

# **Alaska's Sablefish Fishery**

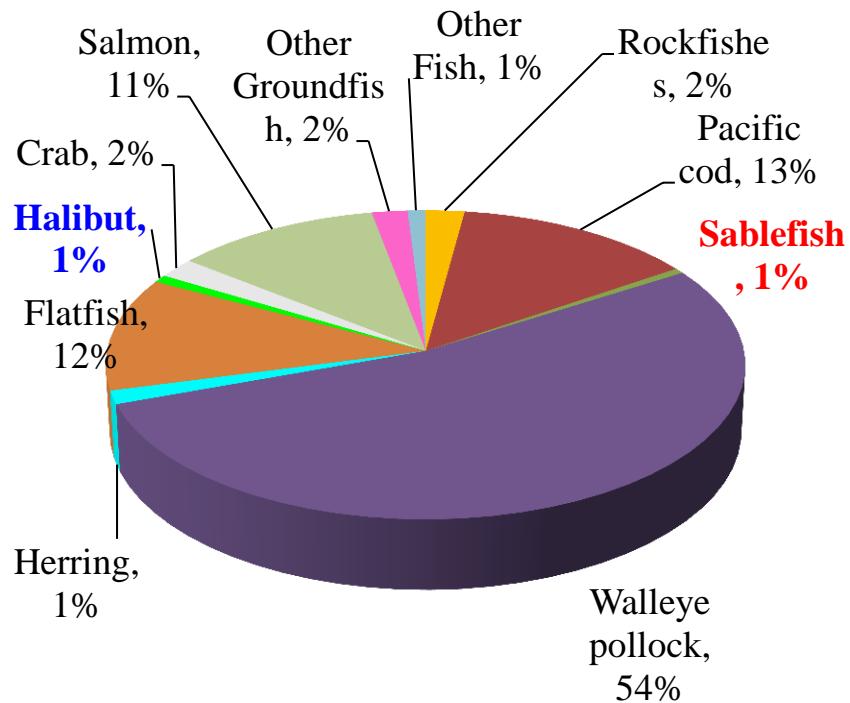


**Keith R. Criddle,  
Stephanie Warpinski,  
Mark Herrmann,  
Joshua A. Greenberg**

# Alaska Commercial Landings (2012)

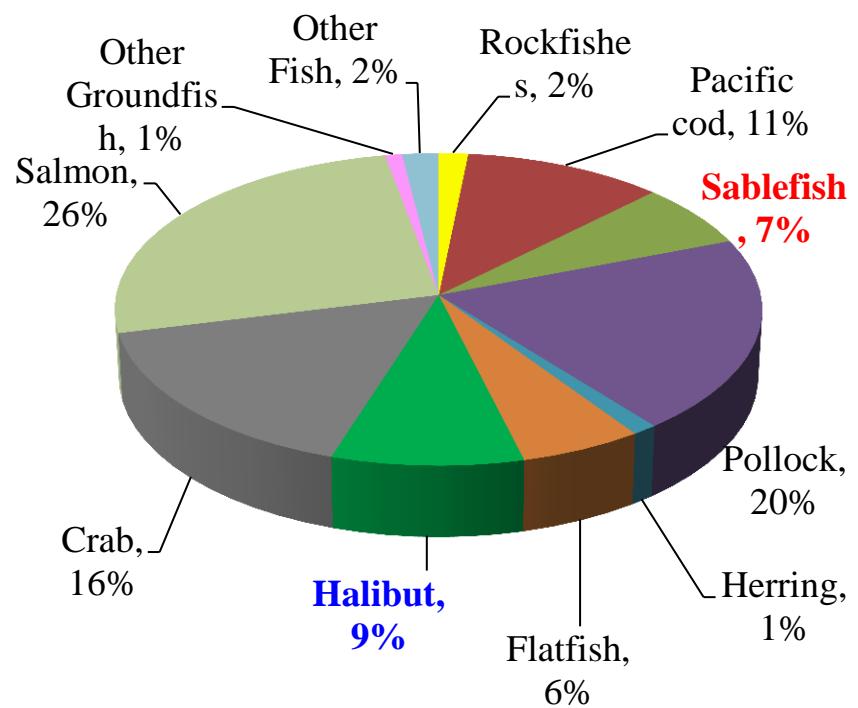
## Volume

2.42 Million MT (56% of US total)



## Value

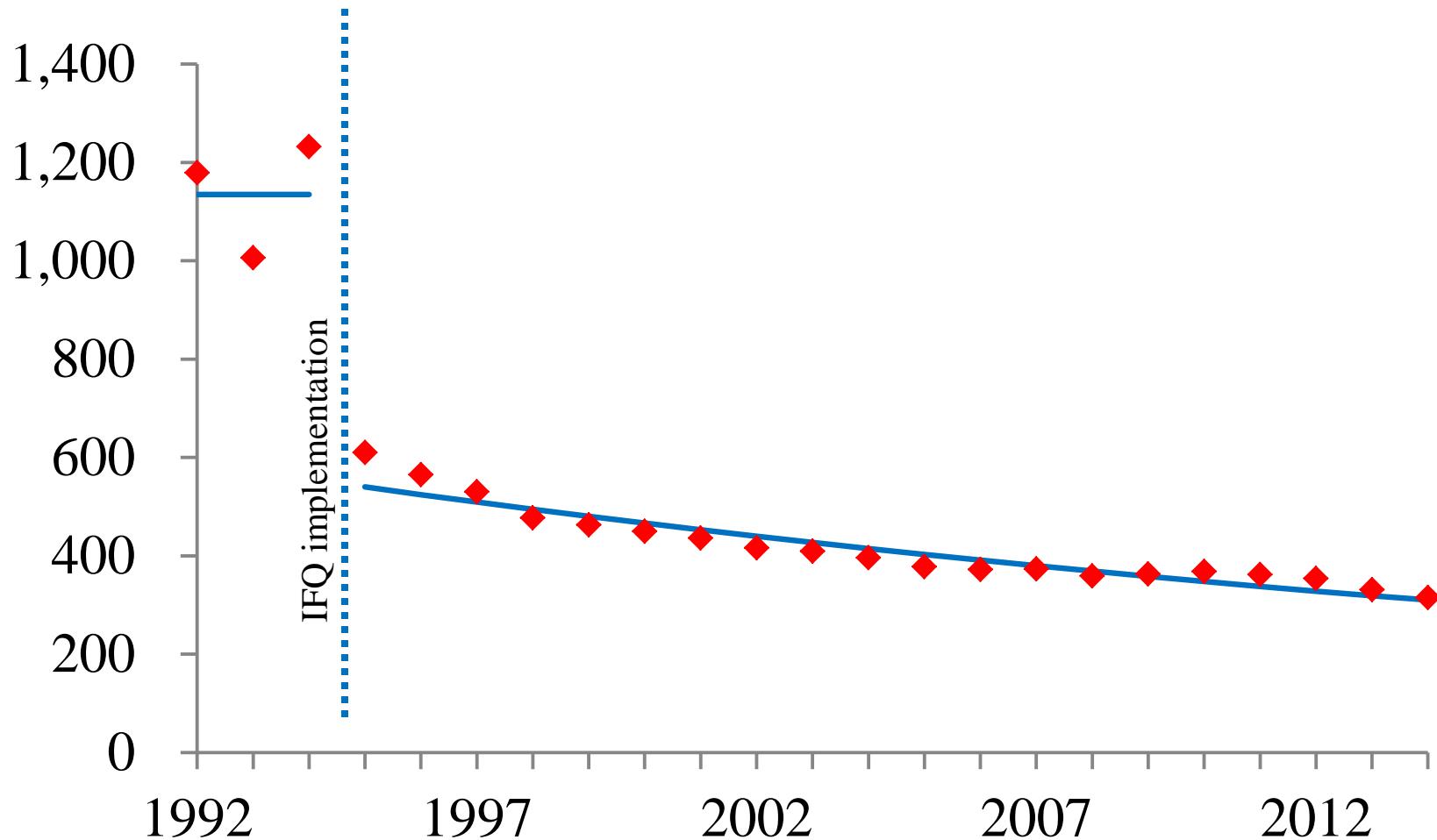
\$1.69 Billion (33% of US total)



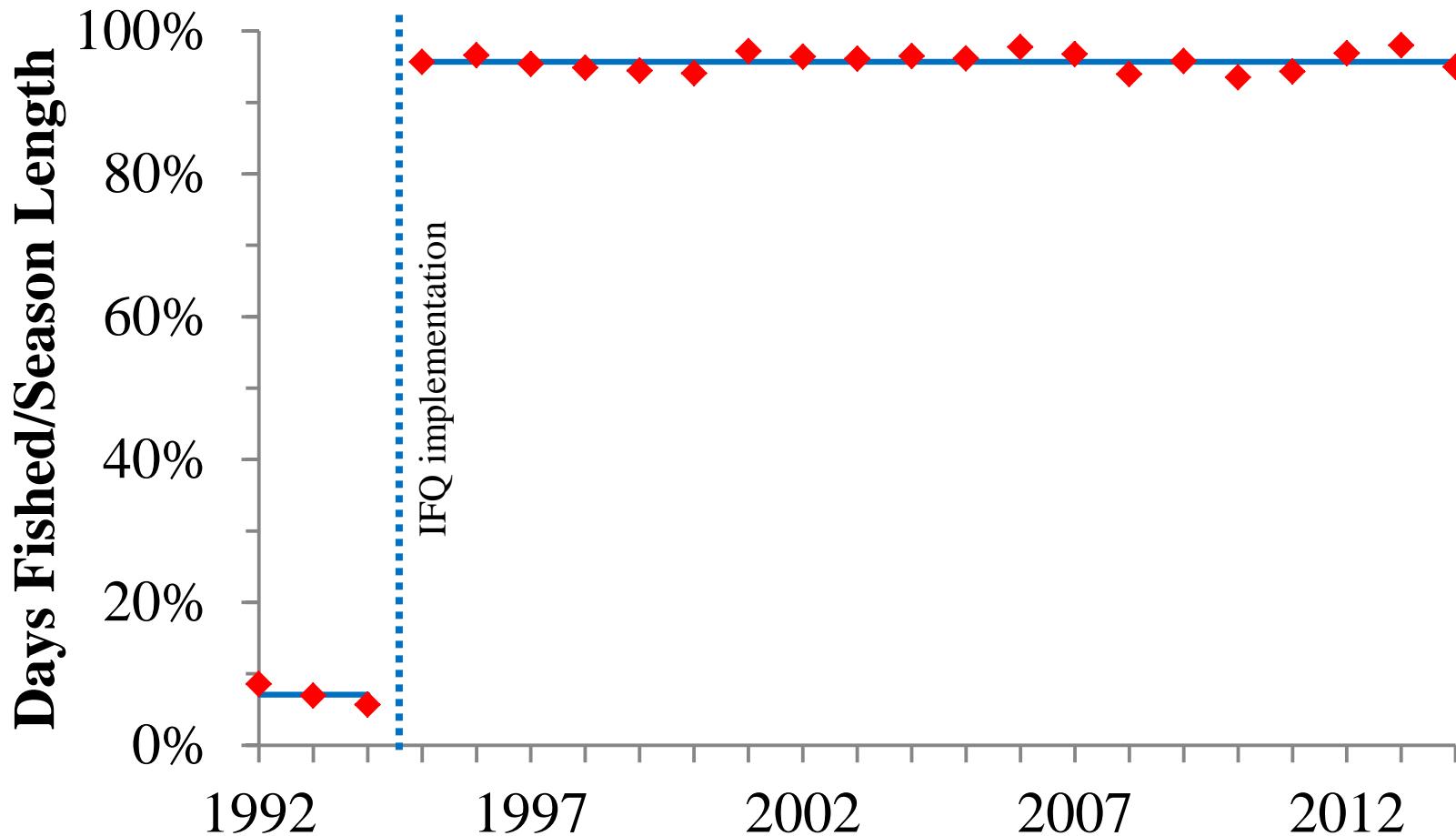
# Sablefish IFQ Program

- Implemented in 1995 alongside Halibut IFQ
- 3 vessel classes
- 6 areas
- 1% ownership cap

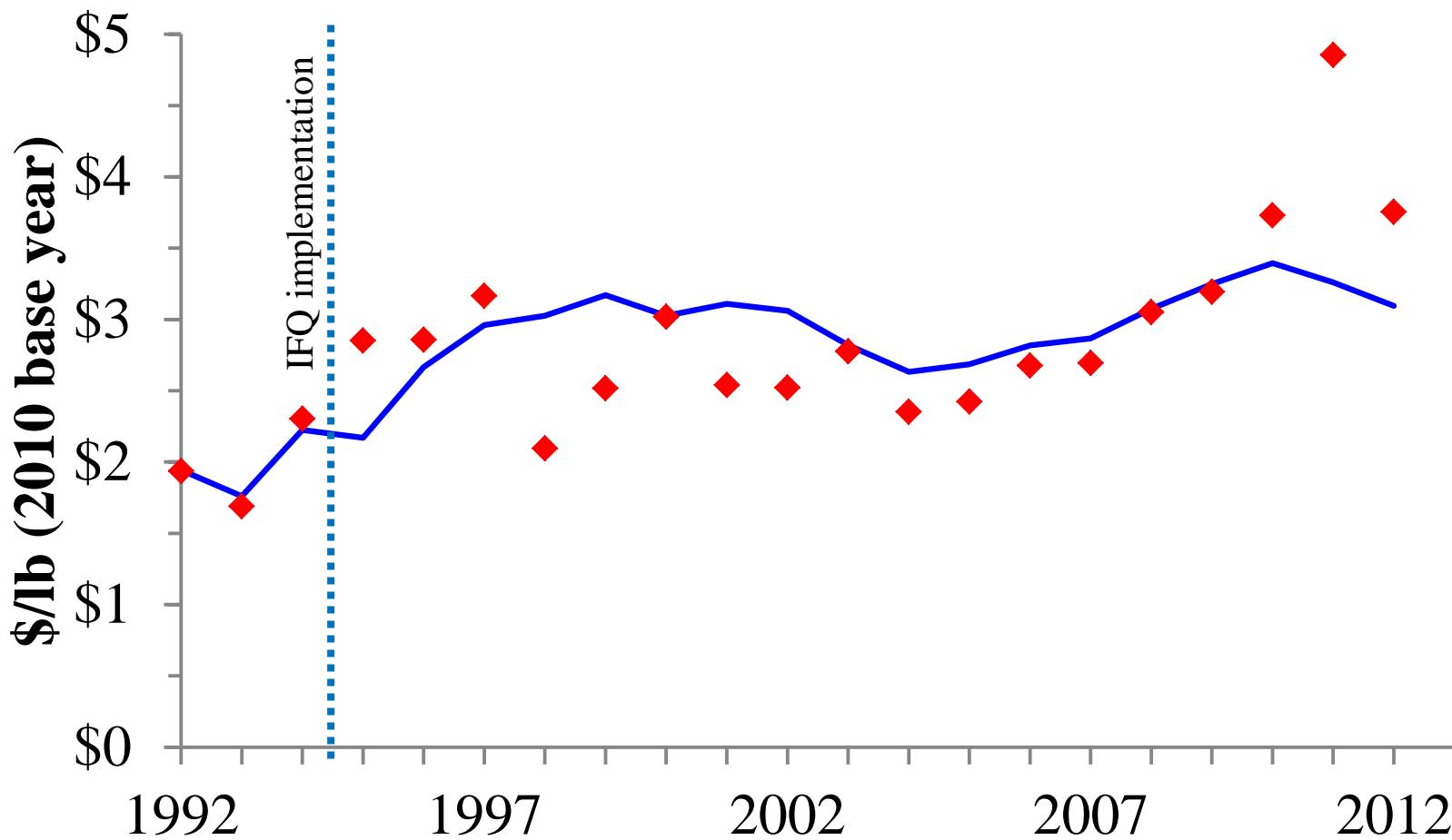
# Voluntary Reduction in Vessels



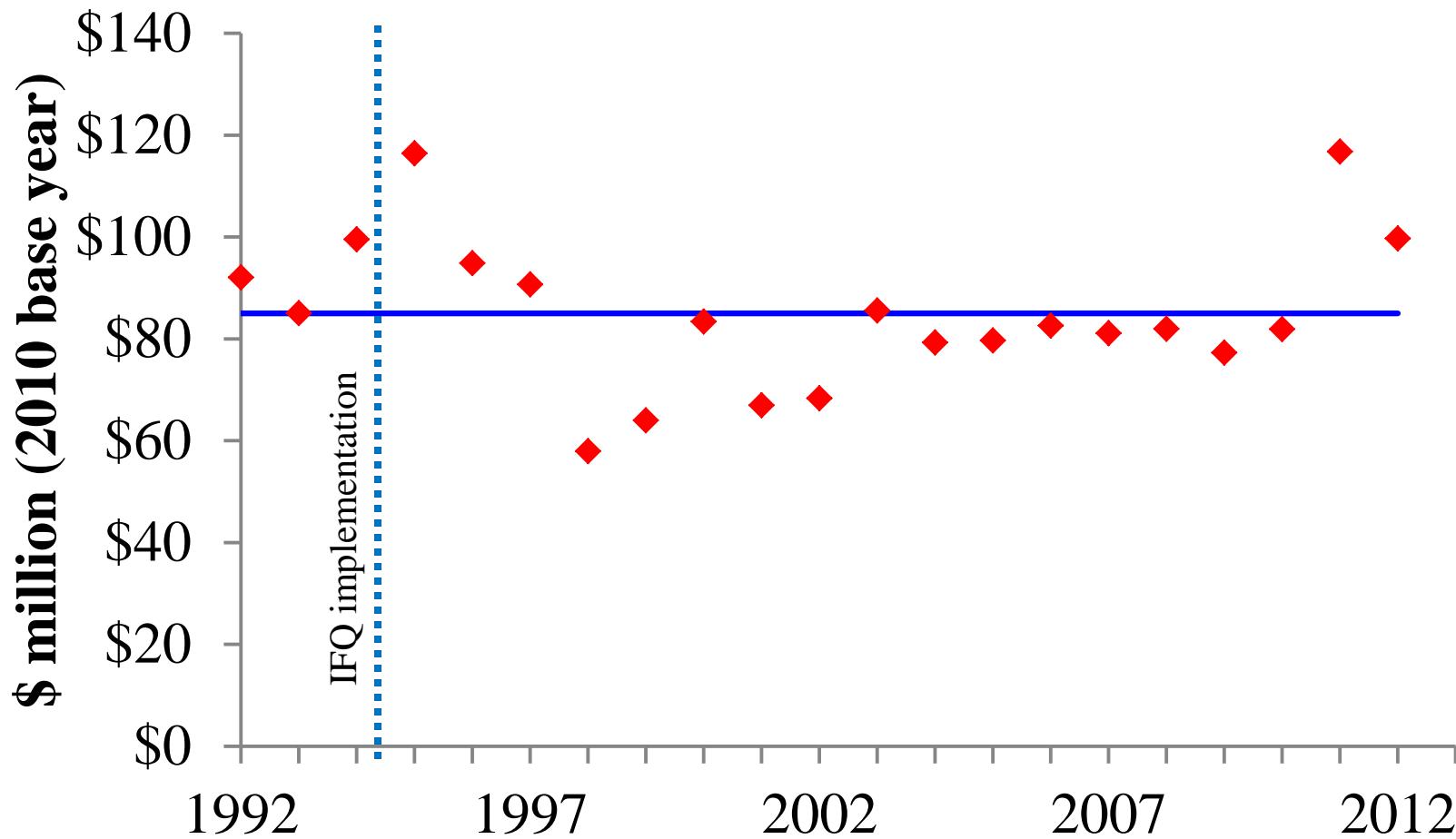
# End to Temporal Compression



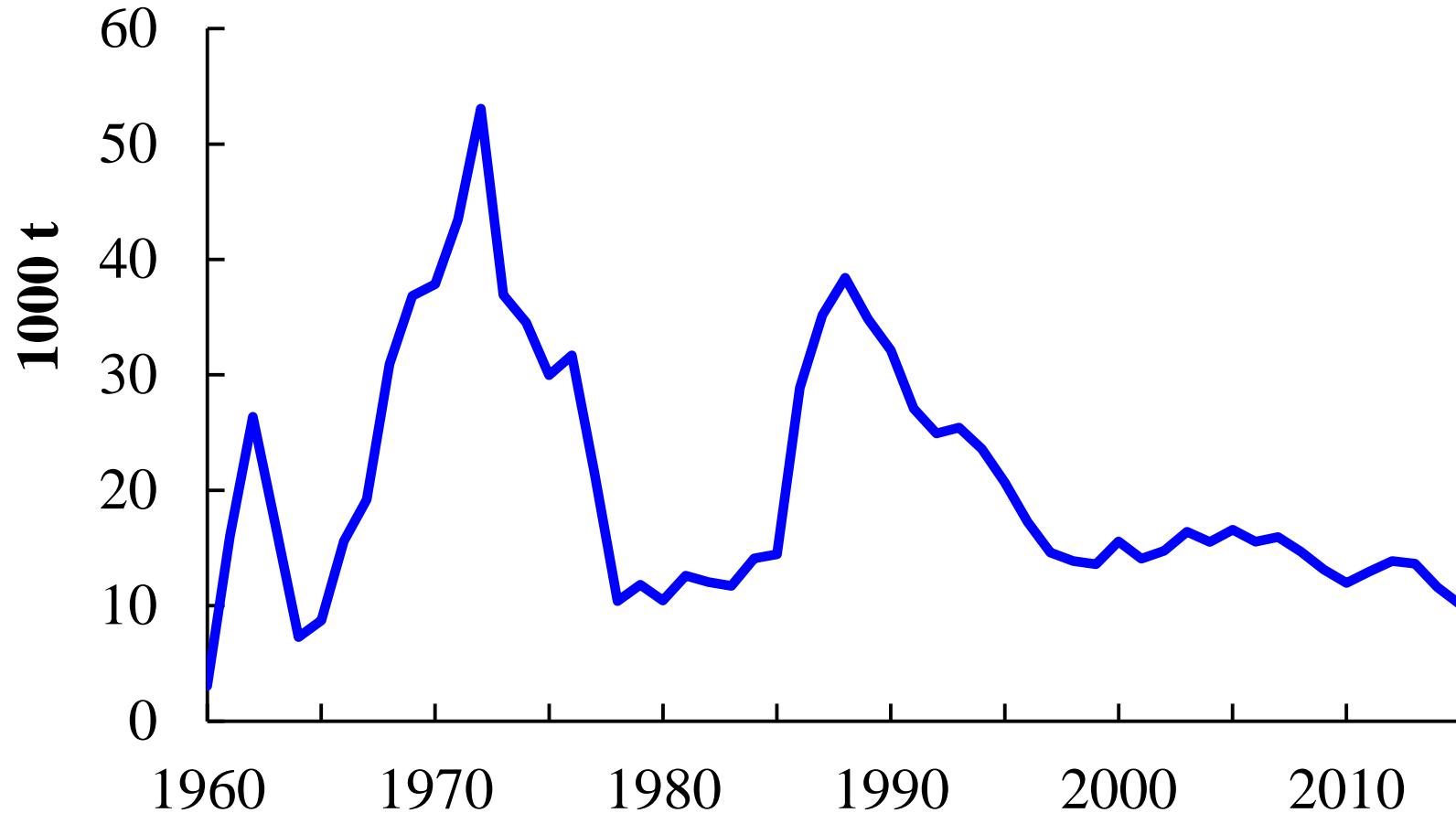
# Increase in Exvessel Price?



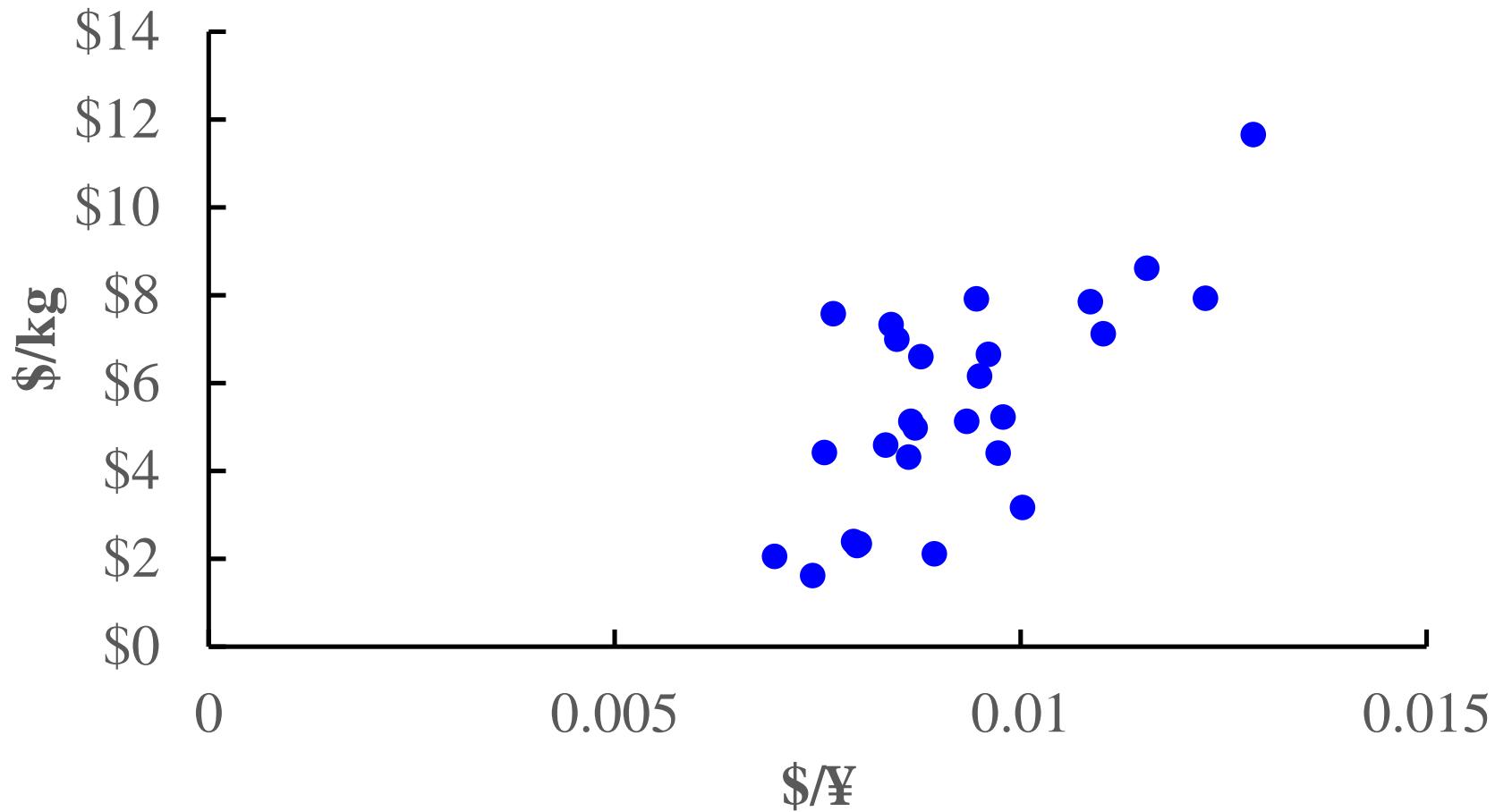
# Increase in Exvessel Revenue?



# Landings



# Exvessel Price and Exchange Rates



# Price Determination

## Japanese Import Demand

is a function of the real import price, real per-capita Japanese consumption expenditures, and the real price level of meat in Japan

## U.S. Export Allocation

is a function of Alaska landings and the real export price that Japan is willing to pay for Sablefish

## Alaska Derived Exvessel Demand

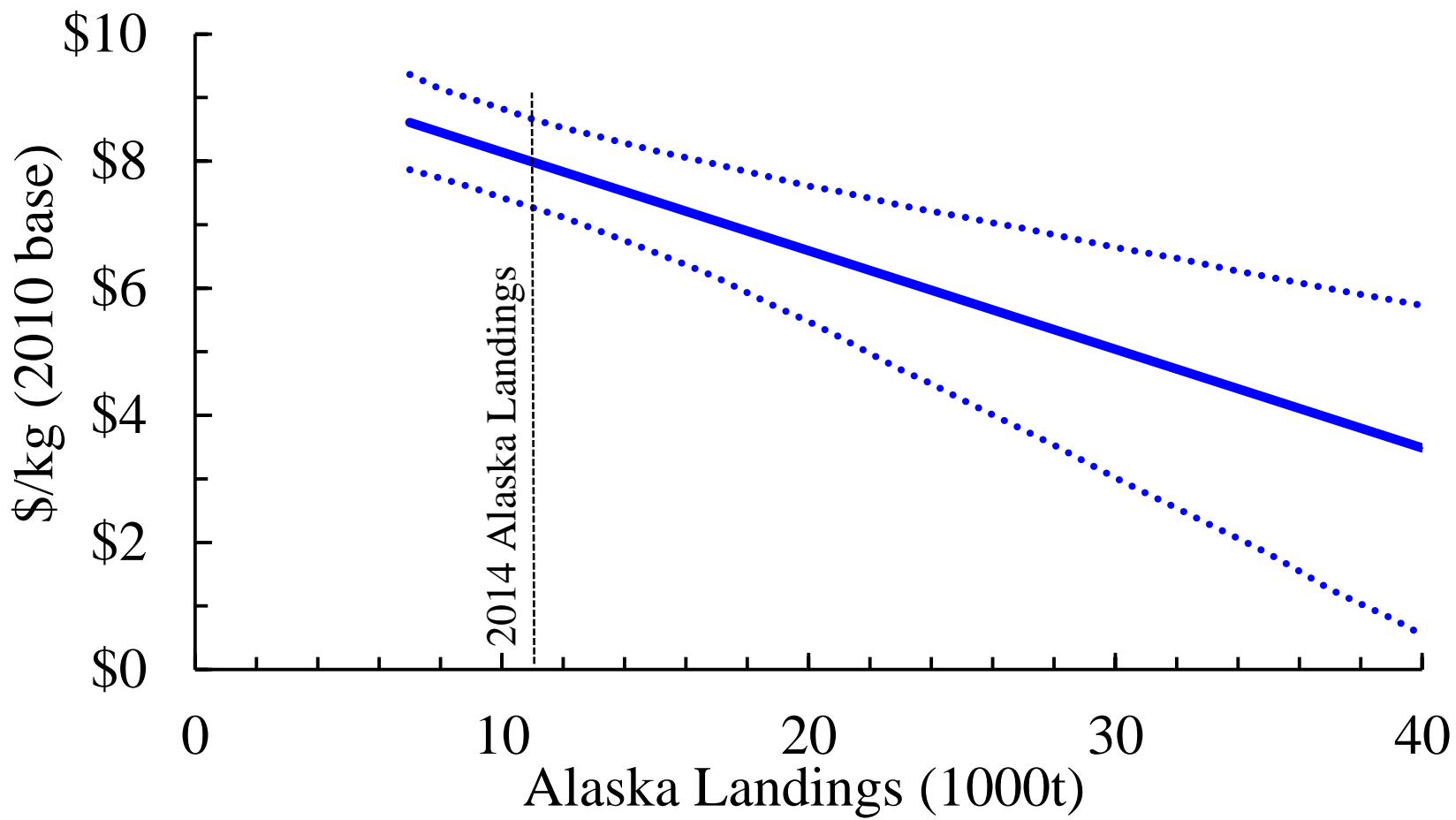
is a mark-down from the Japanese Sablefish real import price

Warpinski et al. 2016. Alaska's sablefish fishery after Individual Fishing Quota Program implementation: an international economic market model. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* 36: 864–875.

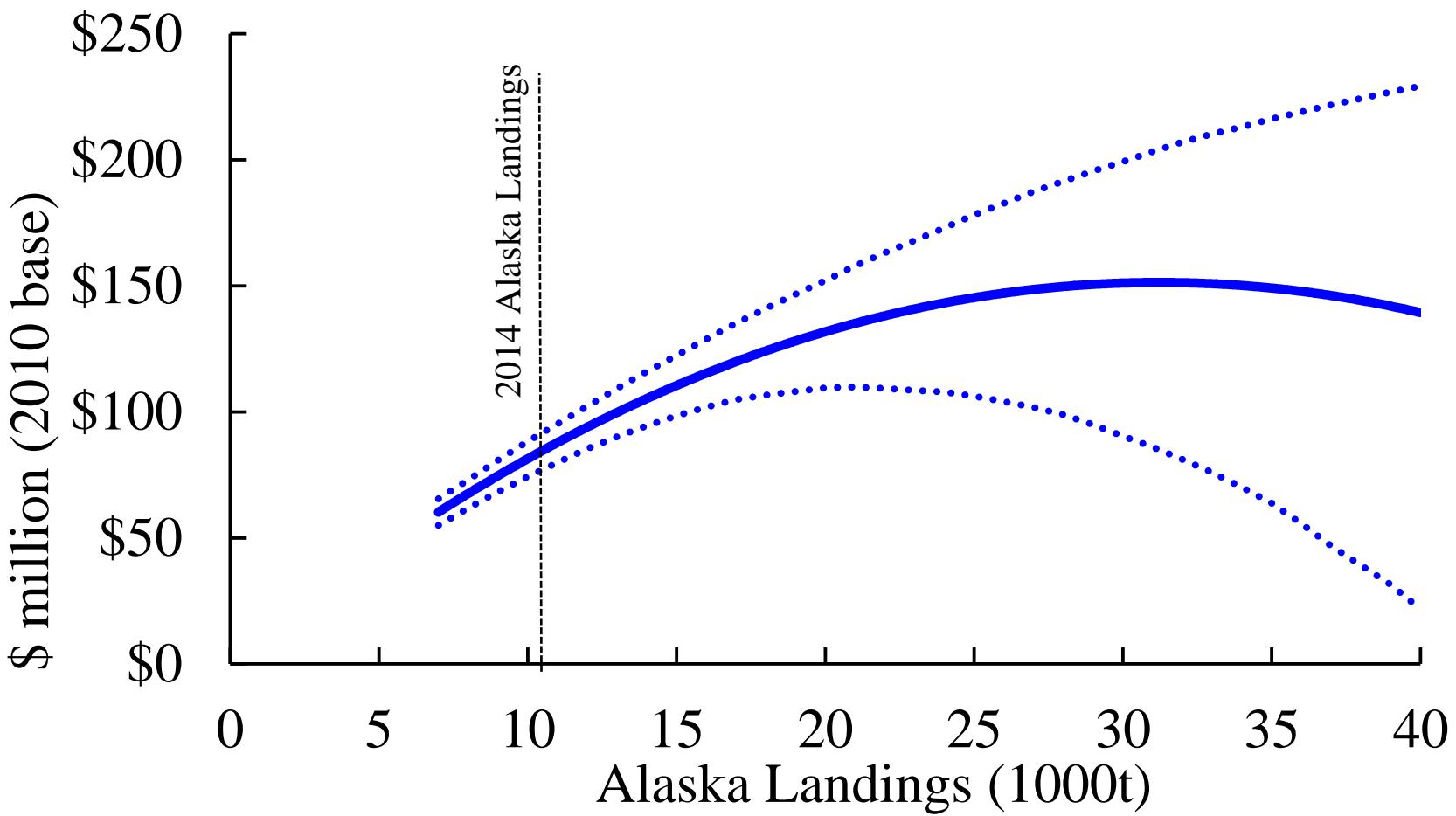
# Price Determination

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{Q_t^s}{Pop_t^J} \\ Q_t^s \\ P_t^{exv} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} b_{10} & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ b_{20} & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_{21} & b_{22} & 0 \\ b_{30} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & b_{31} & b_{32} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ P_t^J / J_t^{cpi} \\ I_t^J / J_t^{cpi} \\ P_t^{Jsub} / J_t^{cpi} \\ L_t^{AK} \\ \frac{P_t^J Exch_t}{US_t^{ppi}} \\ \frac{L_t^{AK}}{days_t} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} e_{1t} \\ e_{2t} \\ e_{3t} \end{pmatrix}$$

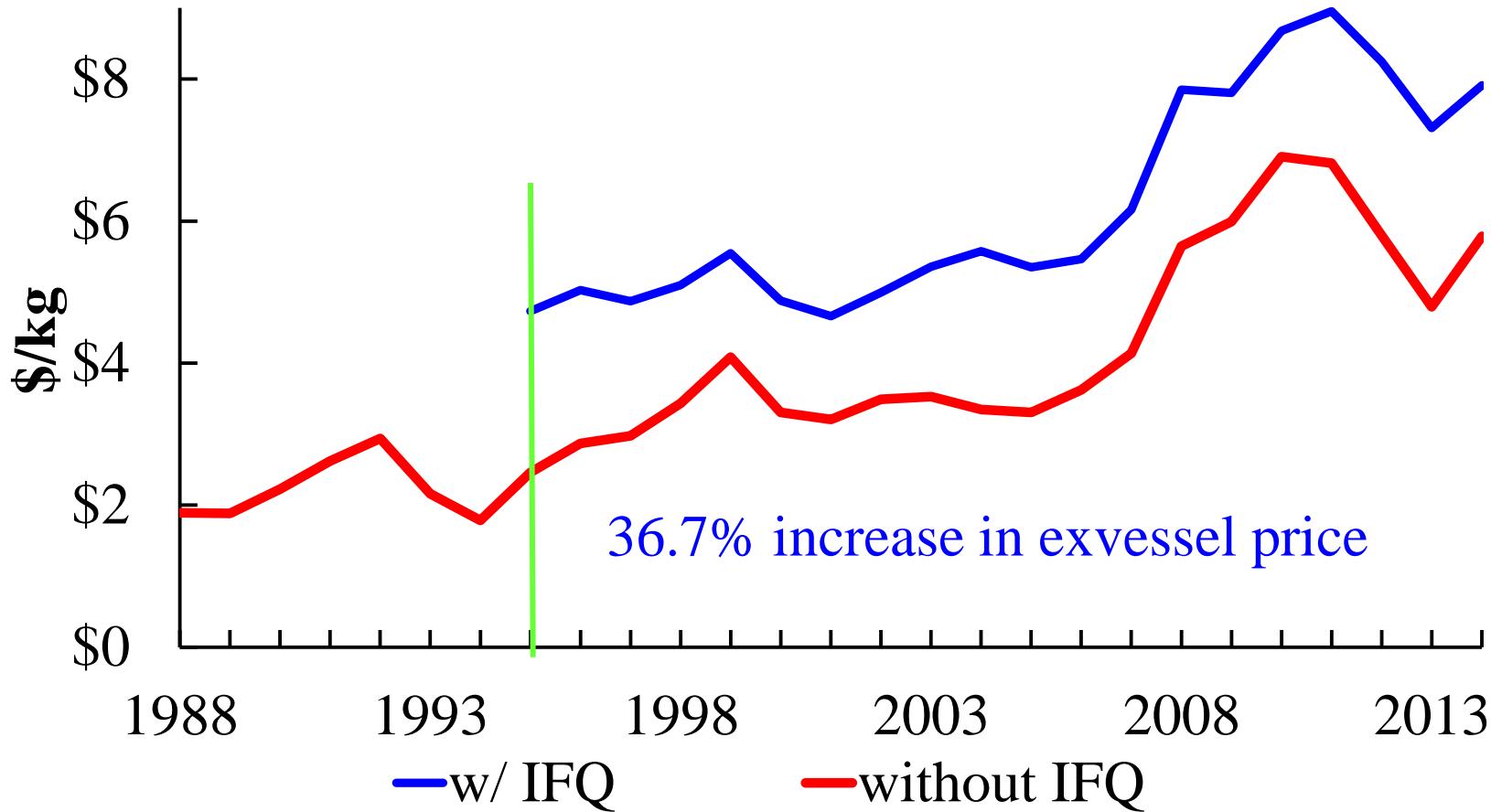
# Exvessel Demand



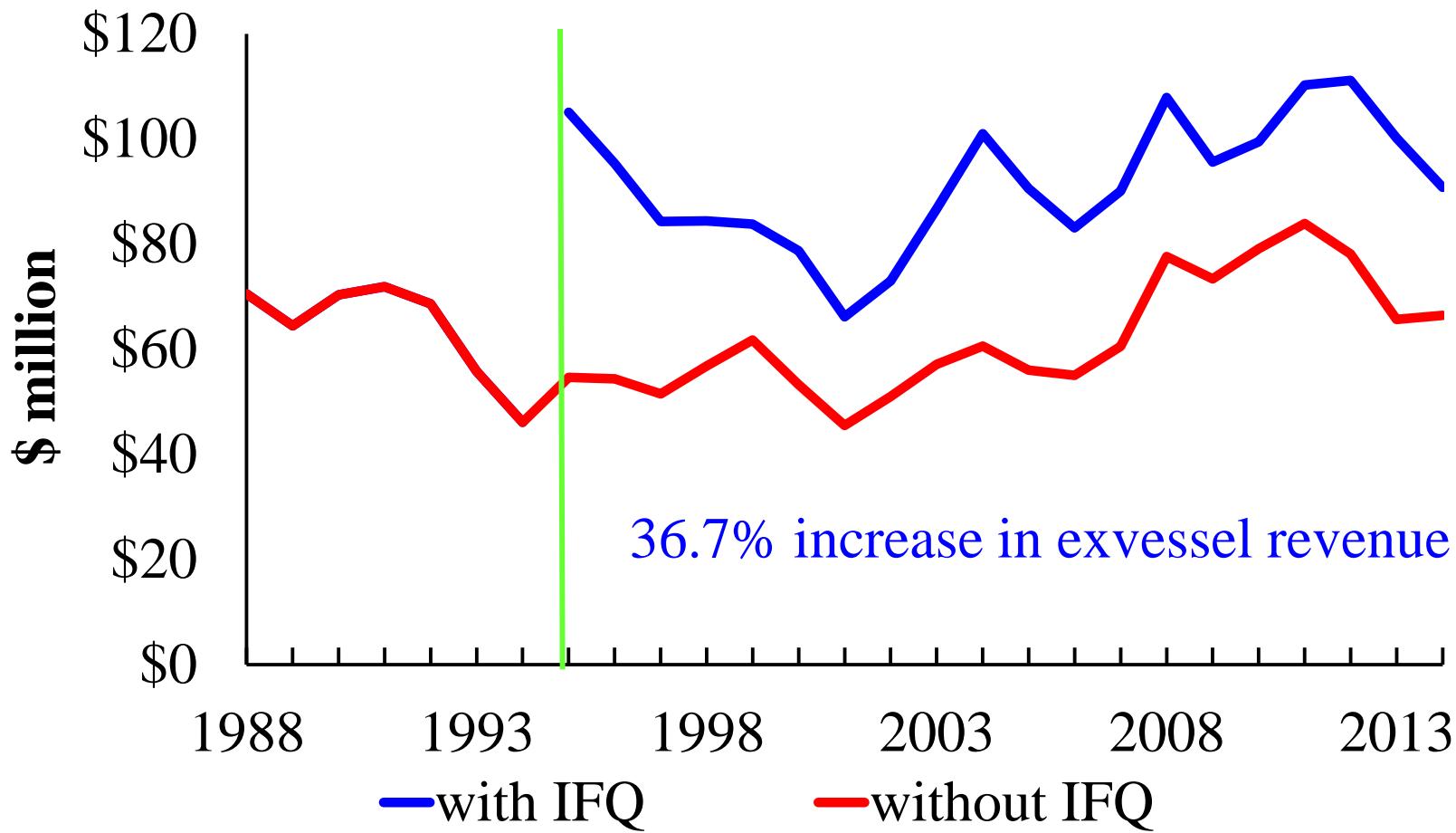
# Exvessel Revenue



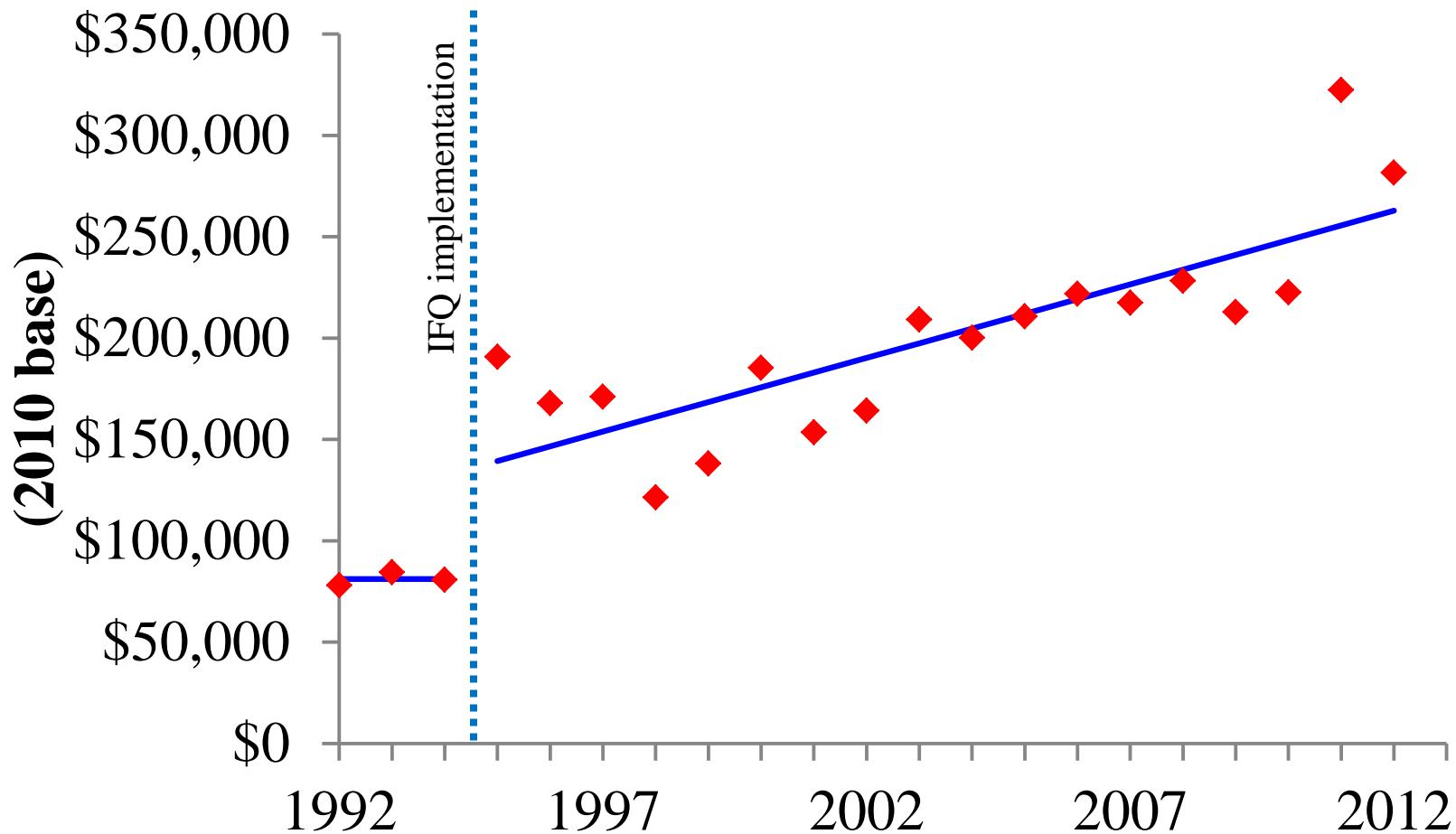
# Exvessel Price



# Exvessel Revenue



# Exvessel Revenue/Vessel

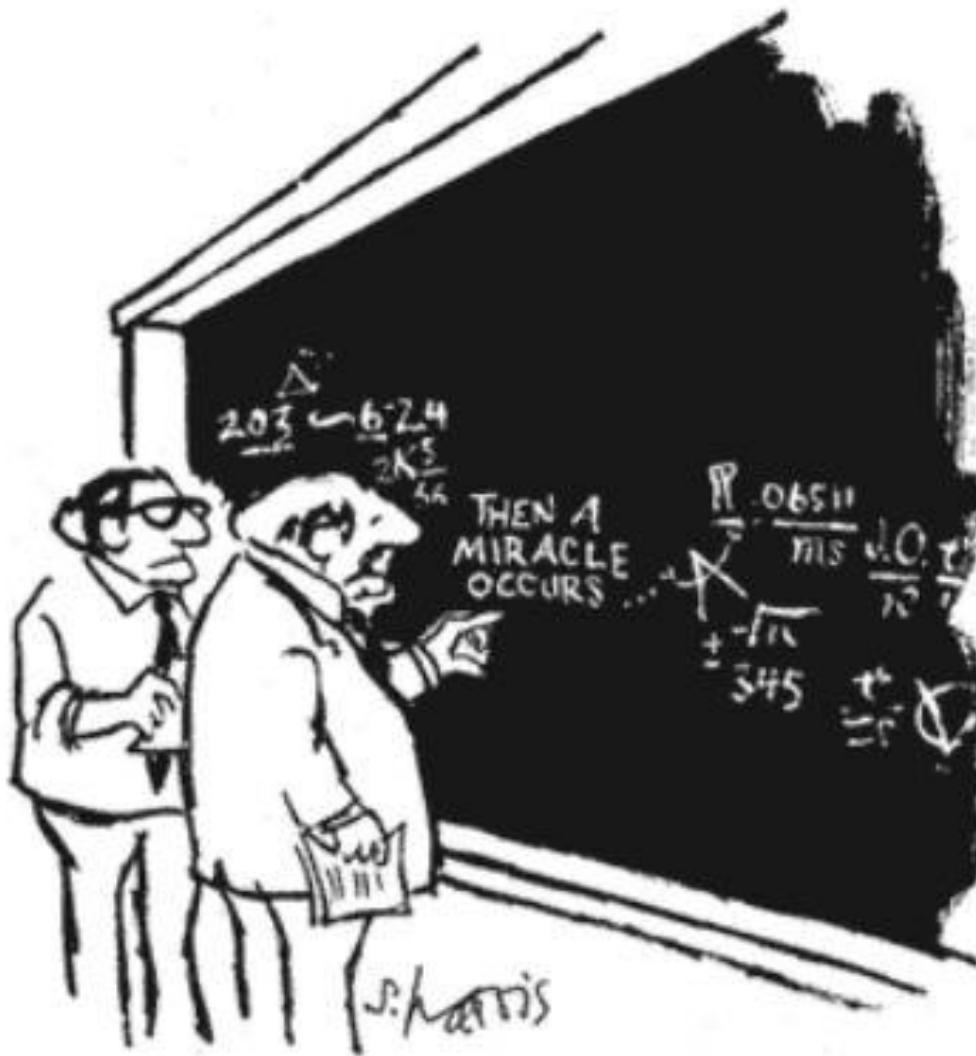


# Sablefish Stock Dynamics & Management



**Input:**

CPUE & catch  
at age in survey  
& fishery

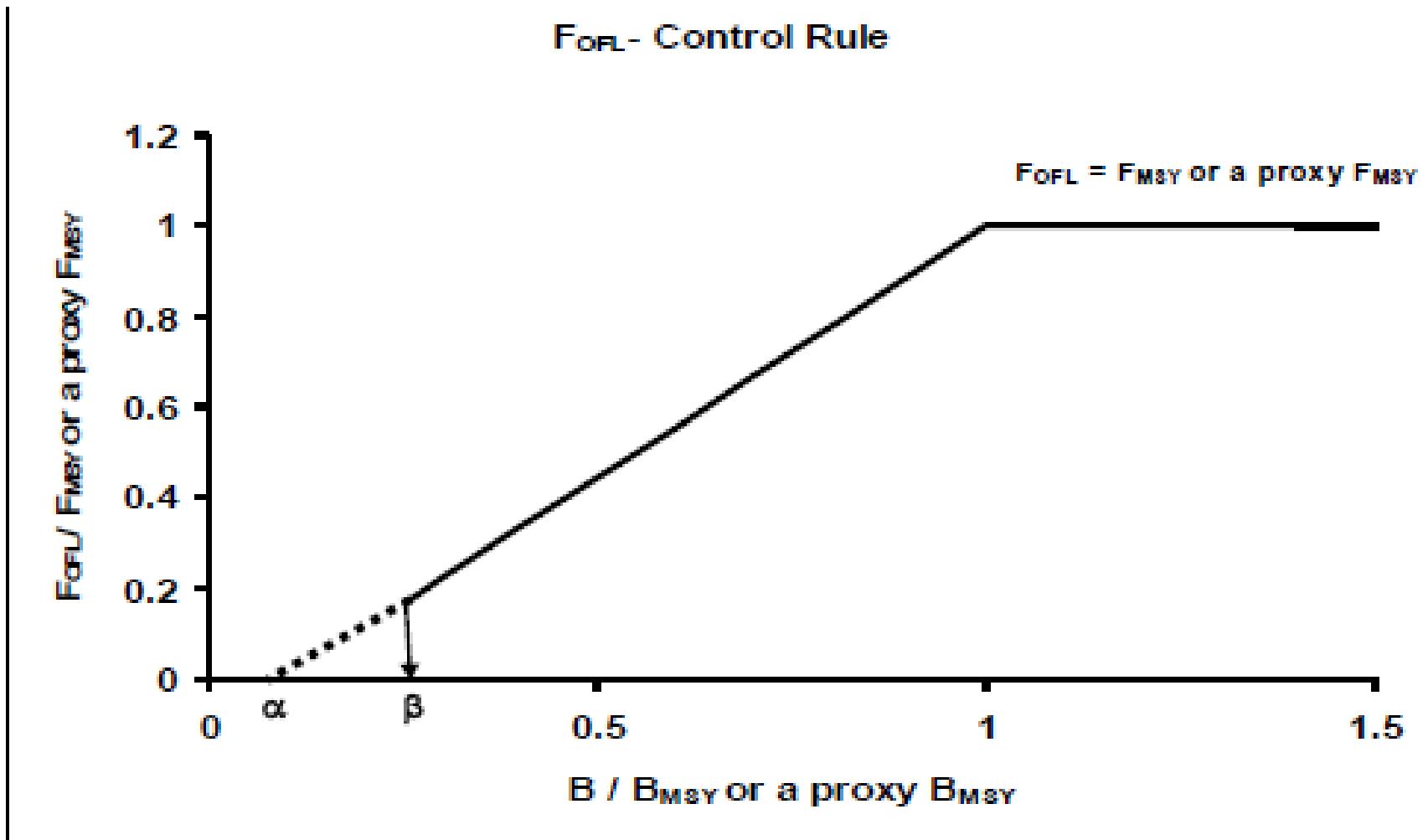


**Output:**

Catch limits

"I THINK YOU SHOULD BE MORE EXPLICIT HERE IN STEP TWO."

# NPFMC Harvest Control Rule



# Groundfish Harvest Control Rule

		<i>Stock Status</i>		
		$\frac{B_t}{B_{MSY}} \leq \alpha$	$\alpha < \frac{B_t}{B_{MSY}} \leq 1$	$1 < \frac{B_t}{B_{MSY}}$
<i>OFL</i>	0	$F 30\% \left( \frac{B_t}{B_{MSY}} - 0.05 \right) / 0.95$	$F 30\%$	
	0	$F 40\% \left( \frac{B_t}{B_{MSY}} - 0.05 \right) / 0.95$	$F 40\%$	
$MSY \geq OFL \geq ABC \geq TAC \geq catch$				

It is pointless to set harvest control rules and biological reference points based on values of variables that are, at best, observed with considerable error and may, in fact, be entirely unobservable

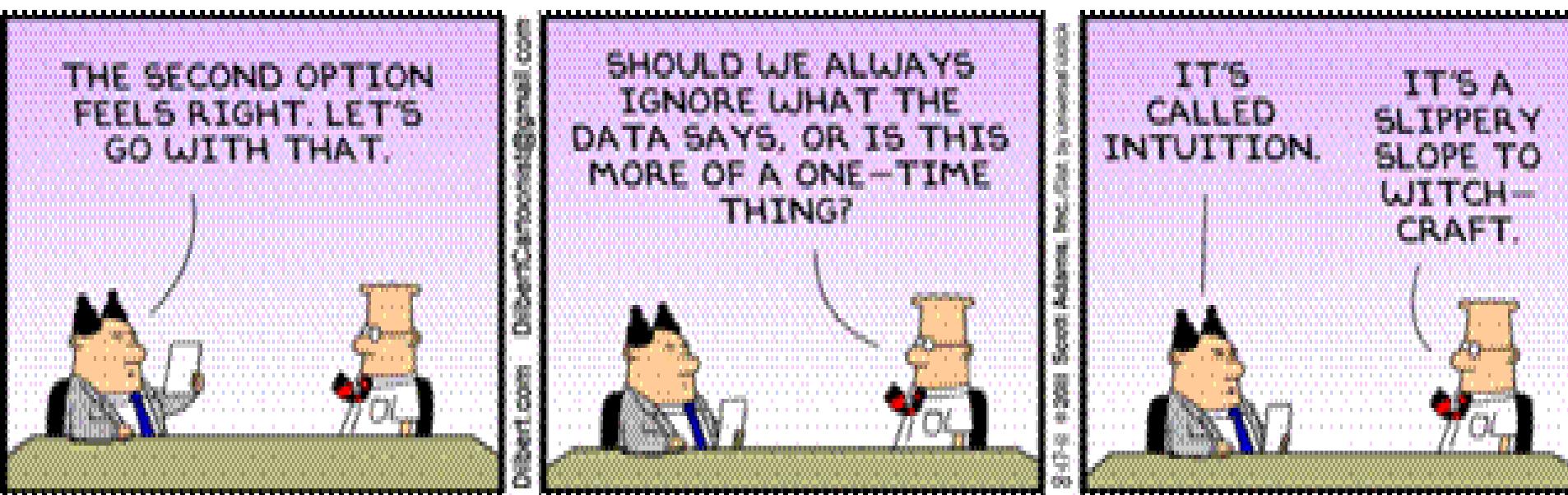
*Doug Butterworth (ICES ASM 2013)*

THE SECOND OPTION  
FEELS RIGHT. LET'S  
GO WITH THAT.

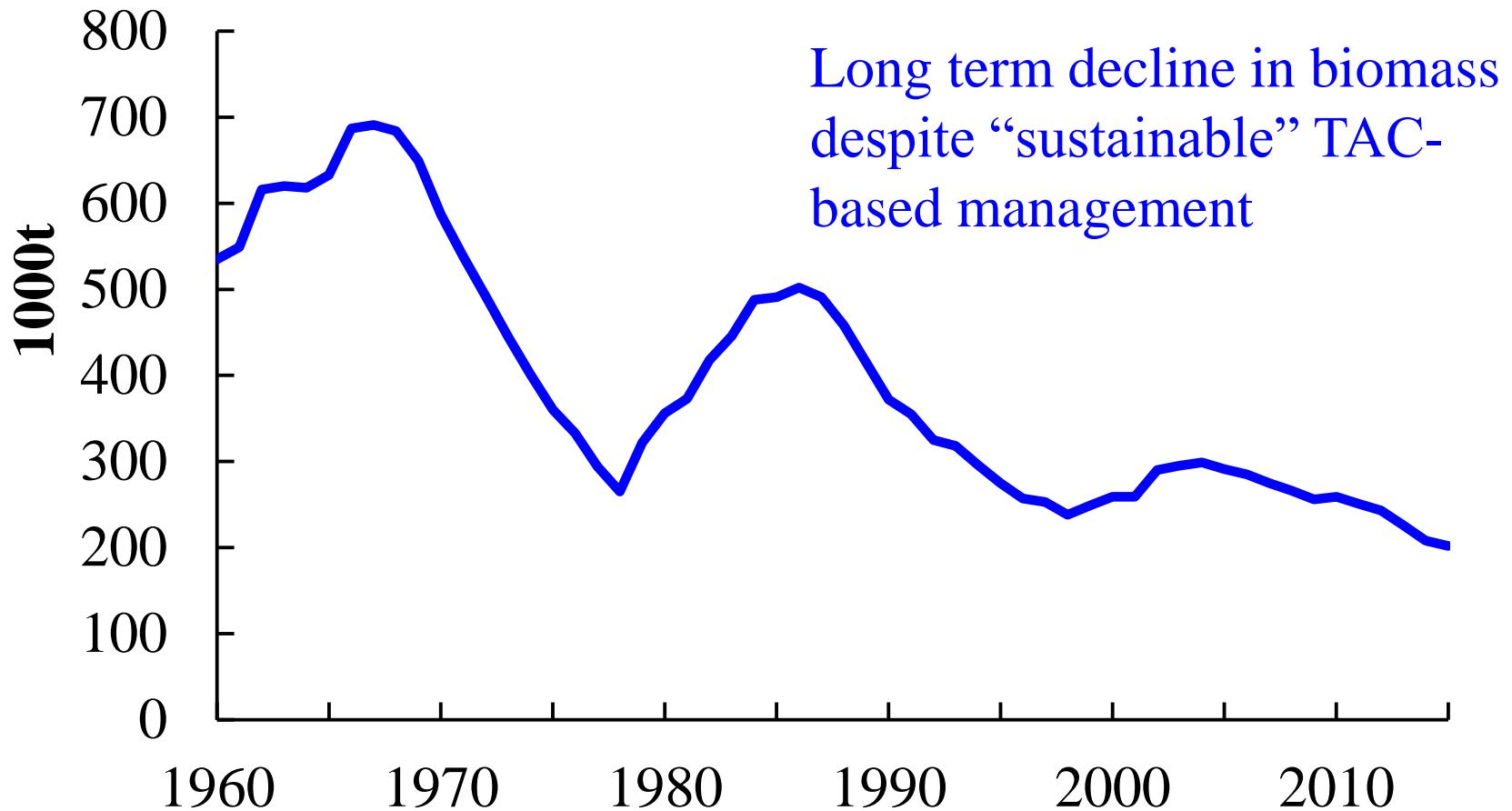
SHOULD WE ALWAYS  
IGNORE WHAT THE  
DATA SAYS, OR IS THIS  
MORE OF A ONE-TIME  
THING?

IT'S  
CALLED  
INTUITION.

IT'S A  
SLIPPERY  
SLOPE TO  
WITCH-  
CRAFT.



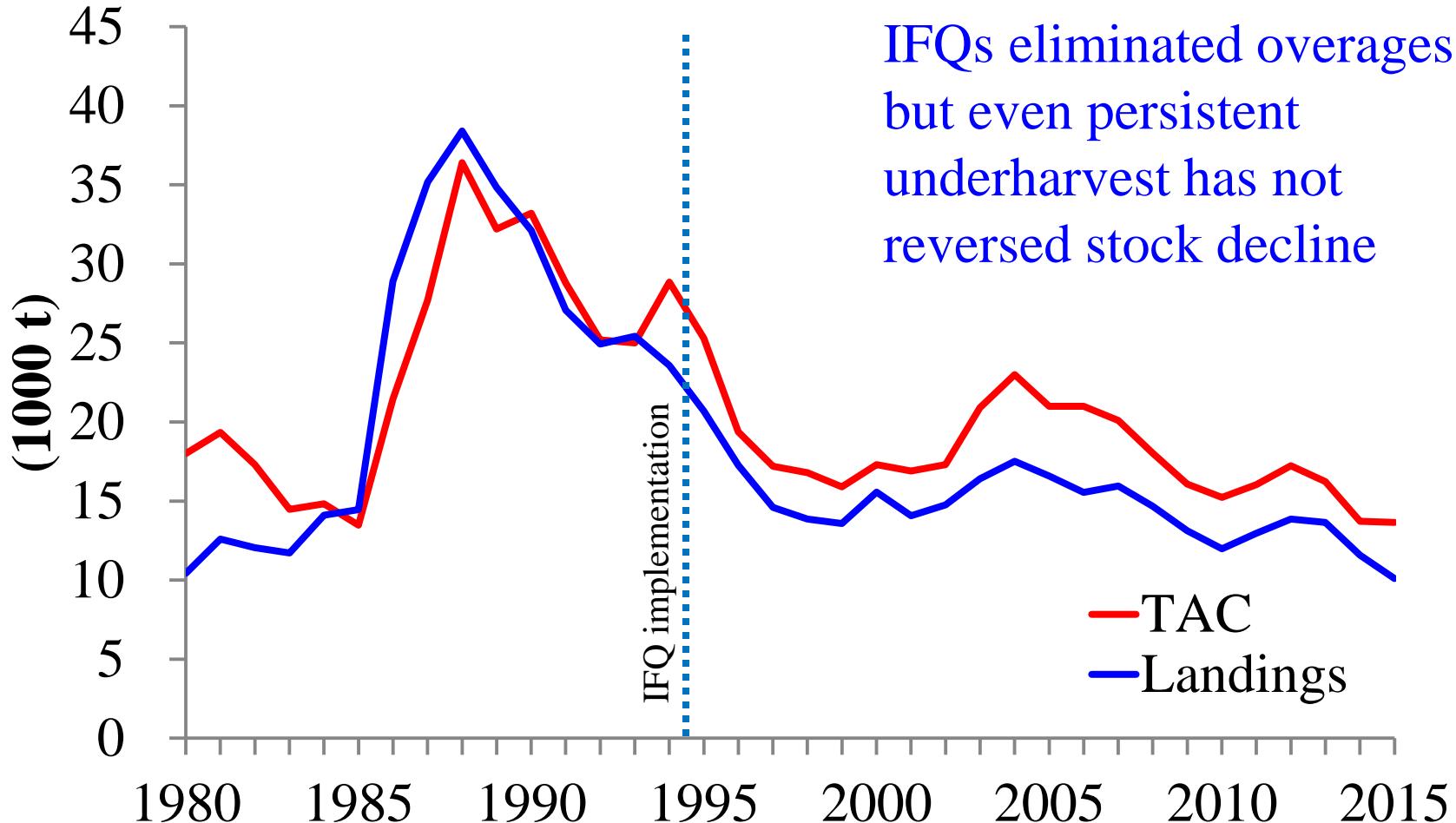
# Biomass



# Stock Assessment

Quantity/Status	As estimated or specified <i>last</i> year for:		As estimated or recommended <i>this</i> year for:	
	2015	2016	2016*	2017*
$M$ (natural mortality rate)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Tier	3b	3b	3b	3b
Projected total (age 2+) biomass (t)	219,997	227,042	204,796	214,552
Projected female spawning biomass (t)	91,183	88,345	86,471	81,986
$B_{100\%}$	262,269	262,269	257,018	257,018
$B_{40\%}$	104,908	104,908	102,807	102,807
$B_{35\%}$	91,794	91,794	89,956	89,956
$F_{OFL}$	0.098	0.091	0.093	0.086
$maxF_{ABC}$	0.082	0.078	0.078	0.073
$F_{ABC}$	0.082	0.078	0.078	0.073
OFL (t)	16,128	14,658	13,397	12,747
max ABC (t)	13,657	12,406	11,795	10,782
ABC (t)	13,657	12,406	11,795	10,782
Status	As determined <i>last</i> year for:		As determined <i>this</i> year for:	
	2013	2014	2014	2015
Overfishing	No	n/a	No	n/a
Overfished	n/a	No	n/a	No
Approaching overfished	n/a	No	n/a	No

# TAC and Landings



# Whale Depredation

Peterson<sup>†</sup> MJ, Mueter F, Criddle KR, Haynie AC. 2014. Killer whale depredation and associated costs to Alaskan sablefish, Pacific halibut and Greenland turbot longliners. *PLoS ONE* 9(2): e88906. (DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0088906).



# Stock Dynamics

$$x_t = \beta_1 x_{t-1} + \beta_2 x_{t-1}^2 + \beta_3 r_{t-1} - \beta_4 h_t + \varepsilon_t$$

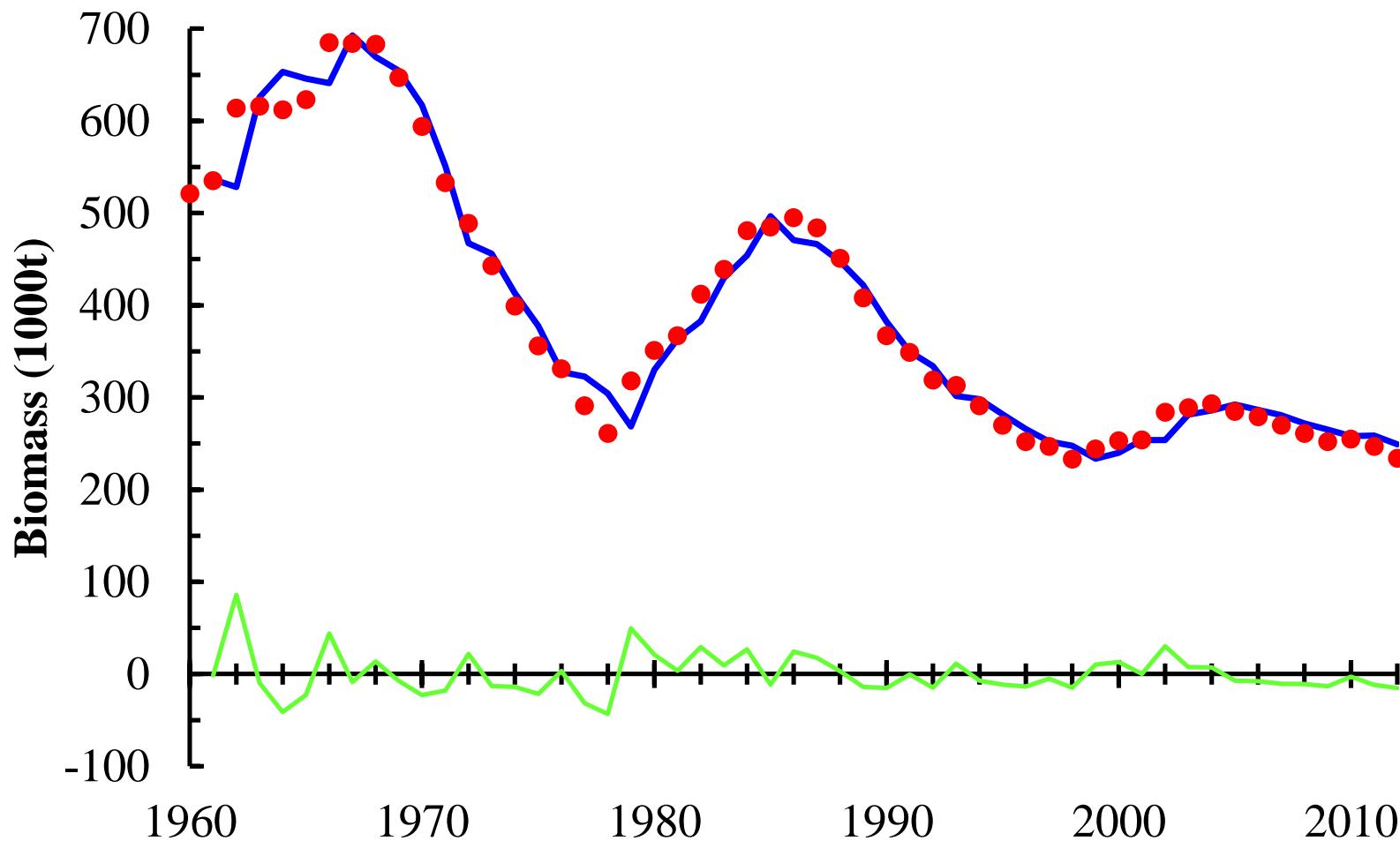
$$ssx_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 x_t + \alpha_2 x_{t-1} + \xi_t$$

$$\ln(r_t) = \begin{cases} prob(\text{low } r_t) \times \left( \ln(r_{t|\text{low } r}) = \hat{\gamma}_1 ssx_{t-2} + \hat{\gamma}_2 ssx_{t-2}^2 + v_t \right) \\ prob(\text{high } r_t) \times \left( \ln(r_{t|\text{high } r}) = \check{\gamma}_1 ssx_{t-2} + \check{\gamma}_2 ssx_{t-2}^2 + v_t \right) \end{cases}$$

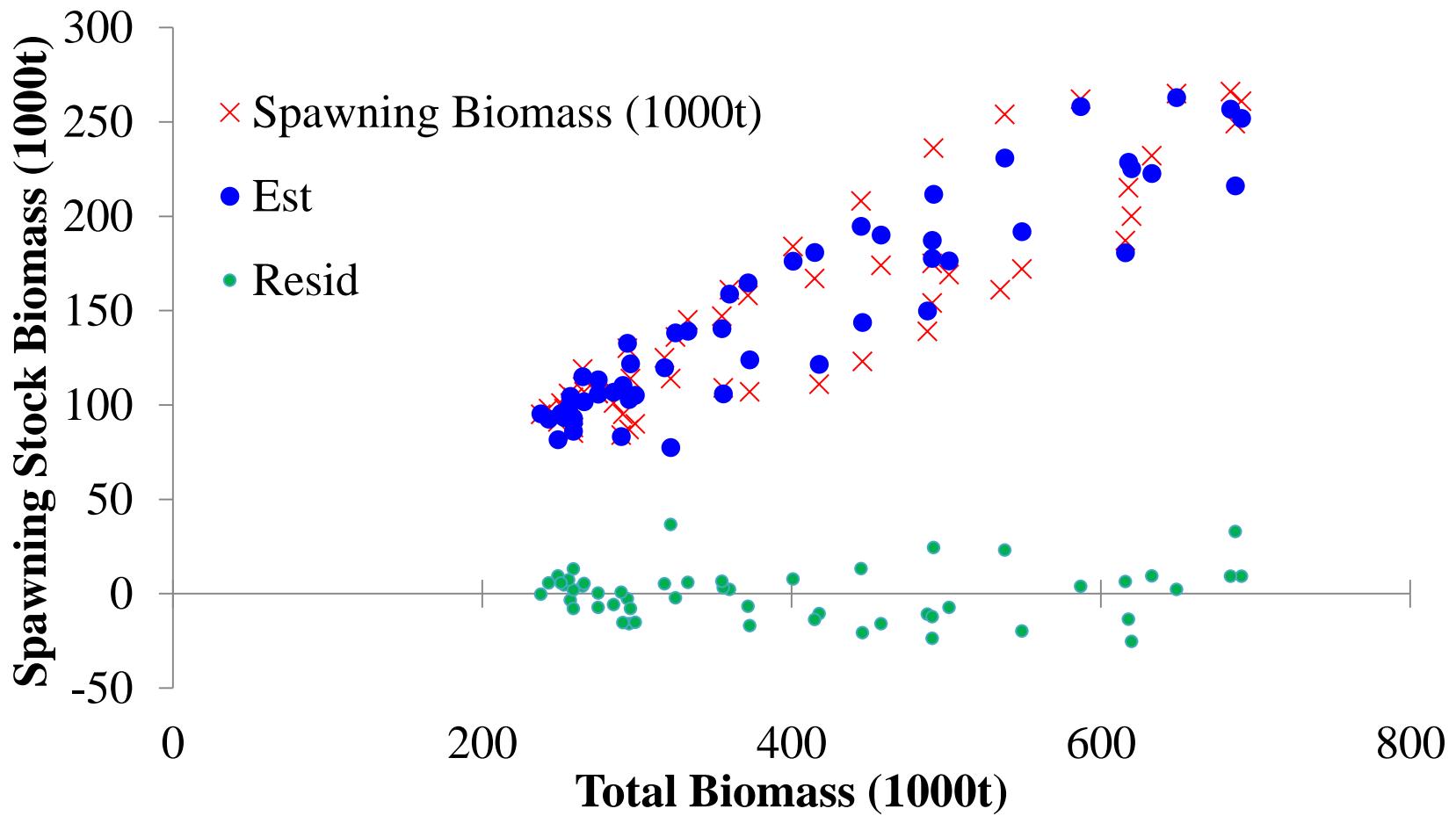
$$\begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_t \\ \xi_t \\ v_t \\ \mathbf{Y}_t \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{Cz}_t + \boldsymbol{\eta}_t$$

$$\mathbf{z}_{t+1} = \mathbf{Az}_t + \mathbf{B}\boldsymbol{\eta}_t$$

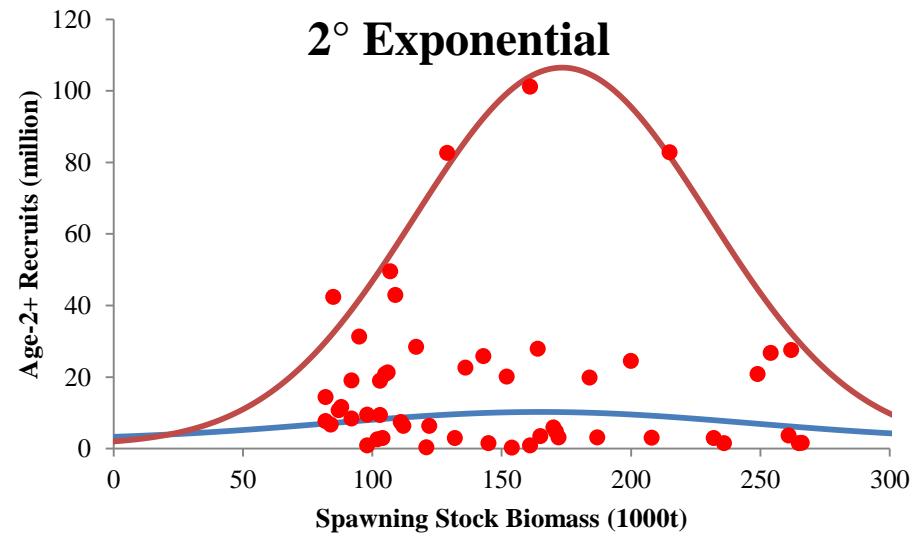
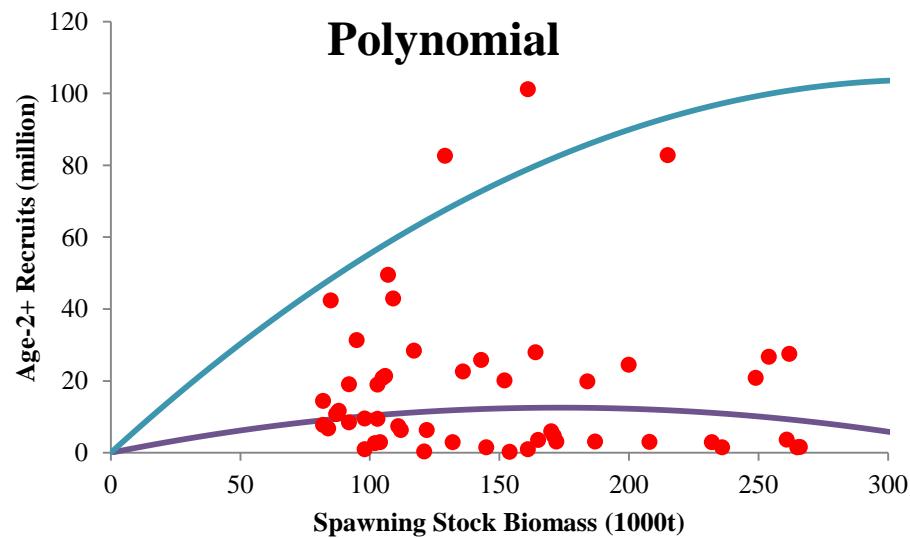
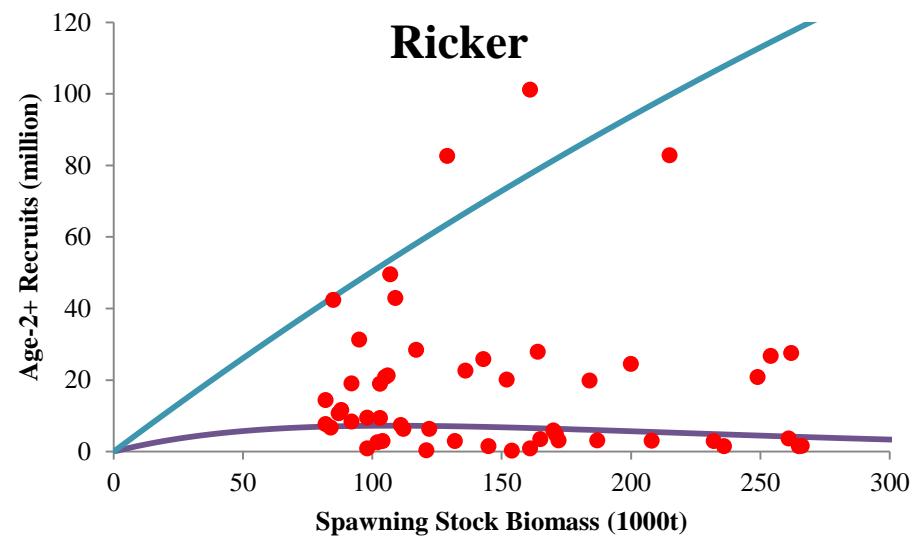
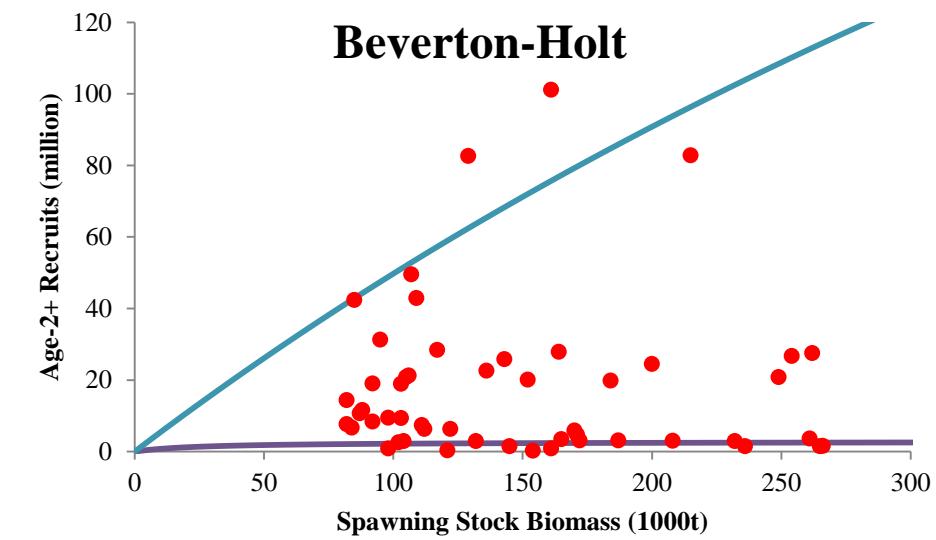
# Stock Dynamics



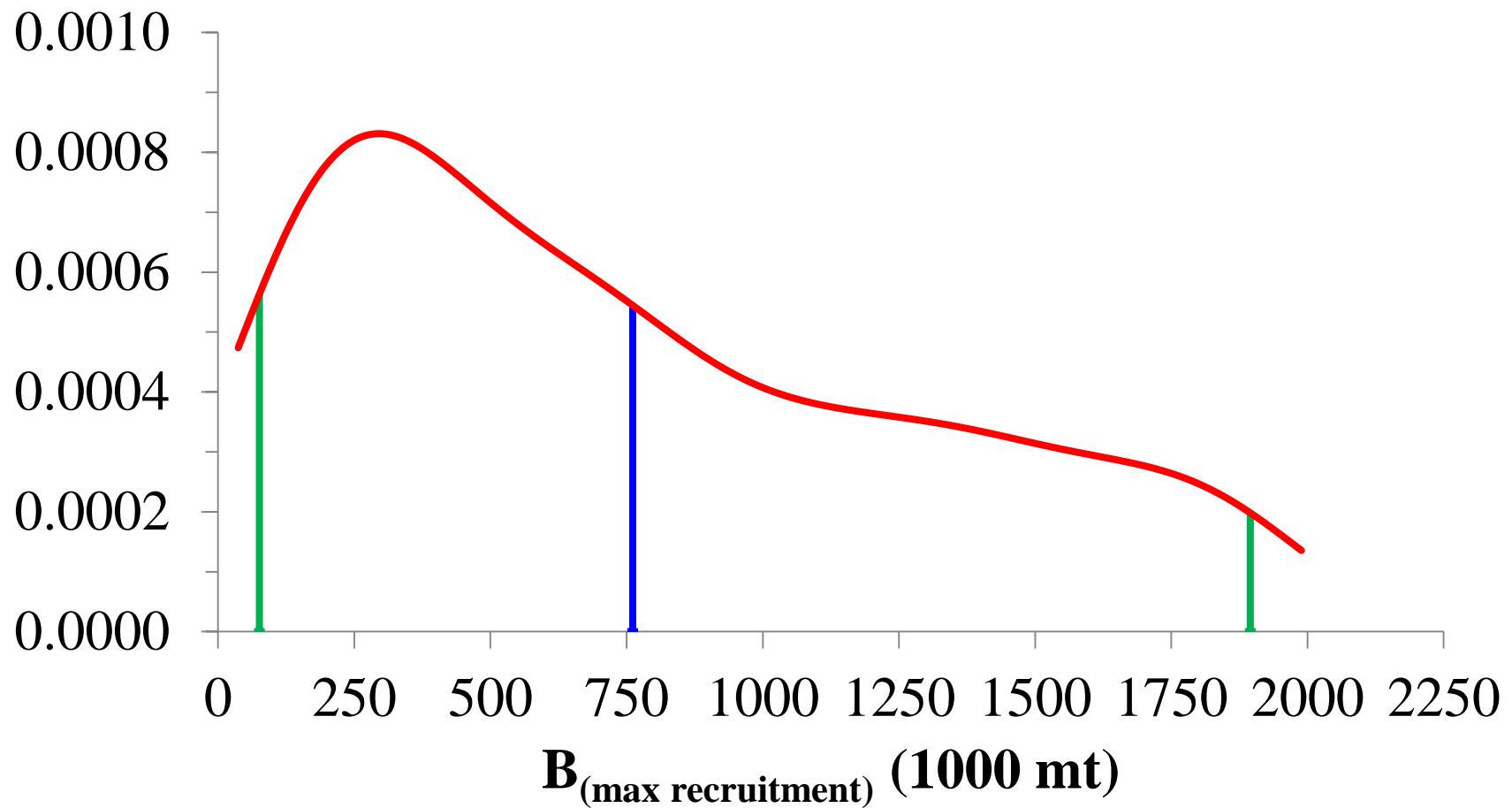
# Spawning Stock Dynamics



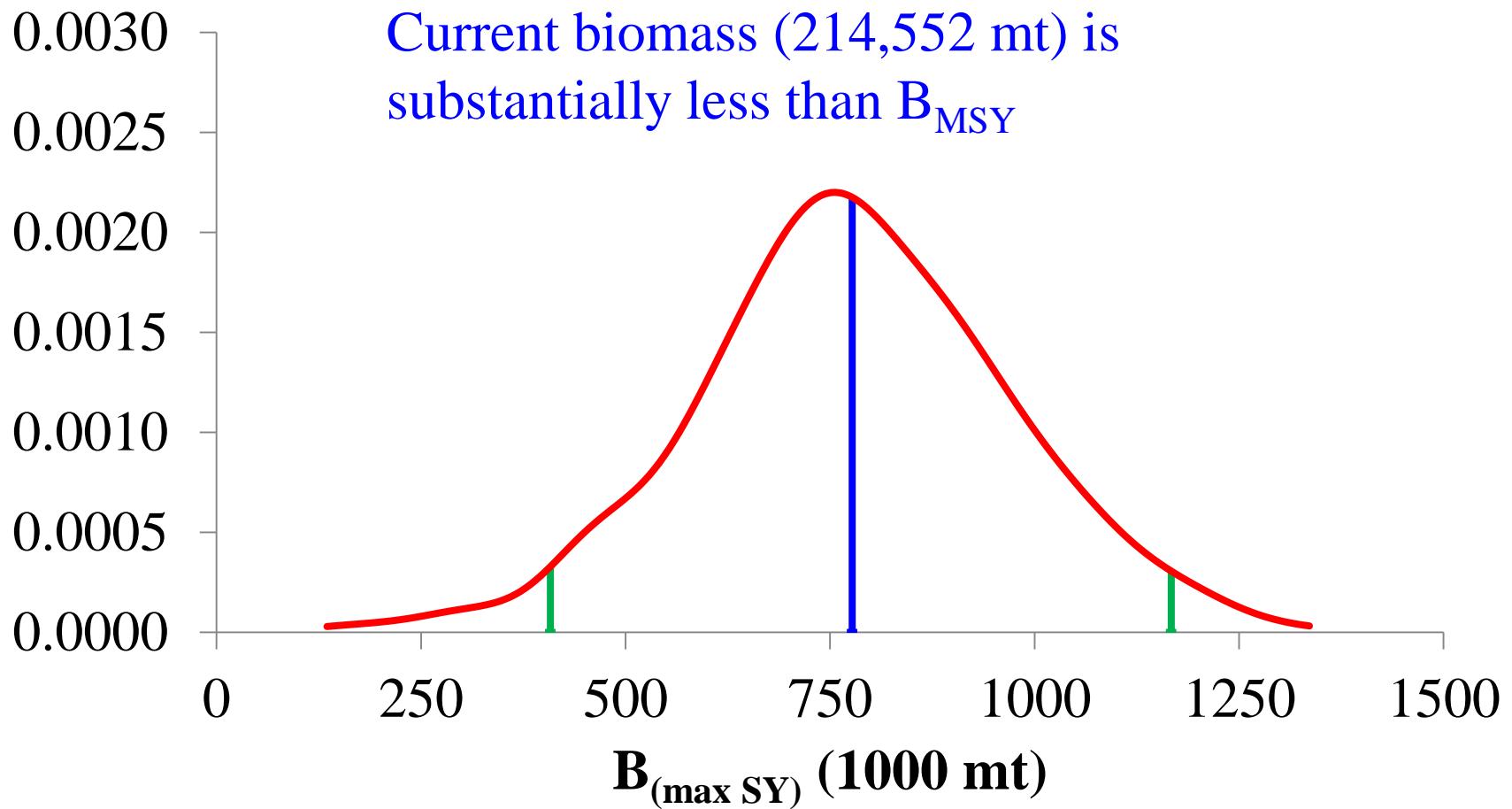
# Recruitment Dynamics



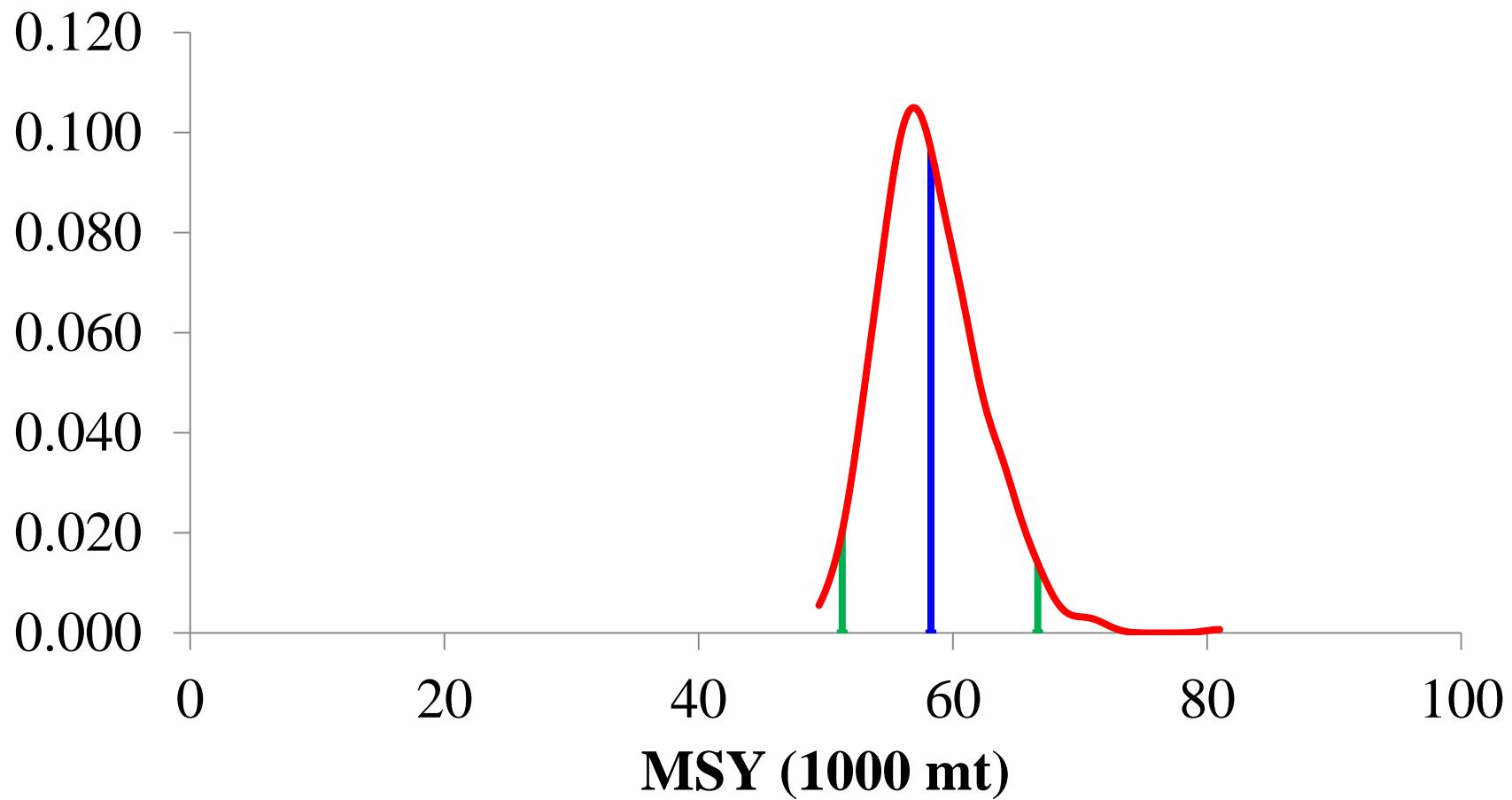
# PDF of Recruitment Maxima



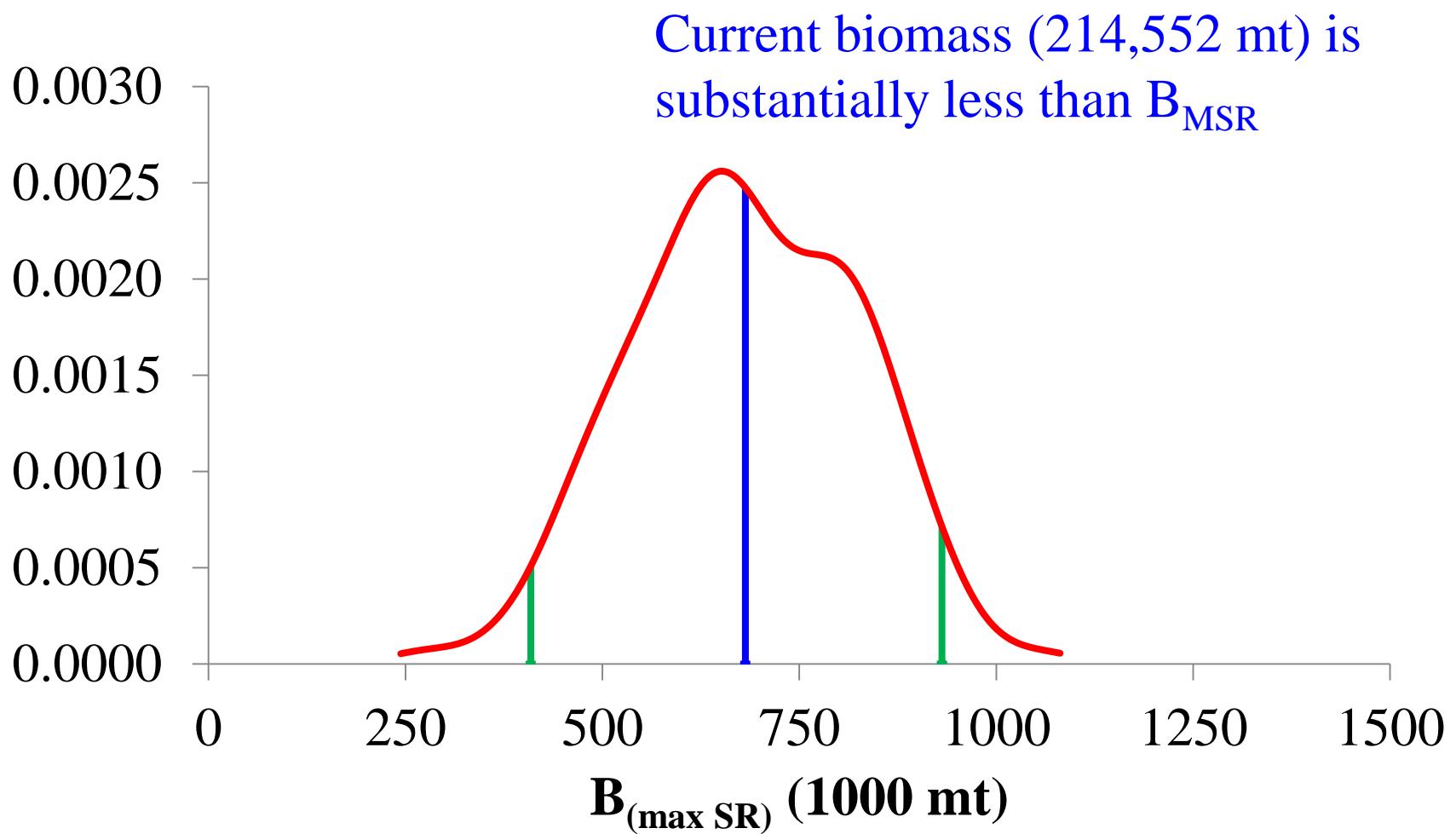
# PDF of MSY Maxima



# PDF of MSY

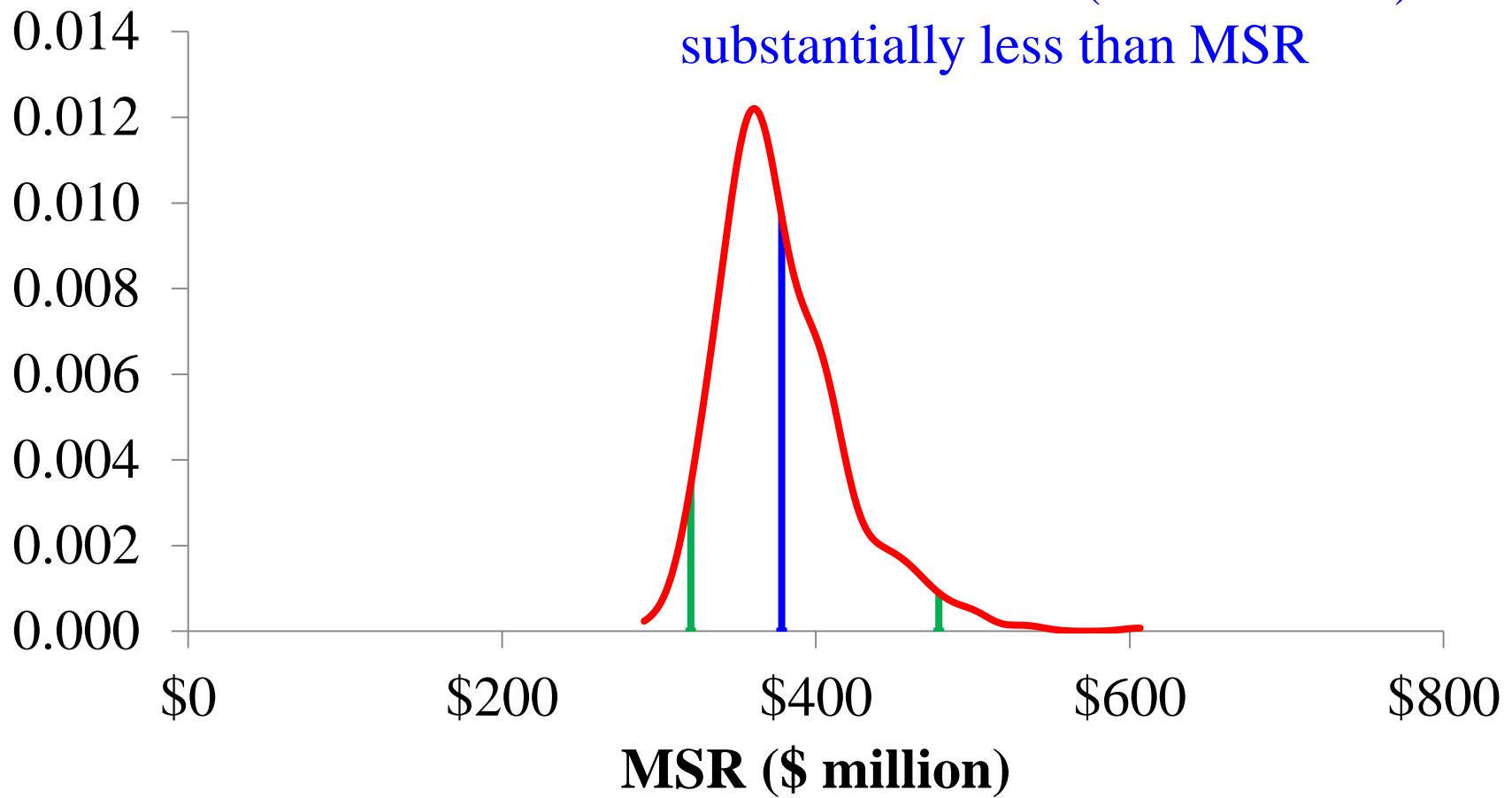


# PDF of MSR Maxima



# PDF of MSR

Current revenues (~\$91 million) are substantially less than MSR



# **Alaska sablefish, sustainability gone awry?**

