From: [redacted]
Sent: Saturday, July 19, 2014 8:33 AM
To: FGC; Miller-Henson, Melissa@FGC
Cc: Richard Parrish; Armando Vega Velzaquez; Lampson, Kai@Wildlife
Subject: Petition to F&GC

Dear Commissioners,

I am writing you to tell about our petition that we have started in Santa Barbara to support a 300 trap limit. We also oppose the creation of a stacking option for combining two permits into a 600 trap permit.

I will bring the progress of our petition so far to the Marine Sub-Committee in San Diego.

Here is a copy of the petition as well as some recent collaborative science that supports our position that we need to be careful about capitalizing the fishery. This work by Richard Parrish supports our field observations that we need to reduce over all effort in traps.

The fishery objective for us is to create a FMP plan for reducing excess effort in the fishery. The six hundred trap string is not a normal size trap string for the Santa Barbara Channel. We historically fish an average 300-400 trap string at the Channel Islands and an average of 150-250 on the coast.

Creating a 600 trap string will not help us adapt to the MPA's and create a more orderly and sustainable fishery. The 600 trap string is a path to over capitalization of the fishery. It is a distortion of a catch share program that does not offer added conservation or social responsibility with a monitoring economy.

We have been working with this petition to generate critical thinking and education about the FMP as a whole.

We think that the California Sustainable Fisheries Initiative should get more of a priority in this FMP. We are promoting the idea of a lobster enhancement stamp receive some focus from our fishing ports.

We have a unique opportunity to develop our FMP monitoring in coordination with the Baja Lobster Fishery. Dr. Armando Vega from the La Paz fisheries center has offered to meet with us to discuss lobster monitoring. This is a good time to think about the F&GC strategic plan for developing assessment methods.

We also believe that it is an ethical choice to now create some good old fashioned civic duty for the fishing ports that matches the effort of the advisory committee with a plan that creates some ongoing FMP study groups.

Our petition is a community based peer review process by the fishermen. Since we have a lot invested in Dr. Parrish's work that now integrates the harvest rate with a MPA credit in spawning potential we would like to also talk with you about creative ways to develop this work.

Thank You,

Christopher Miller
Lobster Fishing 36 years
Collaborative Research 16 years

P.O. Box 1074
Los Alamos, CA.
93440

805-3443091

Fisherman's Petition to The California Fish and Game Commission.

We support the simplest and fairest trap limit of 300 traps. Based on the current numbers of traps in the waters this is a net reduction of trapping effort.
We oppose permit stacking as an option at this time when a large portion of the current range of the fishery is very crowded and over all harvest area is declining from MPA's
Fisherman's signature, printed name, commercial ID Landing Port and date.

California Spiny Lobster Model

(Developed ōề wφ t l·NJNJƛǎK with funding from the South Bay Cable Committee)

The model is a yield-per-recruit model that calculates:

Harvest Rates
Yield and Dollar Value
Spawning Potential Ratio (SPR)

The model includes a wide range of harvest rates and size limits.

The model includes optional Marine Protected Areas and it can be used to assess the effects of different MPA networks on Yield, Value and SPR.

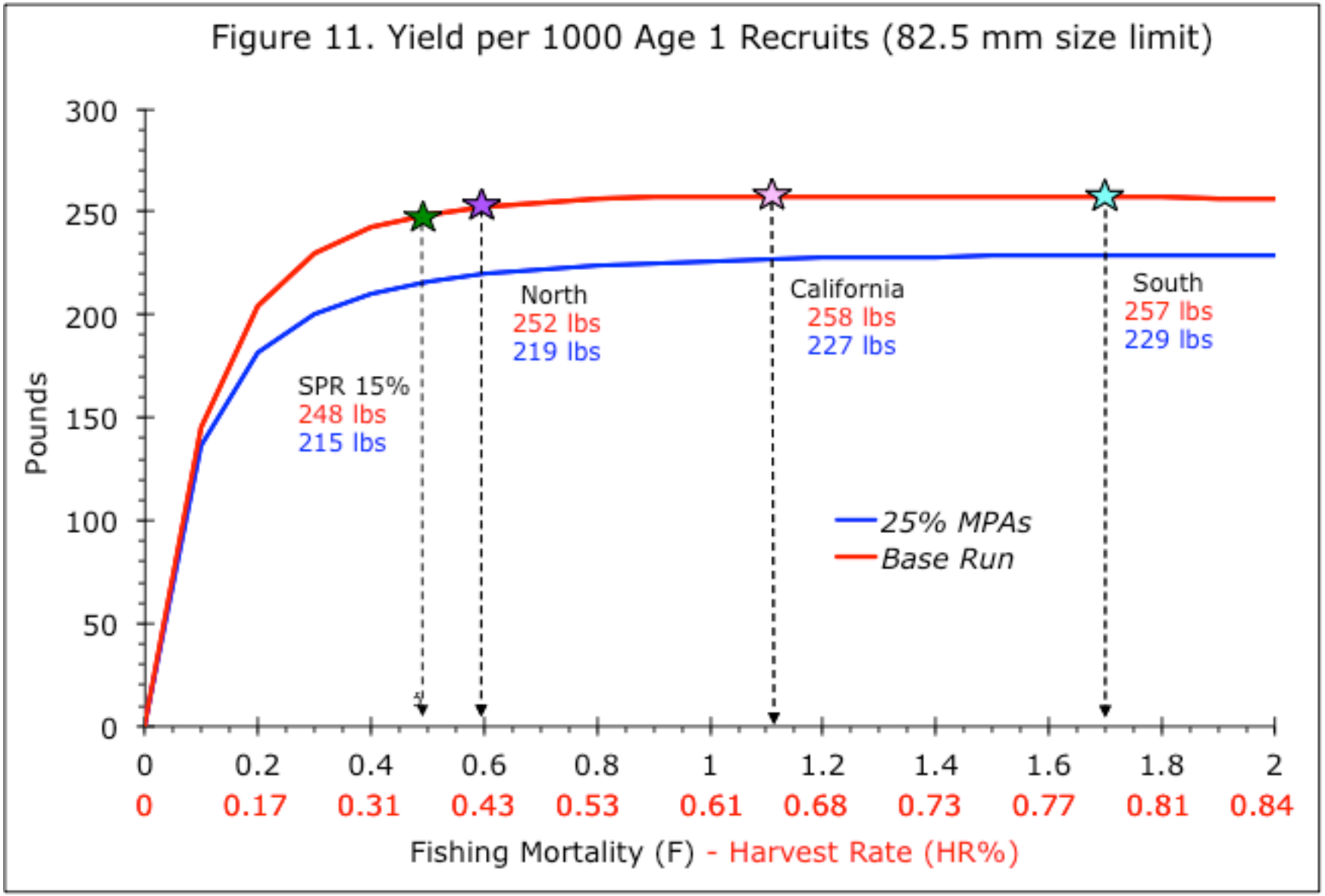
The present 'best estimate' of the amount of lobster habitat in MPAs is 25%.

Assessment of the harvest rates in individual areas is dependent upon external information on the average sizes of lobsters in the catch from the areas.

Average size of lobsters was determined from (1) daily landings (pink tickets) and log book information, (2) fishermen-based monitoring of the size of lobsters in their catch.

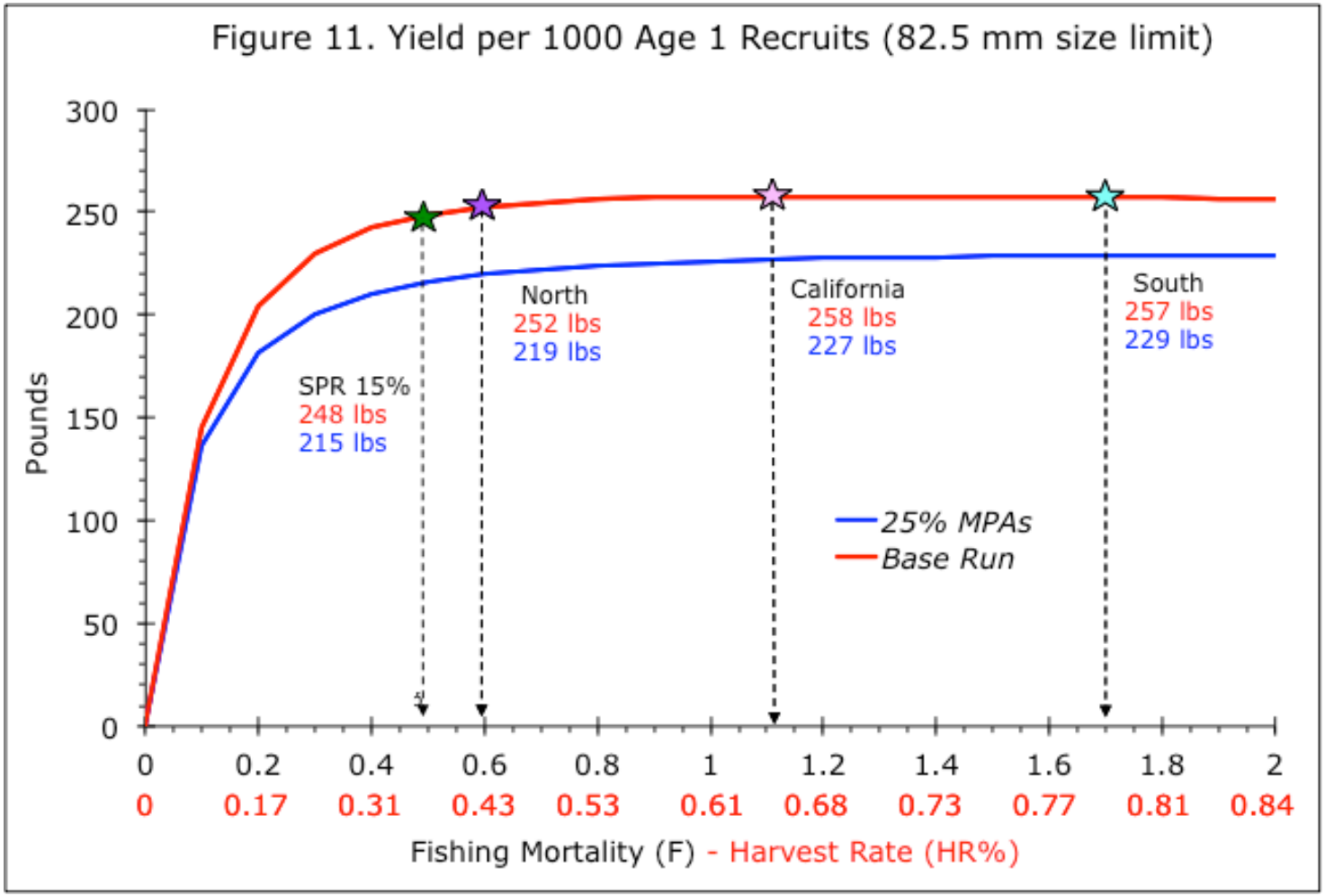
Model output can be used to calculate the relative catch-per-trap set with different harvest rates and MPA networks; but not the absolute catch-per-trap set.

Cable Model: Lobster Yield per 1000 Recruits with a SPR 15% Management Policy, and with the Recent Northern, Southern and Total California Fisheries

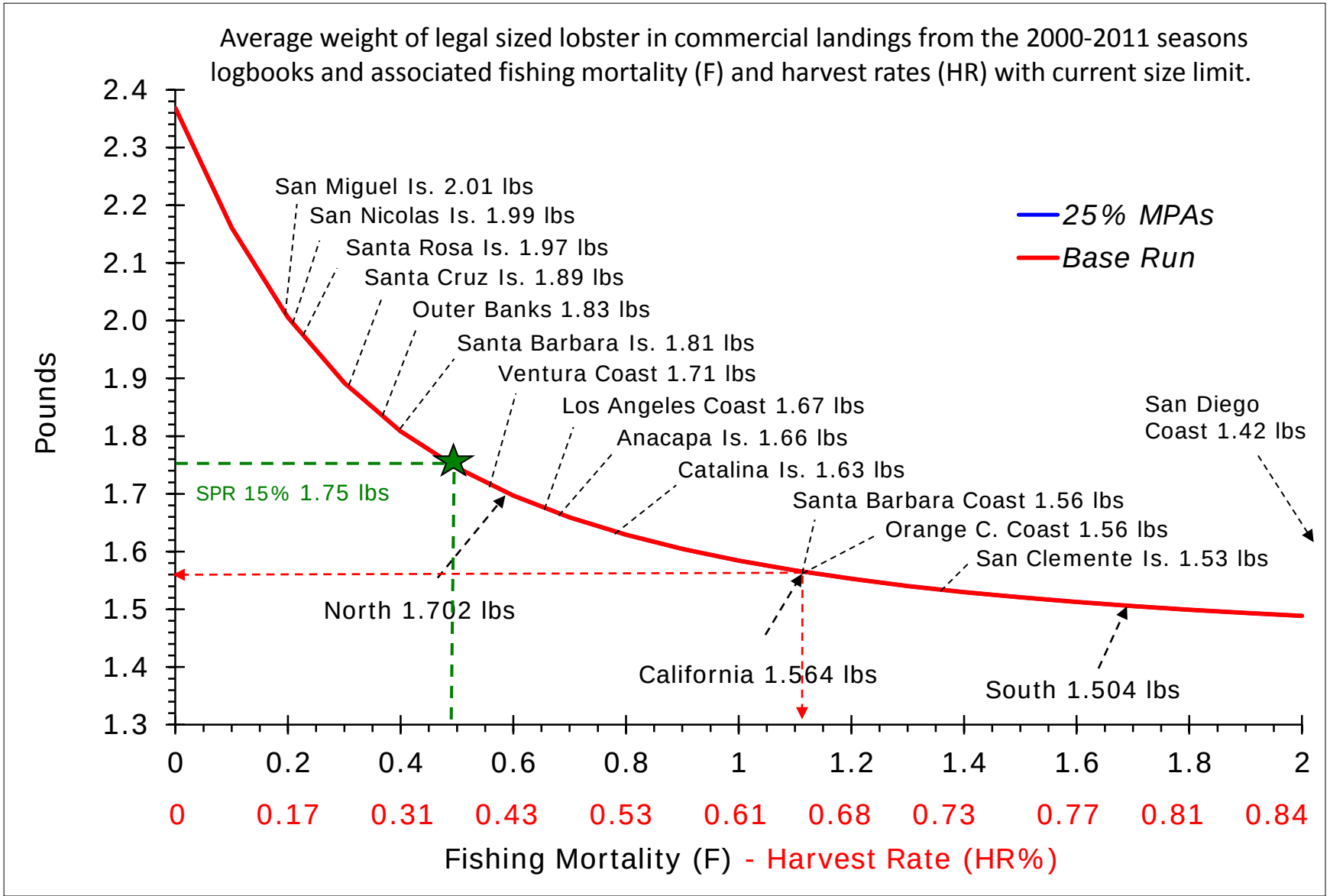


* The YPR analysis shows, that with no MPAs, increasing the harvest rate above about 50% produces very little increase in yield (the 15% spawning potential ratio (SPR 15%) occurs at a harvest rate of 49%)

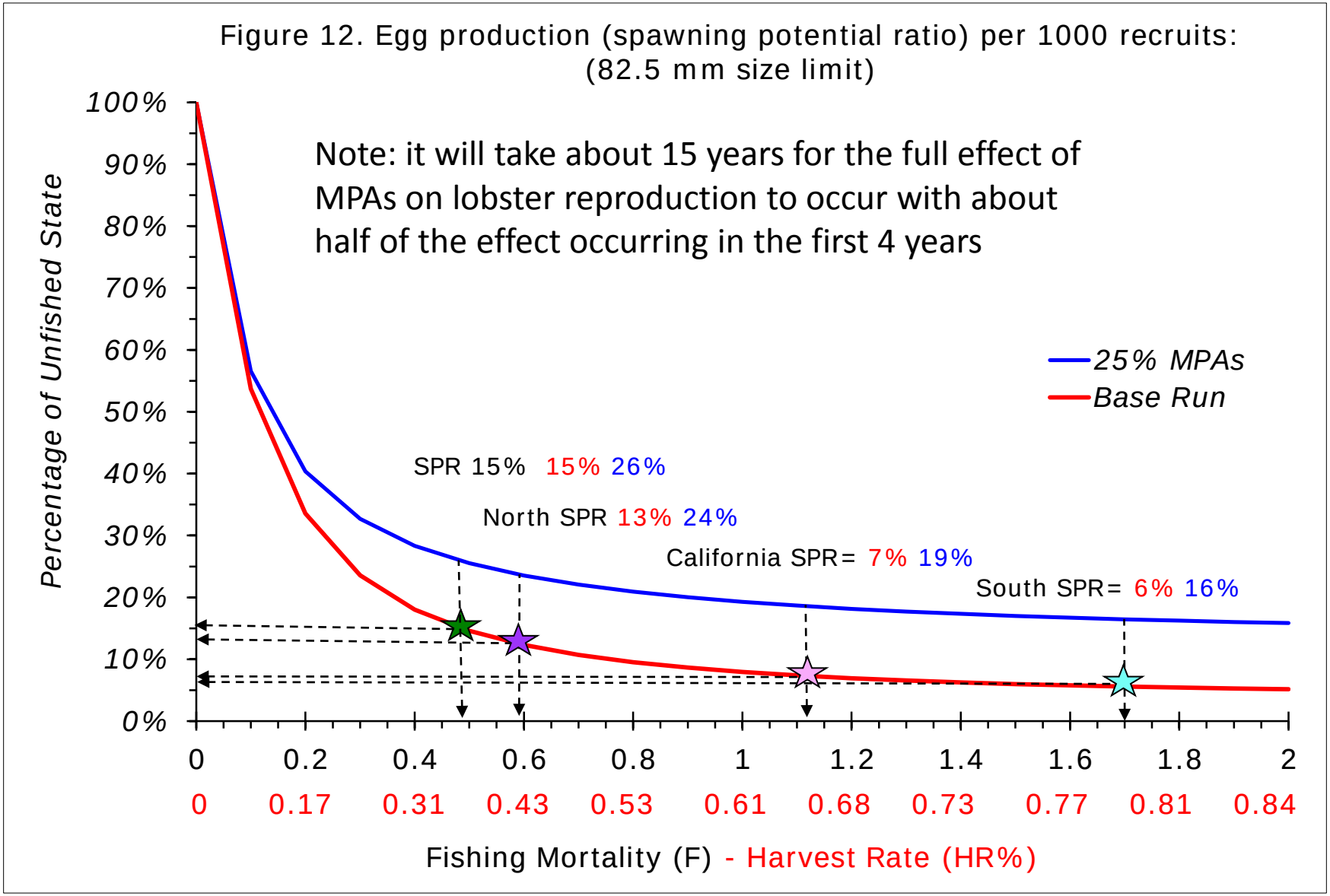
* The pattern is essentially the same with 25% MPAs; however, this level of MPAs results in a significant reduction in yield (from 11-13% at harvest rates above 50%.



With no MPAs only the Northern Islands and Outer Banks have fisheries with harvest rates that are less than those which produce spawning potential ratios above SPR 15%.



Cable Model: Lobster Spawning Potential Ratio (SPR) with a SPR 15% Management Policy, and with the Recent Northern, Southern and Total California Fisheries



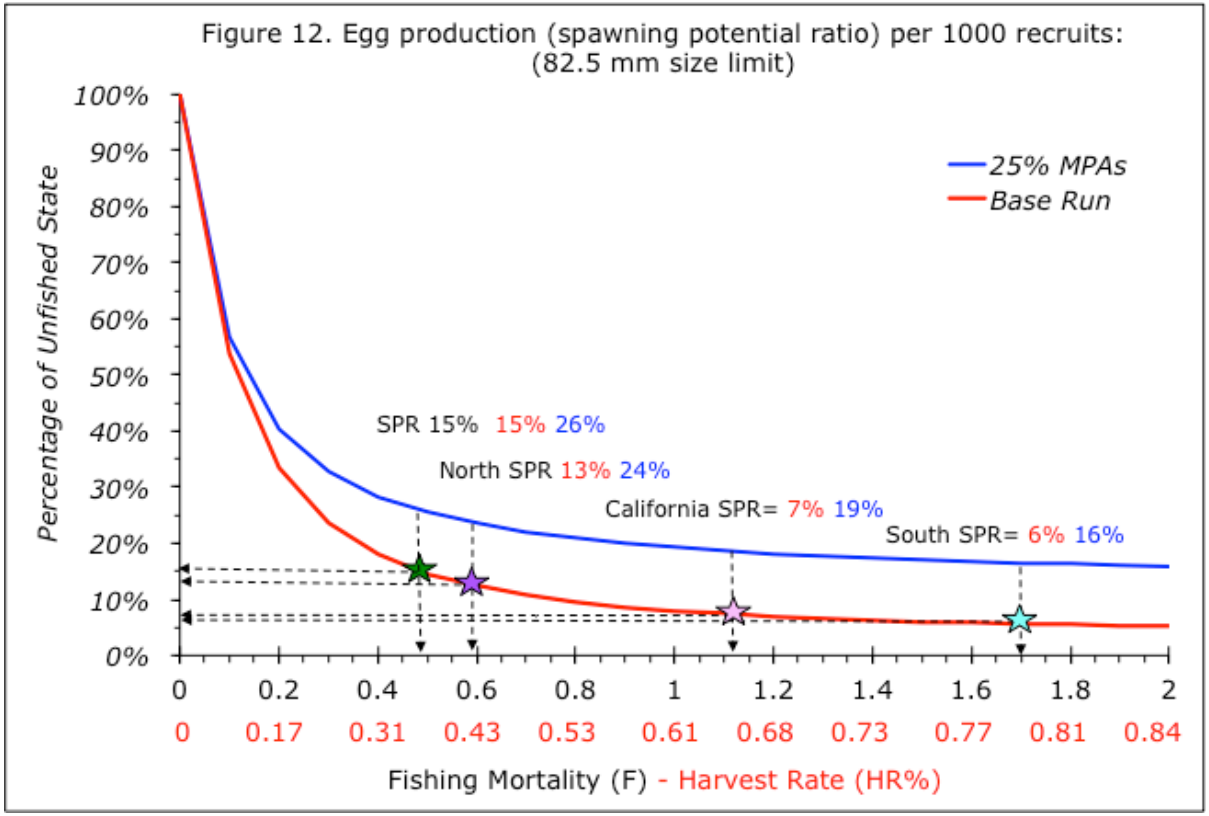
* In 2000 to 2011 the California harvest rate averaged 66% per year.

* This produced a spawning potential ratio (SPR) of 7%

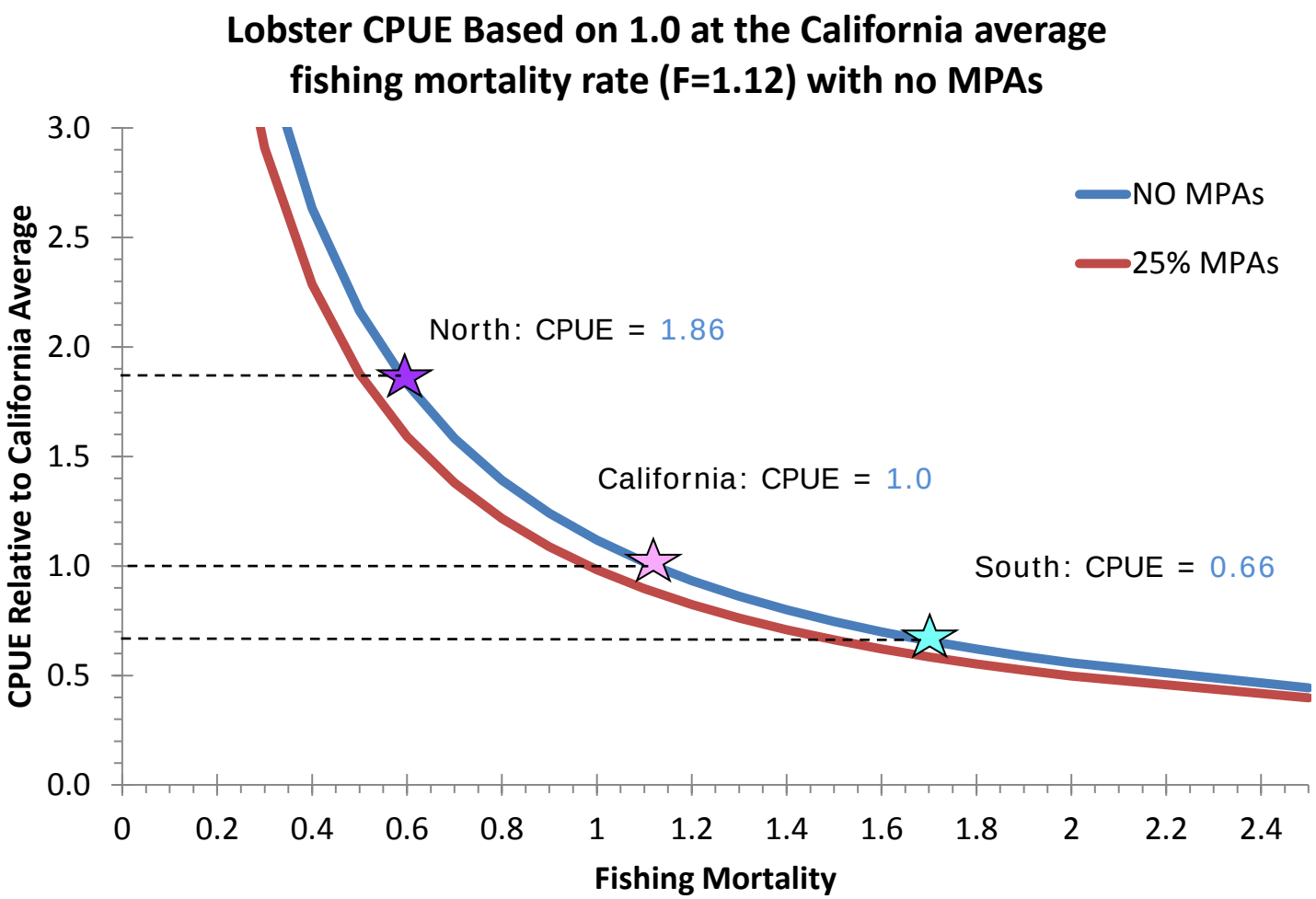
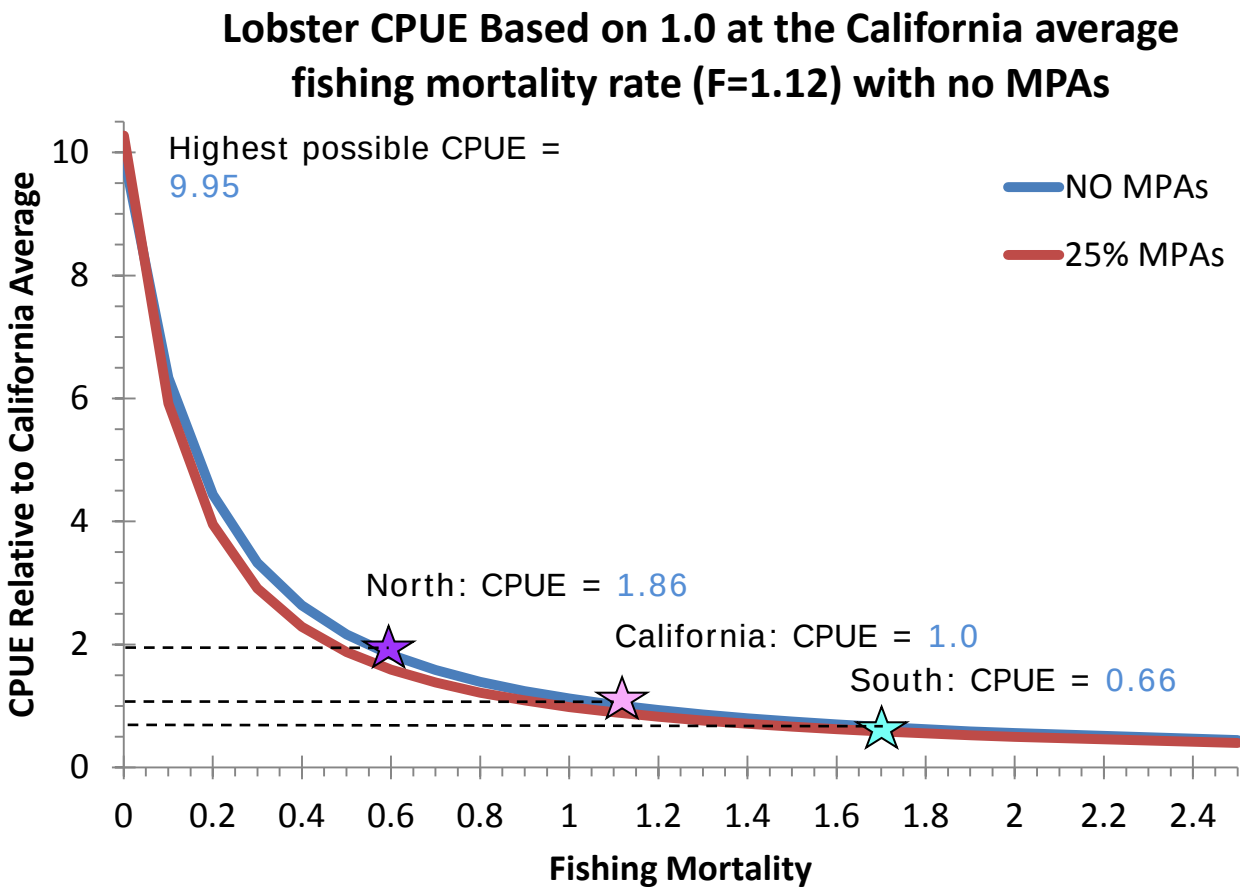
* With current effort and a mature 25% MPA network the SPR will be 19%

* The full effect of MPAs on SPR will take about 15 years.

* It will take about 8-10 years for the California SPR to reach 15%.



Cable Model: relative catch-per-trap set with the recent Northern, Southern and Total California Fisheries



If the California average catch-per-trap set is 1.0 lb then the catch-per-trap in an unfished area would be 9.95 lbs. Catch-per-trap in a mature MPA would be somewhat less than 9.95 lbs due to spillover effects.