

# **2020 Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict Sablefish Fishery Management Plan**

by

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**and**

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May 2020

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Commercial Fisheries



## Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative		fork length	FL
deciliter	dL	Code	AAC	mid-eye-to-fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted		mid-eye-to-tail-fork	METF
hectare	ha	abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	standard length	SL
kilogram	kg			total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted			
liter	L	professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
meter	m			<i>all standard mathematical</i>	
milliliter	mL	at	@	<i>signs, symbols and</i>	
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		<i>abbreviations</i>	
		east	E	alternate hypothesis	H <sub>A</sub>
		north	N	base of natural logarithm	e
		south	S	catch per unit effort	CPUE
		west	W	coefficient of variation	CV
		copyright	©	common test statistics	(F, t, $\chi^2$ , etc.)
		corporate suffixes:		confidence interval	CI
		Company	Co.	correlation coefficient	
		Corporation	Corp.	(multiple)	R
		Incorporated	Inc.	correlation coefficient	
		Limited	Ltd.	(simple)	r
		District of Columbia	D.C.	covariance	cov
		et alii (and others)	et al.	degree (angular)	°
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	degrees of freedom	df
		exempli gratia		expected value	E
		(for example)	e.g.	greater than	>
		Federal Information		greater than or equal to	≥
		Code	FIC	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		id est (that is)	i.e.	less than	<
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	less than or equal to	≤
		monetary symbols		logarithm (natural)	ln
		(U.S.)	\$, ¢	logarithm (base 10)	log
		months (tables and		logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
		figures): first three		minute (angular)	'
		letters	Jan,...,Dec	not significant	NS
		registered trademark	®	null hypothesis	H <sub>0</sub>
		trademark	™	percent	%
		United States		probability	P
		(adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error	
		United States of		(rejection of the null	
		America (noun)	USA	hypothesis when true)	α
		U.S.C.	United States	probability of a type II error	
			Code	(acceptance of the null	
		U.S. state	use two-letter	hypothesis when false)	β
			abbreviations	second (angular)	"
			(e.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
				standard error	SE
				variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>					
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s				
foot	ft				
gallon	gal				
inch	in				
mile	mi				
nautical mile	nmi				
ounce	oz				
pound	lb				
quart	qt				
yard	yd				
<b>Time and temperature</b>					
day	d				
degrees Celsius	°C				
degrees Fahrenheit	°F				
degrees kelvin	K				
hour	h				
minute	min				
second	s				
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>					
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity	pH				
(negative log of)					
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

***REGIONAL INFORMATION REPORT NO. 1J20-10***

**2020 SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST INSIDE SUBDISTRICT SABLEFISH  
FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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## ABSTRACT

This report provides an overview of the harvest strategy and regulations effective for the 2020 Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) sablefish, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, commercial fishery. The SSEI sablefish commercial fishery is scheduled to open June 1 and close November 15 with legal gear restricted to longline or pots. The 2020 SSEI sablefish commercial fishery annual harvest objective (AHO) is 572,639 round pounds and is allocated among the 19 limited entry Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) longline/pot (C61C) and three pot (C91C) permits through an equal quota share (EQS) system, resulting in a 2020 EQS of 26,029 round pounds for each permit holder.

Key words: sablefish, black cod, *Anoplopoma fimbria*, annual harvest objective, AHO, catch per unit effort, CPUE, Southern Southeast, Clarence Strait, SSEI

## INTRODUCTION

### AREA DESCRIPTION

The Southern Southeast Inside (SSEI) Subdistrict management area consists of all waters as defined in 5 AAC 28.105 (a)(1) (Figure 1).

### OVERVIEW

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) evaluates stock status and establishes the SSEI annual harvest objective (AHO) using commercial fishery and longline survey catch per unit of effort (CPUE) data, fishery and survey biological data (age, weight, length), and stock status trends of sablefish in surrounding geographic areas, which are summarized below. No abundance estimate is obtained for the SSEI stock.

## SSEI SABLEFISH SEASON

### 2020 ANNUAL HARVEST OBJECTIVE

The 2020 SSEI AHO is 572,639 round lb, a 3% reduction from the 2019 AHO (Table 1, Figure 2). Indirect indices of abundance (fishery and survey CPUE data and biological data) are reviewed to determine the percent change in the AHO for a given year as no abundance estimate or population model exists for this stock. There are several negative indicators for sablefish in SSEI including declines in both the longline survey and fishery CPUE indices from 2018 to 2019, truncation of population age structure in the recent decade, and concerns over suppressed spawning stock biomass. Sablefish have approximately a 30% chance of moving out of Clarence Strait waters after 1 year of occupancy, generally moving into the eastern Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and British Columbia, Canada (BC) waters (Hanselman et. al 2014). However, the lack of large fish in Clarence Strait, particularly the older fecund females, cannot be fully explained by movement and migration given historical patterns in the age data. Despite positive signs in recruitment (2014 age class) in other fisheries and geographic areas, the overall magnitude of the projected increase in spawning stock biomass is uncertain (Hanselman et al. 2019) and to what extent this projected increase may benefit SSEI is unknown. Therefore, the recommended decrease in the AHO will reduce the fishing pressure, while providing fishery stability and sustainability. For the 2020 SSEI fishery, there are 19 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) longline/pot (C61C) and three pot (C91C) permits, resulting in a 2020 Equal Quota Share (EQS) of 26,029 round lb for each permit holder (Table 1).

The following points summarize stock indices in SSEI based on survey and fishery data, and also provides an update on trends in sablefish stocks in adjacent waters, as SSEI is geographically adjacent and opens to GOA and BC waters:

- SSEI longline survey CPUE (number of fish per hook) decreased 10.7% from 0.17 in 2018 to 0.15 in 2019, but the 2019 survey CPUE is 4.9% greater than the 10-year mean (Figure 3). Due to exceptional survey conditions in 2019 (the loss of a survey vessel at sea prior to the start of the survey), fewer stations were surveyed. An error was corrected in last year's analysis code, and survey CPUE values have been updated using current methods;
- SSEI longline fishery CPUE (round lb per hook) decreased 11.3% from 0.39 in 2018 to 0.35 in 2019, and the 2019 fishery CPUE is 2.9% less than the 10-year mean (Figure 4). Because the department allows healthy discards of sablefish [5 AAC 28.170 (g)], a decrease in fishery CPUE could be attributed to a high abundance of small fish or it could be explained by a decrease in the availability of larger, more valuable sablefish;
- SSEI longline fishery and survey length distributions show some signs of recruitment with the 2014 year class maturing (Figures 5 and 6);
- Age compositions from the SSEI longline fishery and survey indicate that catch is comprised of predominately younger individuals (<10 years), that older individuals (>10 years) are caught less commonly in recent years, and that the 2014 year class is maturing (Figures 7 and 8);
- NSEI longline survey CPUE (number of fish per hook) decreased 11% from 0.21 in 2018 to 0.19 in 2019, though NSEI survey CPUE has been relatively stable since 1997;
- Federal longline survey abundance index increased 47% from 2018 to 2019. The recommended federal acceptable biological catch (ABC) for 2020 is 25% higher than 2019 but 57% below the maximum ABC due to concerns for overestimating the magnitude of the 2014 and 2016 year classes and the lack of older fish contributing to the spawning biomass (Hanselman et al. 2019);
- The Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) Canadian sablefish stock assessment showed an increase of 10% in CPUE (kg/trap) from their annual pot survey and an increase of 7% in estimated biomass from 2018 to 2019 (Brendan Connors, DFO Canada, personal communication). Regulations require two 3.5-inch escape rings on pot gear and a 55 cm minimum size limit for sablefish in all Canadian waters.

## **REGULATIONS**

### **LEGAL GEAR**

Sablefish may be taken in the directed SSEI sablefish fishery only by longline and pots. CFEC limited entry C61C permits can use both longline and pot gear while C91C permits are restricted to the use of pot gear only. Groundfish pot gear requires individual tunnel eye openings with perimeters 36 inches or less and a sidewall containing an escapement opening equal to or exceeding 18 inches in length that must be laced, sewn, or secured together by a single length of untreated, 100-percent cotton twine, no larger than 30 thread of which may be knotted at each end only and must be parallel to and within six inches of the bottom of the pot [5 AAC 39.145 (1)]. Pots must have at least two circular escape rings, with a minimum inside diameter of four inches, installed on opposing vertical or sloping walls of the pot. King and Tanner crab pots as described in 5 AAC 34.050 (2) and 5 AAC 35.050 (2) may not be used to take groundfish.

### **REGISTRATION AND LOGBOOK REQUIREMENTS**

Fishermen must register prior to fishing [5 AAC 28.106 (b)] and keep a logbook during the fishery. Registration forms and logbooks will be available in mid-May; however, due to COVID-19 restrictions, the details for registration and logbook distribution will be announced in the

upcoming SSEI Advisory Announcement. Completed logbook pages must be attached to the ADF&G copy of the fish ticket at the time of delivery. Confidential envelopes for logbook pages may be requested when registering.

Permit holders will receive a personal quota share (PQS) tracking form at the time of registration. This form is used to record the total round weight landed for each delivery. Each permit holder must, upon request, provide the buyer with the total round weight of sablefish the permit holder has landed to date. The department requests that a copy of the completed PQS tracking form is included with the final fish ticket of the season for that permit.

Logbooks must include, by set, the date and time gear is set and retrieved, specific location of harvest by latitude and longitude in degrees and decimal minutes for start and ending positions, hook and pot spacing, amount of gear (number of hooks or pots), depth of set, estimated weight of the target and bycatch species retained or discarded. Indicate for each set if the target species was sablefish or halibut and if there was any lost gear [5 AAC 28.175 (a)].

### **TAGGED SABLEFISH**

Fishermen are requested to watch for tagged sablefish. Please record tag number(s) and attach tags directly to the logbook with the corresponding set information. All persons who return an ADF&G sablefish tag will receive a tag reward (e.g., a hat or T-shirt). Tag returns with valid recovery information (date of recovery and latitude and longitude) are entered into a random drawing for cash prizes.

### **FISH TICKET REQUIREMENTS**

Landed weights must be recorded on a fish ticket at the time of delivery. If a fisherman delivers fish in the round, the total round weight delivered must be recorded on the fish ticket. If a fisherman delivers dressed fish, the fish ticket must include the total landed dressed weight as well as the round weight equivalent, determined by using the standard 0.63 recovery rate. There is a 2% allowance for ice and slime when unrinsed whole iced sablefish are weighed. A fish ticket must be completed prior to the resumption of fishing and each permit holder must retain, on board their vessel, copies of all SSEI sablefish tickets from the current season and their updated PQS tracking form. When delivering fish out of state, a completed fish ticket must be submitted to ADF&G prior to transporting fish out of Alaska.

### **POSSESSION AND LANDING REQUIREMENTS**

The holder of a CFEC permit or interim use permit for sablefish may not retain more sablefish in the directed fishery than the annual amount of sablefish EQS specified by the department [5 AAC 28.170 (g)]. However, if a permit holder's harvest exceeds the permit holder's EQS for that year, by not more than five percent, the department shall reduce the permit holder's EQS for the following year by the amount of the overage. If a permit holder's harvest exceeds the permit holder's EQS by more than five percent, the proceeds from the sale of the overage in excess of five percent shall be surrendered to the state, and the permit holder may be prosecuted under AS 16.05.723. A permit holder may not knowingly exceed a quota share or exceed the EQS in an amount greater than five percent as such actions may be prosecuted under AS 16.05.722 or AS 16.05.723 [5 AAC 28.170 (j)].

If a permit holder's harvest is less than the permit holder's EQS for that year, the department shall increase the permit holder's EQS only for the following year by the amount of the underage that

does not exceed five percent of the EQS [5 AAC 28.170 (k)]. For the 2020 SSEI sablefish fishery, five percent of the annual EQS equals 1,301 round pounds.

### **SABLEFISH LIVE MARKET**

A permit holder may possess live sablefish for delivery as live product except that, upon request of a local representative of the department or law enforcement, a permit holder must present sablefish for inspection and allow biological samples to be taken [5 AAC 28.170 (l)].

### **BYCATCH**

Allowable bycatch that may be legally landed on an SSEI sablefish permit is listed in Table 2 and is based on round weight for both target and bycatch species. CFEC permit holders fishing for groundfish or halibut must retain, weigh, and report all rockfish taken in SSEI [5 AAC 28.171 (f)]. The full retention regulation does not apply to thornyhead rockfish. All rockfish in excess of allowable bycatch limits shall be reported as bycatch overage on the fish ticket. Any proceeds from the sale of excess rockfish shall be surrendered to the state.

When the directed Pacific cod fishery is open in SSEI, Pacific cod taken in excess of bycatch limits may be landed on the appropriate CFEC miscellaneous finfish permit.

### **PROHIBITIONS**

A vessel or a person on board a vessel from which commercial, subsistence, or personal use longline fishing gear was used to take fish in the SSEI area during the 72-hour period immediately before the start of the commercial SSEI sablefish fishery, or from which that gear will be used during the 24-hour period immediately after the closure of the SSEI sablefish fishery, may not participate in the taking of sablefish in SSEI during that open sablefish fishing period [5 AAC 28.180 (a)]. The operator of a fishing vessel may not take sablefish in SSEI while sablefish from another area are on board the vessel. Also, the operator of a vessel taking sablefish in SSEI shall unload and submit a completed fish ticket to the department before taking sablefish in another area [5 AAC 28.170 (a) and (b)].

## **REFERENCES CITED**

- Hanselman, D. H., J. Heifetz, K. Echave, and S. C. Dressel. 2014. Move it or lose it: movement and mortality of sablefish tagged in Alaska. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* 72:238-251.
- Hanselman, D.H., C.J. Rodgveller, K.H. Fenske, S.K. Shotwell, K.B. Echave. P.W. Malecha, and C.R. Lundsford. 2019. Chapter 3: Assessment of the sablefish stock in Alaska. [In] Stock assessment and fishery evaluation report for the groundfish resources of the Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands as projected for 2020. North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Anchorage.

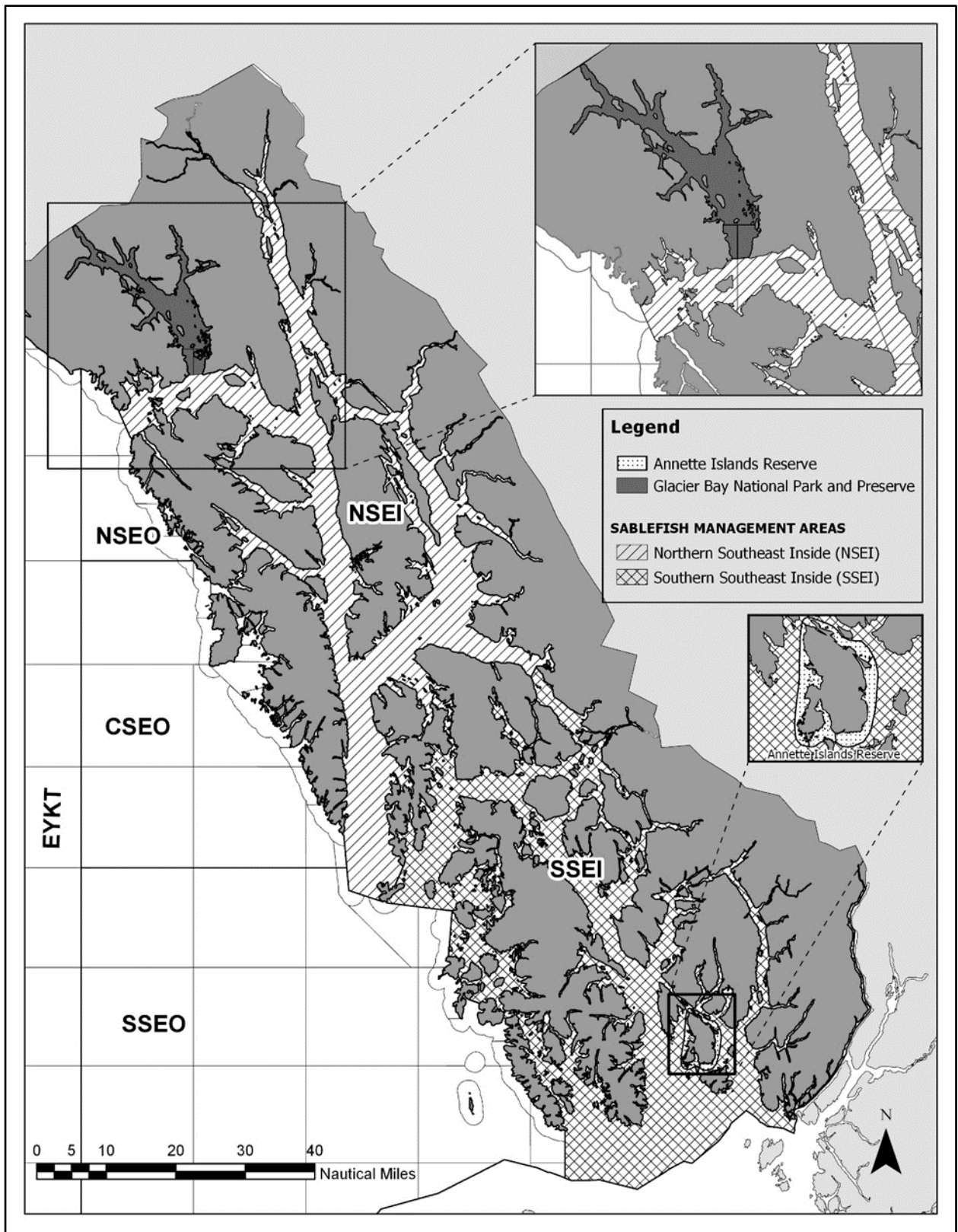
## **TABLES AND FIGURES**

**Table 1.** –Annual harvest objective, equal quota share, reported harvest (round lb), ex-vessel value, and number of permits in the directed commercial SSEI sablefish fishery. Equal quota share was established in 1997. In 2017, pot gear became an allowable gear type for C61C permits.

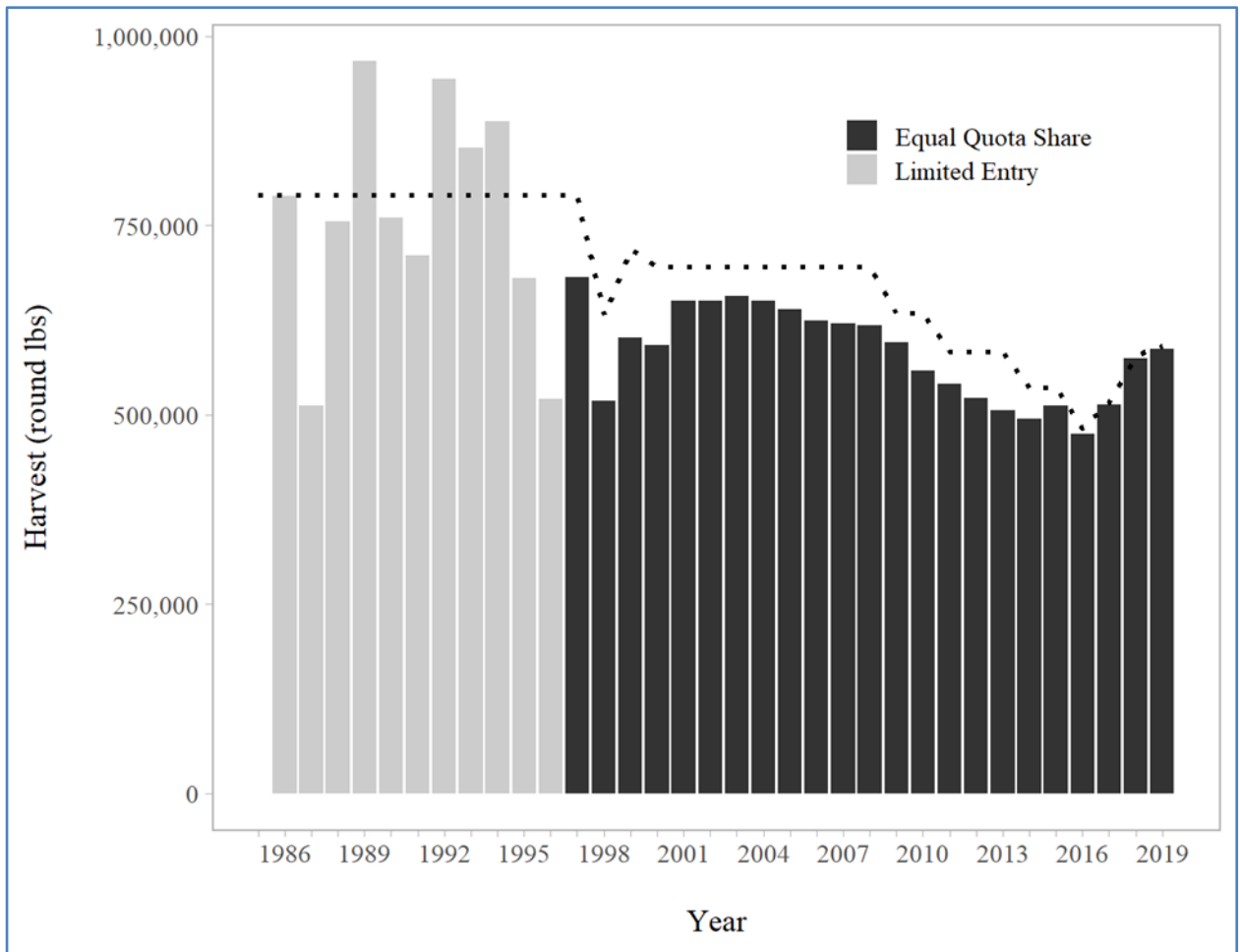
<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual harvest objective</b>	<b>Total harvest</b>	<b>Equal quota share</b>	<b>Ex-vessel value</b>	<b>No. of permits</b>
1986	790,000	554,121	NA	\$260,436	24
1987	790,000	435,501	NA	\$291,785	23
1988	790,000	712,787	NA	\$719,914	27
1989	790,000	952,231	NA	\$714,173	32
1990	790,000	758,663	NA	\$553,823	30
1991	790,000	679,623	NA	\$625,253	31
1992	790,000	936,811	NA	\$936,811	31
1993	790,000	824,011	NA	\$815,770	30
1994	790,000	866,788	NA	\$1,066,149	30
1995	790,000	678,762	NA	\$1,323,585	30
1996	790,000	502,459	NA	\$899,401	30
1997	790,000	725,067	23,200	\$1,602,404	35
1998	632,000	578,056	20,400	\$813,421	33
1999	720,000	661,424	24,000	\$1,199,468	30
2000	696,000	590,815	24,000	\$1,176,816	29
2001	696,000	650,678	24,000	\$1,249,300	29
2002	696,000	650,339	24,000	\$1,287,650	29
2003	696,000	656,936	24,860	\$1,506,541	28
2004	696,000	648,845	24,860	\$1,030,675	28
2005	696,000	639,719	24,860	\$1,351,440	28
2006	696,000	624,832	21,750	\$1,434,739	32
2007	696,000	620,168	21,750	\$1,514,353	32
2008	696,000	618,033	21,750	\$1,854,397	32
2009	634,000	595,748	22,650	\$1,764,604	28
2010	634,000	558,633	23,400	\$2,049,031	27
2011	583,280	540,931	23,300	\$2,643,077	25
2012	583,280	521,825	25,360	\$1,763,035	23
2013	583,280	505,599	25,360	\$1,307,739	23
2014	536,618	494,830	23,331	\$1,690,707	23
2015	536,618	512,580	23,331	\$1,720,158	23
2016	482,956	475,466	20,998	\$1,800,122	23
2017	516,763	514,205	22,468	\$1,959,865	24
2018	578,774	575,264	25,164	\$1,560,221	23
2019	590,349	587,166	26,834	\$1,280,022	22
2020	572,639	—	26,029	—	22

**Table 2.**—Allowable bycatch that may be legally landed on an SSEI sablefish permit. Percentage indicates amount of bycatch that may be sold on a SSEI sablefish permit and is based on the round weight of sablefish and bycatch species or species group on board the vessel. Demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) include yelloweye, quillback, canary, tiger, copper, China, and rosethorn rockfish.

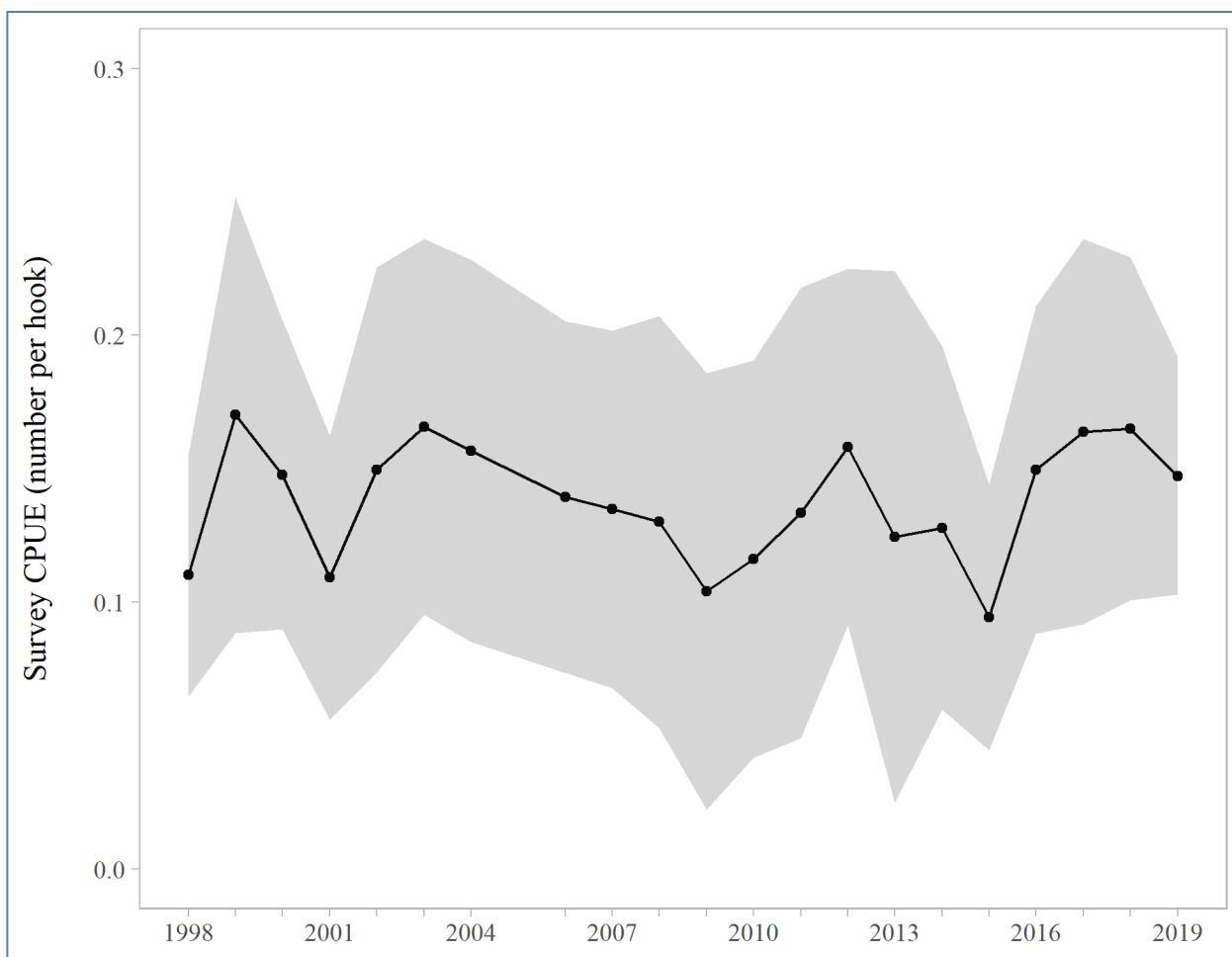
<b>Species</b>	<b>Longline Gear</b>	<b>Pot Gear</b>
All rockfish, including thornyheads (longline gear only)	15% in aggregate, of which 1% may be DSR	N/A
Thornyheads (pot gear only)	N/A	5%
Lingcod	0%	0%
Pacific Cod	20%	20%
Spiny Dogfish	35%	20%
Other groundfish	20%	20%



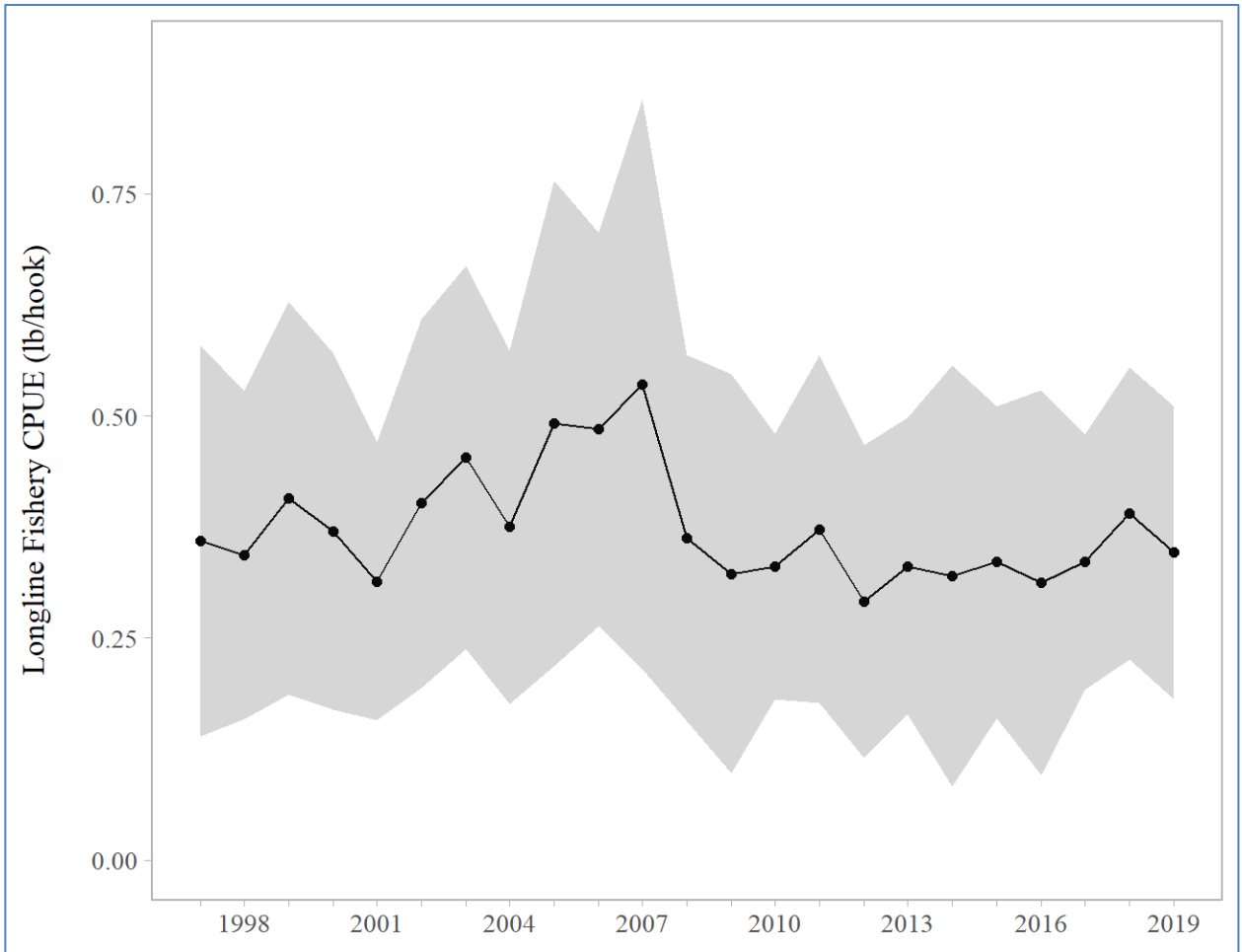
**Figure 1.**—NSEI and SSEI Subdistricts including restricted waters of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and Annette Islands Reserve.



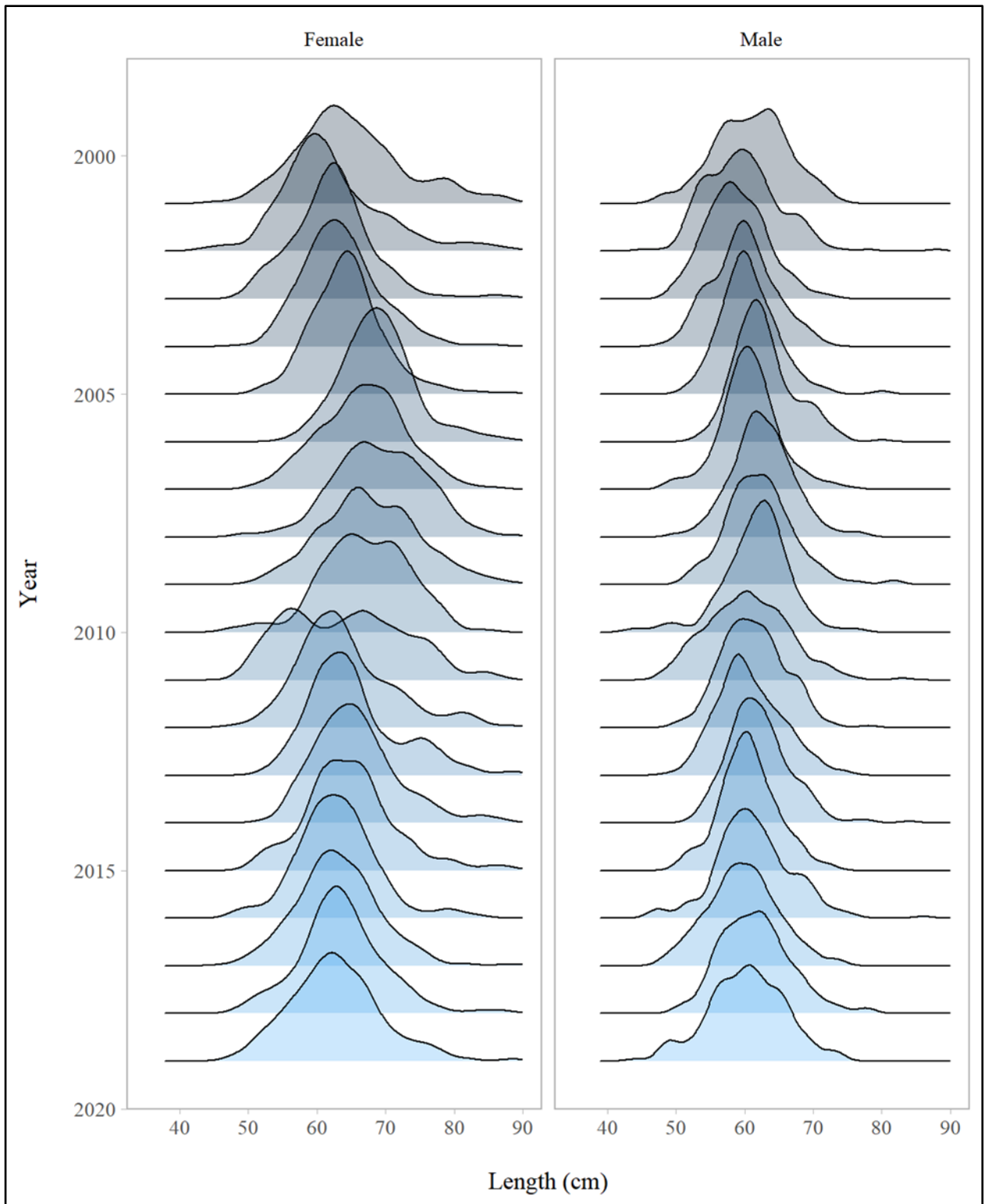
**Figure 2.**—Southern Southeast Inside Subdistrict (SSEI) sablefish commercial harvest from 1986 to 2019 with equal quota share being implemented in 1997. The black dashed line represents the AHO trend over years.



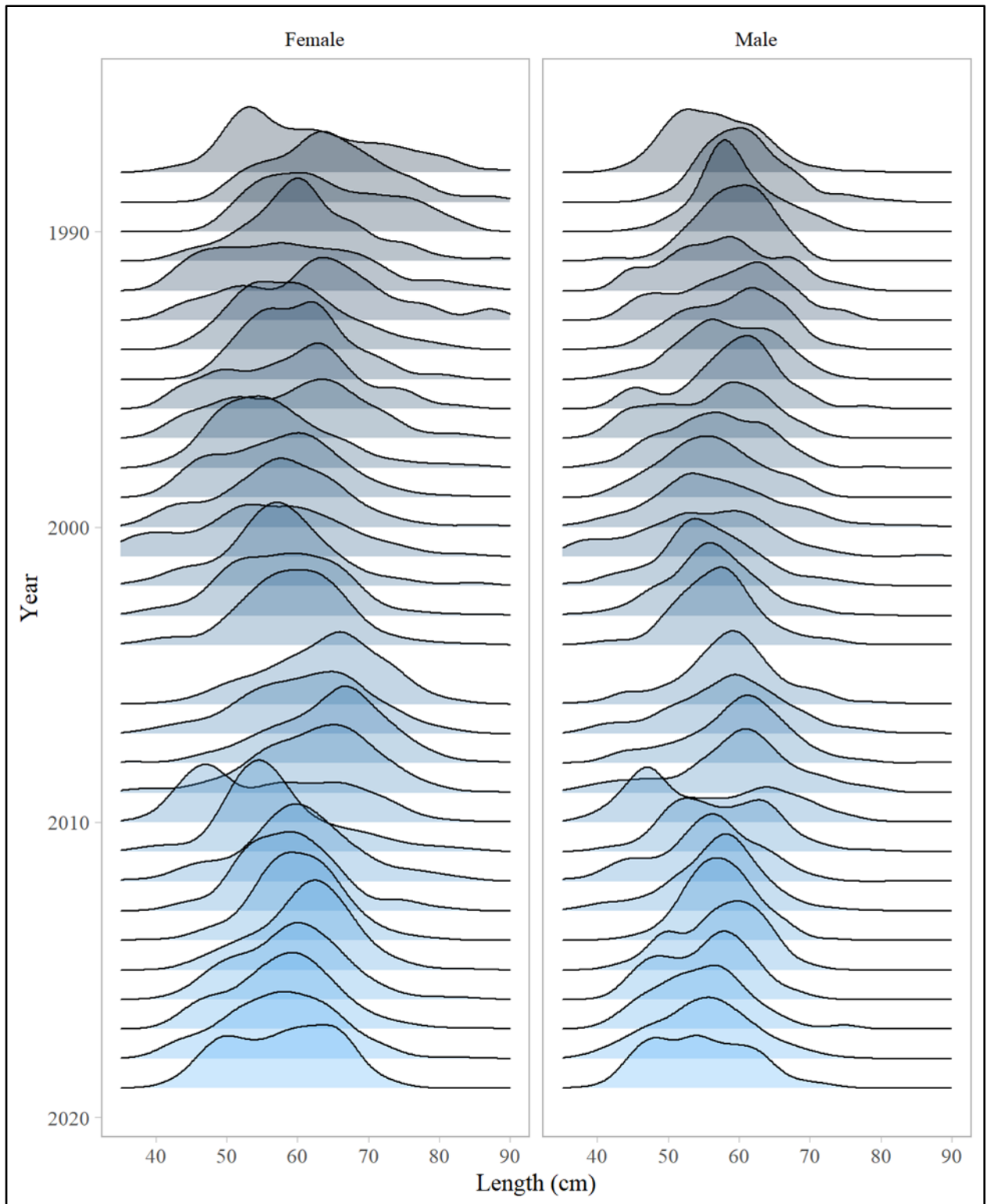
**Figure 3.**—SSEI sablefish longline survey CPUE in sablefish per hook, 1998–2019. Error bars show +/- 1 standard deviation in the data. Survey CPUE values have been updated since last year’s assessment to reflect a correction in the code.



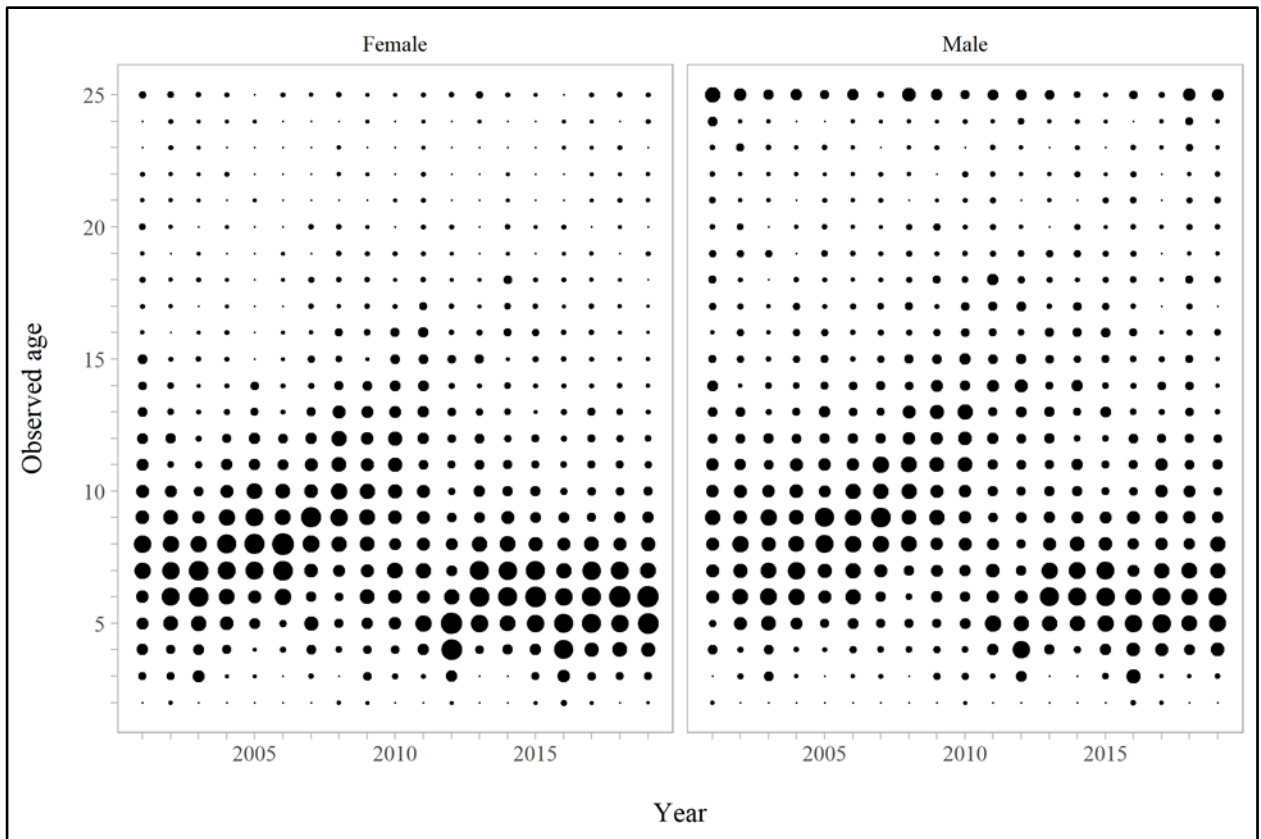
**Figure 4.**—SSEI sablefish longline fishery CPUE in round pounds per hook, 1997–2019. Error bars show  $\pm 1$  standard deviation in the data.



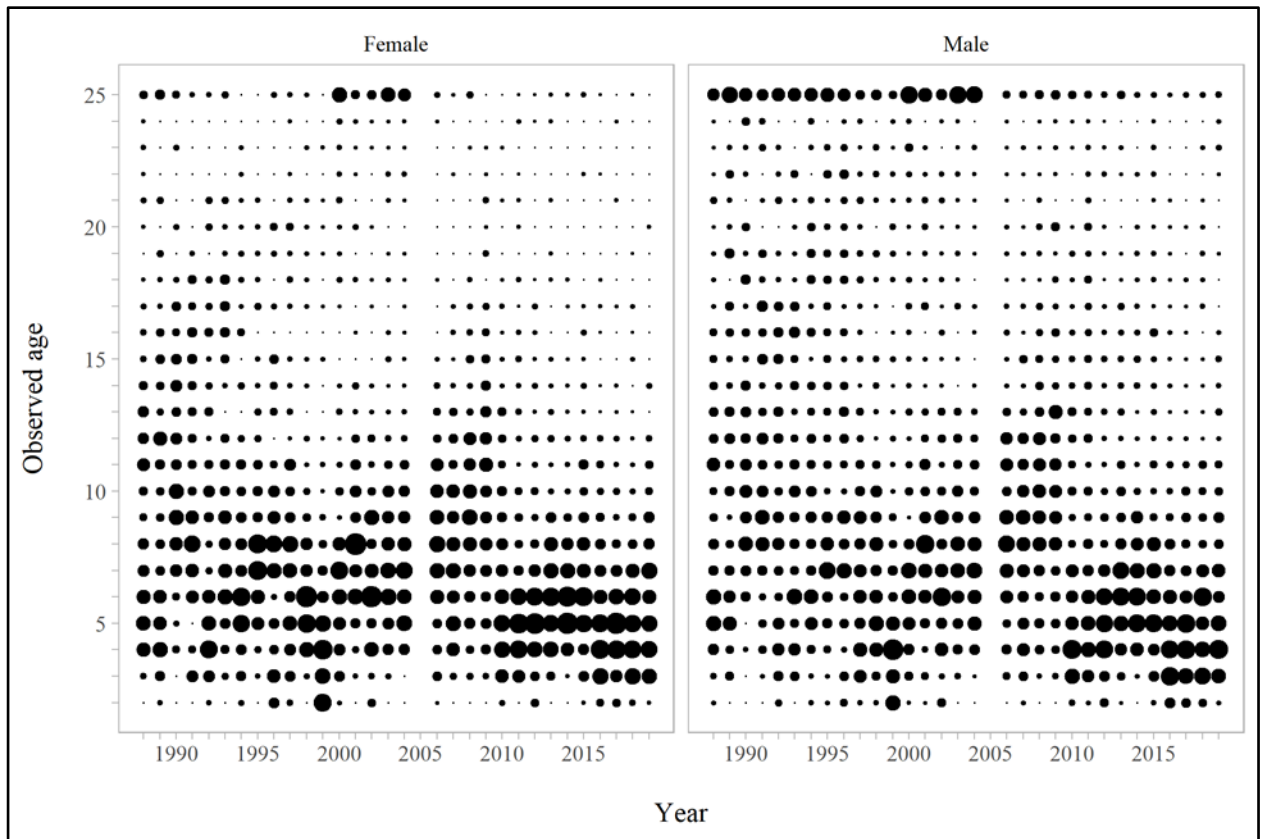
**Figure 5.**—SSEI sablefish longline fishery length distributions by sex from 2001–2019.



**Figure 6.**—SSEI sablefish longline survey length distributions by sex from 1998 to 2019, except 2005.



**Figure 7.**—SSEEI longline fishery proportions-at-age by year and sex, 2001–2019.



**Figure 8.**—SSEI longline survey proportions-at-age by year and sex, 1988–2019, except 2005.