limit - [0-4] Chinook Salmon – of which no more than [0-4] fish over 22 inches total length may be retained until the subquota is met, then 0 fish over 22 inches total length.
- Possession limit - [0-12] Chinook Salmon of which no more than [0-4] fish over 22 inches total length may be retained when the take of salmon over 22 inches total length is allowed.

KRSC SPORT FISHERY:

No regulatory changes are proposed for the general (KRSC) opening and closing season dates, and bag, possession and size limits.

OTHER CHANGES

No other changes are proposed, except those described above, and to change the year 2018 to 2019 for the upcoming season.

(b) Goals and Benefits of the Regulation:

It is the policy of this State to encourage the conservation, maintenance, and utilization of the living resources of the ocean and other waters under the jurisdiction and influence of the State for the benefit of all the citizens of the State and to promote the development of local fisheries and distant water fisheries based in California in harmony with international law, respecting fishing and the conservation of the living resources of the ocean and other waters under the jurisdiction and influence of the State. The objectives of this policy include, but are not limited to, the maintenance of sufficient populations of all species of aquatic organisms to ensure their continued existence, and the maintenance of a sufficient resource to support a reasonable sport use. Adoption of scientifically-based Klamath River Basin salmon seasons, size limits, and bag and possession limits provides for the maintenance of sufficient populations of salmon to ensure their continued existence.

The benefits of the proposed regulations are consistency with federal fishery management goals, sustainable management of Klamath River Basin fish resources, health and welfare of California residents, and promotion of businesses that rely on salmon sport fishing in the Klamath River Basin.

(c) Authority and Reference Sections from Fish and Game Code for Regulation:

Authority: Sections 200, 205, 265, 270, 315, 316.5, and 399, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 200, 205, 265, 270, and 316.5, Fish and Game Code.

(d) Specific Technology or Equipment Required by Regulatory Change: None.

(e) Identification of Reports or Documents Supporting Regulation Change:

In-River Sport Fishing Economics Technical Report, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, September 2011.

(f) Public Discussions of Proposed Regulations Prior to Notice Publication:

No public meetings are being held prior to the notice publication. The 45-day comment period provides adequate time for review of the proposed amendments.

IV. Description of Reasonable Alternatives to Regulatory Action

(a) Alternatives to Regulation Change:

KRFC Stocks

The use of more liberal regulations for KRFC bag limits, possession limits and fishing methods (Alternative 1 in the STD 399; Economic and Fiscal Impact Statement). More

liberal regulations would be less desirable than those proposed, because they could create risk of an intense fishery, reaching or exceeding the quota in a very short time. Reaching the quota in a very short time could be damaging to the local economy, and exceeding the allowable harvest could damage the KRFC stocks.

KRSC Stocks

Presently there are no alternatives for the Commission to consider with regard to KRSC stocks. KRSC stocks are not currently managed by the PFMC, therefore forecast of abundance, and ocean and in-river harvest allocations do not occur on an annual basis.

KRSC stocks are currently managed as a separate life history type by the Commission. In most years, regulatory controls are generally more restrictive for KRSC than KRFC, and include time and area closures and reduced bag and possession limits.

(b) **No Change Alternative:**

The No Change Alternative (Alternative 2 in the STD 399; Economic and Fiscal Impact Statement) would leave the current 2018 daily bag and possession limit regulations in place and would not allow flexibility to develop bag and possession limits based on 2019 PFMC allocations. The change for 2019 is necessary to continue appropriate harvest rates and an equitable distribution of the harvestable surplus.

V. **Mitigation Measures Required by Regulatory Action**

The proposed regulatory action will have no negative impact on the environment; therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

VI. **Impact of Regulatory Action:**

The potential for significant statewide adverse economic impacts that might result from the proposed regulatory action has been assessed, and the following initial determinations relative to the required statutory categories have been made:

(a) **Significant Statewide Adverse Economic Impact Directly Affecting Businesses, Including the Ability of California Businesses to Compete with Businesses in Other States:**

The proposed action will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. The proposed regulations are projected to range from minor to no impact on the net revenues to local businesses servicing sport fishermen. If the 2019 KRFC quota is reduced, visitor spending may correspondingly be reduced, and in the absence of the emergence of alternative visitor activities, the drop in spending could induce business contraction. If the quotas remain similar to previous quotas, then local economic impacts are expected to be unchanged. Neither scenario is expected to directly affect the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states.

- (b) Impact on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State, the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses, or the Expansion of Businesses in California; Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of California Residents, Worker Safety, and the State's Environment:

The proposed regulations range from no fishing of KRFC, to normal Klamath River Basin salmon season, size, bag and possession limits.

The Commission anticipates some impact on the creation or elimination of jobs in California. The potential adverse employment impacts range from no impact to the loss of 22 jobs which are not expected to create, eliminate or expand businesses in the State.

An estimated 30-50 businesses that serve sport fishing activities are expected to be directly and/or indirectly affected depending on the final quota. The impacts range from no impact (Projection 1 under the Economic Impact Assessment (EIA), below) to unknown impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses (Projection 3, EIA, below).

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the expansion of businesses in California.

For all projections, the possibility of growth of businesses to serve substitute activities exists. Adverse impacts to jobs and/or businesses would be less if fishing of other species and grilse KRFC is permitted, than under a complete closure to all fishing. The impacted businesses are generally small businesses employing few individuals and, like all small businesses, are subject to failure for a variety of causes. Additionally, the long-term intent of the proposed action is to increase sustainability in fishable salmon stocks and, consequently, promoting the long-term viability of these same small businesses.

The Commission anticipates benefits to the health and welfare of California residents. Providing opportunities for a salmon sport fishery encourages a healthy outdoor activity and the consumption of a nutritious food.

The Commission anticipates benefits to the environment by the sustainable management of California's salmonid resources.

The Commission does not anticipate any benefits to worker safety because the proposed action does not affect working conditions.

- (c) Cost Impacts on a Representative Private Person or Business:

The agency is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

- (d) Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State: None.

- (e) Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies: None.
- (f) Programs Mandated on Local Agencies or School Districts: None.
- (g) Costs Imposed on Any Local Agency or School District that is Required to be Reimbursed Under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4, Government Code: None.
- (h) Effect on Housing Costs: None.

VII. Economic Impact Assessment:

The regulatory amendments of subsection 7.50(b)(91.1) under consideration will set the 2019 Klamath River Basin salmon sport fishing regulations to conform to the PFMC KRFC allocation. The Klamath River Basin is anticipated to be open for salmon sport fishing at levels similar to the 2018 levels; however, the possibility of marine fishery area closures still exists. Ocean closures may in turn result in PFMC recommendations for Klamath River Basin salmon sport fishery closures for the take of adult KRFC. Adverse or positive impacts to jobs and businesses will depend on the 2019 KRFC allocation ultimately adopted by the PFMC, and the specific regulations promulgated by the Commission.

The proposed quota range of 0 to 67,600 adult KRFC in 2019 represents a range from 0 percent or no salmon fishing on adult KRFC to greater than 100 percent of the 2018 Klamath River Basin KRFC quota. Under all scenarios, sport fishing may be allowed for other sportfish species and for grilse KRFC regardless of PFMC regulations, thus any adverse impacts to businesses could be less severe than under a complete closure of fishing.

The preservation of Klamath River salmon stocks is necessary for the success of Klamath River Basin businesses which provide goods and services related to fishing. Scientifically-based KRFC allocations are necessary for the continued preservation of the resource and therefore the prevention of adverse economic impacts.

Based on a 2011 NMFS report on In-River Sport Fishing Economics of the Klamath River, and adding a 33 percent increase to account for the Trinity River^a, in a normal year, non-resident Klamath River salmon and steelhead sport anglers together contribute about \$3,442,750 in direct expenditures, resulting in about \$4,221,945 (2017\$) in total economic output to California businesses. The NMFS study found that non-resident (outside the immediate locale) salmon or steelhead angler average expenditures are estimated to be \$108.82 (2017\$) per angler day (for lodging, food, gasoline, fishing gear, boat fuel, and guide fees). The projections do not distinguish between spring and fall runs, however, the in-river harvest is almost exclusively fall-run.

Local resident average expenditures per angler day are estimated to be 60 percent less

^a The NMFS study excluded the Trinity River, the largest tributary to the Klamath. The Trinity River is allocated 33 percent of the KRFC total quota. Using the Trinity quota as a measure of salmon and steelhead angler effort, and thus impacts on associated businesses that support anglers, the Department added 33 percent to the total economic output listed in the NMFS report.

(markedly reduced lodging, gasoline and food expenditures), which yields an estimate of \$43.53 per angler-day. Local resident anglers comprise about 36 percent of Klamath River Basin anglers. Any decreases to expenditures by resident anglers associated with reduced fishing opportunities may be offset by increased expenditures on other locally purchased goods and services – with no net change in local economic activity. Thus, this economic impact assessment focuses on non-resident angler expenditures that represent new money whose injection serves to stimulate the local economy.

The total impact of non-resident angler direct expenditures support about 45 jobs for salmon alone or up to 70 jobs for all salmon and steelhead spending.

Table 1. Klamath Salmon and Steelhead Total Economic Output (Non-resident anglers)

| Klamath Sport Fishing | Salmon | Steelhead | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Output | \$ 2,733,115 | \$ 1,488,830 | \$ 4,221,945 |
| Labor Income | \$ 1,264,576 | \$ 688,862 | \$ 1,953,438 |
| Jobs | 45.7 | 24.9 | 70.6 |

To demonstrate the potential economic impacts that may result from a quota anywhere within the range of 0 - 67,600 KRFC, three adult salmon catch projections are as follows: 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit; 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit; and 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit.

(a) Effects of the Regulation on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State:

Projection 1. 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any adverse impacts on the creation or elimination of jobs, as the quotas would not decrease effort nor curtail the number of visitors and thus probable visitor expenditures in the fisheries areas.

Projection 2. 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission anticipates some impact on the creation or elimination of jobs, which may be partially offset by the potential for continued sport fishing allowed for other sportfish and grilse KRFC. A 50 percent salmon catch reduction will likely reduce visitor spending by slightly less than 50 percent, given price elasticities of demand for salmon fishing activity of less than one. As the “price” of fishing per unit catch increases, the demand for fishing trips declines by a lesser extent, particularly in the short-run. While difficult to predict, job losses associated with a 50 percent reduction in the adult KRFC catch limit are expected to be less than half of the 45 estimated total jobs supported by salmon angler visits (i.e. fewer than 22 jobs).

Projection 3. 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: In the event of fisheries closures for adult KRFC in some or all Klamath River Basin areas, the Commission anticipates less than 50 percent reduction in fishery-related jobs. As mentioned earlier, sport fishing for other species and grilse KRFC may still be allowed, thus mitigating potential job losses.

A closure on the take of all KRFC was instituted in 2017, and only steelhead could be legally harvested during the fall season. The impact of the 2017 closure on angler days

and consumer demand is still being evaluated. However, job creation or elimination tends to lag in response to short-term changes in consumer demand. Thus, the potential impacts of a 2019 closure on the take of adult KRFC are estimated to result in the loss of less than 22 jobs due to adjustment lags and the continued sport fishing allowed for other species and potentially for grilse KRFC.

(b) Effects of the Regulation on the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses Within the State:

Projection 1. 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses, as the quotas would not decrease effort nor curtail the number of visitors and thus probable visitor expenditures in the fisheries areas.

Projection 2. 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission anticipates a decline in visits to the fishery areas of less than 50 percent due to the continued sport fishing allowed for other species and grilse KRFC. This may result in some decline in business activity, but the Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses directly related to fishing activities. However, with less effort being expended on salmon fishing, the possibility of substitute activities and the growth of businesses to serve those activities exists.

Projection 3. 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: In the event of salmon fisheries closures for adult KRFC in some or all Klamath River Basin areas, the Commission anticipates a decline in regional spending and thus reduced revenues to the approximately 30 to 50 businesses that directly and indirectly serve sport fishing activities with unknown impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses. However, adverse impacts may be mitigated by the continued opportunity to harvest other sportfish and the potential for take of grilse KRFC. Additionally, the long-term intent of the proposed action is to increase sustainability in fishable salmon stocks and, consequently, the long-term viability of these same small businesses.

(c) Effects of the Regulation on the Expansion of Businesses Currently Doing Business Within the State:

Projection 1. 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the expansion of businesses in California as the quotas would not increase effort nor increase the number of visitors and thus probable visitor expenditures in the fisheries areas.

Projection 2. 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State. Decreases in expenditures by resident anglers associated with reduced fishing opportunities may be offset by increased expenditures on other locally purchased goods and services – with no net change in local economic activity. For non-resident anglers, however, decreases in local expenditures associated with decreases

in local fishing opportunities may result in increases in other expenditures outside the Klamath River Basin area.

Projection 3. 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: In the event of salmon fisheries closures for adult KRFC in some or all Klamath River Basin areas, the Commission does not anticipate any expansion of businesses in California. Decreases in expenditures by anglers associated with reduced fishing opportunities may be partially offset by increased expenditures on other locally purchased goods and services as visitors fish for other sportfish, potentially including grilse KRFC, or the substitution of salmon fishing with other recreational pursuits.

(d) Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of California Residents:

Under all projections, the Commission anticipates benefits to the health and welfare of California residents. Providing opportunities for a Klamath River Basin salmon sport fishery and other sport fisheries encourages a healthy outdoor activity and the consumption of a nutritious food. Sport fishing also contributes to increased mental health of its practitioners, as fishing is a hobby and form of relaxation for many. Sport fishing also provides opportunities for multi-generational family activities and promotes respect for California's environment by the future stewards of California's natural resources.

(e) Benefits of the Regulation to Worker Safety:

Under all projections, the Commission does not anticipate benefits to worker safety because the proposed regulations will not impact working conditions.

(f) Benefits of the Regulation to the State's Environment:

Under all projections, the Commission anticipates benefits to the environment in the sustainable management of Klamath River Basin salmonid resources. It is the policy of this State to encourage the conservation, maintenance, and utilization of the living resources of the ocean and other waters under the jurisdiction and influence of the State for the benefit of all the citizens of the State and to promote the development of local fisheries and distant water fisheries based in California in harmony with international law, respecting fishing and the conservation of the living resources of the ocean and other waters under the jurisdiction and influence of the State. The objectives of this policy include, but are not limited to, the maintenance of sufficient populations of all species of aquatic organisms to ensure their continued existence, and the maintenance of a sufficient resource to support a reasonable sport use. Adoption of scientifically-based Klamath River Basin salmon seasons, size limits, and bag and possession limits provides for the maintenance of sufficient populations of salmon to ensure their continued existence.

(g) Other Benefits of the Regulation:

Consistency with Federal Fishery Management Goals: California's salmon sport fishing regulations need to align with the new Federal regulations to achieve optimum yield in

California. The PFMC annually reviews the status of west coast salmon populations. As part of that process, it recommends west coast adult salmon fisheries regulations aimed at meeting biological and fishery allocation goals specified in law or established in the FMP. These recommendations coordinate west coast management of sport and commercial ocean salmon fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California and state inland salmon sport fisheries. These recommendations are subsequently implemented as ocean fishing regulations by the NMFS, and as salmon sport regulations for California marine and inland waters by the Commission.

DRAFT

Informative Digest/Policy Statement Overview

Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

The Klamath River Basin, which consists of the Klamath River and Trinity River systems, is managed for fall-run Chinook Salmon (*Oncorynchus tshawytscha*) through a cooperative system of State, federal, and tribal management agencies. Salmonid regulations are designed to meet natural and hatchery escapement needs for salmonid stocks, while providing equitable harvest opportunities for ocean sport, ocean commercial, river sport, and tribal fisheries.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) is responsible for adopting recommendations for the management of sport and commercial ocean salmon fisheries in the Exclusive Economic Zone (three to 200 miles offshore) off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. When approved by the Secretary of Commerce, these recommendations are implemented as ocean salmon fishing regulations by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

The California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) adopts regulations for the ocean salmon sport (inside three miles) and the Klamath River Basin (in-river) sport fisheries, which are consistent with federal fishery management goals.

Tribal entities within the Klamath River Basin maintain fishing rights for ceremonial, subsistence, and commercial fisheries that are managed consistent with federal fishery management goals. Tribal fishing regulations are promulgated by the Tribes.

Klamath River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon

Adult Klamath River fall-run Chinook Salmon (KRFC) harvest allocations and natural spawning escapement goals are established by the PFMC. The KRFC harvest allocation between tribal and non-tribal fisheries is based on court decisions and allocation agreements between the various fishery representatives.

For the purpose of PFMC mixed-stock fishery modeling and salmon stock assessment, salmon greater than 22 inches total length are defined as adult (ages 3-5) and salmon less than or equal to 22 inches total length are defined as grilse salmon (age 2).

PFMC Overfishing Review

KRFC stocks have been designated as “overfished” by the PFMC. This designation is the result of not meeting conservation objectives for this stock. Management objectives and criteria for KRFC are defined in the PFMC Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP).

The FMP outlines a process for preparing a “rebuilding plan” that includes assessment of the factors that lead to the decline of the stock, including fishing, environmental factors, model errors, etc. The rebuilding plan includes recommendations to address conservation of KRFC, with the goal of achieving rebuilt status. The plan is currently under development by representatives of NMFS, PFMC, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Department), and Tribal entities, with a timeline for completion in spring of 2019. Forthcoming recommendations from the rebuilding plan may alter how KRFC are managed in

the future, including changing the in-river allocation number, and/or allocating less than the normal target number.

Klamath River Spring-Run Chinook Salmon

The Klamath River Basin also supports Klamath River spring-run Chinook Salmon (KRSC). Naturally produced KRSC are both temporally and spatially separated from KRFC in most cases.

Presently, KRSC stocks are not managed or allocated by the PPMC. This in-river sport fishery is managed by general basin seasons, daily bag limit, and possession limit regulations. KRSC harvest will be monitored on the Klamath River below the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth of the Klamath River in 2019 and ensuing years by creel survey. The upper Trinity River, upstream of Junction City, will be monitored using tag returns from anglers in 2019 and future years.

KRFC Allocation Management

The PPMC 2018 allocation for Klamath River Basin sport harvest was 3,490 adult KRFC. Preseason stock projections of 2019 adult KRFC abundance will not be available from the PPMC until March 2019. The 2019 basin allocation will be recommended by the PPMC in April 2019 and presented to the Commission for adoption as a quota for the in-river sport harvest at its May 2019 teleconference meeting.

The Commission may modify the KRFC in-river sport harvest quota, which is normally a minimum of 15 percent of the non-tribal PPMC harvest allocation. Commission modifications need to meet biological and fishery allocation goals specified in law or established in the FMP, otherwise harvest opportunities may be reduced in the California ocean or in-river fisheries.

The annual KRFC in-river sport harvest quota is specified in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(D)1. The quota is split between four geographic areas with a subquota for each area, expressed as a percentage of the total in-river quota, specified in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(D)2. For angler convenience, the subquotas, expressed as the number of fish, are listed for the affected river segments in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(E). The in-river sport subquota percentages are as follows:

1. for the main stem Klamath River from 3,500 feet downstream of the Iron Gate Dam to the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec -- 17 percent of the in-river sport quota;
2. for the main stem Klamath River from downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth -- 50 percent of the in-river sport quota;
3. for the Trinity River downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the Highway 299 West bridge at Cedar Flat -- 16.5 percent of the in-river sport quota; and
4. for the Trinity River downstream from the Denny Road bridge at Hawkins Bar to the confluence with the Klamath River -- 16.5 percent of the in-river sport quota.

The spit area (within 100 yards of the channel through the sand spit formed at the Klamath River mouth) closes to all fishing after 15 percent of the total Klamath River Basin quota has been taken downstream of the Highway 101 bridge.

These geographic areas are based upon the historical distribution of angler effort to ensure

equitable harvest of adult KRFC in the Klamath River and Trinity River. The subquota system requires the Department to monitor or assess angler harvest of adult KRFC in each geographic area. All areas will be monitored on a real time basis, except for the following:

Klamath River upstream of Weitchpec and the Trinity River: The Department has developed Harvest Predictor Models which it will use to implement fishing closures to ensure that anglers do not exceed established subquota targets. Using this method, the upper Klamath River generally closes between 28-30 days after the lower Klamath River quota is reached. Similarly, the upper Trinity River subquota area generally closes 28-30 days after the lower Trinity River subquota has been met.

Sport Fishery Management

The KRFC in-river sport harvest quota is divided into geographic areas, and harvest is monitored under real time subquota management. On the other hand, KRSC in-river sport harvest is managed by general season, daily bag limit, and possession limit regulations.

The Department presently differentiates the two stocks by the following dates in each sub-area:

Klamath River

1. January 1 through August 14 - General Season KRSC.
For purposes of clarity, daily bag and possession limits apply to that section of the Klamath River downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth.
2. August 15 to December 31 - KRFC quota management.

Trinity River

1. January 1 through August 31 – General Season KRSC.
For purposes of clarity, daily bag and possession limits apply to that section of the Trinity River downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the confluence with the South Fork Trinity River.
2. September 1 through December 31 – KRFC quota management.

The daily bag and possession limits apply to both stocks within the same sub-area and time period.

Current regulations in subsections 7.50(b)(91.1)(E)2.a. and b. specify bag limits for KRFC stocks in the Klamath River. Current regulations in subsections 7.50(b)(91.1)(E)6.b., e., and f. specify bag limits for KRFC stocks in the Trinity River. Current regulations in subsection 7.50(b)(91.1)(C)2.b. specify KRFC possession limits.

Proposed Changes

Because PFMC recommendations are not known at this time, ranges (shown in brackets in the text below) of subquotas and bag and possession limits, which encompass historical quotas, are being proposed for the 2019 KRFC fishery in the Klamath and Trinity rivers. The final KRFC bag and possession limits will align with the final federal regulations to meet biological and fishery allocation goals specified in law, or established in the FMP, otherwise harvest opportunities may

be reduced in the California ocean fisheries.

KRFC SPORT FISHERY (QUOTA MANAGEMENT):

Quota: For public notice requirements, the Department recommends the Commission consider a quota range of 0 – 67,600 adult KRFC in the Klamath River Basin for the river sport fishery. This recommended range encompasses the historical range of the Klamath River Basin allocations and allows the PFMC and Commission to make adjustments during the 2019 regulatory cycle.

Subquotas: The proposed subquotas for KRFC stocks are as follows:

- Main stem Klamath River from 3,500 feet downstream of the Iron Gate Dam to the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec -- 17 percent of the total quota equates to [0-11,492];
- Main stem Klamath River from downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec to the mouth -- 50 percent of the total quota equates to [0-33,800];
- Trinity River downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the Highway 299 West bridge at Cedar Flat -- 16.5 percent of the total quota equates to [0-11,154]; and
- Trinity River downstream from the Denny Road bridge at Hawkins Bar to the confluence with the Klamath River -- 16.5 percent of the total quota equates to [0-11,154].

Seasons: No changes are proposed for the Klamath River and Trinity River KRFC seasons:

- Klamath River - August 15 to December 31
- Trinity River - September 1 to December 31

Bag and Possession Limits: As in previous years, no retention of adult KRFC is proposed for the following areas once the subquota has been met.

The range of proposed bag and possession limits for KRFC stocks are as follows:

- Bag Limit - [0-4] Chinook Salmon – of which no more than [0-4] fish over 22 inches total length may be retained until the subquota is met, then 0 fish over 22 inches total length.
- Possession limit - [0-12] Chinook Salmon of which no more than [0-4] fish over 22 inches total length may be retained when the take of salmon over 22 inches total length is allowed.

KRSC SPORT FISHERY:

No regulatory changes are proposed for the general (KRSC) opening and closing season dates, and bag, possession and size limits.

OTHER CHANGES

No other changes are proposed, except those described above, and to change the year 2018 to 2019 for the upcoming season.

Benefits of the Proposed Regulations

The Commission anticipates benefits to the environment in the sustainable management of Klamath River Basin salmonid resources.

Other benefits of the proposed regulations are conformance with federal fishery management goals, health and welfare of California residents and promotion of businesses that rely on salmon sport fishing in the Klamath River Basin.

Consistency and Compatibility with Existing Regulations

Article IV, Section 20 of the State Constitution specifies that the Legislature may delegate to the Fish and Game Commission such powers relating to the protection and propagation of fish and game as the Legislature sees fit. The Legislature has delegated authority to the Commission to promulgate sport fishing regulations (Sections 200, 205, 315, and 316.5, Fish and Game Code). The Commission has reviewed its own regulations and finds that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing State regulations. Commission staff has searched the California Code of Regulations and has found no other State regulations related to sport fishing in the Klamath River Basin.

DRAFT

Proposed Regulatory Language

Subsection (b)(91.1) of Section 7.50, Title 14, CCR is amended to read as follows:

§ 7.50. Alphabetical List of Waters with Special Fishing Regulations.

. . . [No changes to subsections (a) through (b)(91)]

(91.1) Anadromous Waters of the Klamath River Basin Downstream of Iron Gate and Lewiston dams. The regulations in this subsection apply only to waters of the Klamath River Basin which are accessible to anadromous salmonids. They do not apply to waters of the Klamath River Basin which are inaccessible to anadromous salmon and trout, portions of the Klamath River system upstream of Iron Gate Dam, portions of the Trinity River system upstream of Lewiston Dam, and the Shasta River and tributaries upstream of Dwinnel Dam. Fishing in these waters is governed by the General Regulations for non-anadromous waters of the North Coast District (see Section 7.00, subsection (a)(4)).

(A) Hook and Weight Restrictions.

1. Only barbless hooks may be used. (For definitions regarding legal hook types, hook gaps and rigging see Chapter 2, Article 1, Section 2.10.)
2. During closures to the take of adult salmon, it shall be unlawful to remove any adult Chinook Salmon from the water by any means.

(B) General Area Closures.

1. No fishing is allowed within 750 feet of any Department of Fish and Wildlife fish-counting weir.
2. No fishing is allowed from the Ishi Pishi Road bridge upstream to and including Ishi Pishi Falls from August 15 through December 31. EXCEPTION: members of the Karuk Indian Tribe listed on the current Karuk Tribal Roll may fish at Ishi Pishi Falls using hand-held dip nets.
3. No fishing is allowed from September 15 through December 31 in the Klamath River within 500 feet of the mouths of the Salmon, the Shasta and the Scott rivers and Blue Creek.
4. No fishing is allowed from June 15 through September 14 in the Klamath River from 500 feet above the mouth of Blue Creek to 500 feet downstream of the mouth of Blue Creek.

(C) Klamath River Basin Possession Limits.

1. Trout Possession Limits.
 - a. The Brown Trout possession limit is 10.
 - b. The hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead possession limits are as follows:
 - (i) Klamath River - 4 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead.
 - (ii) Trinity River - 4 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead.
2. Chinook Salmon Possession Limits.
 - a. Klamath River downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec from January 1 to August 14 and the Trinity River downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the confluence of the South Fork Trinity River from January 1 to August 31: 2 Chinook Salmon.
 - b. Klamath River from August 15 to December 31 and Trinity River from September 1 to December 31: 6[0-12] Chinook Salmon. No more than 3[0-4] Chinook Salmon over 22 inches total length may be retained when the take of salmon over 22 inches total length is allowed.

(D) Klamath River Basin Chinook Salmon Quotas.

The Klamath River fall-run Chinook Salmon take is regulated using quotas. Accounting of the tribal and non-tribal harvest is closely monitored from August 15 through December 31 each year. These quota areas are noted in subsection (b)(91.1)(E) with “Fall Run Quota” in the *Open Season and Special Regulations* column.

1. Quota for Entire Basin.

The ~~2018~~2019 Klamath River Basin quota is ~~3,490~~0 – 67,600 Klamath River fall-run Chinook Salmon over 22 inches total length. The department shall inform the Commission, and the public via the news media, prior to any implementation of restrictions triggered by the quotas. (NOTE: A department status report on progress toward the quotas for the various river sections is updated weekly, and available at 1-800-564-6479.)

2. Subquota Percentages.

a. The subquota for the Klamath River upstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec and the Trinity River is 50% of the total Klamath River Basin quota.

(i) The subquota for the Klamath River from 3,500 feet downstream of the Iron Gate Dam to the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec is 17% of the total Klamath River Basin quota.

(ii) The subquota for the Trinity River main stem downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the Highway 299 West bridge at Cedar Flat is 16.5% of the total Klamath River Basin quota.

(iii) The subquota for the Trinity River main stem downstream of the Denny Road bridge at Hawkins Bar to the confluence with the Klamath River is 16.5% of the total Klamath River Basin quota.

b. The subquota for the lower Klamath River downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec is 50% of the total Klamath River Basin quota.

(i) The Spit Area (within 100 yards of the channel through the sand spit formed at the Klamath River mouth) will close when 15% of the total Klamath River Basin quota is taken downstream of the Highway 101 bridge.

(E) Klamath River Basin Open Seasons and Bag Limits.

All anadromous waters of the Klamath River Basin are closed to all fishing for all year except those areas listed in the following table. Bag limits are for trout and Chinook Salmon in combination unless otherwise specified.

| <i>Body of Water</i> | <i>Open Season and Special Regulations</i> | <i>Daily Bag Limit</i> |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Bogus Creek and tributaries. | Fourth Saturday in May through August 31. Only artificial lures with barbless hooks may be used. | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| 2. Klamath River main stem from 3,500 feet downstream of Iron Gate Dam to the mouth. | | |
| a. Klamath River from 3,500 feet downstream of the Iron Gate Dam to the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec. | January 1 to August 14 | 0 Chinook Salmon 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | Fall Run Quota 593 <u>0-11,492</u> Chinook Salmon | 2 <u>[0-4]</u> Chinook Salmon – no more than 4 <u>[0-4]</u> fish over 22 inches total |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | August 15 to December 31, 2018 <u>2019</u> . | length until subquota is met, then 0 fish over 22 inches total length. 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | Fall Run Quota Exception: Chinook Salmon over 22 inches total length may be retained from 3,500 feet downstream of Iron Gate Dam to the Interstate 5 bridge when the department determines that the adult fall-run Chinook Salmon spawning escapement at Iron Gate Hatchery exceeds 8,000 fish. Daily bag and possession limits specified for fall-run Chinook Salmon apply during this exception. | |
| b. Klamath River downstream of the Highway 96 bridge at Weitchpec. | January 1 to August 14. | 2 Chinook Salmon 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | Fall Run Quota 1,745 <u>[0-33,800]</u> Chinook Salmon August 15 to December 31, 2018 <u>2019</u> . | 2 <u>[0-4]</u> Chinook Salmon – no more than 4 <u>[0-4]</u> fish over 22 inches total length until subquota is met, then 0 fish over 22 inches total length. 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | <p>Fall Run Quota Exception: Spit Area (within 100 yards of the channel through the sand spit formed at the Klamath River mouth). This area will be closed to all fishing after 15% of the Total Klamath River Basin Quota has been taken.</p> <p>All legally caught Chinook Salmon must be retained. Once the adult (greater than 22 inches) component of the total daily bag limit has been retained anglers must cease fishing in the spit area.</p> | |
| 3. Salmon River main stem, main stem of North Fork downstream of Sawyer's Bar bridge, and main stem of South Fork downstream of the confluence of the East Fork of the South Fork. | November 1 through February 28. | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| 4. Scott River main stem downstream of the Fort Jones-Greenville bridge to the confluence with the Klamath River. | Fourth Saturday in May through February 28. | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 5. Shasta River main stem downstream of the Interstate 5 bridge north of Yreka to the confluence with the Klamath River. | Fourth Saturday in May through August 31 and November 16 through February 28. | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| 6. Trinity River and tributaries. | | |
| a. Trinity River main stem from 250 feet downstream of Lewiston Dam to the Old Lewiston Bridge. | April 1 through September 15. Only artificial flies with barbless hooks may be used. | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| b. Trinity River main stem downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the Highway 299 West bridge at Cedar Flat. | January 1 to August 31. | 2 Chinook Salmon 5 Brown Trout 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | Fall Run Quota 576 <u>[0-11,154]</u> Chinook Salmon September 1 through December 31, 2018 <u>2019</u> . | 2 <u>[0-4]</u> Chinook Salmon – no more than 4 <u>[0-4]</u> fish over 22 inches total length until subquota is met, then 0 fish over 22 inches total length. 5 Brown Trout 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | Fall Run Quota Exception: Chinook Salmon over 22 inches total length may be retained downstream of the Old Lewiston Bridge to the mouth of Indian Creek when the department determines that the adult fall-run Chinook Salmon spawning escapement at Trinity River Hatchery exceeds 4,800 fish. Daily bag and possession limits specified for fall-run Chinook Salmon apply during this exception. | |
| c. Trinity River main stem downstream of the Highway 299 West bridge at Cedar Flat to the Denny Road bridge at Hawkins Bar. | January 1 through August 31. | 2 Chinook Salmon 5 Brown Trout 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | September 1 through December 31. | Closed to all fishing. |
| d. New River main stem downstream of the confluence of the East | September 15 through November 15. Only artificial | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Fork to the confluence with the Trinity River. | lures with barbless hooks may be used. | |
| e. Trinity River main stem downstream of the Denny Road bridge at Hawkins Bar to the mouth of the South Fork Trinity River. | January 1 to August 31. | 2 Chinook Salmon 5 Brown Trout 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | Fall Run Quota 576 <u>[0-11,154]</u> Chinook Salmon September 1 through December 31, 2018 <u>2019</u> . This is the cumulative quota for subsections 6.e. and 6.f. of this table. | 2 <u>[0-4]</u> Chinook Salmon – no more than 4 <u>[0-4]</u> fish over 22 inches total length until subquota is met, then 0 fish over 22 inches total length. 5 Brown Trout 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| f. Trinity River main stem downstream of the mouth of the South Fork Trinity River to the confluence with the Klamath River. | January 1 to August 31. | 0 Chinook Salmon 5 Brown Trout 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | Fall Run Quota 576 <u>[0-11,154]</u> Chinook Salmon September 1 through December 31, 2018 <u>2019</u> . This is the cumulative quota for subsections 6.e. and 6.f. of this table. | 2 <u>[0-4]</u> Chinook Salmon – no more than 4 <u>[0-4]</u> fish over 22 inches total length until subquota is met, then 0 fish over 22 inches total length. 5 Brown Trout 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| g. Hayfork Creek main stem downstream of the Highway 3 bridge in Hayfork to the confluence with the South Fork Trinity River. | November 1 through March 31. Only artificial lures with barbless hooks may be used. | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| h. South Fork Trinity River downstream of the confluence with the East Fork of the South Fork Trinity River to the South Fork Trinity River bridge at Hyampom. | November 1 through March 31. Only artificial lures with barbless hooks may be used. | 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |

| | | |
|--|------------------------------|---|
| i. South Fork Trinity River downstream of the South Fork Trinity River bridge at Hyampom to the confluence with the Trinity River. | November 1 through March 31. | 0 Chinook Salmon. 2 hatchery trout or hatchery steelhead** |
| | | |

. . . [No changes subsections 7.50(b)(92) through (b)(212)]

* Wild Chinook Salmon are those not showing a healed adipose fin clip and not showing a healed left ventral fin clip.

**Hatchery trout or steelhead in anadromous waters are those showing a healed adipose fin clip (adipose fin is absent). Unless otherwise provided, all other trout and steelhead must be immediately released. Wild trout or steelhead are those not showing a healed adipose fin clip (adipose fin is present).

Note: Authority cited: Sections 200, 205, 265, 270, 315, 316.5 and 399, Fish and Game Code.

Reference: Sections 200, 205, 265, 270 and 316.5, Fish and Game Code.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)**

STD. 399 (REV. 12/2013)

[SAM Section 6601-6616](#)**ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT**

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| DEPARTMENT NAME Fish and Game Commission | CONTACT PERSON Margaret Duncan margaret.duncan | EMAIL ADDRESS @wildlife.ca.gov | TELEPHONE NUMBER (916) 653-4676 |
| DESCRIPTIVE TITLE FROM NOTICE REGISTER OR FORM 400 Amend Subsection (b)(91.1) of Sec. 7.50, Title 14, CCR, re: Klamath River Basin Sport Fishing Regulations | | | NOTICE FILE NUMBER Z |

A. ESTIMATED PRIVATE SECTOR COST IMPACTS *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.*

1. Check the appropriate box(es) below to indicate whether this regulation:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. Impacts business and/or employees | <input type="checkbox"/> e. Imposes reporting requirements |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. Impacts small businesses | <input type="checkbox"/> f. Imposes prescriptive instead of performance |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. Impacts jobs or occupations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> g. Impacts individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d. Impacts California competitiveness | <input type="checkbox"/> h. None of the above (Explain below): |

*If any box in Items 1 a through g is checked, complete this Economic Impact Statement.
If box in Item 1.h. is checked, complete the Fiscal Impact Statement as appropriate.*

2. The **Fish and Game Commission** estimates that the economic impact of this regulation (which includes the fiscal impact) is:
(Agency/Department)

- ☒ Below \$10 million
☐ Between \$10 and \$25 million
☐ Between \$25 and \$50 million
☐ Over \$50 million *[If the economic impact is over \$50 million, agencies are required to submit a [Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment](#) as specified in Government Code Section 11346.3(c)]*

3. Enter the total number of businesses impacted: **30 - 50**

Describe the types of businesses (Include nonprofits): **Fishing boat owners, tackle stores, guides, food, fuel, lodging, camping vendors**

Enter the number or percentage of total businesses impacted that are small businesses: **80%**

4. Enter the number of businesses that will be created: **none** eliminated: **none**

Explain: **Anticipated changes in fishing activity are not expected to be large enough to induce business loss/creation.**

5. Indicate the geographic extent of impacts: ☐ Statewide

☒ Local or regional (List areas): **Siskiyou, Trinity, Del Norte and Humboldt Counties**

6. Enter the number of jobs created: **0** and eliminated: **0 - 22**

Describe the types of jobs or occupations impacted: **Fishing guides, retail sales clerks in sport fish-serving businesses such as:
tackle stores, food, fuel, lodging, and camping vendors**

7. Will the regulation affect the ability of California businesses to compete with other states by making it more costly to produce goods or services here?

☐ YES ☒ NO

If YES, explain briefly:

**ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)**

STD. 399 (REV. 12/2013)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT (CONTINUED)**B. ESTIMATED COSTS** *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.*

1. What are the total statewide dollar costs that businesses and individuals may incur to comply with this regulation over its lifetime? \$ 0
- a. Initial costs for a small business: \$ 0 Annual ongoing costs: \$ 0 Years: 1
- b. Initial costs for a typical business: \$ 0 Annual ongoing costs: \$ 0 Years: 1
- c. Initial costs for an individual: \$ 0 Annual ongoing costs: \$ 0 Years: 1
- d. Describe other economic costs that may occur: N/A, This action will set Klamath River Fall-Run Chinook (KRFC) bag
and possession limits with no compliance costs. See addendum.

2. If multiple industries are impacted, enter the share of total costs for each industry: N/A

3. If the regulation imposes reporting requirements, enter the annual costs a typical business may incur to comply with these requirements.
Include the dollar costs to do programming, record keeping, reporting, and other paperwork, whether or not the paperwork must be submitted. \$ N/A

4. Will this regulation directly impact housing costs? ☐ YES ☒ NO
If YES, enter the annual dollar cost per housing unit: \$ _____
Number of units: _____

5. Are there comparable Federal regulations? ☐ YES ☒ NO
Explain the need for State regulation given the existence or absence of Federal regulations: Fish and Game Code (FGC) sections 200 and 205

Enter any additional costs to businesses and/or individuals that may be due to State - Federal differences: \$ 0

C. ESTIMATED BENEFITS *Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.*

1. Briefly summarize the benefits of the regulation, which may include among others, the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety and the State's environment: This action should result in the continued sustainability of the salmon fisheries that benefit sport anglers and the area businesses that support sport fishing activities.

2. Are the benefits the result of: ☐ specific statutory requirements, or ☒ goals developed by the agency based on broad statutory authority?
Explain: Statute provides the Fish & Game Commission authority to establish sport fishing regulations (FGC sections 200 and 205)

3. What are the total statewide benefits from this regulation over its lifetime? \$ 2-2.7M see addendum
4. Briefly describe any expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California that would result from this regulation: Any changes
in fishing activity levels are not expected to be sufficient enough to induce the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State.

D. ALTERNATIVES TO THE REGULATION *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record. Estimation of the dollar value of benefits is not specifically required by rulemaking law, but encouraged.*

1. List alternatives considered and describe them below. If no alternatives were considered, explain why not: see addendum
- Alternatives considered 1) More liberal bag/possession limits and fishing methods could induce a rush to fish that may damage salmon stocks.
- 2) No Change to the 2018 Klamath River Fall-Run Chinook (KRFC) limits may not be in accord with PFMC quota allocations.

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENTSAM Section 6601-6616**(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)**

STD. 399 (REV. 12/2013)

ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT (CONTINUED)

2. Summarize the total statewide costs and benefits from this regulation and each alternative considered:

Regulation: Benefit: \$ 2 - 2.7 M Cost: \$ 0

Alternative 1: Benefit: \$ 2 - 2.7 M Cost: \$ - 3.7 M*

Alternative 2: Benefit: \$ 2 - 2.7 M Cost: \$ see addendum

3. Briefly discuss any quantification issues that are relevant to a comparison of estimated costs and benefits for this regulation or alternatives:

Benefits = estimated (salmon angler days x spending) xmultipliers for total economic impact. *Costs may include long-run over-fishing costs to fishery sustainability.

4. Rulemaking law requires agencies to consider performance standards as an alternative, if a regulation mandates the use of specific technologies or equipment, or prescribes specific actions or procedures. Were performance standards considered to lower compliance costs?

☐ YES☒ NO

Explain: Fisheries management regulations traditionally involve setting harvest quotas, seasons, bag and possession limits.

E. MAJOR REGULATIONS *Include calculations and assumptions in the rulemaking record.*

California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) boards, offices and departments are required to submit the following (per Health and Safety Code section 57005). Otherwise, skip to E4.

1. Will the estimated costs of this regulation to California business enterprises exceed \$10 million? ☐ YES ☐ NO*If YES, complete E2. and E3**If NO, skip to E4*

2. Briefly describe each alternative, or combination of alternatives, for which a cost-effectiveness analysis was performed:

Alternative 1: _____

Alternative 2: _____

(Attach additional pages for other alternatives)

3. For the regulation, and each alternative just described, enter the estimated total cost and overall cost-effectiveness ratio:

Regulation: Total Cost \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: \$ _____

Alternative 1: Total Cost \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: \$ _____

Alternative 2: Total Cost \$ _____ Cost-effectiveness ratio: \$ _____

4. Will the regulation subject to OAL review have an estimated economic impact to business enterprises and individuals located in or doing business in California exceeding \$50 million in any 12-month period between the date the major regulation is estimated to be filed with the Secretary of State through 12 months after the major regulation is estimated to be fully implemented?

☐ YES☒ NO

If YES, agencies are required to submit a Standardized Regulatory Impact Assessment (SRIA) as specified in Government Code Section 11346.3(c) and to include the SRIA in the Initial Statement of Reasons.

5. Briefly describe the following:

The increase or decrease of investment in the State: _____

The incentive for innovation in products, materials or processes: _____

The benefits of the regulations, including, but not limited to, benefits to the health, safety, and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the state's environment and quality of life, among any other benefits identified by the agency: _____

ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)**

STD. 399 (REV. 12/2013)

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT**A. FISCAL EFFECT ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT** *Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 6 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.*

- ☐ 1. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year which are reimbursable by the State. (Approximate)
(Pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code).

\$ _____

- ☐ a. Funding provided in _____
Budget Act of _____ or Chapter _____, Statutes of _____

- ☐ b. Funding will be requested in the Governor's Budget Act of _____
Fiscal Year: _____

- ☐ 2. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year which are NOT reimbursable by the State. (Approximate)
(Pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution and Sections 17500 et seq. of the Government Code).

\$ _____

Check reason(s) this regulation is not reimbursable and provide the appropriate information:

- ☐ a. Implements the Federal mandate contained in _____
- ☐ b. Implements the court mandate set forth by the _____ Court.

Case of: _____ vs. _____

- ☐ c. Implements a mandate of the people of this State expressed in their approval of Proposition No. _____
Date of Election: _____

- ☐ d. Issued only in response to a specific request from affected local entity(s).

Local entity(s) affected: _____

- ☐ e. Will be fully financed from the fees, revenue, etc. from: _____
Authorized by Section: _____ of the _____ Code;

- ☐ f. Provides for savings to each affected unit of local government which will, at a minimum, offset any additional costs to each;

- ☐ g. Creates, eliminates, or changes the penalty for a new crime or infraction contained in _____

- ☐ 3. Annual Savings. (approximate)

\$ _____

- ☐ 4. No additional costs or savings. This regulation makes only technical, non-substantive or clarifying changes to current law regulations.

- ☒ 5. No fiscal impact exists. This regulation does not affect any local entity or program.

- ☐ 6. Other. Explain _____

**ECONOMIC AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT
(REGULATIONS AND ORDERS)**

STD. 399 (REV. 12/2013)

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT (CONTINUED)**B. FISCAL EFFECT ON STATE GOVERNMENT** *Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.*☐ 1. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

\$ _____

It is anticipated that State agencies will:☐ a. Absorb these additional costs within their existing budgets and resources.☐ b. Increase the currently authorized budget level for the _____ Fiscal Year☐ 2. Savings in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

\$ _____

☒ 3. No fiscal impact exists. This regulation does not affect any State agency or program.☐ 4. Other. Explain _____**C. FISCAL EFFECT ON FEDERAL FUNDING OF STATE PROGRAMS** *Indicate appropriate boxes 1 through 4 and attach calculations and assumptions of fiscal impact for the current year and two subsequent Fiscal Years.*☐ 1. Additional expenditures in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

\$ _____

☐ 2. Savings in the current State Fiscal Year. (Approximate)

\$ _____

☒ 3. No fiscal impact exists. This regulation does not affect any federally funded State agency or program.☐ 4. Other. Explain _____

FISCAL OFFICER SIGNATURE

DATE



The signature attests that the agency has completed the STD. 399 according to the instructions in SAM sections 6601-6616, and understands the impacts of the proposed rulemaking. State boards, offices, or departments not under an Agency Secretary must have the form signed by the highest ranking official in the organization.

AGENCY SECRETARY

DATE



Finance approval and signature is required when SAM sections 6601-6616 require completion of Fiscal Impact Statement in the STD. 399.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE PROGRAM BUDGET MANAGER

DATE



STD. 399 Addendum

Amend Subsection (b)(91.1) of Section 7.50
Title 14, California Code of Regulations
Re: Klamath River Basin Sport Fishing Regulations

The regulatory amendments of subsection 7.50(b)(91.1) under consideration will set the 2019 Klamath River Basin salmon sport fishing regulations to conform to the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) Klamath River Fall-run Chinook Salmon (KRFC) allocation. The Klamath River Basin is anticipated to be open for salmon sport fishing at levels similar to the 2018 levels; however, the possibility of marine fishery area closures still exists. Ocean closures may in turn result in PFMC recommendations for Klamath River Basin salmon sport fishery closures for the take of adult KRFC. Adverse or positive impacts to jobs and businesses will depend on the 2019 KRFC allocation ultimately adopted by the PFMC, and the specific regulations promulgated by the Commission.

The proposed quota range of 0 to 67,600 adult KRFC in 2019 represents a range from 0 percent or no salmon fishing on adult KRFC to greater than 100 percent of the 2018 Klamath River Basin KRFC quota. Under all scenarios, sport fishing may be allowed for other sportfish species and for grilse KRFC regardless of PFMC regulations, thus any adverse impacts to businesses could be less severe than under a complete closure of fishing.

The preservation of Klamath River salmon stocks is necessary for the success of Klamath River Basin businesses which provide goods and services related to fishing. Scientifically-based KRFC allocations are necessary for the continued preservation of the resource and therefore the prevention of adverse economic impacts.

Based on a 2011 NMFS report on In-River Sport Fishing Economics of the Klamath River, and adding a 33 percent increase to account for the Trinity River¹, in a normal year, non-resident Klamath River salmon and steelhead sport anglers together contribute about \$3,442,750 in direct expenditures, resulting in about \$4,221,945 (2017\$) in total economic output to California businesses. The NMFS study found that non-resident (outside the immediate locale) salmon or steelhead angler average expenditures are estimated to be \$108.82 (2017\$) per angler day (for lodging, food, gasoline, fishing gear, boat fuel, and guide fees). The projections do not distinguish between spring- and fall-runs, however, the in-river harvest is almost exclusively fall-run.

Local resident average expenditures per angler day are estimated to be 60 percent less (markedly reduced lodging, gasoline and food expenditures), which yields an estimate

¹ The NMFS study excluded the Trinity River, the largest tributary to the Klamath. The Trinity River is allocated 33 percent of the KRFC total quota. Using the Trinity quota as a measure of salmon and steelhead angler effort, and thus impacts on associated businesses that support anglers, the Department added 33 percent to the total economic output listed in the NMFS report.

of \$43.53 per angler-day. Local resident anglers comprise about 36 percent of Klamath River Basin anglers. Any decreases to expenditures by resident anglers associated with reduced fishing opportunities may be offset by increased expenditures on other locally purchased goods and services – with no net change in local economic activity. Thus, the economic impact assessment focuses on non-resident angler expenditures which represent new money whose injection serves to stimulate the local economy.

The total impact of non-resident angler direct expenditures support about 45 jobs for salmon alone or up to 70 jobs for all salmon and steelhead spending.

Table 1. Klamath Salmon and Steelhead Total Economic Output (Non-resident anglers)

| Klamath Sport Fishing | Salmon | Steelhead | Total |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total Output | \$ 2,733,115 | \$ 1,488,830 | \$ 4,221,945 |
| Labor Income | \$ 1,264,576 | \$ 688,862 | \$ 1,953,438 |
| Jobs | 45.7 | 24.9 | 70.6 |

To demonstrate the potential economic impacts that may result from a quota anywhere within the range of 0 - 67,600 KRFC, three adult salmon catch projections are as follows: 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit; 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit; and 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit.

Section A

Question 4. Number of businesses that will be created or eliminated.

Projection 1. 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses, as the quotas would not decrease effort nor curtail the number of visitors and thus probable visitor expenditures in the fisheries areas.

Projection 2. 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission anticipates a decline in visits to the fishery areas of less than 50 percent due to the continued sport fishing allowed for other species and grilse KRFC. This may result in some decline in business activity, but the Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses directly related to fishing activities. However, with less effort being expended on salmon fishing, the possibility of substitute activities and the growth of businesses to serve those activities exists.

Projection 3. 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: In the event of salmon fisheries closures for adult KRFC in some or all Klamath River Basin areas, the Commission anticipates a decline in regional spending and thus reduced revenues to the approximately 30 to 50 businesses that directly and indirectly serve sport fishing activities with unknown impacts on the creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses. However, adverse impacts may be mitigated by the continued opportunity to harvest other sportfish and the potential for take of grilse KRFC. Additionally, the long-term intent of the proposed action is to increase sustainability in

fishable salmon stocks and, consequently, the long-term viability of these same small businesses.

Section A

Question 6. Number of jobs that will be created or eliminated.

Projection 1. 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any adverse impacts on the creation or elimination of jobs, as the quotas would not decrease effort nor curtail the number of visitors and thus probable visitor expenditures in the fisheries areas.

Projection 2. 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission anticipates some impact on the creation or elimination of jobs, which may be partially offset by the potential for continued sport fishing allowed for other sportfish and grilse KRFC. A 50 percent salmon catch reduction will likely reduce visitor spending by slightly less than 50 percent, given price elasticities of demand for salmon fishing activity of less than one. As the “price” of fishing per unit catch increases, the demand for fishing trips declines by a lesser extent, particularly in the short-run. While difficult to predict, job losses associated with a 50 percent reduction in the adult KRFC catch limit are expected to be less than half of the 45 estimated total jobs supported by salmon angler visits (i.e. fewer than 22 jobs).

Projection 3. 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: In the event of fisheries closures for adult KRFC in some or all Klamath River Basin areas, the Commission anticipates less than 50 percent reduction in fishery-related jobs. As mentioned earlier, sport fishing for other species and grilse KRFC may still be allowed, thus mitigating potential job losses.

A closure on the take of all KRFC was instituted in 2017, and only steelhead could be legally harvested during the fall season. The impact of the 2017 closure on angler days and consumer demand is still being evaluated. However, job creation or elimination tends to lag in response to short-term changes in consumer demand. Thus, the potential impacts of a 2019 closure on the take of adult KRFC are estimated to result in the loss of less than 22 jobs due to adjustment lags and the continued sport fishing allowed for other species and potentially for grilse KRFC.

Section B

Question 1. What are the total statewide dollar costs that businesses and individuals may incur to comply with this regulation over its lifetime? \$0

The regulations under consideration seek to maintain the Klamath River Basin fall-run Chinook Salmon fishing opportunities with no new compliance costs. The proposed bag and possession limits do not prescribe any particular equipment or methods.

Section C

Question 1. Briefly summarize the benefits of the regulation.

Under all projections, the Commission anticipates benefits to the health and welfare of California residents. Providing opportunities for a Klamath River Basin salmon sport fishery and other sport fisheries encourages a healthy outdoor activity and the consumption of a nutritious food. Sport fishing also contributes to increased mental health of its practitioners, as fishing is a hobby and form of relaxation for many. Sport fishing also provides opportunities for multi-generational family activities and promotes respect for California's environment by the future stewards of California's natural resources.

Under all projections, the Commission does not anticipate benefits to worker safety because the proposed regulations will not impact working conditions.

Under all projections, the Commission anticipates benefits to the environment in the sustainable management of Klamath River Basin salmonid resources. It is the policy of this State to encourage the conservation, maintenance, and utilization of the living resources of the ocean and other waters under the jurisdiction and influence of the State for the benefit of all the citizens of the State and to promote the development of local fisheries and distant water fisheries based in California in harmony with international law, respecting fishing and the conservation of the living resources of the ocean and other waters under the jurisdiction and influence of the State. The objectives of this policy include, but are not limited to, the maintenance of sufficient populations of all species of aquatic organisms to ensure their continued existence, and the maintenance of a sufficient resource to support a reasonable sport use. Adoption of scientifically-based Klamath River Basin salmon seasons, size limits, and bag and possession limits provides for the maintenance of sufficient populations of salmon to ensure their continued existence

Under all projections, consistency with Federal Fishery Management Goals: California's salmon sport fishing regulations need to align with the new Federal regulations to achieve optimum yield in California. The PFMC annually reviews the status of west coast salmon populations. As part of that process, it recommends west coast adult salmon fisheries regulations aimed at meeting biological and fishery allocation goals specified in law or established in the FMP. These recommendations coordinate west coast management of sport and commercial ocean salmon fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California and state inland salmon sport fisheries. These recommendations are subsequently implemented as ocean fishing regulations by the NMFS, and as salmon sport regulations for California marine and inland waters by the Commission.

Section C

Question 3. What are the total statewide benefits from this regulation over its lifetime?
\$2.0 - 2.7 M annually.

A normal season for the Klamath River Basin (including the Trinity River) experiences an average of 21,000 nonresident sport salmon angler days in which anglers spend an average of \$109 per day contributing a total of \$2.0 M (2017\$) in

direct expenditures to California businesses. This expenditure is received by area businesses that spend a share on inputs and payroll. As employees receive income, their household spending again circulates in the local economy and statewide. These multiplier effects result in an estimated total economic impact of \$2.7 M (2017\$), and up to 45.7 jobs.

Section C

Question 4. Briefly describe any expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California that would result from this regulation.

Projection 1. 100 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the expansion of businesses in California as the quotas would not increase effort nor increase the number of visitors and thus probable visitor expenditures in the fisheries areas.

Projection 2. 50 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State. Decreases in expenditures by resident anglers associated with reduced fishing opportunities may be offset by increased expenditures on other locally purchased goods and services – with no net change in local economic activity. For non-resident anglers, however, decreases in local expenditures associated with decreases in local fishing opportunities may result in increases in other expenditures outside the Klamath River Basin area.

Projection 3. 0 percent of the 2018 adult KRFC catch limit: In the event of salmon fisheries closures for adult KRFC in some or all Klamath River Basin areas, the Commission does not anticipate any expansion of businesses in California. Decreases in expenditures by anglers associated with reduced fishing opportunities may be partially offset by increased expenditures on other locally purchased goods and services as visitors fish for other sportfish, potentially including grilse KRFC, or the substitution of salmon fishing with other recreational pursuits.

Section D

Question 1. Alternatives to the Regulation

Alternative 1: More liberal bag limits, possession limits, and fishing methods that in sum, posed a greater risk of reducing salmon stocks below the number minimally necessary to sustain a viable ongoing population of salmon. Overfishing could diminish and/or eliminate future sport salmon fishing opportunities and likewise curtail the associated benefits to the state economy.

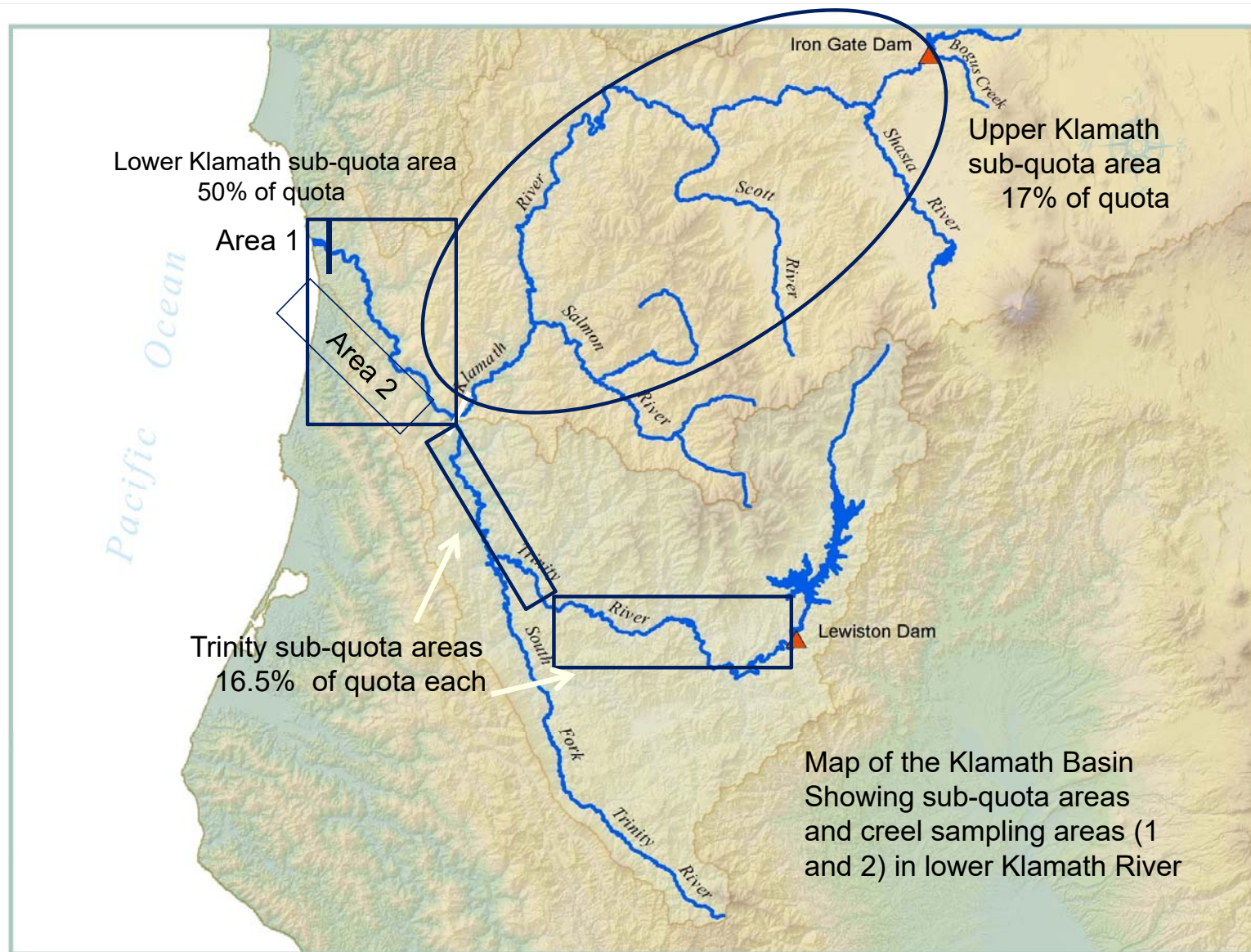
Alternative 2: The No Change Alternative would leave the current 2018 daily bag and possession limit regulations in place and would not allow flexibility to develop bag and possession limits based on 2019 PFMC allocations. The change for 2019 is necessary to continue appropriate harvest rates and an equitable distribution of the harvestable surplus.

2019 Klamath River Basin Sport Fishing Regulatory Options



**California Fish and Game Commission Meeting
December 13, 2018
Kevin Shaffer, Chief
Fisheries Branch**





Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC)

- The PFMC establishes harvest allocations and natural spawning escapement goals for Klamath fall-run Chinook Salmon
- The PFMC will recommend the 2019 Klamath River recreational fishery allocation in April 2019
- Klamath Basin quota allocation typically conforms to PFMC recommendations (minimum of 15% of non-tribal allocation)
- DFW determines bag and possession limits based on quota

2018 Klamath River Basin Sport Fishing Regulations

- Klamath River Basin quota: 3,490 fish > 22 inches
- Bag limit: 2 fish, no more than 1 adult > 22 inches
- Possession limit: 6 fish, no more than 3 adults > 22 inches
- Season: Aug. 15 – Dec. 31 (Klamath River)
- Season: Sept. 1 – Dec. 31 (Trinity River)

2019 Klamath River Basin Regulatory Options

- Klamath Basin quota range: 0-67,600 fish > 22 inches
- Bag limit range: 0-4 fish, of which no more than 0-4 > 22 inches
- Possession limit range: 0-12 fish, of which no more than 0-4 > 22 inches
- Season: Aug. 15 – Dec. 31 (Klamath River)
- Season: Sept. 1 – Dec. 31 (Trinity River)

