

Fishery Management Report No. 07-48

**Annual Management Report for the Groundfish
Fisheries in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska
Peninsula Management Areas, 2006**

by

Nicholas H. Sagalkin

September 2007

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes state-waters and parallel commercial groundfish fisheries managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Management areas during 2006. In 2006, 21.5 million pounds of Pacific cod *Gadus macrocephalus* were harvested in state-waters fisheries in Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas for an estimated exvessel fishery value of \$7.1 million. An additional 27.1 million pounds were harvested in parallel fisheries concurrent with the federal Central and Western Gulf of Alaska fishery openings. Black rockfish *Sebastes melanops* were harvested by 73 vessels in the three management areas during 2006. The total harvest was 0.22 million pounds for an estimated exvessel value of \$0.08 million.

A general summary of information is provided on other groundfish species harvested in state waters, as well as a historical summary of non-pelagic trawl closures in the state waters of the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas.

Key words: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Westward Region, Kodiak, Chignik, South Alaska Peninsula, groundfish, Pacific cod, walleye pollock, black rockfish, state-waters, parallel, commercial fisheries

INTRODUCTION

Commercial groundfish harvests in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) and Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) are primarily managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under guidelines developed by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC). Authorization for federal control of resources in the EEZ from 3–200 nautical miles offshore comes from the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, now known as the Magnuson-Stevens Act, originally passed by the United States Congress in 1976 (MSFCMA 1996).

NPFMC establishes Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) specifications. The amount allowed for harvest, the Total Allowable Catch (TAC), may be equal to or less than the ABC. The TAC is lower than the ABC at times due to biological, economic, or social considerations; the TAC is also set by the NPFMC. Appendix A contains frequently used acronyms used in this report.

Areas used for federal groundfish fisheries management are different than those used by the State of Alaska (Figures 1 and 2). Many of the species managed by NMFS also occur in state waters (0–3 nautical miles offshore). The State of Alaska has management authority for groundfish resources within state waters.

State management areas include the Eastern Gulf of Alaska, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Kodiak, Chignik, South Alaska Peninsula, Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands, and Chukchi-Beaufort Sea (Figure 2). These registration areas extend to the most seaward boundary of the EEZ. The fisheries in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska are managed out of Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices in Southeast Alaska, primarily Sitka. The Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet Areas are managed out of offices in Cordova and Homer and are part of the ADF&G Central Region. The other five areas are part of the ADF&G Westward Region. The Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas are managed out of Kodiak. The Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands fisheries are managed from the office in Dutch Harbor. Historically, little to no groundfish harvest has occurred in the Chukchi-Beaufort Sea Areas.

For groundfish fisheries that are not actively managed by the state, ADF&G issues an emergency order (EO) at the beginning of each year, creating what is referred to as parallel fishing seasons.

During parallel seasons, NMFS management, allowable gear, bycatch levels, and fishing season actions are promulgated in state waters by authority of the annually-issued global EO.

Exceptions to parallel fishing seasons occur for those fisheries that ADF&G has established separate harvest quotas, seasons, and/or regulations for state-waters. In the Westward Region, these include sablefish *Anoplopoma fimbria*, Pacific cod *Gadus macrocephalus*, walleye pollock *Theragra chalcogramma*, and black rockfish *Sebastes melanops* fisheries. The fisheries are actively managed by ADF&G and are referred to as state-waters fisheries. For lingcod *Ophidion elongatus* and black rockfish, the state has full management authority from shore to the 200 nautical mile boundary of the EEZ. In contrast state-waters seasons for sablefish and Pacific cod only occur within three nautical miles of shore. The fishery for skates *Raja* and *Bathyraja* in state waters is a parallel season with additional regulatory requirements stipulated in a commissioner's permit.

Pacific cod and walleye pollock comprise the largest volume of groundfish harvested from Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas state waters (Table 1). Through 2005 all directed walleye pollock harvest inside state waters in the Westward Region occurred during parallel seasons. In 2006 a new state-waters walleye pollock fishery was created in the Aleutian Islands; for more information on this fishery consult the Bering Sea- Aleutian Islands Area Annual Groundfish Management Report (Milani *in prep*). Pacific cod is harvested in both the parallel and state-waters seasons. In 2006, 13 emergency orders were issued for groundfish fisheries in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas (Table 2).

STATE-WATERS FISHERIES

PACIFIC COD

Historical Background

In 1996, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted state-waters Pacific cod management plans for fisheries in three groundfish areas in the Westward Region: Kodiak, Chignik, and the South Alaska Peninsula. The first state-waters Pacific cod season occurred in 1997 (Table 3).

State-waters Pacific cod fisheries do not require participation in the federal license limitation program (LLP). Therefore, vessels that do not have an LLP are permitted to participate in state-waters fisheries. The state management plans specify fishing season, allowable gear, and harvest allocation by gear type.

State-waters Pacific cod seasons generally occur after the parallel seasons, which typically close in late winter/early spring. State management plans restrict gear to pot, hand troll, and mechanical jig gear. Management plans also restrict the amount of gear to either 60 pots or 5 jig machines per vessel.

State management plans restrict vessel length to 58 feet in the Chignik and South Alaska Peninsula Areas. In the Kodiak Area, harvest was allocated between pot and jig gear types. There was some concern that these restrictions would prevent harvest of the total guideline harvest level (GHL) while the fisheries were developing. To accommodate this concern, regulations were also adopted that removed exclusive area registration and vessel size and gear limits to allow increased harvest opportunity if the season GHL was not expected to be attained before the December 31 regulatory closure date.

In 1998 the BOF added a regulation allocating 85% of the harvest to the pot fleet in the South Alaska Peninsula with no specified jig allocation.

In 1999 the BOF restricted pot vessels greater than 58 feet in length to 25% of the total Kodiak Area GHL before September 1, and the Chignik Area was designated as a superexclusive registration area. Also in 1999, the BOF established a 15% allocation for jig gear in the Chignik Area and an April 15 fishery opening date to both pot and jig. After August 15 in the Chignik Area, unharvested quota could be rolled-over to be available to both pot and jig gear. In Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula areas, clarification was added to the gear definitions of hand troll and jig gears: jig gear was limited to no more than five lines with a maximum of 30 hooks per line or no more than 150 hooks on one line used in a continuous loop.

In 2001 BOF recognized federally listed Steller sea lion (SSL) haul out zones in parallel seasons. Previously, the state did not recognize the restrictions on SSL haul out locations, allowing fishing within these locations. The restrictions at SSL haul outs were adopted as an interim measure for 2001 and have remained in effect. The Chignik Area opening was also moved back to March 1.

In 2002 the BOF implemented regulations that required vessel-monitoring systems (VMS) in state waters during parallel seasons, except for jig gear. VMS is not required by the state during state-waters seasons. In 2002, the BOF also liberalized the pot tag and storage requirements in the first seven days of the state-waters season in Kodiak and Chignik areas. Vessels are allowed to have untagged pots onboard or in shallow water storage during the first week of the fishery; a similar proposal was adopted in early 2004 for the South Alaska Peninsula Area.

In 2005 the BOF also changed the allocation between pot gear and jig gear in the Chignik Management Area from 85%(pots)/15%(jigs) to 90%(pots)/10% (jigs).

GHLs for each area are set as a percentage of the estimated ABC of Pacific cod as established by the NPFMC. Initial GHLs were set at 15% of the Western Gulf of Alaska (WGOA) ABC for the South Alaska Peninsula Area, and 15% of the Central Gulf of Alaska (CGOA) ABC apportioned between the Kodiak, Chignik, and Cook Inlet areas. GHLs from the Central and Western Gulf were scheduled to increase incrementally to 20% and 25% of the area ABCs if annual harvest was within 10% of the established state-waters GHL.

2006 Westward Region State-waters Pacific Cod Fisheries

Approximately 21.4 million pounds of Pacific cod was harvested from Kodiak, Chignik, and the South Alaska Peninsula Management areas by 187 vessels (Table 4 and Figure 3). The total exvessel fishery value was approximately \$7.1 million (up from \$6.5 million in 2005).

Kodiak Area

The state-waters Pacific cod fishery began March 7, 2006, seven days after the closure of the parallel CGOA Pacific cod fishery. The opening date for the state-waters season had occurred earlier every year since 2002; the 2005 opening was the earliest since the creation of the fishery in 1997. The 2006 opening date did not follow that trend (Table 5).

The number of participants and the rate of harvest had been increasing in recent state-waters fisheries. Prior to 2004 the fishery was managed using the average rate of harvest obtained from fish tickets. Rapid harvest rates in 2003 led to over-harvest of the pot fleet quota. The fast pace of the fishery continued in 2004 and 2005. During 2004, in an effort to gather more timely

information, ADF&G staff contacted participating (volunteers) vessel operators using pot gear to obtain daily on-the-grounds information on fishing rate, pounds onboard, and expected delivery date. Vessels were contacted using single sideband and a satellite telephone (MATRIX). This approach permitted staff to track effort for a portion of the fleet. In 2005 and 2006 ADF&G staff continued this program, contacting the majority of vessels using pot gear on a daily basis for information on fishing location, number of pots pulled and daily poundage of cod harvested. This allowed ADF&G staff to obtain harvest rates from the vessels contacted and estimate harvest rates for the rest of the fleet on a daily basis, rather than waiting for processor reports and fish tickets.

The total 2006 harvest of Pacific cod from the Kodiak Area state-waters fishery was 6.33 million pounds taken by 120 unique vessels (Table 4). There were 4.88 million pounds taken with 41 pot vessels and 1.45 million pounds taken by 79 jig vessels (Table 6). Both gear types were used by six vessels over the course of the season. The estimated exvessel fishery value was \$2.7 million. Fishers harvested Pacific cod from 32 separate statistical areas during the 2006 state-waters season (Table 7). The largest harvests came from Uganik Bay (ADF&G statistical area 535732) and Kiliuda Bay (525703). In past years Ugak Bay (525701), Chiniak Bay (525733), and Alitak Bay (545632) had the highest harvests.

Kodiak Pot Gear Season

Vessels using pot gear were allocated 50% of the total GHL or 5.21 million pounds. Vessels longer than 58 feet in overall length were restricted to 25% of the total GHL, or 2.61 million pounds, before September 1.

Pacific cod catches in the parallel fishery were weaker than the 2005 or 2004. The slower harvest rate in 2006 resulted in the inshore sector of the CGOA closing on February 28, over one month later than 2005. The 2006 state-waters season opened March 7 at noon, but poor weather slowed effort for the first two days of the fishery. In the first week of fishing, approximately 200 thousand pounds were landed from 13 deliveries, compared to 1.0 million pounds landed in the first week of 2005. Individual vessels averaged approximately 3,000 pounds per day compared to over 9,000 pounds per vessel per day in 2005.

Harvest was estimated to be approximately 4.10 million pounds through March 27. Daily harvest by the pot fleet was estimated to be 290,000 pounds, based on 12,000 pounds per vessel and 24 active vessels. On Tuesday, March 28, a closure projection was made for the following day Wednesday, March 29 at 10:00 AM. The final harvest was 4.88 million pounds.

The pot fleet final harvest estimate was under the GHL by approximately 329,000 lbs. Within the final pot harvest, vessels less than or equal to 58 feet in overall length harvested 2,607,639 pounds. Vessels greater than 58 feet in overall length harvested 2,273,775 pounds. While the 2005 pot season only lasted 11 days, the 2006 season lasted 22 days.

Kodiak Jig Gear Season

The 2006 allocation for the Kodiak Area Pacific cod jig fishery was 5.21 million pounds. Prior to 2002, it was uncommon for jig fishers to begin fishing until after the pot season had closed. In 2002, very minor harvest and participation occurred concurrent to the pot season. Fishing practices in 2003 changed distinctly, and up to 20 jig fishers were active from the start of the fishery. This trend has continued from 2003 to present.

Forty-five vessels registered for the jig fishery in the first three weeks of the season. Cumulative jig harvest was approximately 509,330 pounds at the time of the pot closure. In the week that followed the pot closure, the number of jig registrations increased to 75 vessels; two vessels that had registered for the pot fishery switched to jig fishing.

Harvest through the month of April averaged less than 100,000 pounds per week. By the end of April, 84 vessels were registered for the fishery, but the number of weekly landings were consistently less than 50, approximately half the landings observed in previous years. Low effort continued through the summer months. Approximately 1.4 million pounds (27% of the GHL) were harvested through August 31, 2007. On September 1, the state-waters season was closed to allow the parallel fishery to reopen concurrent with the federal CGOA Pacific cod 'B' season (Table 5). The state-waters season would have reopened after the closure of the parallel Pacific cod season, but the federal Pacific cod season in the CGOA never closed and the parallel season remained open until December 31.

Chignik Area

The Chignik Area attained the final GHL step-up increment as a result of attaining the 2003 GHL; therefore, the 2006 Chignik Area GHL was based on 8.75% of the 2006 CGOA ABC. This resulted in a GHL of 7.30 million pounds for the 2006 season. The fishery opened by regulation on March 1 (Table 8), and was announced by news release on February 22, 2006. Vessels using pot gear were allocated 90% of the GHL or 6.57 million pounds. Jig season participants were allocated 10% or 0.73 million pounds (Table 9).

The total 2006 harvest of Pacific cod in the Chignik Area from the state-waters fishery was 3,440,167 pounds taken with 13 unique vessels (Table 4). The estimated exvessel fishery value was \$1.2 million. Fishers harvested Pacific cod from eleven separate statistical areas during the 2006 state-waters season. The largest harvests came from waters adjacent to Cape Kuyuyukak (565633) and Sutwik Island (575635; Table 10; Appendix C).

The pot fleet harvested approximately half of their GHL while there was minimal harvest by the jig fleet. On September 1, the Chignik Area was closed to allow the parallel season to open concurrent with the federal CGOA Pacific cod 'B' season, which remained open until the regulatory closure on December 31.

Chignik Pot Gear Season

The pot fishery was managed primarily by reviewing daily processor reports and by gathering information directly from the processor. Only one processor, located in Sand Point, purchased Chignik Area state-waters Pacific cod. Most of the deliveries were made to a tender.

Fishing effort began the day the season opened and deliveries began on March 4. Weekly landings averaged approximately 200,000 pounds, and peaked during early-April when almost 500,000 pounds were landed during one week. Harvest and effort rapidly declined in May, and no effort occurred after May 16. Lack of effort is likely due to the processor discontinuing tender service.

Chignik Jig Gear Season

The jig fishery in the Chignik Area has been slow to develop. Three vessels registered for the fishery, but the only harvest in 2006 occurred as bycatch to a black rockfish harvest and remains confidential.

South Alaska Peninsula Area

The South Alaska Peninsula Area Pacific cod fishery achieved the final GHIL step-up increment in 2001, 25% of the WGOA ABC for Pacific cod. The 2006 South Alaska Peninsula Pacific cod GHIL was 14.80 million pounds and was announced by news release on January 3, 2006. The state-waters Pacific cod fishery opened on March 9, seven days following the closure of the WGOA parallel Pacific cod season (Table 11). Vessels using pot gear were allocated 85% of the GHIL or 12.58 million pounds. The jig season did not have a specified allocation; in recent years, the jig season has harvested whatever pounds remain following the closure of the pot season to attain the total GHIL (Table 12).

Total harvest for both gear types for the South Alaska Peninsula Pacific cod fishery was 11,686,907 pounds from 383 landings by 54 vessels. The approximate exvessel fishery value was \$3.3 million. Landings were reported from 22 statistical areas with major catches harvested near Sanak Island (625401), the Ikaton Peninsula (635432, 635434), and around the Shumagin Islands (605502 and 605504) near Sand Point (Table 13; Appendix D).

South Alaska Peninsula Pot Gear Season

The South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod season attained the pot allocation quickly during 2002-2005. The 2006 season lasted 26 days. The season opened March 9 at noon, but poor weather slowed effort for the first three days of the fishery. In the first week of fishing, approximately 10,000 pounds were landed from two deliveries. The reports for landings through March 18 indicated the cumulative landed harvest was approximately 3.0 million pounds. The average delivery per vessel had increased to 32,000 pounds.

Processors in Sand Point and King Cove used tender vessels over the course of the pot fishery. This gave participating vessels the ability to maximize their fishing time by not having to travel to and from port for deliveries, fuel, ice, and groceries. On Tuesday, March 28, a closure projection was made for the following day Wednesday, March 29 at 6:00 PM. Harvest was estimated to be approximately 8.2 million pounds through March 27. While final harvest was projected to be approximately 11.2 million pounds at the time of closure, actual harvest was 10.2 million pounds. Fishermen and processors began requesting the department to reopen the fishery as soon as the closure was announced, prior to all of the landings being completed.

ADF&G staff reanalyzed fishticket landed pounds to estimate harvest rates to determine a length of time to reopen the fishery without exceeding the GHIL. Even after all of the fishticket data was accumulated it was difficult to estimate a daily harvest rate for the fleet. Through staff discussion, feedback from processors, and feedback from staff in Sand Point, an average harvest rate of 26,000 pounds per vessel per day was applied to the estimated number of participants (30), or 780,000 pounds per day. With 2.4 million pounds remaining in the pot fleet allocation, the daily harvest potential equated to 3 days of fishing. On Friday, March 31, ADF&G announced a 3 day reopening for the pot gear starting April 4, 2006 at noon and closing April 7, 2006 at noon. The extended weather forecast issued Friday afternoon for area 155 was favorable; however, Tuesday morning April 4, 2006 the weather in area 155 was poor with winds gusting to 60 mph.

Friday morning April 7, 2006 an estimated 1.1 million pounds were harvested or onboard vessels. An additional 11 vessels had quit or were in the process of bringing in gear. Based on remaining effort, current harvest rates, and the loss of fishing on April 4 due to weather, ADF&G extended the fishery through 8:00 PM April 8, 2006.

South Alaska Peninsula Jig Gear Season

Fishers using mechanical jig machines or hand troll gear began harvesting Pacific cod the second week after the fishery opened on March 9. Fifteen vessels registered for the jig fishery in the first three weeks of the season. Cumulative jig harvest was approximately 44,000 pounds at the time of the pot closure.

By the last week of April the cumulative harvest was 50,677 pounds, and participation was minimal. An additional 24,936 pounds was harvested throughout May. There was no harvest from June until the state-waters fishery closed on September 1 (see parallel fishery section for more information).

Harvest Monitoring

ADF&G monitored the state-waters Pacific cod harvest during 2006 in the same manner as previous years. Dockside sampling occurred in the port of King Cove during the first few months of the season when fishing effort and harvest rates were highest and in Kodiak and Sand Point during the entire season. Port samplers conducted confidential interviews with vessel operators to obtain information on catch location, catch per unit effort, bycatch, and fishing effort. Samplers recorded data on fish length, reproductive status, and average weight. Otoliths were removed for later analysis in the aging laboratory. ADF&G personnel were also opportunistically placed on commercial vessels as observers to collect biological data and bycatch information.

Length frequency data has been collected every year during the state-waters fisheries. Data collected in 2006 did not differ greatly from data collected in previous years. In the Kodiak Area, sampled Pacific cod averaged 66.1 centimeters (cm) in length, while fish sampled from the Chignik Area averaged 66.8 cm in length (Figure 4). The average length for Pacific cod that were sampled in the 2006 South Alaska Peninsula Area was 67.2 cm. Pacific cod lengths sampled within all three management areas from jig gear averaged 64.8 cm in length while fish sampled from pot gear averaged 67.3 cm in length (Figure 5).

Average fish weights were calculated from data collected by dockside samplers. The average weights for the Kodiak Area harvest were 8.5 pounds for pot gear and 7.1 pounds for jig gear. Chignik Area fish averaged 5.8 pounds from the pot fishery and 4.7 pounds from the jig fishery. Sampled Pacific cod harvested with pot gear in the South Alaska Peninsula averaged 7.8 pounds; the average weight for jig gear was 5.9 pounds.

Reproductive condition of Pacific cod has been assessed during each state-waters fishery since 1997 by ADF&G dockside samplers. The 2006 Kodiak Area spawning period was similar to previous years (Figure 6). Spawning in the Chignik Area was similar to that seen in the South Alaska Peninsula.

BLACK ROCKFISH

Historical Background

Black rockfish were of low market value and not generally harvested commercially in the Kodiak Area until 1990. The catch increased to 868,560 pounds in 1991 as operators fished previously unexploited populations (Table 14). Fishers primarily targeted black rockfish with jig gear but some bycatch occurred in longline and trawl fisheries. Effort was concentrated in areas easily accessible from the port of Kodiak. Fishery production fell sharply following 1991,

presumably due to lower abundance in areas that were previously exploited. Lower prices and alternative fisheries may have been additional factors that limited production after 1991.

Stocks along the Alaska Peninsula were initially targeted in 1995. Fishers worked in areas near the port of Sand Point and east to Mitrofanina Island. The highest catch occurred in 1996 from the Chignik Area and the Eastern District of the South Alaska Peninsula Area (Tables 15 and 16).

Black rockfish fisheries were managed by NMFS prior to 1997 (Table 17) as part of the pelagic shelf rockfish group that included dusky *Sebastes variabilis*, yellowtail *S. flavidus*, and widow rockfish *S. entomelas*. Dusky rockfish are the most abundant species in the group. An annual ABC largely supported by dusky rockfish biomass estimates was assigned to the entire group, placing few restrictions on the take of individual species within the group. ADF&G was concerned that localized depletion could occur because black rockfish are slow growing, long-lived, and have low-fecundity; in some cases ADF&G closed state-waters by emergency order, but adjacent federal waters did not close in these instances. Although the majority of the black rockfish resource is in state-waters, enforcement of closures became a problem. Landings continued with federal statistical areas reported on fish tickets. Those reports were not always considered credible.

ADF&G submitted a fisheries management plan amendment to the NPFMC in 1997 requesting that NMFS relinquish black rockfish management within the EEZ of the GOA to the state. This amendment was passed and implemented effective April 5, 1998. In 1997 and until the amendment was implemented in 1998, the NPFMC separated black rockfish from the pelagic shelf group. This enabled federal fishery managers to place a 573,201 pound ABC on black rockfish in the CGOA. The ABC was based on the council's Tier 6 guidelines, which apply to fisheries with little stock assessment information. Harvest limits were set at 75% of average production from 1978–1995.

ADF&G fishery managers applied this limit (the NMFS Tier 6 guideline) to fisheries in Cook Inlet, Kodiak, and Chignik Areas when setting preseason guidelines in 1997. The NPFMC was in the process of delegating authority to the state, so these limits were set as an interim measure and were only enforceable in state-waters. Harvest levels were set low enough to accommodate potential black rockfish bycatch¹ in other fisheries and not exceed the 573,201 pound total. Assigning GHLS to areas within the CGOA was aimed at distributing effort and avoiding intense localized fishing that could lead to long-term harm to the stocks. The 1997 GHL for the Kodiak Area was set at 170,000 pounds. The GHL was further divided into four districts: three that encompassed the areas of historic harvest and one additional section for the rest of the area with a low GHL to allow for exploratory fishing. The Chignik Area and the South Alaska Peninsula Area Eastern District GHLS were set at 100,000 pounds. The Dutch Harbor office of ADF&G manages the black rockfish fishery in the Western District of the South Alaska Peninsula Area; information regarding the history and most recent black rockfish fisheries in the Western District are available in separate annual management reports.

In 1998 the Kodiak Area was further subdivided into seven districts with separate GHLS. The districts were loosely based on existing Tanner crab management sections (Figure 7). In the 1998–2002 fisheries, several vessel operators had become very efficient at harvesting black rockfish. Landings that exceeded 10,000 pounds were common. As a result of the increased

¹ Black rockfish bycatch is allowed at 5% of the target species weight in all fisheries.

harvest proficiency, several of the small district GHLs were significantly exceeded. Most of the district GHLs were attained annually and the fishery was prosecuted more rapidly each year.

In 2002, the BOF discussed several measures for the black rockfish fisheries in the Kodiak and Chignik areas; these measures became effective in the 2003 fisheries. In the Kodiak Area vessel operators were required to register specifically for the black rockfish fishery. This prevented vessel operators from participating in Pacific cod and black rockfish fisheries simultaneously. It had been difficult to assess which vessel operators were harvesting black rockfish because they could target Pacific cod and rockfish under a general groundfish registration. Also in the Kodiak Area fishery, a 5,000 pound per 5 day possession and landing trip limit was implemented. This, paired with registration requirements, allow ADF&G to more effectively manage the small GHLs for the sections in the Kodiak Area. The descriptions of the black rockfish fishing districts were also formally adopted in regulation as groundfish registration districts. Likewise, a superexclusive registration was adopted for the Chignik Area, and the area was subdivided into three districts for management purposes.

Prior to 2003, processors often neglected to sort black rockfish from dusky rockfish. Species identification can be difficult, and fishermen often lacked incentive because they were often offered a higher price for black rockfish than dusky rockfish. ADF&G provided additional information to the processors about species identification, which helped correct the problem beginning in 2003.

In 2005, the South Alaska Peninsula Eastern District was divided into three management sections, similar to the Chignik Area, in an effort to distribute harvest throughout the district. Harvest was limited to no more than 45,000 pounds from any section. In 2005, fishermen voiced frustration over the harvest limits, and some misreporting of areas fished was suspected with some deliveries. In 2006, the fishery was not managed by section, but the overall GHL for the district was reduced from 100,000 pounds to 75,000 pounds.

In 2005, the BOF adopted a regulation in the Kodiak Area allowing vessels registered for directed jig groundfish fisheries, other than black rockfish, to register for incidental black rockfish harvest of up to 2,500 pounds per trip, with a 5-day possession and landing limit of 5,000 pounds.

2006 Black Rockfish Fisheries

The 2006 season was the ninth year of fishing under state management, including the partial year of 1998. GHLs were attained in four of seven districts in the Kodiak Area. The GHL was not met in the Eastern District of the South Alaska Peninsula Area or the Chignik Area.

2006 Kodiak Area Fishery

ADF&G issued a news release on December 27, 2005 specifying a directed fishing GHL of 175,000 pounds for the Kodiak Area. The fishery opened on January 1, 2006, and as in previous years, only sporadic effort and harvest occurred from January through March. Participation increased and remained high for the months of April and May. By the end of April, the GHL for the Northeast and Eastside districts had been attained. By the end of June the GHL for the Southeast District had been attained. The GHL for the Afognak District was reached November 1. These districts were closed to directed fishing for the remainder of the year with 5% bycatch permitted in non-directed fisheries. Very little effort occurred in the Southwest, Westside, or Mainland districts (Table 18).

The number of participants in the fishery increased from 32 vessels in 2005 to 55 vessels in 2006, but remained similar to effort levels in 2001–2004.

2006 Chignik Area Fishery

ADF&G issued a news release on December 27, 2005 specifying a directed fishing GHL of 100,000 pounds for the Chignik Area, and harvest was capped at 45,000 pounds per district. This was implemented to distribute harvest throughout the management area. Prior to 2003, the majority of the harvest (usually the entire GHL) had come from one of the three individual districts. The fishery opened on January 1, 2006, and the first landing occurred on May 8, 2006.

In 2006 three vessels made five landings from the Chignik Area (Table 15). The total harvest for the 2006 fishery was 61,288 pounds (Table 15). Harvest came from four statistical areas (Table 19). The Sutwik Island Section closed on June 2, 2006, but the other two sections remained open for the entire season.

2006 South Alaska Peninsula Area Eastern District Fishery

ADF&G issued a news release on December 27, 2005 specifying a directed fishing GHL of 75,000 pounds for the South Alaska Peninsula Area's Eastern District.

In 2006, 15 vessels made 20 landings for just over 7,000 pounds from the Eastern District (Table 16). This substantial decline from the 61,122 pounds harvested in 2005 was primarily due to lack of effort. Jig fishing for Pacific cod was very slow and weather was poor. Consequently, there was little effort for black rockfish.

Harvest Monitoring

Black rockfish harvests are monitored through fish ticket records and dockside sampling of commercial catches. Information and samples collected by dockside samplers includes fishing location and effort as well as fish length, sex, reproductive maturity, and otoliths for aging. Mean size of black rockfish sampled from landings in the Kodiak Management Area was 48.5 cm and 45.6 cm from the South Alaska Peninsula Management Area (Figure 8).

MISCELLANEOUS SKATE SPECIES

Historical Background

Skates are incidentally harvested in longline and trawl fisheries in the Kodiak Area. On occasion, some of these skates were retained and processed. For many years much of the skate catch from the Kodiak Area was discarded at sea, ground into fishmeal, or discarded onshore once delivered to shore-based processors in unsorted catches from trawl fisheries. The majority of historical harvest has occurred in federal waters in the CGOA (Table 20). Little directed effort for skates has occurred since 2003.

NMFS has managed skates under the “other species” assemblage that also includes sharks, sculpins, squid, and octopi. This category is designed to monitor and protect species that have not traditionally been economically important but may have an important ecological role and potential for economic development (Gaichas et al. 2003). The other species category has an annual TAC based on 5% of the sum of all other GOA FMP target species TACs each year.

Skates have been managed in state waters under parallel seasons since the late 1980s. In 1998, the BOF adopted into regulation a requirement for a commissioner's permit to target skates in state waters. The regulation gave ADF&G the authority to restrict fishing depth, specify season

dates and fishing areas, establish minimum sizes, specify legal gear, require completed logbooks, and other conditions determined to be necessary for conservation and management purposes. Skate seasons in state waters continue to be prosecuted under the global EO and are considered parallel seasons with the additional requirements of the commissioner's permit in place. The State of Alaska does not set a separate quota for state waters, nor does the state administer a separate season for skates in state waters. When the other species assemblage close in federal waters, that closure is also effective in state waters. Should a particular gear type, such as longline, be closed for directed fisheries because of bycatch constraints, that closure is also effective in state waters under the parallel fisheries structure of the global EO.

In 2003, several markets for skate products, primarily in the Republic of Korea, were willing to purchase skates for as much as \$0.25 per pound. At this price, skates were more valuable than some species of salmon and several other species of groundfish. In addition, fishers targeting skates were able to retain Pacific cod up to 20% of their retained skate weight. Pacific cod prices remained strong throughout the year, making even relatively small amounts of bycatch lucrative for participants.

Initial interest in a directed fishery occurred by longline fishers following the CGOA Pacific cod closure. Prior to this, some harvest had occurred as bycatch in January and February. Most of the initial interest in a directed fishery was for participation in state-waters. Over the course of April and May, many of the longline vessel operators learned that they could fish in federal waters if they had an LLP. While fishing in federal waters, no logbook or delivery notification requirements were placed on those participating. Initial reports from the fleet indicated skate abundance outside 3 nm was as strong if not stronger than inside 3 nm. As many of the longline vessels in question had the necessary federal endorsements for the CGOA, most moved the majority of their fishing operations outside of state-waters.

2004 Kodiak Area skate fishery

In 2004, 148 vessels harvested over 3.6 million pounds of skates from state and federal waters. Unlike 2003, very little harvest occurred from directed fisheries, and only 220,000 pounds were harvested from state-waters.

2005 Kodiak Area skate fishery

In 2005, 131 vessels harvested over 3.1 million pounds of skates from state and federal waters. Similar to 2004, very little harvest occurred from directed fisheries, and only 220,000 pounds were harvested from state-waters.

2006 Kodiak Area skate fishery

The 2006 fishery began similarly to previous years; however, in late February NMFS placed skates harvest bycatch status and disallowed directed fishing. This was done because of concerns of over fishing and there was little information on skate biology or population size. In response, ADF&G discontinued issuing commissioner's permits for skates. Over the course of the year, 139 vessels harvested over 3.5 million pounds of skates from state and federal waters. Harvest in future years is expected to be considerably lower because harvest will remain bycatch only.

SABLEFISH

Sablefish in state waters are managed separately from the federal sablefish individual fisherman's quota (IFQ) program. Stocks are not abundant in state waters east of Unimak Pass in

the Westward Region. Habitat for mature sablefish is limited throughout the Westward Region state waters. Most state waters are relatively shallow and contain a high percentage of juvenile sablefish. Mature fish are found in deeper waters.

In 2002, the BOF adopted language prohibiting directed sablefish fisheries in the state-waters of the Kodiak and Chignik Areas. In 2003, the BOF adopted language to close the directed sablefish fishery in the South Alaska Peninsula Area, Eastern District. A 1% bycatch allowance with restrictions on certain gear types has been allowed in other fisheries; this bycatch allocation is managed by NMFS and is adopted for state-waters through the global EO. The 2006 harvest of sablefish taken as bycatch from state-waters in the three areas, excluding the South Alaska Peninsula Western District directed fishery, totaled 21,172 pounds (Table 1).

LINGCOD

Commercial regulations in the Kodiak and Chignik Areas restrict lingcod harvest to the period from July 1 to December 31 and require fish to be a minimum of 35 inches in total length. These regulations are designed to eliminate fishing during the nest-guarding period and to ensure that only mature fish that have had at least one spawning opportunity are harvested. There are no similar regulations in the South Alaska Peninsula Area as the abundance of lingcod appears significantly lower in that area and is along the western boundary of the species range (Mecklenburg et al. 2002). Currently, all commercial gear types are legal to use in the take of lingcod. Regional registration is required for vessels intending to target lingcod. Harvest primarily occurs in rocky, reef areas, although large catches are periodically taken in offshore trawl fisheries. Lingcod are an important species to sport fisheries and charter boat operators in the Kodiak Area. Annual sport harvest is approximately 1,000 fish and charter boat operators take approximately 800 fish (Len Schwarz, ADF&G, Division of Sportfish, personal communication).

Lingcod have generally not been the target of directed fishing in the Westward Region. Most of the harvest occurs as bycatch in other fisheries, although directed harvest with jig gear has occurred sporadically in the past. The total 2006 harvest was 67,293 pounds from the Kodiak Area. Harvest from the Chignik Area was 686 pounds. Harvest in the South Alaska Peninsula Area is confidential because fewer than three processors purchased fish, but harvest was minimal. The highest historical harvest of 136,294 pounds was taken in 1988 in the Kodiak Area (Tables 21 and 22).

PARALLEL PACIFIC COD FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

State waters were opened for a parallel Pacific cod fishing season concurrent with the federal season managed by NMFS. Pot, longline, and jig gears were legal gear types beginning January 1, and trawl gear beginning January 20. Most state waters in the Westward Region are closed to non-pelagic trawling, the trawl type used to direct effort on Pacific cod. During directed fishery openings, 100% of Pacific cod and walleye pollock must be retained under state regulation 5 AAC 28.075 UTILIZATION OF POLLOCK AND PACIFIC COD TAKEN IN A COMMERCIAL FISHERY. Federal regulation, 50 CFR 679.B.27 INCREASED RETENTION/INCREASED UTILIZATION PROGRAM, contains similar language requiring full retention of these species during directed fisheries

(Beardon 1999). After directed fishery closures for Pacific cod, bycatch of Pacific cod must be retained up to the maximum allowable percentages, typically set at 20% by target species weight.

During the parallel season, vessels that are not LLP eligible may participate inside state waters. However, to participate beyond three nmi, vessels must have a specific species, gear, and area endorsement from NMFS.

Several actions were taken by NMFS and the NPFMC during 2001 in response to the SSL Biological Opinion and Incidental Take Statement (BiOp) issued in November of 2001. Actions taken to mitigate the effect of commercial fishing effort on SSL changed widely over the course of the year and are best understood by referencing the appropriate federal documents. The State of Alaska sought to minimize the impact of the SSL measures in the parallel fishery by endorsing all sea lion rookery closures but not recognizing all haul out listings. Federal fisheries were split into two seasons, designated 'A' and 'B' seasons. NMFS released 60% of the federal ABC for the 'A' season on January 1. Incidental harvest of Pacific cod that occurs after the closure of the 'A' season comes out of the remaining 40% of the annual ABC. If a sufficient amount of ABC remains for a commercial harvest to occur following these deductions through late spring and summer, that amount is made available on September 1 during the 'B' season. Both state and federal regulations for 2006 were the same as those in place during the later portion of 2001 and all of 2002–2005.

State-water Pacific cod fisheries were open in Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula areas the end of August 2006. Normally, the parallel Pacific cod season is opened in state waters concurrent with the federal fishery September 1; however, if the state-waters season remains open, the parallel fishery does not open inside state waters. Because there had been little to no summer harvest and the parallel fishery did not preclude gear types allowed in the state-waters fishery, the state-waters season was closed in all three management areas to allow the parallel fishery to open concurrent with the federal openings. If any of the federal openings had closed, the state-waters fishery would have reopened under state-waters rules.

Fishery statistics compiled by NMFS show Pacific cod landings from the GOA beginning in 1964. In 2006, approximately 60.5 million pounds of Pacific cod were harvested during the CGOA season, and 37% of this harvest occurred in the parallel season. In 2006 approximately 39.0 million pounds were harvested in the WGOA season, and 71% of this harvest occurred in the parallel season (Table 23).

2006 Kodiak Area Fishery

The waters of the Kodiak Area, part of the CGOA, closed to directed fishing for the inshore processing component on February 28, 2006. This was approximately one month later than last year. The state-waters fishery GHF was not fully attained by August 31. However, there had been no effort since May, so the state-waters fishery closed by Emergency Order at 11:59 PM on August 31 and state waters were reopened at 12:01 AM on September 1, 2006 to the parallel fishery and remained open until December 31.

The harvest of Pacific cod from state-waters of the Kodiak Area in the 2006 parallel fishery totaled 10.5 million pounds (Table 24). The majority of harvest in the Kodiak fishery came from longline gear (5.4 million pounds) and pot gear (4.4 million pounds). The trawl harvest of Pacific cod was well below levels taken prior to the implementation of SSL measures. In addition to

SSL restrictions, additional areas of state-waters were closed to non-pelagic trawling beginning in 1999 by the BOF. The majority of Pacific cod harvest with trawls occurred as bycatch during directed flatfish fisheries on the westside of Kodiak Island where there are two seasonal non-pelagic trawl areas. Some bycatch also occurs in the pelagic trawl walleye pollock fishery.

2006 Chignik Area Fishery

The majority of the productive Pacific cod fishing grounds in the Chignik Area are closed to all fishing during federal fisheries. These closures include state and federal waters. The closures were implemented in 2001 as part of the SSL actions and remained in effect for the 2005 fisheries. The parallel season in the Chignik Area closed to directed fishing for the inshore processing component on February 28, 2006. The state-waters fishery GHL was not fully attained by August 31. However, there had been no effort since May, so the state-waters fishery closed by Emergency Order at 11:59 PM on August 31 and state waters were reopened at 12:01 AM on September 1, 2006 to the parallel fishery and remained open until December 31.

2006 South Alaska Peninsula Area Fishery

The inshore processing component of the 'A' season directed Pacific cod fishery in the federal WGOA, which includes the South Alaska Peninsula Area, closed on March 2, 2006. The state-waters fishery GHL was not fully attained by August 31. However, there had been no effort since May, so the state-waters fishery closed by Emergency Order at 11:59 PM on August 31 and state waters were reopened at 12:01 AM on September 1, 2006 to the parallel fishery. The total 2006 harvest of Pacific cod from state waters during the parallel fishery was just under 16 million pounds (Table 26). Historical harvest by gear type has been variable, but pot gear usually harvests the highest percentage. Longline and jig gear combined generally harvest less than 10% of the entire total harvest. In 2006, pot gear harvested approximately 63% of the cod taken in state-waters during parallel fisheries. The majority of vessels in the South Alaska Peninsula parallel fishery were 58 feet or smaller overall length.

PARALLEL WALLEYE POLLOCK FISHERIES

State waters opened for a parallel walleye pollock season concurrent with federal seasons managed by NMFS. Harvest quotas were divided into four openings during 2006 and were designated A, B, C and D seasons (Table 27). The catch was primarily retained with pelagic trawl gear, although other types of gear are legal.

Harvest of walleye pollock in 2006 was 200.3 million pounds from the CGOA and 122.0 million pounds from the WGOA (Table 28). 2006 harvest levels in the CGOA and WGOA increased from 2005, 2004, and 2003 levels. The amount of harvest from state waters in 2006 was similar to 2005. Over 55% of the WGOA walleye pollock harvest occurred from state waters and 26% of the harvest from CGOA occurred from state waters during 2006.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUND FISH

Other species of groundfish harvested in state waters of the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas during 2006 parallel fisheries include arrowtooth flounder *Atheresthes stomias*, and flathead sole *Hippoglossoides elassodon* (Table 1).

Exploitation for flatfish was limited primarily because non-pelagic trawls are prohibited in most state-waters. Other harvest methods have not proven economically effective to capture flatfish.

Some incidental catch of other species occurred during pot, longline, and jig fisheries. In most instances fish with a high market value, such as rockfish or lingcod, are retained when possible and sold along with the target species. Those that are less marketable, such as sculpins and arrowtooth flounder, are released at sea. Some prohibited species are delivered in unsorted catches then recorded as dockside discards or are processed into fishmeal. It is suspected that many fish discarded at sea are not reported on fish tickets.

NON-PELAGIC TRAWL CLOSURES

There is a patchwork of time and area closures to non-pelagic trawl gear around Kodiak Island and along the Alaska Peninsula. Generally, bays have been closed year round since 1986 (Figure 9). Modifications occurred in 1993 when the BOF created a non-pelagic trawl fishery that required 100% observer coverage in Marmot Bay and South Sitkalidak Strait. Crab bycatch limits were established and vessels were required to report to ADF&G daily. Additional changes occurred in 1994 and 1995 when the BOF opened state-waters near Castle Rock and Sanak Island.

Non-pelagic trawling was considered again during 1999 with public proposals to close all state-waters in the Kodiak and Chignik Areas. The BOF adopted those proposals with the exception of a strip along the westside of Kodiak Island, which was left open seasonally. This seasonal opening of state waters to trawl gear was left in place to allow non-pelagic trawls access to flatfish resources during parallel seasons. Additional closure areas in 1999 included all state waters in the Chignik Area and the state waters of the Kodiak Area along the Alaska Peninsula from Cape Kilokak to Cape Douglas, Marmot Bay and South Sitkalidak on Kodiak Island, and areas off Sitkinak and Ugak Islands. No additional closures were implemented for the 2006 fisheries.

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TABLE AND FIGURES

Table 1.—State-waters harvest by weight (including discards and bycatch) of the top 10, groundfish species in Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas as reported on fish tickets, 2006.

Species	South Alaska			Total
	Kodiak	Chignik	Peninsula	
Walleye pollock	27,020,055	1,186,683	33,334,896	61,541,635
Pacific cod	16,794,739	3,566,386	27,685,322	48,046,447
Pacific halibut	1,820,917	340,874	1,461,109	3,622,900
Arrowtooth flounder	1,971,627	24,335	563,507	2,559,468
Flathead sole	497,623	2,732	102,421	602,776
Skate (unidentified)	248,837	0	0	248,837
Big skate	200,581	1,187	354	202,121
Black rockfish	123,663	61,270	7,219	192,151
Eulachon	155,930	0	541	156,471
Pacific Sleeper Shark	82,946	36,297	5,981	125,224

Table 2.—Groundfish emergency orders issued for the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula areas, 2006.

Emergency Order	Effective Date	Explanation
4-GF-01-06	January 1, 2006	Established parallel commercial groundfish fishing seasons and bycatch limits in the Kodiak, Chignik, South Alaska Peninsula, Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands and Chukchi-Beaufort Areas.
4-GF-02-06	March 7, 2006	Opened the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod season.
4-GF-03-06	March 9, 2006	Opened the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod season.
4-GF-07-06	March 29, 2006	Closed the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to pot gear.
4-GF-08-06	March 29, 2005	Closed the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to pot gear.
4-GF-09-06	April 4, 2006	Reopened the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to pot gear.
4-GF-10-06	April 7, 2006	Extended the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to pot gear.
4-GF-11-06	April 18, 2006	Closed the black rockfish fishery in the Northeast District of the Kodiak Area.
4-GF-12-06	April 25, 2006	Closed the black rockfish fishery in the Eastside District of the Kodiak Area.
4-GF-14-06	June 2, 2006	Closed the black rockfish fishery in the Sutwik Island District of the Chignik Area.
4-GF-15-06	June 30, 2006	Closed the black rockfish fishery in the Southeast District of the Kodiak Area.
4-GF-16-06	November 1, 2006	Closed the black rockfish fishery in the Afognak District of the Kodiak Area.
4-GF-18-06	September 1, 2006	Closed the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula state-waters Pacific cod seasons and reopened areas under parallel rules.

Table 3.—Regulations and development of the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in the Westward Region.

YEAR	REGULATIONS
1996	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alaska Board of Fisheries adopts Pacific cod management plans for Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula(SAP) areas. • All areas established as exclusive registration. • Gear restricted to jig (5 machines) or pot (60 pots). • Seasons: Kodiak and SAP open 14 days after federal closure; Chignik opens April 15. • Vessel size restricted to 58' in Chignik and SAP. • Jig/pot allocation (50:50) in Kodiak; no allocation by gear type in Chignik or SAP. • Gear allocation rollover September 1 in Kodiak. Gear limits and exclusive registration lifted October 31 in all areas; vessel size limits lifted October 31 for SAP and Chignik.
1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prosecution of the first Pacific cod state-waters fishery in Kodiak, Chignik, and the SAP Areas.
1998	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasons: Kodiak and SAP open 7 days after federal closure; Chignik opens April 1. • Gear allocation rollover September 1 in SAP. • Pots capped at 85% of GHF in the SAP Area.
1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chignik opens April 15. • Jig/pot allocation (15:85) in Chignik. • Gear allocation rollover August 15 in Chignik. • Chignik Area established as superexclusive registration. • Vessels > 58' capped at 25% of GHF prior to September 1 in Kodiak Area.
2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State recognition of SSL haulouts during parallel season.
2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel monitoring system (VMS) rules implemented during parallel season. • Pot storage requirement liberalized in Kodiak and Chignik Areas for transition between parallel and state-waters seasons. • Opening date for Chignik Area set for March 1.
2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pot storage requirement liberalized in South Alaska Peninsula Area for transition between parallel and state-waters seasons.
2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jig/pot allocation changed in Chignik (10:90).

Table 4.—Catch, effort, value and average weight from the Westward Region state-waters Pacific cod fisheries, 1997–2006.

Year	Vessels ^a	Landings	GHL ^b	Pounds harvested	Avg. Price/Pound	Fishery value	Avg. Weight (lbs.)
<u>Kodiak Area</u>							
1997	113	712	8.5	7,563,236	\$0.25	\$1,890,809	9.1
1998	143	980	8.1	8,499,902	\$0.21	\$1,827,682	8.5
1999	200	1,259	11.7	10,733,782	\$0.37	\$3,787,178	8.1
2000	215	1,709	12.0	8,563,298	\$0.39	\$3,310,348	7.5
2001	105	672	10.6	4,911,612	\$0.32	\$1,523,680	7.0
2002	87	552	8.7	8,825,851	\$0.41	\$3,618,599	7.8
2003	144	838	8.0	8,147,203	\$0.34	\$2,770,049	7.8
2004	171	1,122	9.9	10,008,365	\$0.35	\$3,502,928	7.9
2005	173	1,041	9.1	8,546,507	\$0.32	\$2,734,882	7.9
2006	120	644	10.4	6,326,901	\$0.42	\$2,657,298	8.1
<u>Chignik Area</u>							
1997	14	74	5.9	1,133,972	\$0.18	\$204,114	7.5
1998	44	289	5.7	5,297,679	\$0.20	\$960,273	6.3
1999	44	453	8.2	6,435,687	\$0.32	\$1,939,442	6.4
2000	24	162	6.7	1,794,758	\$0.31	\$556,375	6.1
2001	31	180	6.0	2,619,851	\$0.26	\$678,289	7.9
2002	26	199	4.9	4,227,547	\$0.20	\$844,717	6.9
2003	31	257	4.5	4,467,571	\$0.25	\$1,116,893	7.0
2004	31	294	5.8	5,733,610	\$0.23	\$1,318,730	7.0
2005	23	249	6.4	5,865,368	\$0.23	\$1,349,035	5.6
2006	13	203	7.3	3,440,167	\$0.34	\$1,169,657	7.6
<u>South Alaska Peninsula Area</u>							
1997	101	673	9.4	9,524,706	\$0.19	\$1,809,694	7.0
1998	79	433	9.0	8,630,512	\$0.17	\$1,462,810	7.3
1999	80	554	13.0	11,821,979	\$0.29	\$3,421,304	11.3
2000	95	650	15.1	15,044,104	\$0.40	\$4,935,386	6.8
2001	126	727	13.4	13,455,619	\$0.27	\$3,559,141	7.2
2002	119	596	12.4	12,736,791	\$0.23	\$2,849,600	6.7
2003	106	604	11.4	11,546,095	\$0.23	\$2,655,602	6.9
2004	95	595	12.5	12,403,250	\$0.21	\$2,604,683	6.7
2005	78	576	11.5	11,387,747	\$0.21	\$2,391,427	7.3
2006	54	383	14.8	11,686,907	\$0.28	\$3,272,334	7.3
<u>Westward Region Total</u>							
1997	228	1,459	23.8	18,221,914	\$0.21	\$3,904,617	
1998	266	1,702	22.8	22,428,092	\$0.19	\$4,250,765	
1999	324	2,266	32.9	28,991,448	\$0.32	\$9,147,924	
2000	334	2,521	33.8	25,402,159	\$0.35	\$8,802,109	
2001	262	1,579	30.0	20,987,081	\$0.27	\$5,761,110	
2002	232	1,347	26.0	25,790,189	\$0.28	\$7,312,916	
2003	253	1,699	23.9	24,160,869	\$0.26	\$6,272,152	
2004	297	2,011	28.2	28,145,225	\$0.24	\$6,692,636	
2005	274	1,866	27.0	25,799,622	\$0.25	\$6,475,344	
2006	187	1,230	32.5	21,453,975	\$0.33	\$7,099,289	

^aSome vessels used both gear types. Vessel numbers only include vessels that made at least one landing.

^bGuideline harvest level in millions of pounds.

Table 5.—Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery openings, 1997–2006.

	Pot Gear	Jig Gear
1997	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	April 4 - May 4	April 4 - December 31
	September 1 - September 30 October 28 - December 31	
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	September 1 - reopened to pot gear October 31 allocation rollover - gear limits, exclusive registration area lifted.	
1998	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	March 17 - April 27	March 17 - December 31
	September 1 - December 31	
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	September 1 - reopened to pot gear October 31 vessel size limit - gear limits, exclusive registration area lifted.	
1999	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	March 21 - April 29	March 21 - August 31
	October 6 - December 31	October 6 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	October 6 - reopened to pot and jig gear. (following CGOA opening) October 31 - gear limits lifted, exclusive registration area lifted.	
2000	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	March 11 - December 31	March 11 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	October 31 - limits on pots, jigs, and vessel size removed, exclusive registration area lifted.	
2001	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	March 11 - December 31	March 11 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	October 31 - limits on pots, jigs, and vessel size removed, exclusive registration area lifted.	
2002	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	March 16 - May 4	March 16 - December 31
	September 1 - December 31	
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	September 1 - reopen to pot gear. October 31 - limits on pots, jigs, and vessel size removed, exclusive registration area lifted.	
2003	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	February 16 - March 2	February 16 - May 9
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.	
2004	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	February 7 - February 22	February 7 - April 20
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.	
2005	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	February 2 - February 13	February 2 - April 21
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.	
2006	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
	March 7 - March 29	March 7 - September 1
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	Pot gear closed when GHL was attained. Jig season closed on 9/1 for parallel season (B-season).	

Table 6.—Catch and effort by gear type from the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery, 1997–2006.

Year	Gear	GHL (millions)	Vessels ^b	Landings	Pounds	Price per pound
1997	Jig	4.25	73	481	1,978,772	\$0.26
	Pot	4.25	40	231	5,584,464	\$0.24
1998	Jig	4.05	91	663	2,114,833	\$0.20
	Pot	4.05	52	317	6,385,069	\$0.22
1999^a	Jig	5.85	119	794	2,294,870	\$0.40
	Pot	5.85	81	465	8,438,912	\$0.34
2000	Jig	6.00	146	1,227	2,814,748	\$0.40
	Pot	6.00	69	482	5,748,549	\$0.38
2001	Jig	5.30	70	433	1,254,910	\$0.34
	Pot	5.30	35	239	3,656,702	\$0.30
2002	Jig	4.35	54	340	1,389,838	\$0.38
	Pot	4.35	33	212	7,436,013	\$0.44
2003	Jig	4.00	102	689	3,190,207	\$0.35
	Pot	4.00	42	149	4,956,996	\$0.32
2004	Jig	4.95	124	961	4,208,753	\$0.36
	Pot	4.95	47	161	5,799,612	\$0.28
2005	Jig	4.56	122	879	4,569,700	\$0.33
	Pot	4.56	51	162	3,976,807	\$0.30
2006	Jig	5.21	79	477	1,445,487	\$0.42
	Pot	5.21	41	167	4,881,414	\$0.42

^a Beginning in 1999, vessels >58' using pot gear capped at 25% of the total GHL.

^b Only includes vessels that made at least one landing.

Table 10.—Catch by statistical area from the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in the Chignik Area, 2006.

Statistical Area	Pounds	Vessels	Landings ^b
565633	751,782	5	11
575634	234,952	4	17
575635	599,288	6	31
585531	482,890	6	22
585601	521,532	10	60
Other ^a	849,723	6	39
Total	3,440,167		

^a Total of 6 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality.

^b Some landings involved multiple statistical areas.

Table 8.—Chignik Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery openings, 1997–2006.

	Pot Gear	Jig Gear
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
1997	April 15 - June 15 August 1 - October 30 October 31 - December 31	April 15 - June 15 August 1 - October 30 October 31 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	June 15 closed by regulation. August 1 reopened to pot and jig gear. October 31 gear limits and vessel size restrictions removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
1998	April 1 - April 26	April 1 - April 26 May 20 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	May 20 reopened to jig gear. October 31 gear limits and vessel size restrictions removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
1999	April 15 - September 1 October 5 - October 30 October 31 - December 31	April 21 - September 1 October 5 - October 30 October 31 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	September 1 closed to allow parallel season to open. October 5 reopened state-water season. October 31 gear limits and vessel size restrictions removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2000	April 15 - October 30 October 31 - December 31	April 15 - October 30 October 31 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	October 31 gear limits and vessel size restrictions removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2001	March 11 - December 31 October 31 - December 31	March 11 - October 30 October 31 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	October 31 gear limits and vessel size restrictions removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2002	March 1 - December 31 October 31 - December 31	March 1 - October 30 October 31 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	October 31 gear limits and vessel size restrictions removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2003	March 1 - April 11	March 1 - June 4
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2004	March 1 - May 13 August 15 - October 30 October 31 - December 31	March 1 - October 30 October 31 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	August 15 jig GHL rollover; jig quota harvestable by either jig or pot gear. October 31 gear limits and vessel size restrictions removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2005	March 1 - May 10 August 15 - October 30 October 31 - December 31	March 1 - October 30 October 31 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	August 15 jig GHL rollover; jig quota harvestable by either jig or pot gear. October 31 limits on number of pots, jigs, and vessel size removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2006	March 1 - September 1	March 1 - September 1
	<i>Management Actions:</i>	
	August 15 - jig GHL rollover; jig quota harvestable by either jig or pot gear. September 1 - state-waters season (pot and jig) closed and parallel season opened.	

Table 9.—Catch and effort by gear type from the Chignik Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery, 1997–2006^a.

Year	Gear	GHL (millions)	Vessels ^b	Landings	Pounds	Price per pound
1997	Jig	2.95	4	14	35,002	\$0.18
	Pot	2.95	10	60	1,098,970	\$0.18
1998	Jig	2.85	11	59	167,283	\$0.22
	Pot	2.85	33	230	5,130,396	\$0.18
1999	Jig	4.10	11	56	218,408	\$0.34
	Pot	4.10	33	397	6,217,279	\$0.30
2000	Jig	1.01	5	12	38,453	\$0.31
	Pot	5.70	19	150	1,756,305	\$0.30
2001	Jig	0.90	15	57	287,106	\$0.25
	Pot	5.10	16	123	2,332,744	\$0.26
2002	Jig	0.74	14	60	324,227	\$0.20
	Pot	4.17	12	139	3,903,320	\$0.20
2003	Jig	0.68	16	106	433,067	\$0.27
	Pot	3.83	15	151	4,034,504	\$0.24
2004	Jig	1.10	14	51	140,813	\$0.24
	Pot	5.80	17	243	5,592,797	\$0.22
2005	Jig	0.63	8	44	139,948	\$0.20
	Pot	5.75	15	205	5,725,420	\$0.24
2006	Jig	0.73	1	1	Confidential	\$0.44
	Pot	6.57	12	202	Confidential	\$0.34

^a Harvest excludes discards (minimal) and harvest for bait (minimal).

^b Only includes vessels that made at least one landing.

Table 10.—Catch by statistical area from the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in the Chignik Area, 2006.

Statistical Area	Pounds	Vessels	Landings ^b
565633	751,782	5	11
575634	234,952	4	17
575635	599,288	6	31
585531	482,890	6	22
585601	521,532	10	60
Other ^a	849,723	6	39
Total	3,440,167		

^a Total of 6 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality

^b Some landings involved multiple statistical areas

Table 11.–South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery openings, 1997–2006.

	Pot Gear	Jig Gear
1997	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> April 4 -December 22</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 allocation rollover- vessel size limit, gear limits, exclusive registration area lifted.</p>	<p>April 4 -December 22</p>
1998	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 10 - April 14</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 allocation rollover- No action taken; federal WGOA reopened Oct. 9 - Dec 31.</p>	<p>March 10 - October 9</p>
1999	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 15 - April 11 October 31- December 31</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 allocation rollover- Reopened to pot gear. November 10- Number of pots and jig machine limits lifted.</p>	<p>March 15 - December 31</p>
2000	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 11 - April 8</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	<p>March 11 - September 19</p>
2001	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 6 - April 13</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	<p>March 6 - June 12</p>
2002	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 5 - March 24</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	<p>March 5 - April 26</p>
2003	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> February 24 - March 11</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	<p>February 24 - April 22</p>
2004	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 2 - March 24</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	<p>March 2 - April 14</p>
2005	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 3 - March 24</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Pot fishery closed when GHL allocation was attained. Jig Fishery closed August 31, parallel portion of WGOA reopened Sept 1-Dec 31.</p>	<p>March 3 - August 31</p>
2006	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 9 - March 29 April 4 - April 8</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Pot fishery initially closed March 29 based on harvest projections. Pot fishery reopened April 4 through April 8. Jig Fishery closed September 1, parallel portion of WGOA reopened Sept 1-Dec 31.</p>	<p>March 9 - September 1</p>

Table 12.—Catch and effort by gear type from the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery, 1997–2006.

Year	Gear	GHL	Vessels	Landings	Pounds	Price per pound
1997	Jig	4.70	45	179	349,119	\$0.18
	Pot	4.70	56	494	9,175,587	\$0.20
1998	Jig	1.35	28	124	437,708	\$0.16
	Pot	7.65	51	309	8,192,803	\$0.17
1999	Jig	1.95	27	166	706,951	\$0.28
	Pot	11.05	53	388	11,115,028	\$0.29
2000	Jig	2.28	28	145	757,953	\$0.48
	Pot	12.90	67	505	14,286,151	\$0.32
2001	Jig	2.01	71	416	3,034,026	\$0.28
	Pot	11.39	55	311	10,421,593	\$0.26
2002	Jig	1.86	69	319	2,046,711	\$0.24
	Pot	10.50	50	277	10,699,395	\$0.22
2003	Jig	1.80	65	413	3,632,061	\$0.22
	Pot	11.40	41	191	7,914,034	\$0.25
2004	Jig	1.90	51	317	1,670,103	\$0.24
	Pot	10.60	44	278	10,733,147	\$0.19
2005	Jig	1.73	39	289	1,229,389	\$0.22
	Pot	9.80	39	287	10,158,357	\$0.20
2006	Jig	2.22	11	33	75,613	\$0.31
	Pot	12.58	43	350	11,611,294	\$0.28

Table 13.—Catch by statistical area from the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in the South Alaska Peninsula Area, 2006.

Statistical Area	Pounds ^a	Vessels	Landings ^b
595533	123,252	3	7
605432	402,065	3	10
605501	132,495	9	14
605502	1,284,715	10	33
605504	477,047	10	29
625401	4,856,452	10	113
625431	270,410	3	17
625502	61,914	3	4
635432	1,245,145	11	57
635434	1,943,060	11	61
Other ^c	890,352	16	38
Total	11,686,907		

^a Includes personal use and bait, excludes discards.

^b Some landings involve multiple statistical areas.

^c Total of 12 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality.

Table 14.—Catch and effort, excluding discards, for the Kodiak Area black rockfish fishery, 1990–2006.

	Year ^a	Vessels ^b	Landings ^b	Directed GHL	Total Harvest ^c	Price per pound
Federally Managed	1990	12	NA	NA	66,703	\$0.22
	1991	58	NA	NA	868,560	\$0.29
	1992	45	NA	NA	487,251	\$0.25
	1993	18	NA	NA	107,831	\$0.22
	1994	19	NA	NA	128,508	\$0.25
	1995	41	NA	NA	315,682	\$0.36
	1996	52	NA	NA	312,035	\$0.32
	1997	65	NA	NA	224,050	\$0.27
	1998	76	355	190,000	195,623	\$0.32
1999	84	316	185,000	131,986	\$0.40	
2000	92	282	185,000	255,044	\$0.41	
2001	55	194	185,000	220,825	\$0.40	
2002	41	143	185,000	204,547	\$0.43	
2003	49	106	185,000	57,649	\$0.34	
2004	52	140	185,000	123,357	\$0.37	
2005	32	94	175,000	117,188	\$0.38	
2006	55	115	175,000	151,670	\$0.41	

N/A = Not Available

^a From 1990-1997 black rockfish were federally managed. After 1997, only mechanical and hand jogs were legal gear types for directed fishing, however, substantial incidental harvest still occurred.

^b The number of vessels and number of landings references directed and incidental harvest.

^c Total harvest includes directed and incidental harvest.

Table 15.—Catch and effort, excluding discards, for the Chignik Area black rockfish fishery, 1990 – 2006.

	Year ^a	Vessels ^b	Landings ^b	Directed GHL	Total Harvest ^c	Price per pound
Federally Managed	1990	0	0	NA	0	NA
	1991	0	0	NA	0	NA
	1992	0	0	NA	0	NA
	1993	4	NA	NA	312	\$0.26
	1994	0	0	NA	0	NA
	1995	12	NA	NA	28,665	NA
	1996	12	NA	NA	201,825	NA
	1997	10	NA	NA	80,742	NA
	1998	14	34	100,000	87,774	\$0.23
1999	16	41	100,000	11,437	\$0.25	
2000	10	17	100,000	92,596	\$0.41	
2001	14	35	100,000	100,484	\$0.35	
2002	10	18	100,000	81,043	\$0.41	
2003	14	45	100,000	46,941	\$0.39	
2004	8	28	100,000	99,025	\$0.24	
2005	10	19	100,000	49,796	\$0.39	
2006	3	5	100,000	61,288	\$0.30	

N/A = Not Available

^a From 1990-1997 black rockfish were federally managed. After 1997, only mechanical and hand jogs were legal gear types for directed fishing, however, substantial incidental harvest still occurred.

^b The number of vessels and number of landings references directed and incidental harvest.

^c Total harvest includes directed and incidental harvest.

Table 16.—Catch and effort, excluding discards, for the South Alaska Peninsula Area black rockfish fishery, 1990–2006.

	Year ^a	Vessels ^b	Landings ^b	Directed GHL	Total Harvest ^c	Price per pound
Federally Managed	1990	NA ^d	NA	NA	NA ^d	NA
	1991	6 ^d	NA	NA	145 ^d	NA
	1992	0	0	NA	0	NA
	1993	NA ^e	NA	NA	NA ^e	NA
	1994	9 ^e	NA	NA	173 ^e	NA
	1995	14	NA	NA	120,974	NA
	1996	26	NA	NA	164,051	NA
	1997	15	NA	NA	110,912	NA
	1998	17	36	100,000	90,126	\$0.23
1999	18	50	100,000	55,441	\$0.37	
2000	24	78	100,000	94,856	\$0.35	
2001	31	82	100,000	96,441	\$0.35	
2002	12	36	100,000	103,938	\$0.32	
2003	7	9	100,000	10,913	\$0.24	
2004	26	39	100,000	9,981	\$0.30	
2005	27	50	100,000	61,122	\$0.35	
2006	15	20	75,000	7,170	\$0.36	

N/A = Not Available

^a From 1990-1997 black rockfish were federally managed. After 1997, only mechanical and hand jogs were legal gear types for directed fishing, however, substantial incidental harvest still occurred.

^b The number of vessels and number of landings references directed and incidental harvest.

^c Total harvest includes directed and incidental harvest.

^d Data from 1990 and 1991 combined to maintain confidentiality.

^e Data from 1993 and 1994 combined to maintain confidentiality.

Table 17.—Regulations and development of the state-waters black rockfish fishery in the Westward Region.

YEAR	REGULATION
Pre-1997	Black Rockfish managed by NMFS
1997	NPFMC splits black rockfish from Pelagic Rockfish Group State-waters managed separately: Kodiak Area managed for 170,000 pounds Chignik Area managed for 100,000 pounds South Alaska Peninsula Eastern District managed for 100,000 pounds
1998	State receives management authority of black rockfish in EEZ Kodiak and Chignik Areas and the South Alaska Peninsula Eastern District established as non-exclusive registration Kodiak Area divided into 7 districts based on Tanner crab management sections and each district assigned a GHL
1999	The GHL for the Northeast District of the Kodiak Area reduced from 25,000 pounds to 20,000 pounds
2003	Kodiak Area requires specific black rockfish registration Kodiak Area 5,000 pound trip limit per 5 days Chignik Area designated superexclusive registration Chignik Area divided into 3 management districts with GHL cap of 45,000 pounds per any one section
2004	The GHL for the Westside District of the Kodiak Area reduced from 30,000 pounds to 20,000 pounds
2005	The South Alaska Peninsula Eastern District divided into 3 management sections and with GHLcap of 45,000 pounds per any one section 2,500 pound incidental harvest during other directed jig groundfish fisheries established in the Kodiak Area
2006	Guideline harvest level in the South Alaska Peninsula Eastern District reduced to 75,000 pounds and section cap removed.

Table 18.—Black rockfish harvest from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 2006.

Area/District	Guideline	Total Harvest ^a	Directed Fishery Closure Date	Pounds		
	Harvest Level			Directed Harvest ^b	Incidental Harvest ^c	Bycatch Harvest
Kodiak Area						
Afognak	35,000	31,888	November 1	9,262	22,594	32
Northeast	20,000	27,688	April 18	376	26,549	763
Eastside	30,000	54,815	April 25	0	26,872	27,943
Southeast	30,000	24,904	June 30	4,562	20,275	67
Southwest	20,000	9,841	December 31	0	9,704	137
Westside	20,000	2,534	December 31	0	2,407	127
Mainland	20,000	0	December 31	0	0	0
Total (Kodiak Area)	175,000	151,670		14,200	108,401	29,069
Chignik Area						
Sutwik Island	45,000 ^d	39,575	June 2	39,575	N/A	0
Chignik Bay	45,000 ^d	21,695	December 31	21,695	N/A	0
Mitrofanina	45,000 ^d	18	December 31	0	N/A	18
Total (Chignik Area)	100,000	61,288		61,270	N/A	18
South Alaska Peninsula Area						
Shumagin Islands		5,452	December 31	5,402	N/A	50
Pavlof Bay		1,624	December 31	1,613	N/A	11
Sanak Island		95	December 31	0	N/A	95
Total (South Peninsula Area)	75,000 ^e	7,171		7,015	N/A	156

N/A = Not Applicable

^a Includes directed, incidental, and bycatch harvest.

^b Based on vessel being registered for directed fishing.

^c Incidental harvest (5 AAC 28.472) is only allowed in the Kodiak Area.

^d Each district in the Chignik Area is capped at < to 45,000 pounds; the total GHL is 100,000 pounds for the area.

^e In 2005, the South Alaska Peninsula Area was capped at < to 45,000 pounds; in 2006, the section caps were removed, and the total GHL reduced.

Table 19.—Harvest, vessels, and landings by statistical area from the black rockfish fisheries in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 2006.

Statistical Area	Pounds ^a	Vessels ^b	Landings
Kodiak Area			
515801	8,431	4	7
525701	18,161	9	16
525702	27,501	11	18
525703	9,070	6	8
525731	3,008	8	11
525733	24,461	8	23
525805	11,334	6	11
525806	11,165	12	15
535631	15,401	5	8
535705	8,141	3	6
535732	2,092	4	6
545602	1,570	3	3
Other ^c	11,335	25	26
Total	151,670		
Chignik Area			
Other ^d	61,288	3	5
Total	61,288		
South Alaska Peninsula Area			
Other ^e	7,171	15	20
Total	7,171		

^a Pounds harvested includes bycatch, personal use, and discards.

^b Some vessels were used in multiple statistical areas, and each statistical area fished is considered as a 'landing' in this table.

^c Total of 5 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality (>3 vessels).

^d Total of 4 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality (>3 buyers).

^e Total of 12 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality (>3 buyers).

Table 20.—All skate species harvest, including discards, in hundred thousand pounds from the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska, 1990–2006.

Year	NMFS Area	Vessels	Landings	Pounds	State Waters	
					Pounds ^a	%
1990	Central GOA	41	113	3.0	<0.1	<1%
	Western GOA	7	30	0.2	0.0	0%
1991	Central GOA	121	262	4.9	<0.1	<1%
	Western GOA	42	87	0.3	<0.1	<1%
1992	Central GOA	200	493	6.0	0.7	12%
	Western GOA	63	144	0.9	0.2	20%
1993	Central GOA	168	507	5.9	0.5	8%
	Western GOA	26	70	0.0	<0.1	<1%
1994	Central GOA	190	483	5.9	0.5	8%
	Western GOA	30	78	0.0	<0.1	<1%
1995	Central GOA	188	857	17.2	2.4	14%
	Western GOA	40	62	0.0	<0.1	<1%
1996	Central GOA	166	963	31.7	5.3	17%
	Western GOA	38	62	1.0	<0.1	<1%
1997	Central GOA	179	1,274	40.4	7.4	18%
	Western GOA	26	41	0.7	<0.1	<1%
1998	Central GOA	130	677	16.2	1.7	10%
	Western GOA	36	53	0.6	<0.1	<1%
1999	Central GOA	94	477	9.4	0.2	2%
	Western GOA	34	72	0.9	<0.1	<1%
2000	Central GOA	102	852	20.3	0.9	4%
	Western GOA	45	101	2.3	<0.1	<1%
2001	Central GOA	133	805	17.4	1.3	7%
	Western GOA	45	81	0.6	<0.1	<1%
2002	Central GOA	95	611	15.9	0.7	4%
	Western GOA	45	91	2.2	<0.1	<1%
2003	Central GOA	161	959	74.1	11.9	16%
	Western GOA	65	181	3.9	0.1	3%
2004	Central GOA	148	725	35.7	2.2	6%
	Western GOA	48	88	1.7	0.1	4%
2005	Central GOA	131	723	31.0	2.2	7%
	Western GOA	47	73	0.6	<0.1	<1%
2006	Central GOA	139	1,341	35.1	5.6	16%
	Western GOA	45	83	1.2	<0.1	6%

^aTotal for all gear types.

Table 21.—Lingcod harvest^a by gear type from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 1988–2006.

Year	Gear type				Total
	Jig	Longline	Pot	Trawl	
1988	58	43	0	136,191	136,292
1989	69	0	0	14,324	14,393
1990	1,418	158	1,402	8,839	11,817
1991	8,375	501	386	739	10,001
1992 ^b	5,569	4,269	78	10,959	20,875
1993	210	1,161	0	4,778	6,149
1994	4,820	803	0	329	5,952
1995	34,573	3,567	1,143	1,996	41,279
1996	43,403	7,898	0	10,929	62,230
1997	12,637	6,499	4,251	5,267	28,654
1998	5,756	1,771	200	3,514	11,241
1999	1,358	4,294	11,216	5,003	21,871
2000	3,400	8,993	3,280	4,511	20,184
2001	527	6,753	5,822	7,333	20,435
2002	29	7,645	2,856	7,750	18,280
2003	229	10,973	0	11,269	22,471
2004	2,990	8,506	815	39,309	51,620
2005	772	27,934	9,189	28,998	66,893
2006	289	17,531	26,892	23,292	68,004

^a Harvest includes discards, bycatch, and personal use.

^b Some confidential harvest occurred in 1992 with sunken gillnet gear.

Table 22.—Lingcod harvest^a from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 1988–2006.

Year	Gear type				Total
	Jig	Longline	Pot	Trawl	
1988	58	43	0	136,191	136,292
1989	69	0	0	14,324	14,393
1990	1,418	158	1,402	8,839	11,817
1991	8,375	501	386	739	10,001
1992 ^b	5,569	4,269	78	10,959	20,875
1993	210	1,161	0	4,778	6,149
1994	4,820	803	0	329	5,952
1995	34,573	3,567	1,143	1,996	41,279
1996	43,403	7,898	0	10,929	62,230
1997	12,637	6,499	4,251	5,267	28,654
1998	5,756	1,771	200	3,514	11,241
1999	1,358	4,294	11,216	5,003	21,871
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2001	527	6,753	5,822	7,333	20,435
2002	29	7,645	2,856	7,750	18,280
2003	229	10,973	0	11,269	22,471
2004	2,990	8,506	815	39,309	51,620
2005	772	27,934	9,189	28,998	66,893
2006	289	17,531	26,892	23,292	68,004

^a Harvest includes discards, bycatch, and personal use.

^b Some confidential harvest occurred in 1992 with sunken gillnet gear.

Table 23.—Pacific cod harvest in millions of pounds from the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska, 1989–2006.

Year	NMFS Area	Vessels	Landings	Pounds	State Waters	
					Pounds ^a	Percent
1989	Central GOA	220	1,424	60.0	4.4	7%
	Western GOA	141	607	32.1	8.6	27%
1990	Central GOA	476	2,983	90.9	11.5	13%
	Western GOA	162	989	86.0	13.1	15%
1991	Central GOA	627	3,314	92.2	17.6	19%
	Western GOA	280	1,379	76.5	4.2	5%
1992	Central GOA	693	3,378	77.3	11.0	14%
	Western GOA	288	1,448	73.6	13.2	18%
1993	Central GOA	465	2,446	62.7	7.9	13%
	Western GOA	166	989	39.9	1.9	5%
1994	Central GOA	430	2,091	56.4	10.2	18%
	Western GOA	209	1,149	32.3	7.4	23%
1995	Central GOA	604	3,109	79.8	17.4	22%
	Western GOA	272	1,141	44.9	9.0	20%
1996	Central GOA	453	2,857	75.5	12.3	16%
	Western GOA	237	1,380	48.9	12.8	26%
1997	Central GOA	695	4,242	86.7	20.4	24%
	Western GOA	284	1,805	67.3	19.5	29%
1998	Central GOA	804	4,776	88.3	21.3	24%
	Western GOA	271	1,702	58.1	17.9	31%
1999	Central GOA	865	5,026	93.9	28.7	31%
	Western GOA	271	1,887	60.9	21.0	34%
2000	Central GOA	860	5,553	70.8	18.9	27%
	Western GOA	282	2,023	61.7	27.9	45%
2001	Central GOA	654	4,691	64.8	12.6	22%
	Western GOA	234	1,944	43.0	19.9	46%
2002	Central GOA	544	3,847	61.8	15.6	27%
	Western GOA	235	1,812	47.6	21.3	46%
2003	Central GOA	554	3,545	63.2	20.1	32%
	Western GOA	219	1,678	43.5	25.9	57%
2004	Central GOA	592	4,237	71.9	24.2	34%
	Western GOA	206	1,860	45.3	28.1	62%
2005	Central GOA	568	4,003	63.2	24.0	38%
	Western GOA	195	1,706	38.8	22.3	57%
2006	Central GOA	553	7,340	60.5	22.3	37%
	Western GOA	162	1,481	39.0	27.8	71%

^aTotal for all gear types, including directed, bycatch, discards, and personal use.

Table 24.—Pacific cod harvest in state waters by gear type from the Kodiak Area during parallel seasons, 1997–2006^a.

Year	Gear Type				Total
	Pot	Longline	Trawl	Jig	
1997	8,500,650	1,894,314	954,279	526	11,349,769
1998	4,998,323	2,166,479	824,512	27,246	8,016,560
1999	8,156,748	2,580,282	1,226,554	27,930	11,991,514
2000	4,463,886	3,574,901	249,225	79,365	8,367,377
2001	2,800,868	2,284,404	222,454	22,414	5,330,140
2002	2,324,281	1,312,460	292,668	5,926	3,935,335
2003	3,104,572	2,703,107	430,613	16,045	6,254,337
2004	2,329,223	3,900,159	524,640	244,605	6,998,627
2005	3,890,960	3,510,405	411,703	298,326	8,111,394
2006	4,430,232	5,423,537	420,415	190,005	10,464,189

^a Harvest is from state waters, including directed, bycatch, discards and personal use.

Table 25.—Pacific cod harvest in state waters by gear type from the Chignik Area during parallel seasons, 1997–2006^a.

Year	Gear Type				Total ^b
	Pot	Longline	Trawl	Jig	
1997	Confidential	3,941	99,762	0	103,703
1998	Confidential	5,197	200,905	0	206,102
1999	812,261	3,266	39,704	0	855,231
2000	334,494	46,807	Confidential	0	381,301
2001	Confidential	4,063	Confidential	0	4,063
2002	Confidential	9,631	23,594	0	33,225
2003	Confidential	14,742	Confidential	0	14,742
2004	Confidential	7,359	Confidential	0	7,359
2005	Confidential	9,173	27,393	Confidential	36,566
2006	Confidential	7,882	Confidential	Confidential	7,882

^a Harvest is from state waters, including directed, bycatch, discards and personal use.

^b Does not include confidential harvest information.

Table 26.—Pacific cod harvest in state waters by gear type from the South Alaska Peninsula Area during the parallel seasons, 1997–2006^a.

Year	Gear Type				Total ^b
	Pot	Longline	Trawl	Jig	
1997	2,034,151	33,360	7,774,176	Confidential	9,841,687
1998	4,205,388	522,328	3,867,782	Confidential	8,595,498
1999	3,301,359	36,101	5,308,680	0	8,646,140
2000	5,999,112	242,233	6,698,840	Confidential	12,940,185
2001	3,272,010	57,055	2,424,221	340,386	6,093,672
2002	6,090,698	33,541	709,784	408,603	7,242,626
2003	12,966,344	68,091	310,012	92,528	13,436,975
2004	12,887,904	39,507	1,013,986	409,107	14,350,504
2005	6,176,070	585,055	2,897,355	101,375	9,759,855
2006	9,335,261	243,878	6,366,015	Confidential	15,945,154

^a Harvest is from state waters, including directed, bycatch, discards and personal use.

^b Does not include confidential harvest information.

Table 27.—Central and Western Gulf of Alaska walleye pollock fishery openings, 2001–2006.

Year					
2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Area 630					
Jan 20 - Feb 14	Jan 20 - Jan 21	Jan 20 - Jan 21	Jan 20 - Jan 21	Jan 20- Jan 29	Jan 20- Feb 15
Mar 15 - Mar 17	Jan 29 - Jan 30	Feb 13 -Feb 14	Feb 4 -Feb 4	Feb 6- Feb 14	Mar 10 ^a
Aug 20 - Sep 10	Mar 10 - Mar 11	Mar 10 - Mar 10	Feb 24 - Feb 24	Mar 10- Mar 10 ^a	Aug 25 - Sep 27
Oct 1 - Nov 1	Mar 19 - Mar 20	Mar 20 -Mar 20	Mar 10 - Mar 10	Aug 25- Aug 27	Oct 1 - Nov 1
	Aug 25 - Sep 04	Aug 25 - Aug 27	Aug 25 - Aug 29	Sep 8- Sep 10	
	Oct 1 - Oct 2	Oct 1 - Oct 2	Sep 12 - Sep 15	Sep 15- Sep 16	
			Oct 1 - Oct 2	Sep 22- Sep 23	
			Oct 7 - Oct 9	Oct 1- Oct 8	
				Oct 17- Oct 19	
				Oct 27- Oct 28	
Area 620					
Jan 20 ^b	Jan 20 - Feb 25	Jan 20 - Feb 25	Jan 20 - Feb 25	Jan 20- Mar 2	Jan 20 - Mar 21
Mar 15 ^b	Mar 10 - Mar 26	Mar 10 - Apr 3	Mar 10 - Mar 21	Mar 10- Mar 20	Aug 25 -Aug 28
Aug 20 - Sep 15	Aug 25 - Sep 15	Aug 25 - Aug 30	Aug 25 - Aug 29	Aug 25- Aug 29	Aug 31 - Sep 3
Oct 1 - Nov 1	Oct 1 - Nov 1	Oct 1 - Oct 3	Sep 11 - Sep 15	Sep 8- Sep 12	Sep 6 - Nov 1
			Oct 1 - Nov 1	Sep 15- Sep 19	
				Sep 22- Nov 1	
Area 610					
Jan 20 - Jan 29	Jan 20 - Jan 23	Jan 20 - Jan 23	Jan 20 - Jan 22	Jan 20- Jan 23	Jan 20- Jan 22
Mar 15 - Mar 16	Mar 10 - Mar 12	Mar 10 - Mar 11	Mar 10 - Mar 13	Mar 10- Mar 12	Jan 26 - Jan 27
Mar 21 - Mar 21 ^a	Aug 25 - Aug 30	Mar 18 - Mar 19	Aug 25 - Aug 30	Aug 25- Sep 3	Mar 10 - Mar 14
Aug 20 - Sep 07	Oct 1 - Oct 5	Mar 26 - Mar 27	Oct 1 - Oct 6	Oct 1- Oct 14	Aug 25 - Aug 28
Oct 1 - Oct 13		Aug 25 - Aug 30	Oct 10 - Oct 11		Sep 6 - Sep 27
		Oct 1 - Oct 4			Oct 1 - Nov 1

^a 12 hour opening

^b Bycatch status only

Table 28.—Walleye pollock harvest in millions of pounds, whole weight, from the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska, 1989–2006.

Year	NMFS Area	Vessels	Landings	State Waters		
				Pounds ^a	Pounds ^a	Percent
1990	Central GOA	172	1,371	152.7	6.6	4%
	Western GOA	71	227	22.4	0.9	4%
1991	Central GOA	200	1,282	111.4	14.3	13%
	Western GOA	102	340	70.7	1.1	2%
1992	Central GOA	320	1,739	145.4	7.8	5%
	Western GOA	148	523	39.4	5.9	15%
1993	Central GOA	220	1,576	179.9	28.1	16%
	Western GOA	89	510	45.2	11.5	25%
1994	Central GOA	259	1,515	175.5	66.6	38%
	Western GOA	97	451	47.8	15.0	31%
1995	Central GOA	271	1,079	75.3	9.1	12%
	Western GOA	152	499	66.5	22.6	34%
1996	Central GOA	237	1,145	50.1	12.5	25%
	Western GOA	94	420	53.0	31.3	59%
1997	Central GOA	337	1,867	115.2	34.3	30%
	Western GOA	125	389	63.2	20.0	32%
1998	Central GOA	327	1,954	191.4	60.9	32%
	Western GOA	131	398	65.8	38.4	58%
1999	Central GOA	310	1,559	145.4	37.4	26%
	Western GOA	124	484	53.1	28.1	53%
2000	Central GOA	198	1,426	110.9	4.5	4%
	Western GOA	79	489	47.5	37.4	79%
2001	Central GOA	234	1,526	92.9	18.0	19%
	Western GOA	70	590	67.4	49.8	74%
2002	Central GOA	192	1,162	75.0	30.8	41%
	Western GOA	55	343	39.3	18.7	48%
2003	Central GOA	175	1,003	74.1	16.6	22%
	Western GOA	55	290	37.2	20.2	54%
2004	Central GOA	159	984	87.5	31.6	36%
	Western GOA	63	222	51.3	31.3	61%
2005	Central GOA	108	935	103.2	23.8	23%
	Western GOA	63	543	68.5	34.0	50%
2006	Central GOA	173	1,460	200.3	52.0	26%
	Western GOA	65	665	122.0	66.8	55%

^aTotal weight, including directed, bycatch, and discards, for all gear types.

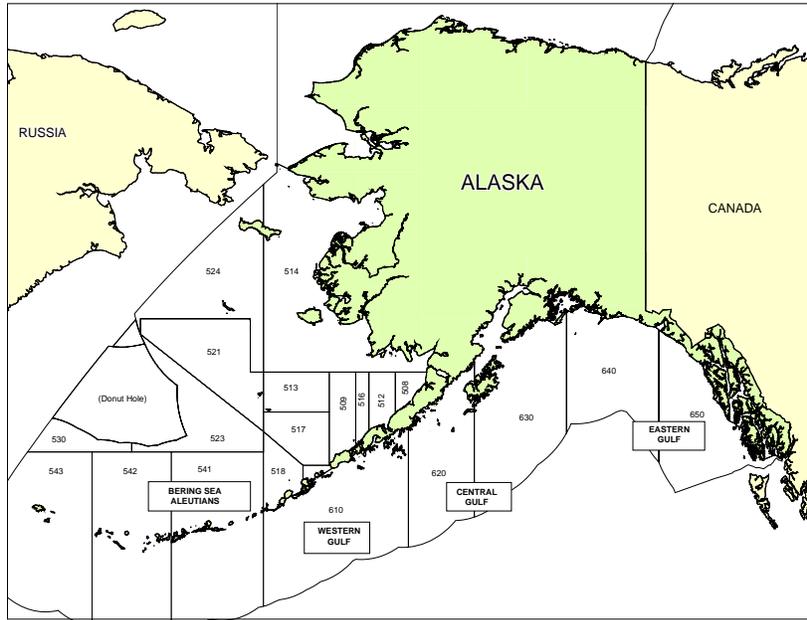


Figure 1.—National Marine Fisheries Service statistical and reporting areas.

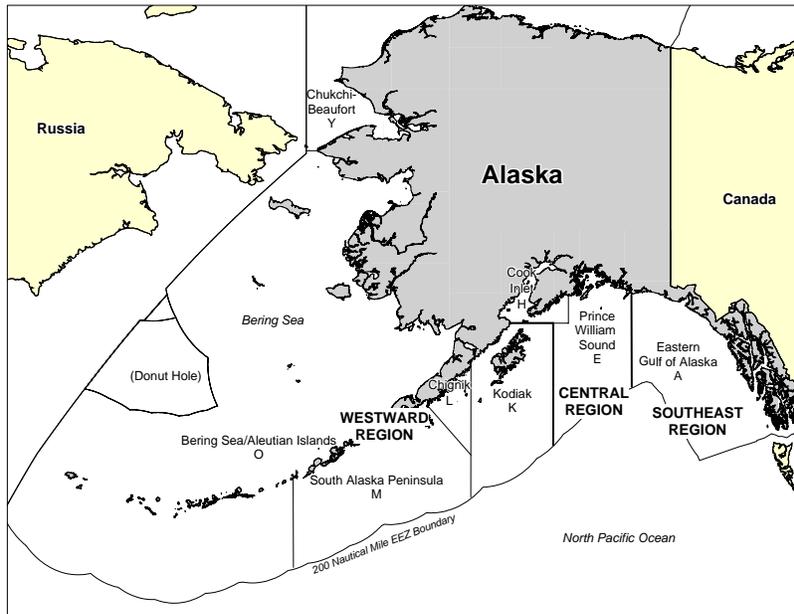


Figure 2.—Alaska Department of Fish and Game groundfish registration areas and regions.

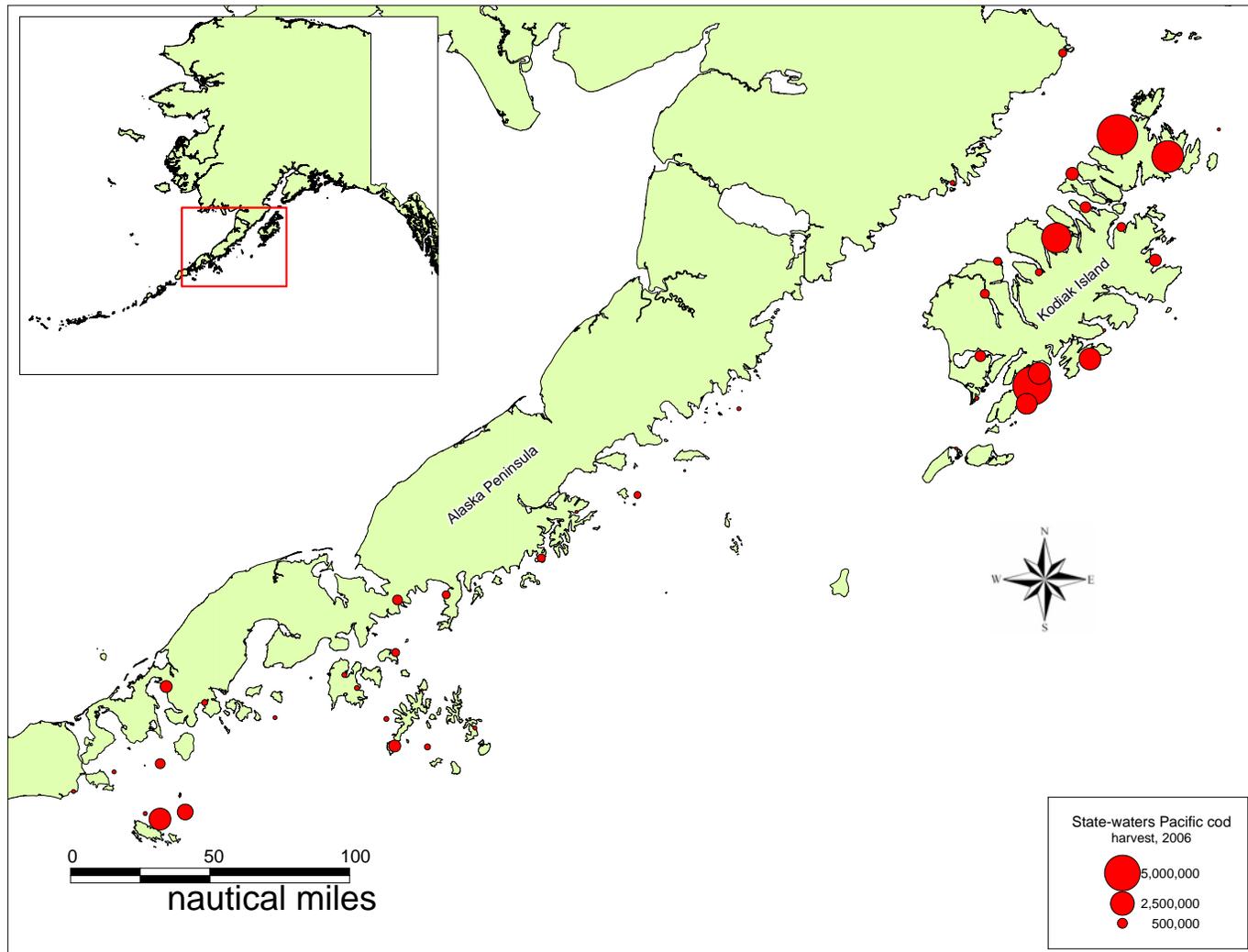


Figure 3—Pacific cod harvest by statistical area from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula areas state-water fisheries, 2006

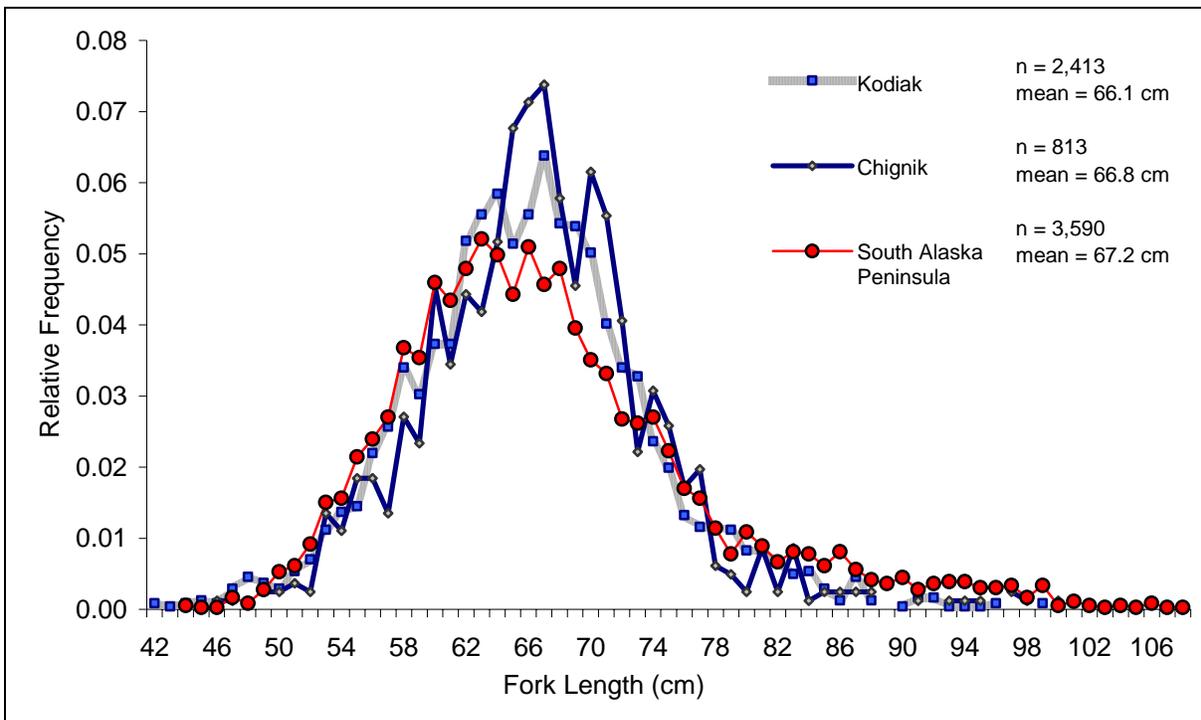


Figure 4.– Pacific cod lengths by area, collected from the 2006 state-waters pot and jig fisheries in the Westward Region.

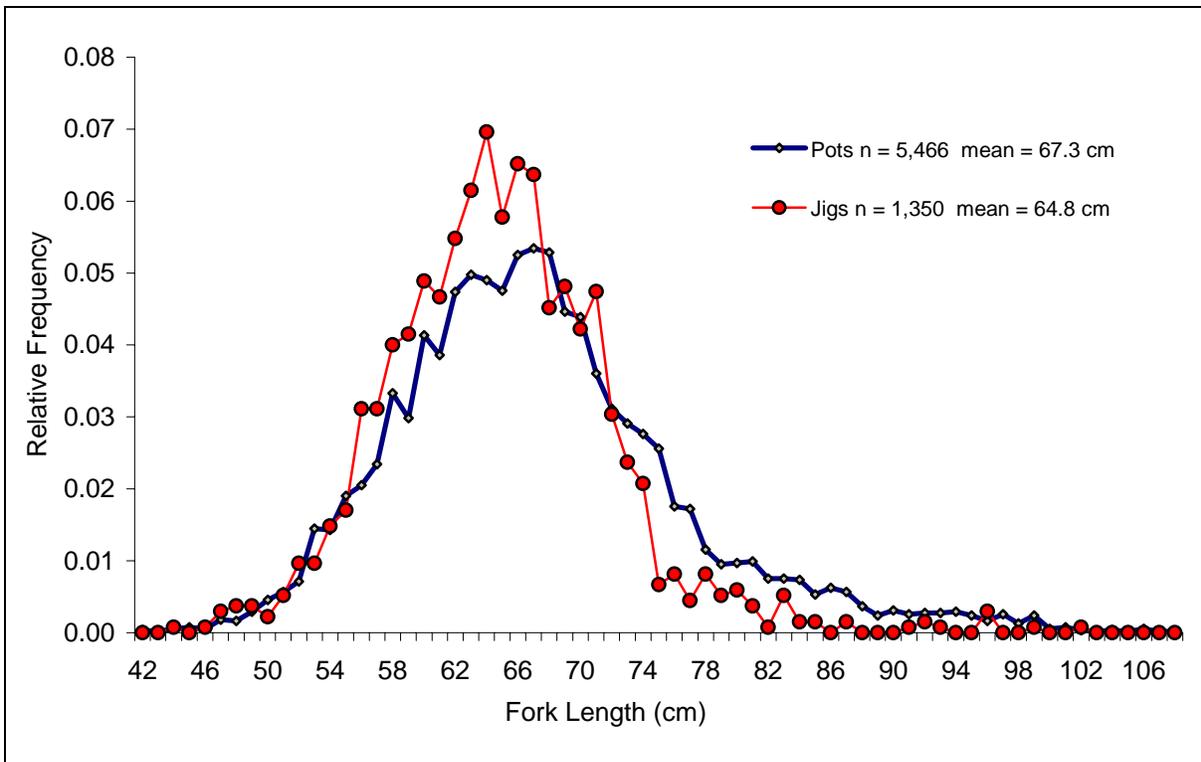


Figure 5.– Pacific cod lengths by gear type, collected from the 2006 state-waters fisheries in the Westward Region.

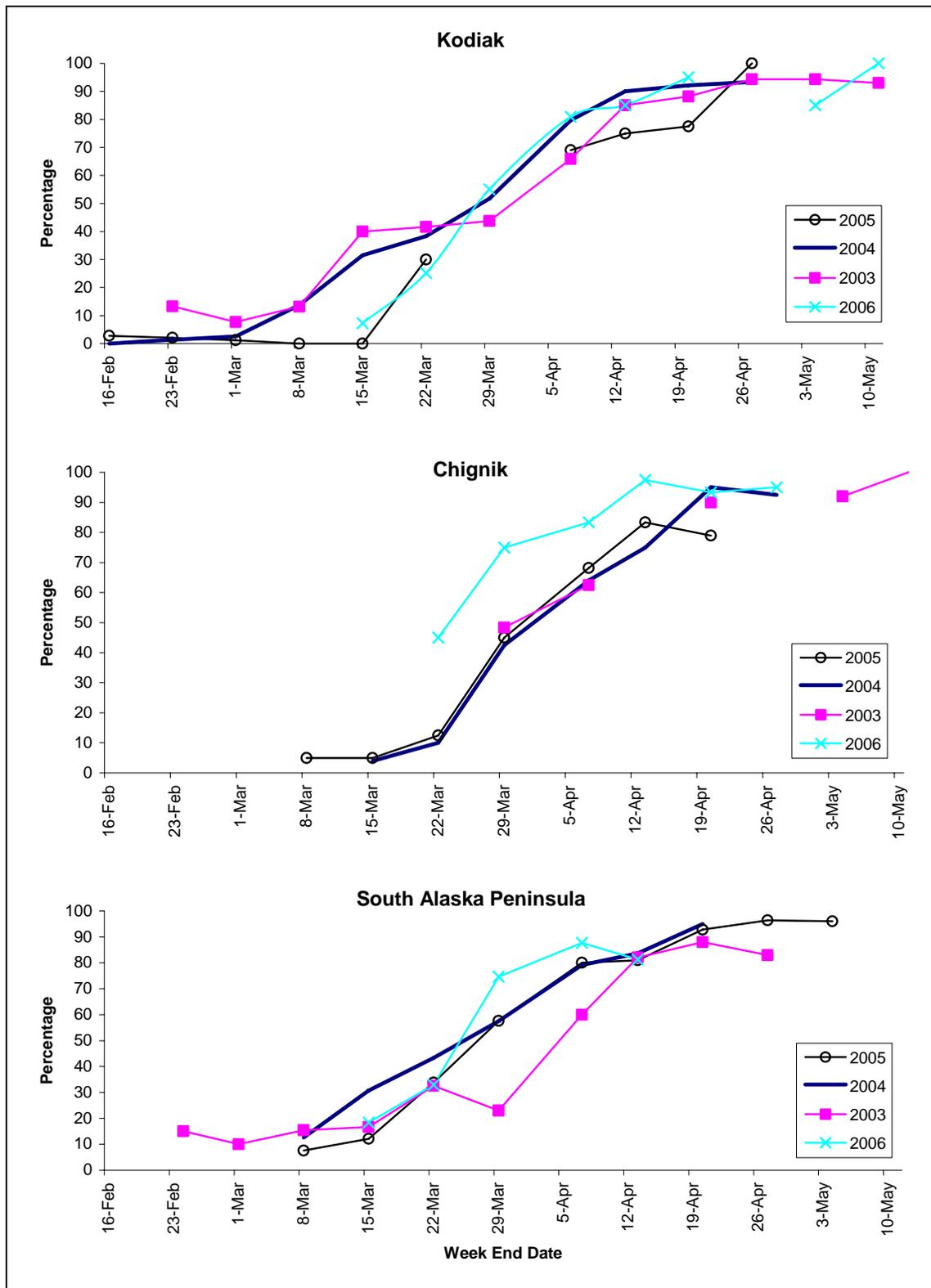


Figure 6.—Estimated percentage of spawned Pacific cod from dockside samples in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula areas, 2003–2006.

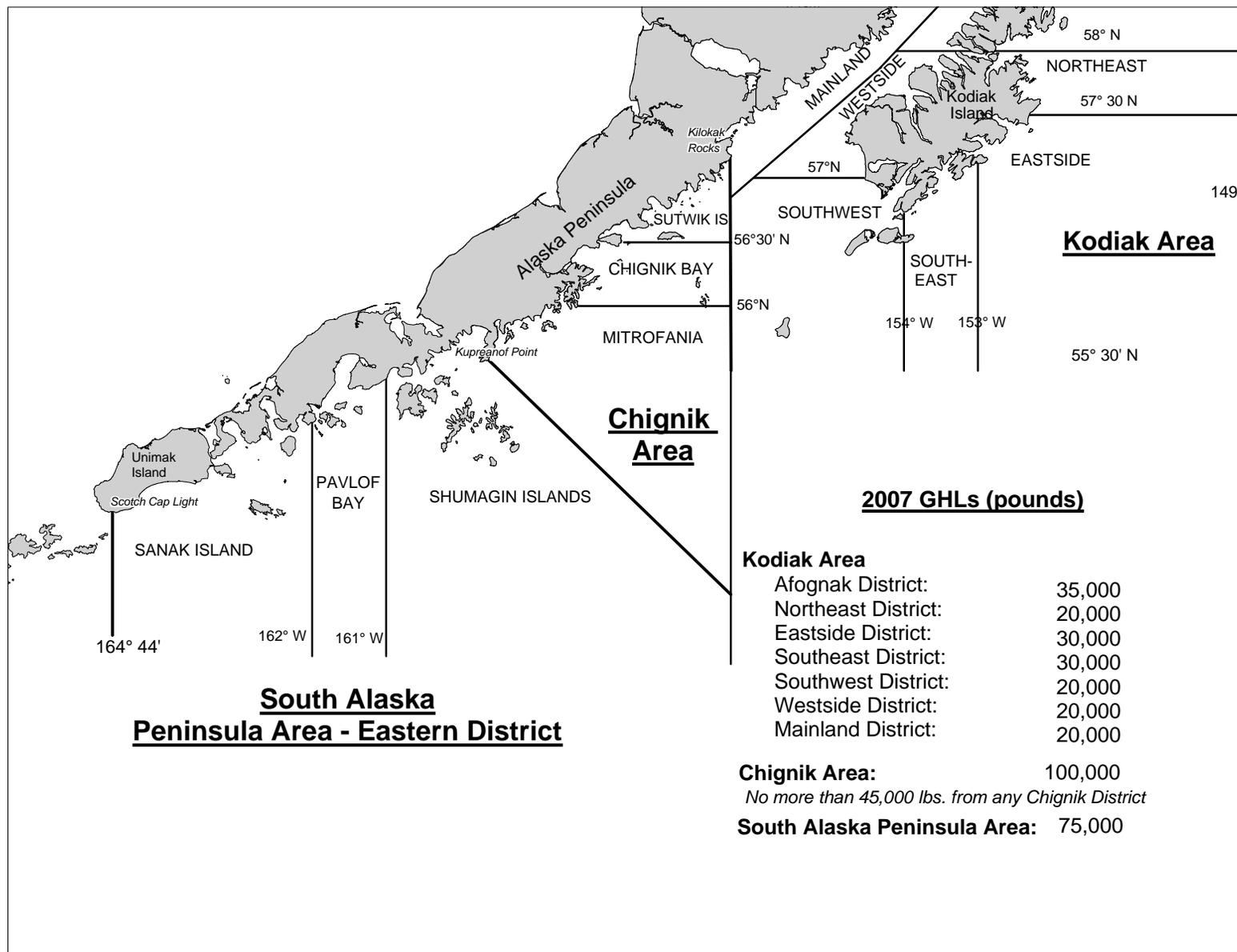


Figure 7.—Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula black rockfish management areas and districts, 2006.

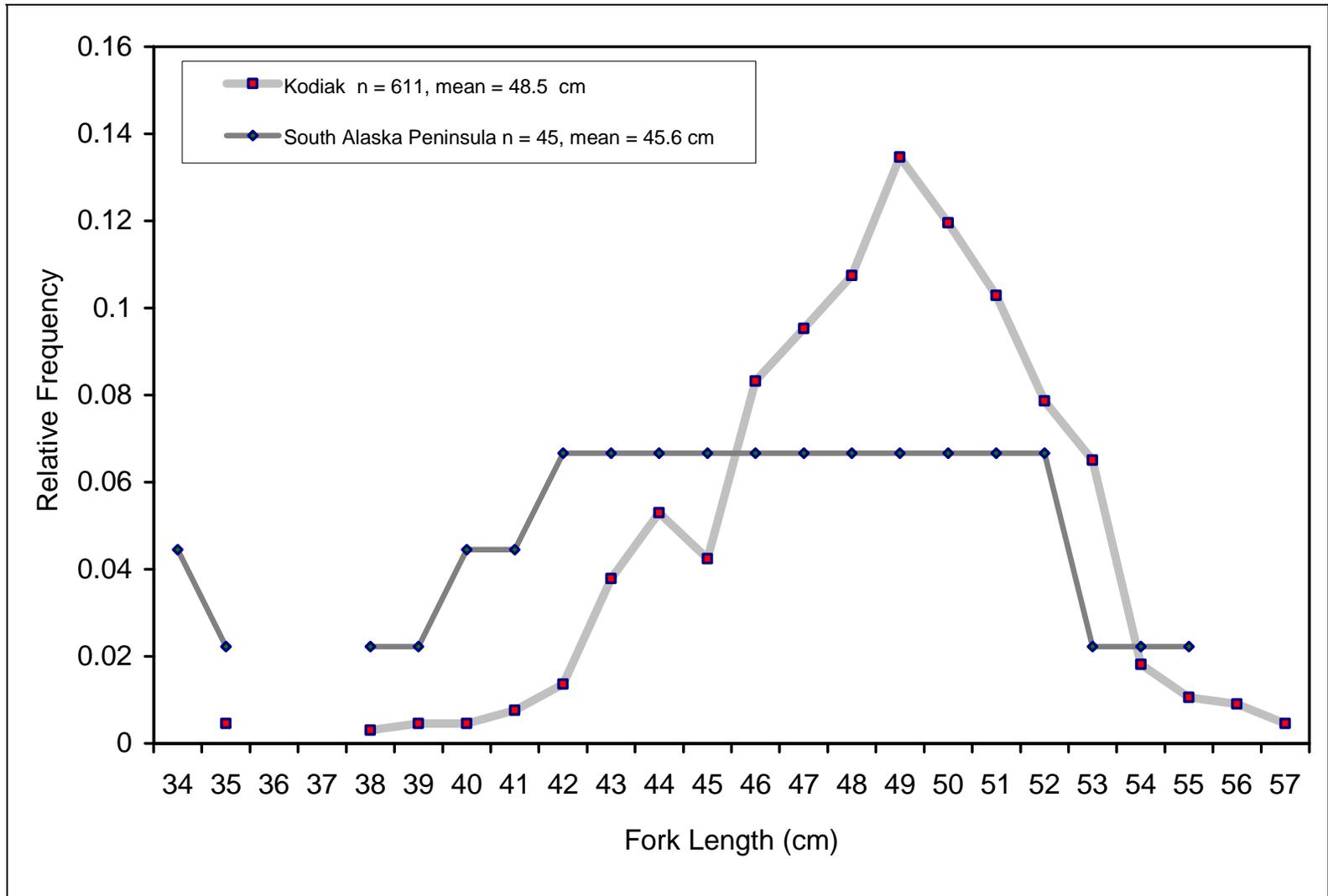


Figure 8.—Size composition of black rockfish sampled from the 2006 fishery in the Kodiak and South Alaska Peninsula Areas.

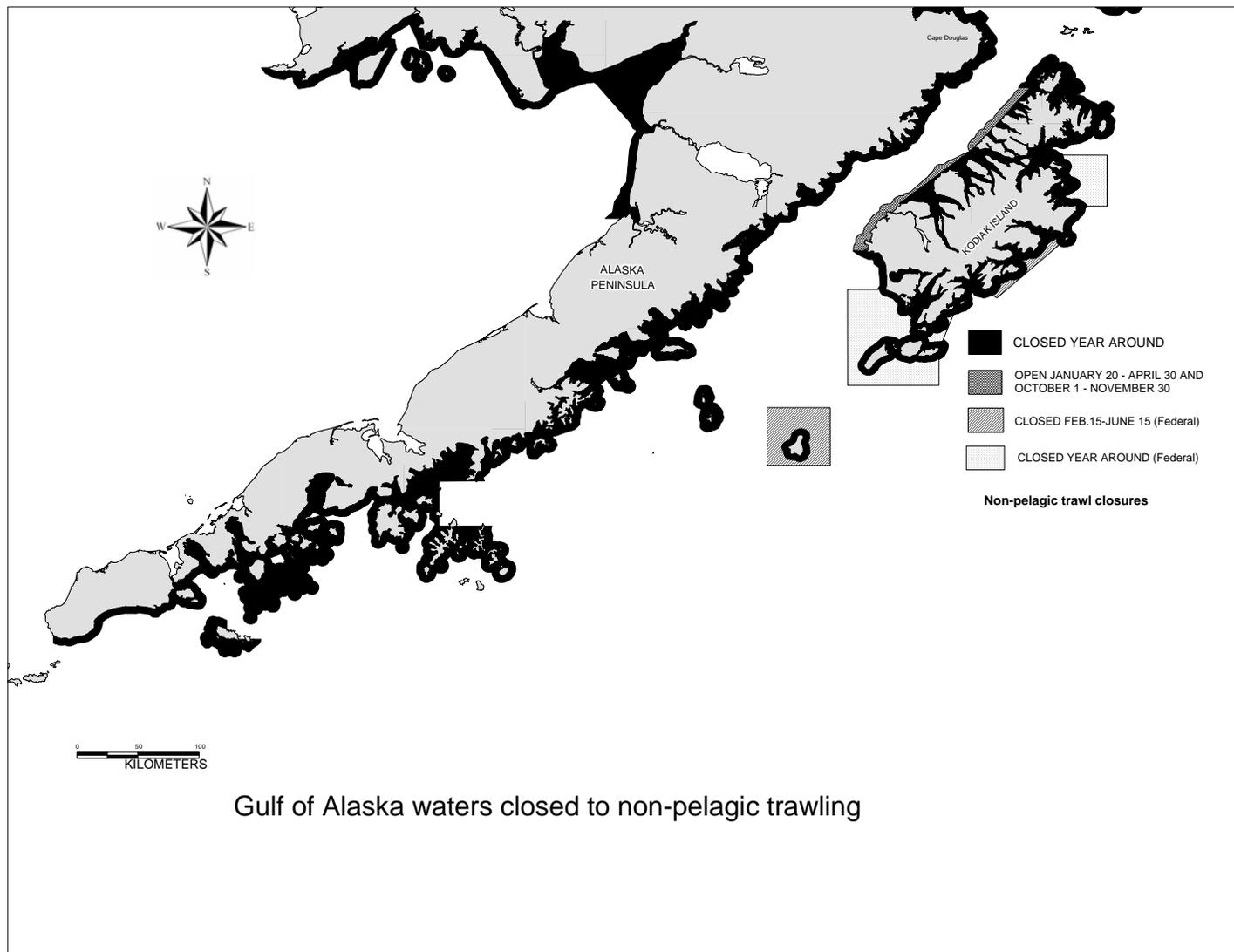


Figure 9.—Westward Region non-pelagic trawl gear closures, 2006.

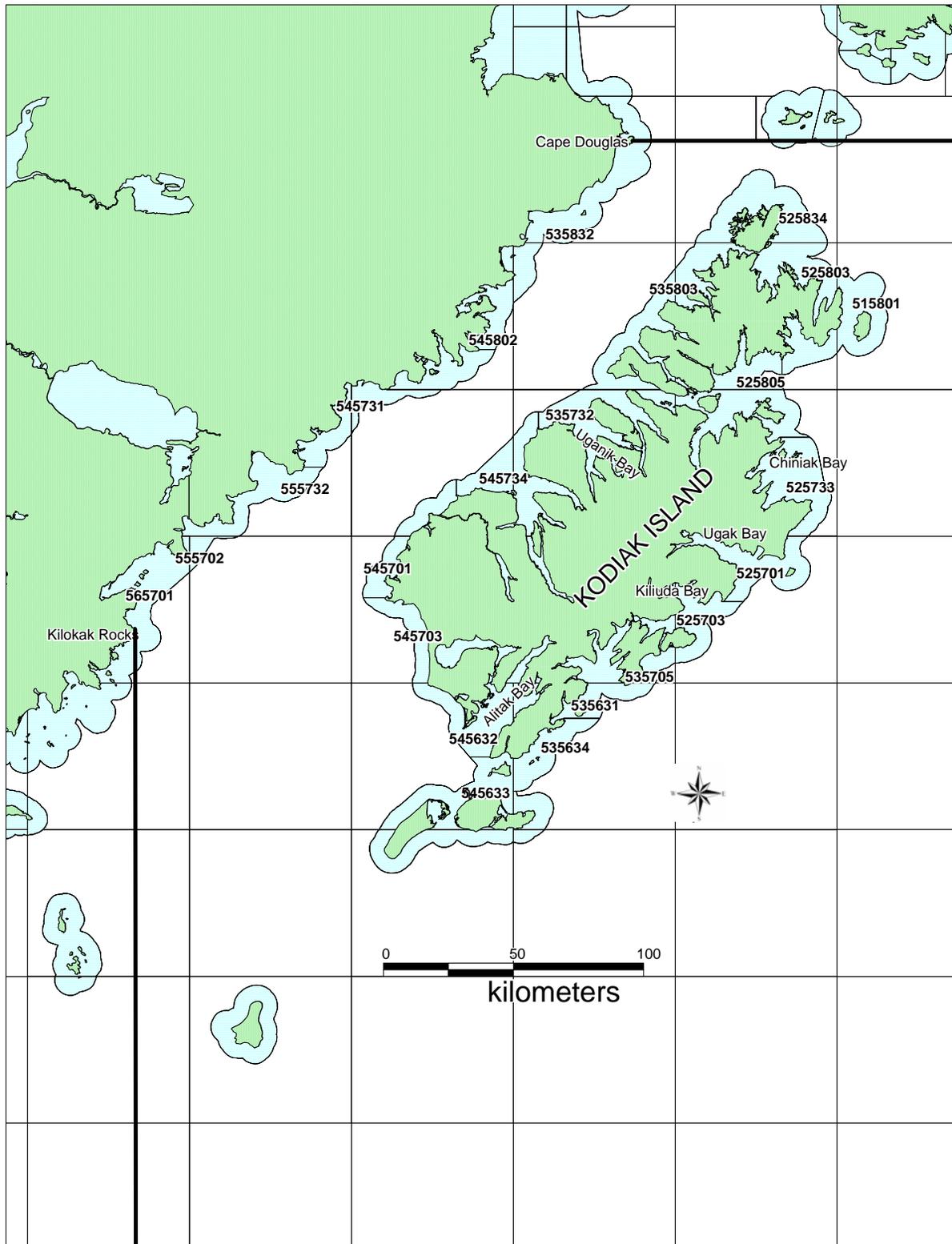
**APPENDIX A. FREQUENTLY USED ACRONYMS AND KEY
WORDS**

Appendix A1.—Frequently used acronyms and key words.

Acronym	Definition
ABC	Acceptable Biological Catch, stock specification as set by the NPFMC on an annual basis
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
BOF	The Alaska Board of Fisheries
BSAI	Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Areas, state management area and federal management area composed of several sub areas.
CGOA	Central Gulf of Alaska, federal management areas 620 and 630
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone, from 3 to 200 nautical miles offshore
EGOA	Eastern Gulf of Alaska, federal management areas 640 and 650
EO	Emergency order, management action taken by ADF&G to effect regulatory change
GOA	Gulf of Alaska
LLP	Federal License Limitation Program
mt	metric tons (equal to 2,204.62 pounds)
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPFMC	North Pacific Fishery Management Council
Parallel fishery	State waters from 0 to 3 nautical miles opened by the state under federal rules while a federal fishery is ongoing from 3 to 200 nautical miles
State waters	Territorial sea from shore to three nautical miles
State-waters fishery	Fishery occurring from shore to 3 nautical miles open under state rules and managed exclusively by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game
State managed fishery	Fishery occurring from shore to 200 nautical miles and managed exclusively by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game
TAC	Total Allowable Catch, final federal harvest specification for directed fishing as recommended by the NPFMC and set by NMFS
WGOA	Western Gulf of Alaska, federal management area 610
Kodiak Area Chignik Area South Alaska Peninsula Area	Westward Region groundfish areas with specific state-waters Pacific cod, sablefish, and state managed black and blue rockfish management plans in the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC)

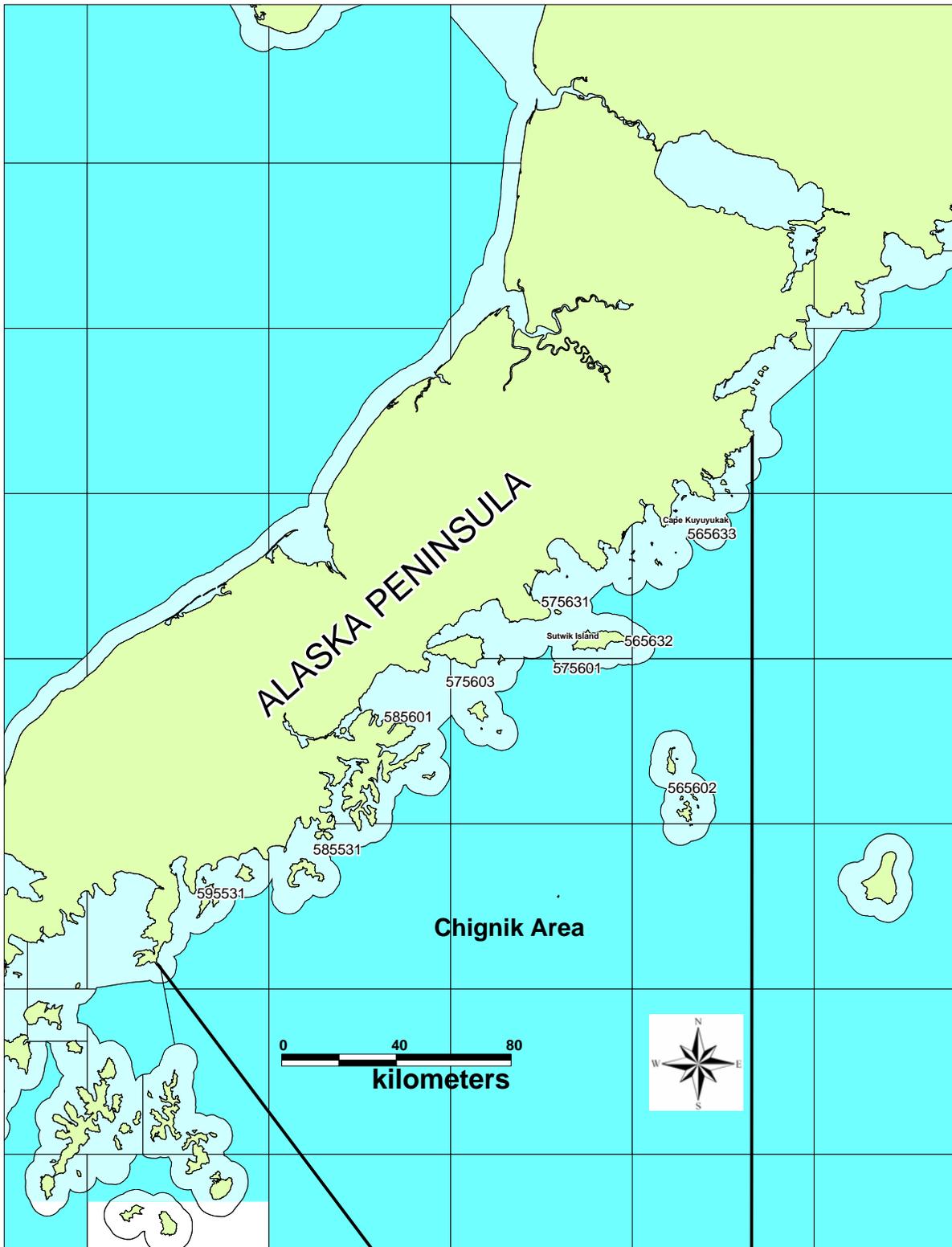
**APPENDIX B. KODIAK MANAGEMENT AREA STATE WATER
STATISTICAL AREAS FOR GROUND FISH**

Appendix B1.—Kodiak Management Area state water statistical areas for groundfish.



**APPENDIX C. CHIGNIK MANAGEMENT AREA STATE WATER
STATISTICAL AREAS FOR GROUND FISH**

Appendix C1.—Chignik Management Area state water statistical areas for groundfish.



**APPENDIX D. SOUTH ALASKA PENINSULA AREA STATE
WATER STATISTICAL AREAS FOR GROUND FISH**

Appendix D1.—South Alaska Peninsula Area state water statistical areas for groundfish.

