

The Effects of Water Quality Improvements on an Open Access Commercial Fishery: Evidence from the Chesapeake Bay Blue Crab Fishery

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Clean Water Act

- ▶ First major US law to address water pollution
- ▶ TMDLs must be developed for impaired waterways
- ▶ Chesapeake Bay TMDL
 - ▶ Costs
 - ▶ Benefits
 - ▶ Commercial fishing
 - ▶ Recreational fishing and other recreational activities
 - ▶ Property values
 - ▶ Avoided costs of water treatment
 - ▶ Co-benefits of BMPs

TMDL Costs

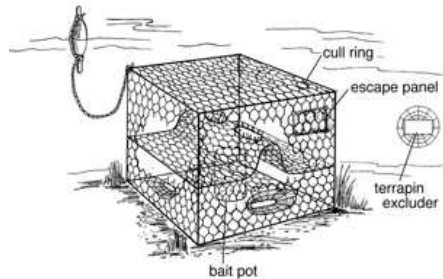
Table 14: Summary of Costs for Maryland's Interim (2017) and Final (2025) Chesapeake Bay Restoration Strategies

Source Sector	Cost of 2017 Strategy 2010 - 2017 (Millions)	Cost of 2025 Strategy ^a 2010 - 2025 (Millions)
Agriculture	\$498	\$928
Municipal Wastewater	\$2,368	\$2,368
Major Municipal Plants	\$2,306	\$2,306
Minor Municipal Plants	\$62	\$62
Stormwater	\$2,546	\$7,388
MDOT ^c	\$467	\$1,500
Local Government	\$2,079	\$5,888
Septic Systems	\$824	\$3,719
Septic System Upgrades	\$562	\$2,358
Septic System Connections	\$237	\$1,273
Septic System Pumping	\$25	\$88
TOTAL	\$6,236	\$14,403

a. Cumulative total.

Blue Crab Fishery

- ▶ Over 65% of landings in the Bay
 - ▶ \$76 million in Maryland (2010)
- ▶ Limited Entry
 - ▶ May-December season
 - ▶ 8 hours/day
 - ▶ License-dependent gear type/amount



Overview

- ▶ Bio-economic model
- ▶ Fisherman choice model
- ▶ Application to TMDL
- ▶ Conclusion



Bio-Economic Model

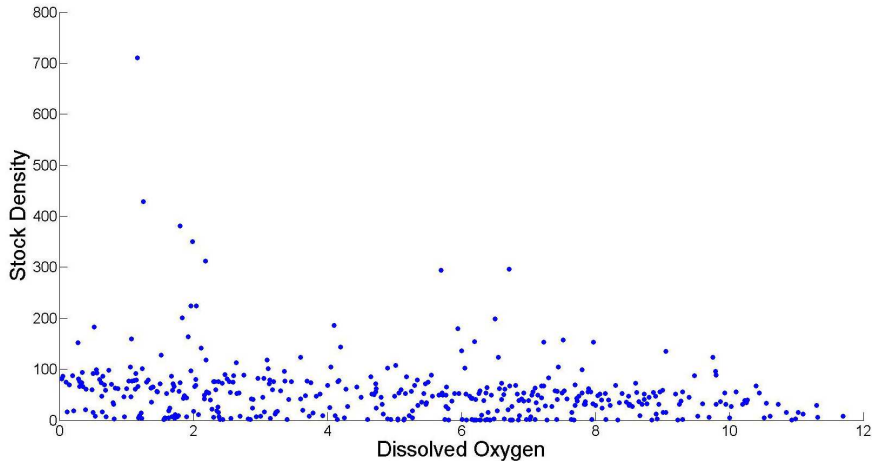
$$\begin{aligned} Stock_{j,t} &= f(Stock_{j,t-1}, Harvest_{j,t-1}, WQ_{j,t}) \\ Harvest_{i,j,t} &= f(Effort_{i,j,t}, Skill_{i,j,t}, Stock_{j,t}, WQ_{j,t}) \end{aligned}$$

Question: What is the role of water quality?

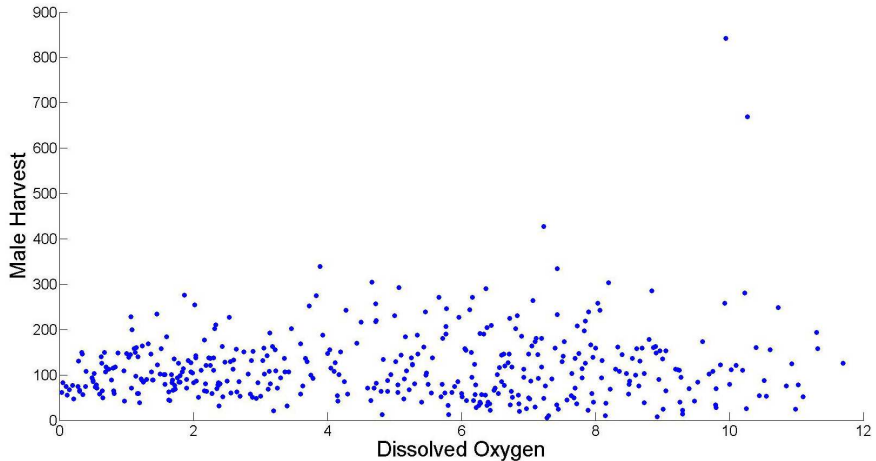
Hypotheses:

1. Mortality
2. Availability
3. Distribution

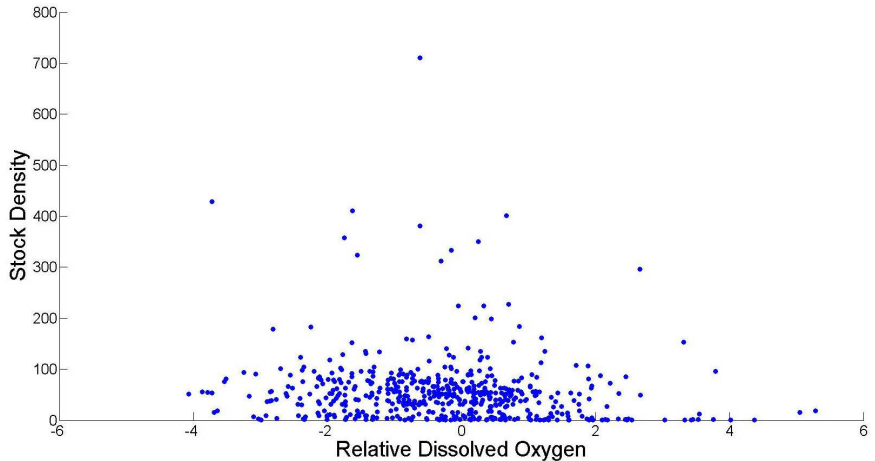
Data Plots



Data Plots



Data Plots



Results

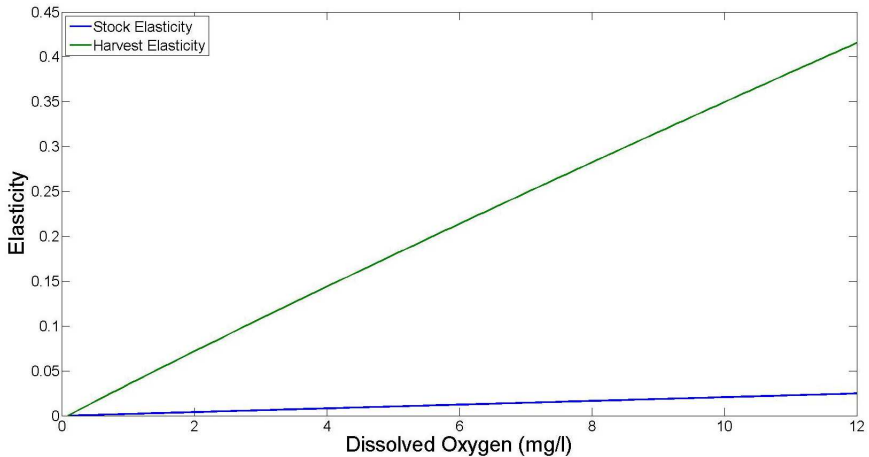
	Mortality	Availability	Availability 2	Distribution
Density				
Lagged Density	0.11*** (0.002)	0.11*** (0.002)	0.09*** (0.002)	0.12*** (0.002)
Lagged Male Harvest	0.002*** (0.0001)	0.002*** (5.86E-4)	-0.0001*** (6.40E-5)	0.002*** (5.87E-5)
\sqrt{DO}	-11.80*** (0.32)	—	—	—
ΔDO	—	—	—	1.33*** (0.11)
Constant	89.67*** (2.32)	45.80*** (2.00)	55.78*** (2.00)	46.74*** (2.00)
Male Harvest				
Density	0.71*** (0.01)	0.83*** (0.01)	0.44*** (0.02)	0.82*** (0.01)
Age	-1.07*** (0.03)	-1.10*** (0.03)	-1.13*** (0.03)	-1.10*** (0.03)
Hours	36.11*** (0.16)	35.68*** (0.16)	36.24*** (0.17)	36.27*** (0.16)
\sqrt{DO}	—	10.25*** (0.56)	5.92*** (0.58)	—
Constant	-57.13*** (2.16)	-78.42*** (2.47)	-41.98*** (2.62)	-64.14*** (2.19)
Number of Observations	367,478	367,478	339,509	367,478

*Statistical significance at 10% level

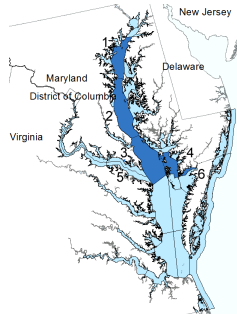
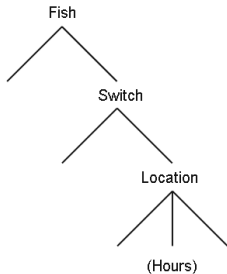
**Statistical significance at 5% level

***Statistical significance at 1% level

Results



Fisherman Choice Model



$$Fish_{i,t} = f(Skill_{i,t}, Regulation_t, Weather_t)$$

$$Switch_{i,j,t} = f(E(Crab\ Stock_j,t))$$

$$Location_{i,j,t} = f(E(Profits_{i,j,t}), E(Number\ of\ Fishermen_{i,j,t}))$$

$$Hours_{i,j,t} = f(P_{i,j,t}^*, Skill_{i,t}, Regulation_t, Weather_t)$$

Two Data Sets

Fishermen Log Book Data

- ▶ 2000-2010
- ▶ 1,473 unique fishermen
- ▶ 786,296 observations
- ▶ 393,734 trips (50%)
- ▶ 1,322 switches (0.8%)

GPS Buoy Data

- ▶ 2002-2004, 2007-2011
- ▶ 263 unique fishermen
- ▶ 51,883 observations
- ▶ 9,634 trips (19%)
- ▶ 4,476 switches (46%)

Results - Log Book Data

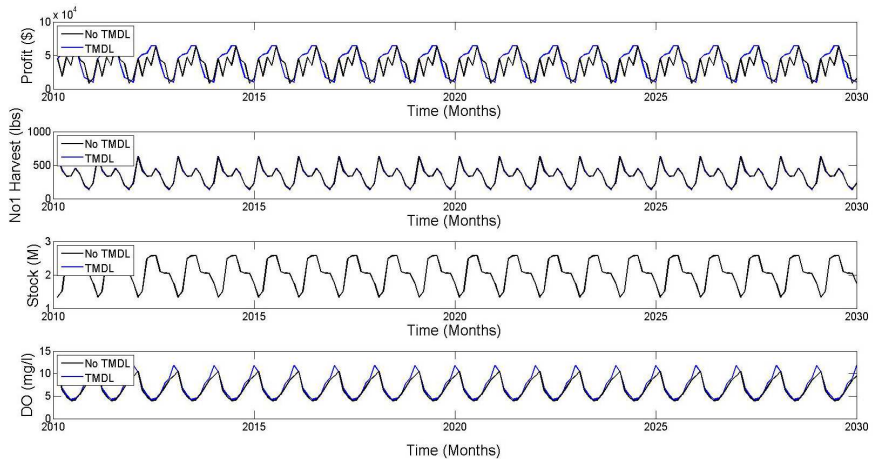
Fish		Switch		Location	
Sun/Mon	-0.35*** (0.05)	Spring/North	-0.02 (0.02)	E(Profit)	0.17*** (0.02)
Age	0.01 (0.02)	Summer/North	-0.78*** (0.02)	E(N)	0.02*** (0.002)
Age ²	-0.0002 (0.0002)	Fall/North	-0.85*** (0.03)		
Air Temp	0.004*** (0.001)	IV _t	0.51*** (0.03)		
Wind Speed	-0.10*** (0.01)	Constant	-5.35*** (0.09)		
Cloud Cover	-0.05*** (0.01)				
Precip Type	-0.06*** (0.03)				
IV _s	0.96*** (0.19)				
Constant	0.34 (0.43)				
Observations	133,634		391,812		15,937
Clusters	1,325		1,371		—
Replications	500		500		—
LL	-91,585.11		-16,680.86		-4,594.40

*Statistical significance at 10% level

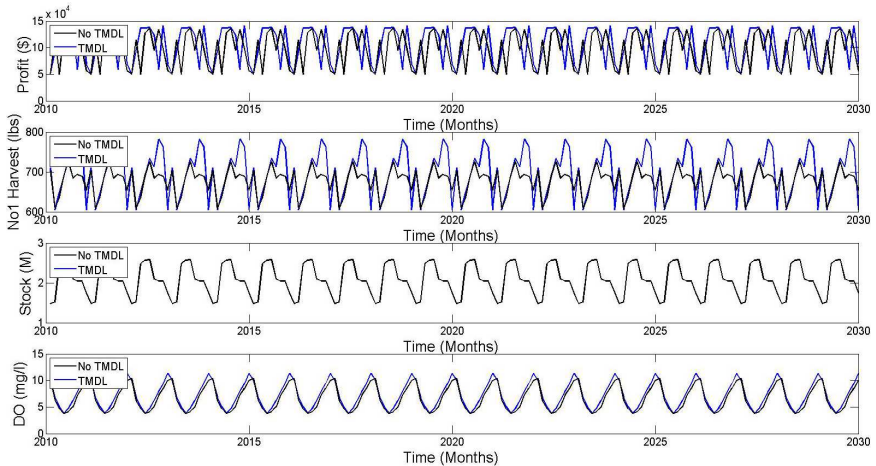
**Statistical significance at 5% level

***Statistical significance at 1% level

Open Access Results



“Managed” Results



Comparison of Results

	Open Access	“Managed”
Stock (crabs)	651.47 (3.19E-5%)	28,710.06 (1.39E-3%)
Harvest (lbs)	1,380.08 (1.51%)	4,332.80 (2.39%)
Trip (#)	733.28 (1.69%)	0 (0%)
Trip Harvest (lbs/#)	-0.004 (-0.17%)	0.05 (2.39%)
Profit (\$)	870,640.83 (13.88%)	1,761,143.57 (10.25%)
CS (\$)	6,679.92	19,450.07

Conclusion

- ▶ Estimated a bio-economic model of the blue crab fishery
 - ▶ Water quality affects the availability of the crabs
 - ▶ Stock and harvest respond inelastically to changes in water quality
- ▶ Estimated a fisherman behavior model
 - ▶ Switching occurs more frequently than previously assumed
- ▶ Simulated the effects of the TMDL on the blue crab fishery
 - ▶ Benefits are likely to be small
 - ▶ Managing commercial fisheries may lead to greater benefits

Results - GPS Buoy Data

Fish		Switch	Location		
Sun/Mon	-0.53*** (0.04)	Spring/North	-0.15*** (0.01)	E(Revenue)	0.06*** (0.01)
Air Temp	-0.0001 (0.004)	Summer/North	-0.50*** (0.05)	E(N)	0.03*** (0.0005)
Wind Speed	-0.86*** (0.04)	Fall/North	-0.42*** (0.07)		
Cloud Cover	-0.02 (0.02)	Year Trend	-0.43*** (0.01)		
Precip Type	0.42*** (0.06)	IV_t	0.42*** (0.06)		
IV_s	0.99*** (0.04)	Constant	2.70*** (0.17)		
Constant	-0.95*** (0.19)				
Observations	7,303		9,014		21,863
Clusters	252		263		—
Replications	100		100		—
LL	-3,539.77		-4,925.72		-6,551.25

*Statistical significance at 10% level

**Statistical significance at 5% level

***Statistical significance at 1% level