

Renewable Energy on the West Coast



Study Co-Sponsor Briefing

NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)

Jennifer Lilah Isé Fishery Policy Analyst NMFS West Coast Region Jennifer.lse@noaa.gov Lalena Amiotte
Tribal Relations Coordinator
NMFS West Coast Region
Lalena.Amiotte@noaa.gov

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NDAA FY2023 - SEC. 11319. (a) STUDY ON IMPACTS ON SHIPPING AND COMMERCIAL, TRIBAL, AND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES FROM DEVELOPMENT OF

RENEWABLE ENERGY ON WEST COAST

- (1) .—identify, document, and analyze—
 - (A) historic and current, as of the date of the study, Tribal, commercial, and recreational **fishing grounds**, as well as areas where **fish stocks are likely to shift** in the future in all covered waters;
 - (B) usual and accustomed fishing areas in all covered waters;
 - (C) historic, current, and potential future **shipping lanes**, based on projected growth in shipping traffic in all covered waters;
 - (D) current and expected **Coast Guard operations relevant to commercial fishing activities**, including search and rescue, radar, navigation, communications, and safety within and near renewable energy sites; and
 - (E) key types of data needed to properly site renewable energy sites on the West Coast, with regard to assessing and mitigating conflicts;
- (2) .—analyze—
 - (A) methods used to manage fishing, shipping, and other maritime activities; and
 - (B) potential **future interactions** between such activities and the placement of renewable energy infrastructure and the associated construction, maintenance, and operation of such infrastructure, including **potential benefits and methods of mitigating adverse impacts**; and
- (3) .—review the current decision-making process for offshore wind in covered waters, and outline recommendations for governmental consideration of all impacted coastal communities, particularly Tribal governments and fisheries communities, in the decision-making process for offshore wind in covered waters, including recommendations for—
 - (A) ensuring the appropriate governmental consideration of **potential benefits of offshore wind** in covered waters; and
 - (B) risk reduction and mitigation of adverse impacts on Coast Guard operations relevant to commercial fishing activities.

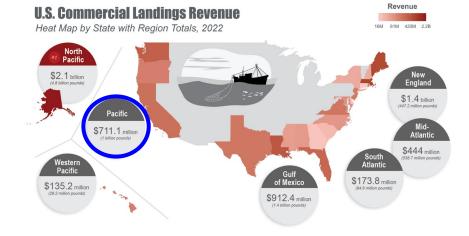




U.S. Commercial and Recreational Fisheries



<u>Fisheries Economics of the United States,</u> **NMFS, 2022**





Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (MSA)

- Primary law governing marine fisheries management in U.S. federal waters. Key objectives:
 - Prevent overfishing
 - Rebuild overfished stocks
 - Ensure long-term economic and social benefits to the nation of recreational and commercial fisheries
- Established U.S. fishery jurisdiction from 3 200nm, i.e., Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
- NMFS is charged with carrying out the MSA





Magnuson-Stevens Act, MSA - 10 National Standards

Must be followed in any fishery management plan (FMP), amendment, or regulation:

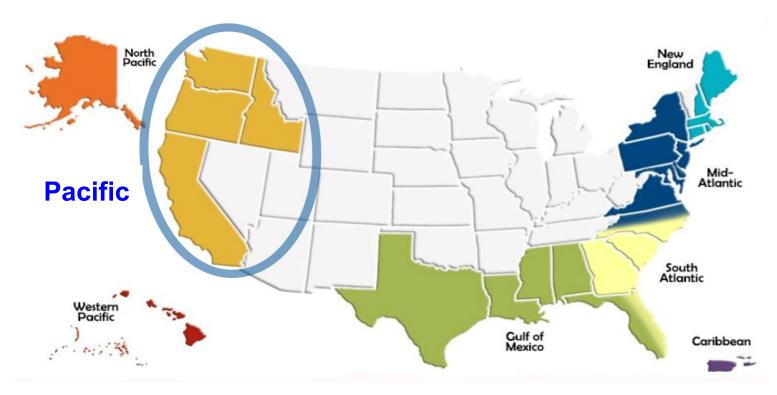
- (1) Achieve optimum yield (OY) and prevent overfishing
- (2) Based upon best available scientific information
- (3) Manage stocks as a unit
- (4) Allocations fair and equitable, promote conservation, and prevent excessive shares
- (5) Consider efficiency in utilization; not have economic allocation as sole purpose

- (6) Allow for variations and contingencies in fisheries, fishery resources, and catches
- (7) Minimize costs, avoid unnecessary duplication
- (8) Consider fishing communities to provide for their sustained participation and to minimize adverse economic impacts on such communities
- (9) Minimize bycatch, and bycatch mortality
- (10) Promote safety of human life at sea



Regional Fishery Management Councils

Represent commercial and recreational fishing sectors in addition to environmental, academic, and government interests.



Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC)

Voting members (14)

- 1 principal representative from each state (CA, OR, WA, and ID) with fisheries management authority
- 1 representative for NMFS West Coast Regional Office
- 1 Obligatory Appointment from each state (CA, OR, WA, and ID)
- At-Large Appointments
- 1 representative for West Coast tribes
 - -- filled by "an Indian tribe with federally recognized fishing rights from CA, OR, WA, or ID in accordance with Section 302(b)(5) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act." (see https://www.pcouncil.org/fishing-communities/tribes/)
 - -- Only FMC to have a tribal seat



Non-voting members (5)

- Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Coast Guard
- State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- U.S. Department of State

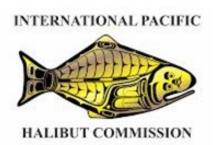


International Obligations / Regional Fishery Management Organizations

NMFS is responsible for maintaining U.S. obligations under:

- Pacific Salmon Treaty
- Halibut Convention and Northern Pacific Halibut Act
- Pacific Whiting Agreement, including implementing the Pacific Whiting Act
- Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), including implementing the Tunas Conventions Act, Agreement on the International Dolphin Conservation Program (AIDCP), and the U.S.-Canada Albacore Treaty
 - Coordination with U.S. Delegations to other Pacific RFMOs (e.g., Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC) and Joint WCPFC-IATTC Working Group on Pacific Bluefin Tuna)



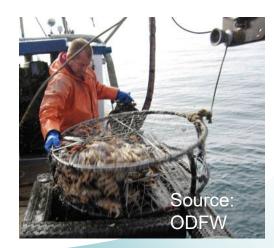




Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC)

- Includes CA, OR, WA, ID, and AK
- Important role in federal and state fisheries data management
 - Pacific Fisheries Information Network (PacFIN)
 - Pacific Coast Recreational Fisheries Information Network (RecFIN)
- Dungeness Crab Tri-State Process
 - Managed by WA, OR, and CA in state and federal waters
 - Dungeness Crab Tri-State Process through PSMFC





West Coast Fisheries

Federal Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) - PFMC (commercial, recreational, tribal)

- Groundfish
 - Tribal allocations for whiting and sablefish
- Salmon
 - Tribal allocations for various stocks
- Highly Migratory Species (HMS)
- Coastal Pelagic Species (CPS)
 - Tribal allocations for sardine
- Pacific Coast Fishery Ecosystem Plan (FEP)

Other commercial and recreational fisheries (CA, OR, WA) most likely affected by offshore energy infrastructure, including but not limited to:

- Dungeness Crab
- Pink shrimp
- Pacific halibut

Tribal fisheries

Discuss with tribes' fisheries department directors

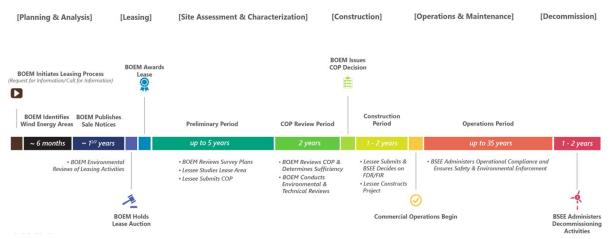
NMFS' Involvement in BOEM's OWE Process

Environmental Review & Regulatory Processes

 Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA), Endangered Species Act (ESA), Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) (Essential Fish Habitat), National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

Science support during environmental review

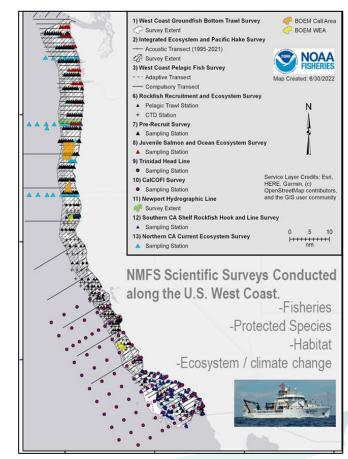
Science to understand impacts



NMFS Fisheries Independent Data

Northwest Fisheries Science Center Southwest Fisheries Science Center

	Survey	Year Started	Informs Mandated Activities under
1	West Coast Groundfish Bottom Trawl Survey (website)	1998	MSA ESA
2	Integrated Ecosystem and Pacific Hake Survey	1977	MSA
3	West Coast Pelagic Fish Survey	2006	MSA
4	West Coast Marine Mammal Survey	1991	MMPA ESA
5	Pacific Orcinus Distribution Surveys	2015	MMPA ESA
6	Rockfish Recruitment and Ecosystem Survey	1983	MSA
7	Pre-Recruit Survey	2011	MSA
8	Juvenile Salmon and Ocean Ecosystem Survey	1998	MSA ESA
9	Trinidad Head Line	2007	MSA ESA
10	<u>CalCOFI Survey</u>	1949	MSA ESA
11	Newport Hydrographic Line	1996	MSA ESA
12	S. California Shelf Rockfish Hook and Line Survey	2003	MSA
13	Northern California Current Ecosystem Survey	1996	MSA



NWFSC Data Warehouse:





Fisheries Dependent Data





- Fish tickets (PacFIN)
 - Commercial landings & revenue
 - Species, Gear type and Port-specific data
- Recreational landings (RecFIN)
- West Coast Region, NWFSC and At-Sea Hake Observer Programs
- Vessel logbooks (state and federal)
 - Fishing locations and duration
 - Can be matched to fish ticket data
- Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)
 - NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement
 - Satellite locations
 - Lots of variation in vessel requirements

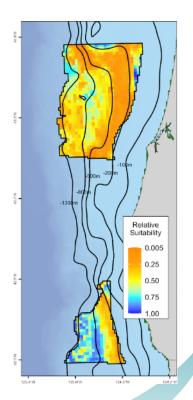




Spatial Data Available -- Commercial and Recreational

- NMFS, CDFW, ODFW, WDFW, and PSMFC maintain confidential fisheries data sets
- Non-confidential fisheries spatial data portals
 - NMFS <u>Distribution Mapping and Analysis Portal</u>
 - Oregon Offshore Wind Mapping Tool (OROWindMap)
 - California Offshore Wind Gateway
 - WA Marine Spatial Planning Application
- NWFSC Observer Program Technical Memos (e.g. Somers et al 2022, 2022, 2023)
- NCCOS modeling report for OR WEAs -- Fisheries Appendix (provided by NMFS and ODFW)
- Recreational fisheries' spatial data has very low resolution







Examples of Fisheries Distribution and Species' Shifts Publications

- Fishing effort for state and federal fisheries (Anderson et al 2024 ODFW, Wang et al. 2024 PLOS One)
- Species' projections, fishing adaptation and fisheries footprints for groundfish species (Liu et al. 2023 Science Advances, Samhouri et al. 2024 PLOS Climate, Warlick et al. In Review PLOS Climate)

Value of commercial species (Feist et al. 2025 PLOS One) Groundfish species projections

13.5

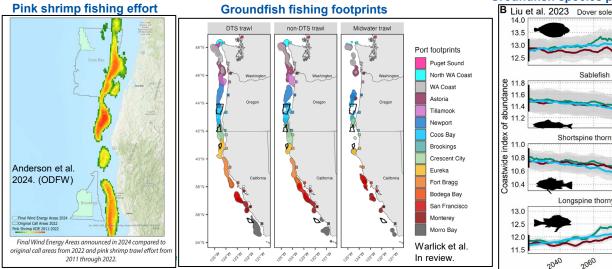
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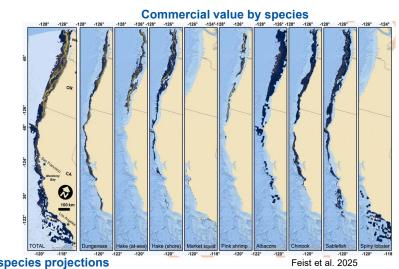
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Sablefish

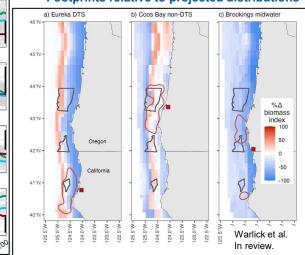
Shortspine thornyhead

Longspine thornyhead





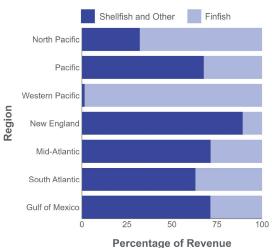
Footprints relative to projected distributions

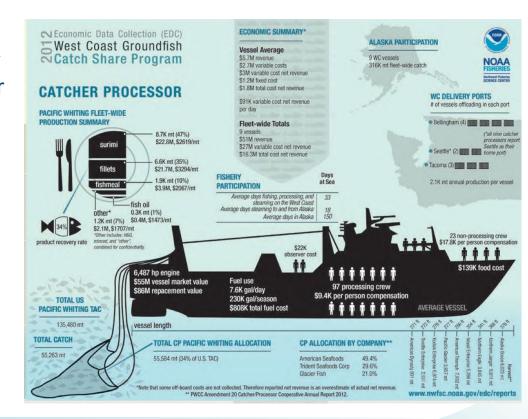


Commercial and Recreational Fisheries Socioeconomic Data

- Office of Science and Technology
- Northwest Fisheries Science Center
- Southwest Fisheries Science Center

Revenue Percentage of Species Categories by Region, 2022





Fishing Communities Data

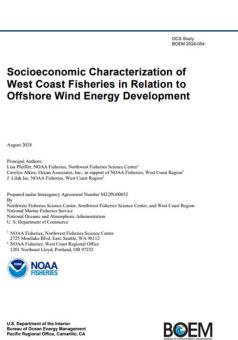
NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-NWFSC-85



Community Profiles
for West Coast and
North Pacific Fisheries
Washington Oregon California

Washington, Oregon, California, and other U.S. States







Example: Oregon

coast



Commercial Fishing

Medium High

Engagement

High

LOW

N/A

Medium

Tribal Fisheries

Terminology

Tribes with Explicit Rights to Fish

Stevens Treaty Tribes

Usual and Accustomed

Boldt Decision



