

Fishery Management Report No. 06-45

**Annual Management Report for the Groundfish
Fisheries in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska
Peninsula Management Areas, 2005**

by

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and

Kally Spalinger

August 2006

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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ABSTRACT

This report summarizes state managed, state-waters, and parallel commercial groundfish fisheries in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas during 2005. In state waters, vessels targeting Pacific cod *Gadus macrocephalus*, in these areas, harvested 25.8 million pounds (11,694 mt) with 253 vessels, for an estimated exvessel fishery value of \$6.5 million during 2005. Black rockfish *Sebastes melanops* were harvested by 39 vessels in the three management areas during 2005 for a total harvest was 0.23 million pounds (104 mt) and an estimated exvessel value of \$0.09 million.

Minor effort for skates (*Raja* and *Bathyraja* spp.) occurred in 2005. There were 11 permits issued to allow directed skate fishing in state-waters. A total of 0.23 million pounds (104 mt) of skates were harvested from state waters in 2005. The exvessel value was \$0.03 million.

Minor harvests of lingcod *Ophiodion elongatus* and sablefish *Anoplopoma fimbria* occurred in 2005. This report summarizes the effort and harvest from the parallel Pacific cod and walleye pollock *Theragra chalcogramma* fisheries. A general summary of information is provided on other groundfish species harvested in state-waters, as well as an historic summary of non-pelagic trawl closures in the state-waters of the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas.

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

INTRODUCTION

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). The NPFMC establishes Acceptable Biological Catch (ABC) specifications for each species. The ABC may be reduced due to biological, economic, and social considerations to the level available for directed fishing, incidental harvest, and discards, which is termed the Total Allowable Catch (TAC); the TAC is set by the NPFMC. Appendix A contains frequently used acronyms and key words.

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). Areas used for federal groundfish fisheries management are different than those used by the state (Figures 1 and 2). Many of the species managed by NMFS in the EEZ 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 Areas (Figure 2). These registration areas extend to the most seaward boundary of the EEZ. Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) offices in Southeastern Alaska, primarily the office in Sitka, manage fisheries in the Eastern Gulf of Alaska. The Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet Areas are managed by offices in Cordova and Homer and are part of ADF&G Central Region. The remaining five areas are part of ADF&G Westward Region. The office in Kodiak manages the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas. The office in Dutch Harbor manages the Bering Sea-Aleutian Islands fisheries. Historically, little to no groundfish harvest has occurred in the Chukchi-Beaufort Area.

For groundfish fisheries in state waters that are not actively managed inseason by the State of Alaska, ADF&G issues an emergency order (EO) at the beginning of each year, creating what are 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 the parallel fishing seasons occur where the state has established separate harvest quotas, seasons, or regulations for state-waters. In the Westward Region, these are fisheries for sablefish *Anoplopoma fimbria*, Pacific cod *Gadus macrocephalus*, and black rockfish *Sebastes melanops*. These 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 sp.*, in state-waters is a parallel season with additional regulatory requirements imposed on participants via a commissioner’s permit.

Pacific cod and walleye pollock *Theragra chalcogramma*, comprise the largest volume of groundfish harvested from state waters of the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas (Table 1). All directed walleye pollock harvest occurs during parallel seasons while Pacific cod is harvested in both the parallel and state-waters seasons. In 2005, 13 EO’s were issued to effect inseason regulatory changes to the groundfish fisheries in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas (Table 2).

STATE-WATERS FISHERIES

PACIFIC COD

Historic Background

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

State-waters Pacific cod fisheries do not require participation in the license limitation program (LLP). However, the state management plans do specify fishing season, allowable gear, and harvest allocation.

Guideline harvest levels (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 ABC for the South Alaska Peninsula Area, and 15% of the Central Gulf 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.

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

State management plans restrict vessel length to 58-feet in the Chignik and South Alaska Peninsula Areas. Harvest was allocated between pot and jig gear types in the Kodiak Area. There

was some concern that these restrictions would prevent harvest of the total 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 harvest opportunity if the season GHL was not expected to be attained before the December 31 regulatory closure.

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 Kodiak 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 vessels fishing jig gear in the Chignik Area and an April 15 fishery opening date to both pots and jigs. After August 15 in the Chignik Area, unharvested quota was rolled-over to be available to both pot and jig gear. Clarification was added to the gear definitions of hand troll and jig gears in the Kodiak, Chignik and South Alaska Peninsula Areas: 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, the BOF recognized federally-listed Stellar sea lion (SSL) closure zones surrounding haulout locations. Previously, the state allowed fishing within these zones. These measures were adopted as an interim measure by the BOF for 2001 and were retained for 2002 and 2003. The Chignik Area opening was also moved back to March 1.

In 2002, the BOF implemented regulations, complimentary to Federal waters, that required vessel-monitoring systems (VMS) 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 state-waters fishery; a similar proposal was adopted in early 2004 for the South Alaska Peninsula Area.

Prior to 2004, the Kodiak Area state-waters 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) vessels using pot gear to obtain on-the-grounds information on fishing rate, pounds onboard, and expected delivery date. This approach permitted staff to track effort for a portion of the fleet.

2005 Westward Region State-waters Pacific Cod Fisheries

The 2005 season was the ninth state-waters Pacific cod season in the Westward Region. Over 25.8 million pounds (11,694 mt) of Pacific cod were harvested by 253 vessels from Kodiak, Chignik, and the South Alaska Peninsula Management Areas combined (Table 4 and Figure 3). The total exvessel fishery value was approximately \$6.46 million.

Kodiak Area Fishery

The 2005 Kodiak Area GHL was based on 12.5% of the 2005 Central Gulf of Alaska (CGOA) ABC. The resulting GHL was 9.13 million pounds (4,141 mt), which was announced by news release on January 4, 2005. This GHL was higher than the previous year. The state-waters fishery began February 2, 2005, seven days after the closure of the parallel CGOA Pacific cod

fishery. This was the earliest opening in the 9-year history of the state-waters fishery in Kodiak (Table 5).

The number of participants and the rate of harvest have been increasing in the state-waters fishery. In 2005, ADF&G staff continued contacting the majority of vessels using pot gear on a daily basis for information on fishing location, number of pots pulled and poundage of cod harvested. This allowed ADF&G staff to obtain daily 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. In 2005, more fishery participants were willing to provide information after they saw how the information was used in 2004.

The total 2005 harvest of Pacific cod from the Kodiak Area state-waters fishery was approximately 8.5 million pounds (3,877 mt) taken with 158 unique vessels (Table 4). There were 3.98 million pounds (1,804 mt) taken with 53 pot vessels and 4.57 million pounds (2,087 mt) taken by 143 jig vessels (Table 6). Both gear types were used by 14 vessels over the course of the season. The estimated exvessel fishery value was \$1.97 million. Fishers harvested Pacific cod from 30 separate statistical areas during the 2005 state-waters season (Table 7). Similar to previous years, the largest harvests came from Ugak Bay (ADF&G statistical area 525701; Figure 3; Appendix B), Chiniak Bay (525733), and Alitak Bay (545632). Marmot Bay (515801), however, had lower harvest than in the previous two years and Uganik Bay (535732) had harvest almost twice as much as previous years (Figure 3; Appendix B).

Kodiak Pot Gear Season

Vessels using pot gear were allocated 50% of the total GHJL or 4.56 million pounds (2,068 mt). Within that allocation, vessels longer than 58-feet in overall length were restricted to 25% of the total GHJL, or 2.28 million pounds (1,034 mt), before September 1.

The fishery opened on February 2. Harvest rates were strong at the beginning of the state-waters season. The reported landings of Pacific cod through February 7 was approximately 1.7 million pounds and the average delivery per vessel had increased to 32,264 pounds. As in previous years, small vessels harvested over half of the total landed pounds. Based on this information, it seemed unlikely that the large vessel fleet would hit their allocative cap of 2.28 million pounds. In the first full week of fishing (February 6-12), approximately 1.9 million pounds were landed during 42 deliveries (Figure 4). This harvest was higher than the record weekly harvest set in 2003 (1.7 million pounds).

On Friday, February 11, a closure projection was made for 2:00 PM on Sunday, February 13. Harvest was estimated to be approximately 3.0 million pounds through the 11th, and the final harvest was expected to be approximately 4.0 to 4.2 million pounds. The final harvest was 3,977,836 pounds. The harvest was less than expected due to strong winds slowing fishing after the closure announcement, particularly in Alitak Bay.

The pot fleet under-harvested their GHJL by approximately 580,000 pounds (263 mt). After the fishery, ADF&G staff determined that the remaining 2005 pot GHJL could be harvested in a fall, or "B", season. The fall season was announced via news release on July 20, 2005. The fishery was set to begin seven days after the closure of the parallel Central Gulf Pacific Cod "B" season fishery. Effort and harvest in the parallel fishery was low and did not close prior to the regulatory closure on December 31, therefore, the state-waters pot fishery did not reopen.

The final harvest with pot gear by vessels less than or equal to 58-feet in overall length was 2,149,888 pounds (975 mt). Vessels greater than 58-feet in overall length harvested 1,827,948 pounds (829 mt). The 2005 pot season lasted eleven days, the shortest season since the state-waters Pacific cod fishery began in 1997.

Kodiak Jig Gear Season

The 2005 allocation for the Kodiak Area jig fishery was 4.56 million pounds (2,068 mt). 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 concurrently to the pot season. Fishing practices in 2003 changed distinctly because jig fishers (up to 20 fishers) were active from the start of the fishery. This trend continued in 2004 and 2005.

By the third week of March the cumulative harvest was approximately 1.50 million pounds, with weekly landings in excess of 500,000 pounds. Harvest rates continued to be high through the remainder of the season. Catches declined at the end of March due to poor weather, but immediately rebounded.

Processors were requested to report daily starting on Monday, April 18, because harvest was approaching the GHL. The cumulative harvest was approximately 3.9 million pounds. The number of participants was suspected to be less than the number actually registered. While 143 vessel operators were still registered for the jig fishery, only 70 participants were estimated to be still active. This estimate was calculated using vessel operators that had made a delivery within 10 days. Daily tracking suggested an average harvest rate of 2,689 pounds per vessel per day, or a total of 188,230 pounds for the fleet per day.

Processor reports from April 20 and estimates of the daily harvest indicated that approximately 171,770 pounds remained in the 4.56 million pound GHL. A closure was announced for April 21 at 2:00 PM. Thirty-two hours advance notice was given to the fleet. The final harvest for the Kodiak jig fishery was 4,568,783 pounds. Preliminary analysis of fish ticket data indicate that 56 unique vessels made landings between April 20 and April 22, 14 fewer vessels than estimated in the closure projection, however, harvest rates were higher than projected.

There were several reasons for the increase in harvest above levels previously seen; cod abundance appeared to be higher than recent years and fishers were finding dense aggregations of fish, and weather and tides were both favorable for long periods of time. In addition, jig fishers had been participating in the fishery for several years and have become more efficient in harvesting Pacific cod with jig gear.

Chignik Area Fishery

The Chignik Area attained the final GHL step-up increment as a result of attaining the 2003 GHL; therefore, the 2005 Chignik Area GHL was based on 8.75% of the 2005 CGOA ABC. This resulted in a GHL of 6.39 million pounds (2,898 mt) for the 2005 season. The fishery opened by regulation on March 1 (Table 8), and was announced by news release on January 4, 2005. Vessels using pot gear were allocated 85% of the GHL or 5.75 million pounds (2,608 mt). Jig season participants were allocated 15% or 0.63 million pounds (285 mt; Table 9).

The total 2005 harvest of state-waters Pacific cod in the Chignik Area was 5,865,368 pounds (2,660 mt) taken with 23 unique vessels (Table 4). Three vessels used both gear types over the course of the season. The estimated exvessel fishery value was \$1.5 million. Fishers harvested Pacific cod from nine separate statistical areas during the 2005 state-waters season. The largest

harvests came from Mitrofanina Island (585531) and Chignik Bay (585601; Table 10; Appendix C).

Chignik Pot Gear Season

The pot fishery was managed primarily by reviewing daily processor reports. Only one processor, located in Sand Point, purchased Pacific cod from the Chignik Area. Most of the deliveries were made to a tender. “Real-time” effort information was not readily available due to the distance of the fishing grounds from the Kodiak ADF&G office, and the fact that most of the fleet did not have communication equipment on their vessels that could be reached from the Kodiak office. Starting the first week in May, contact was made daily with the processor, who relayed information from the tender. The information contained the vessel name, the weight and date of deliveries, and the estimated landing time of the tender to the dock in Sand Point. One vessel, equipped with matrix dispatch system, was also contacted to obtain information concerning weather, fishing rates and activity on the fishing grounds.

All harvest and harvest estimates were maintained in a detailed spreadsheet that tracked deliveries by individual vessel by day along with the cumulative pounds landed. To aid in tracking the fishery during the first week in May, daily harvest rate per vessel was an important tool in the management of this fishery. Two port samplers were stationed in Sand Point during part of the season. Due to the samplers not being able to spend time at sea on most of the vessels or the tender due to a variety of reasons, daily harvest rates were not available for most of the season; therefore, rates were estimated.

Fishing effort began the day after the season opening and deliveries began on March 3. Weekly landings averaged approximately 500,000 pounds, and peaked during mid-April when almost 700,000 pounds were landed during one week. The last week of the fishery showed lower weekly landings, primarily due to the smaller fleet size. During a portion of the fishery, the winds exceeded 20 knots, and several small craft advisories and gale warnings were issued for the Chignik Area. Most of the vessels were able to fish during most of the season.

During the last week of the fishery, only ten vessels and one tender were working the fishery. Average delivery weight was divided by average number of fishing days per delivery for each vessel to estimate the poundage on board. By May 9, approximately 95% of the pot allocation had been landed. Daily harvest rates, calculated from landing data, indicated the pot allocation would be harvested by 6:00 PM on May 10; therefore an announcement was made on May 9 for a May 10 closure. Approximately 28 hours notice was given for the closure. Three vessels did not make final landings after the closure was announced, they quit fishing. The rest of the vessels harvests were close to the harvest projections made prior to the closure announcement.

Chignik Jig Gear Season

The jig fishery in the Chignik Area has been slow to develop. Jig effort began on April 19, over a month after the opening of the fishery. Weather at the beginning of the season was poor and prevented the smaller jig vessels from participating in the fishery. The week beginning May 2 had the most effort with 12 vessels delivering 47,990 pounds. There was no effort after June 6 because there were no processors or tenders purchasing cod in the Chignik Area. This resulted in 490,052 pounds of the jig GHL not harvested.

Allocation Rollover

Several provisions in the Chignik Area Pacific Cod Management Plan (5AAC 28.537) provide more harvest opportunity in the event that the GHLS are not attained with a gear-allocation rollover (August 15) and lifting of gear limitations and vessel size restrictions (October 30).

A news release was issued on August 15, 2005 that allowed Pacific cod remaining on the jig-gear GHL to be taken on or after August 15, by either pot or jig gear. Despite this rollover, there continued to be no effort in the Chignik Area.

On October 19, 2005 a news release was issued that removed restrictions on vessel size and limits on the number of pots and jig machines effective October 30. Despite relaxation of these restrictions, there continued to be no effort. Therefore, the Chignik Area closed by regulation on December 31, 2005.

South Alaska Peninsula Area Fishery

The South Alaska Peninsula Area fishery achieved the final GHL step-up increment in 2001, 25% of the Western Gulf ABC for Pacific cod. The 2005 South Alaska Peninsula Pacific cod GHL was 11.53 million pounds (5,230 mt) and was announced by news release on January 4. The state-waters Pacific cod fishery opened on March 3, seven days following the closure of the Western Gulf of Alaska (WGOA) parallel Pacific cod season (Table 11). Vessels using pot gear were allocated 85% of the GHL or 9.81 million pounds (4,445 mt; Table 12). 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 GHL.

Total harvest for both gear types for the South Alaska Peninsula Pacific cod fishery was 11,436,172 pounds (5,187 mt) from 576 landings by 72 vessels. Seven vessels participated in both the pot and jig seasons. The approximate exvessel fishery value was \$3.0 million. Landings were reported from 18 statistical areas with major catches harvested near the Ikatan Peninsula (635434), Sanak Island (625401), and dispersed 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 GHL for pot gear very quickly during 2000-2004. The 2005 season was no exception, lasting only 21 days. Harvest averaged 2.0 million pounds (907 mt) per calendar week, and individual landings averaged slightly more than 35,000 pounds (16 mt) over the season. Some individual vessels had single landings greater than 100,000 pounds (45 mt).

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. Inseason estimates indicated that the 9.8 million pounds allocated to pot gear would be attained by midnight, March 24. Thirty hours notice was given to the fleet of the closure. The final pot harvest was 10,206,340 pounds (4,630 mt). This was 406,365 pounds (184 mt) or 4% above the pot gear allocation.

South Alaska Peninsula Jig Gear Season

The South Alaska Peninsula Area jig season opened concurrently with pot gear on March 3. Jig landings began in the first week following the opening. Harvest per week increased through the month of March, fell off for a week, then increased again through April. By the beginning of

May, harvest and effort began to drop off. There was no effort after May 21, even though GHL remained due to the lack of a processor purchasing Pacific cod.

The jig season was closed on August 31 to allow state waters to open during the parallel “B” season for Pacific cod in the WGOA. If the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters jig fishery had not closed, no harvest could have occurred in state waters during the parallel fishery. The state waters jig fishery was scheduled to reopen seven days after the WGOA parallel fishery closed, however, due to low effort and harvest, this did not occur prior to the regulatory closure of December 31; therefore, the state-waters jig fishery did not reopen. The final jig harvest was 1,229,832 pounds.

Harvest Monitoring

ADF&G monitored the state-waters Pacific cod harvest during 2005 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 2005 did not differ greatly from data collected in previous years. In the Kodiak Area, sampled Pacific cod averaged 65.4 centimeters (cm) in length, while fish sampled from the Chignik Area averaged 62.3 cm in length (Figure 5). The average length for Pacific cod that were sampled in the 2005 South Alaska Peninsula Area was 63.7 cm. Pacific cod lengths sampled within all three management areas from jig gear averaged 62.8 cm in length while fish sampled from pot gear averaged 65.1 cm in length (Figure 6).

Average fish weights were calculated from data collected by dockside samplers. The average weight for the Kodiak Area harvest was 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 while the average weight for jig gear was 5.9 pounds.

Otoliths were collected from 2,511 Pacific cod for aging from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas during the 2005 state-waters Pacific cod seasons. Analysis of the 2005 otolith age data has not been completed. Preliminary analysis of otolith data from the 2002 state-waters fishery shows that ages for Pacific cod ranged from 2 to 8 years with average age of 5.0 for Kodiak, 5.6 for the South Alaska Peninsula, and 5.5 for Chignik. The 4 and 5-year old age classes were the predominant age classes sampled from Kodiak, while in the South Alaska Peninsula and Chignik Area age 6.0 was predominant. Age analysis of subsequent collections is ongoing.

Reproductive condition of Pacific cod has been assessed during each state-waters fishery since 1997 by ADF&G dockside samplers. The 2005 Kodiak Area spawning period appeared to begin later in the year than in 2004 (Figure 7). Spawning in the Chignik Area was similar to that seen in the South Alaska Peninsula. Only 1% of fish caught in the Kodiak Area during the pot gear season were in spawning condition with ripe milt and eggs. The South Alaska Peninsula pot

fishery, which took place one month later than the Kodiak fishery, was conducted when approximately 14.5% of the fish sampled were in spawning condition.

BLACK ROCKFISH

Historic 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 (394 mt) 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 city 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 city 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 Areas (Tables 15 and 16).

Black rockfish fisheries were managed by NMFS prior to 1997 as part of the pelagic shelf rockfish group that included dusky *Sebastes ciliatus*, yellowtail *S. flavidus*, and widow rockfish *S. entomelas* (Table 17). Dusky rockfish is the most abundant species in the group and predominated the NMFS survey catches in the GOA. 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 easily occur on this long-lived, low-fecundity species; 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 (FMP) 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 (260 mt) 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 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 bycatch in other fisheries and not exceed the 573,201 pound (260 mt) total ABC. Assigning GHs to areas within the CGOA was aimed at distributing effort and hopefully avoiding localized depletion that could lead to long-term harm to the stocks. The 1997 GH for the Kodiak Area was set at 170,000 pounds (77 mt). The GH was further divided into four sections; three that encompassed the areas of historic harvest and one additional section for the rest of the area with a low GH to allow for exploratory fishing. The Chignik Area and the South Alaska

Peninsula Area Eastern District GHGs were set at 100,000 pounds (45 mt) each. The Dutch Harbor office of ADF&G manages 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 sections, with separate GHGs, by regulation. The areas were loosely based on existing Tanner crab management sections. Dividing the area into sections was an attempt to equally divide the highest historic effort (Figure 8).

In 2001, the BOF adopted several measures for the black rockfish fisheries in the Kodiak and Chignik Areas that became effective for the first time 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 (2 mt) per 5 day harvest and landing trip limit was implemented. This, paired with registration requirements, allows ADF&G to more effectively manage the small GHGs for the sections in the Kodiak Area. The descriptions of the black rockfish fishing districts, previously called sections, were also formally adopted in regulation as groundfish registration districts (Figure 8). 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 increased 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 (Figure 8), in an effort to distribute harvest throughout the district. Harvest was limited to no more than 45,000 pounds (20 mt) from any section.

In 2005, the BOF adopted a regulation for 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 (1 mt) per trip, with a 5-day possession and landing limit of 5,000 pounds (2 mt).

2005 Black Rockfish Fisheries

The 2005 season was the eighth year of fishing for black rockfish under state management, including the partial year of 1998. A total of 69 vessels harvested 228,623 pounds (104 mt) of black rockfish from the Kodiak and Chignik Areas and the Eastern District of the South Alaska Peninsula Area combined (Tables 14, 15, and 16). This was similar to the level of participation and harvest in 2004. Of those participating, 31 vessels targeted black rockfish using jig gear, and the remainder of the vessels landed black rockfish as bycatch in other fisheries.

GHGs were attained in four of seven districts in the Kodiak Area. The GHG was not met in the Eastern District of the South Alaska Peninsula Area or the Chignik Area. The pattern of effort in the black rockfish fisheries shifted back to smaller landings in 2003, and this pattern continued in 2004 and 2005. Most of these landings were paired with Pacific cod in the Chignik and South

Alaska Peninsula Areas, which is similar to how the fisheries were prosecuted in the mid to late 1990s.

The majority of the harvest in the Kodiak Area was by vessels registered for directed black rockfish fishing (Table 18). The largest catches came from the Pavlof Bay Section in the South Alaska Peninsula Area, the Sutwik Island Section in the Chignik Area and Chiniak, Kaguyak, and Marmot Bays in the Kodiak Area (Figure 9).

2005 Kodiak Area Fishery

ADF&G issued a news release on December 28, 2004 specifying a directed fishing GHL of 175,000 pounds (83 mt) for the Kodiak Area. The fishery opened on January 1, 2005, 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 late May, the 20,000 pound (9 mt) GHL for the Northeast District had been attained. By early July, the 30,000 pound (14 mt) GHL for the Eastside District had been attained. Fishing continued into early August in the Southeast and Afognak Districts, at which time the GHLS of 30,000 pounds (14 mt) and 35,000 pounds (16 mt), respectively, had been reached. 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, as in previous years (Table 18).

The single-species registration and trip limit requirements (both implemented in 2003) paired with lower exvessel prices and the high price of fuel resulted in lower effort and harvest. Effective April 9, 2005, jig vessel operators registered for a groundfish fishery, other than a directed black rockfish fishery in the Kodiak Area and retaining more than 5% bycatch of black rockfish, were allowed to simultaneously register for a rockfish district to incidentally harvest up to 2,500 pounds of black rockfish per landing with a 5-day possession and landing limit of 5,000 pounds. This was done to allow fishermen to harvest and retain more black rockfish while fishing primarily for Pacific cod. A total of 117,118 pounds (53 mt) were harvested from the Kodiak Area in 2005, 6,000 pounds less than the harvest in 2004 (Table 14). Of the total harvest, approximately 600 pounds (0.3 mt) came from incidental harvest. Harvest came from 23 statistical areas (Table 19).

The number of participants in the fishery increased from 41 vessels in 2002 to 49 vessels in 2003 and to 52 vessels in 2004 fishery. In 2005, the number of participants dropped to 32. Although, only 21 of the vessels that made black rockfish landings were registered for the directed fishery, the remaining vessels retained black rockfish as permissible incidental catch in other fisheries. Much of the increase in participation in previous years can be attributed to the large number of vessel operators that registered for black rockfish following the closure of the state-waters Pacific cod season. In 2005, low exvessel price for black rockfish, combined with 5,000 pound trip limits and high fuel prices limited the number of vessels that could fish for black rockfish and make a profit.

In 2005, 17 of the 94 individual deliveries exceeded 2,000 pounds (<1 mt), and 3 landings exceeded 5,000 pounds (2 mt). This is a decrease from 23 out of 140 landings exceeding 2,000 pounds (<1 mt) observed in 2004 and from 38 out of 121 landings exceeding 2,000 pounds (<1 mt) including seven greater than 5,000 pounds (2 mt), observed in 2002. In the 2003 season, only 5 of the 106 deliveries were greater than 2,000 pounds (<1 mt).

2005 Chignik Area Fishery

ADF&G issued a news release on December 28, 2004 specifying a directed fishing GHL of 100,000 pounds (45 mt) for the Chignik Area, and harvest was capped at 45,000 pounds (20 mt) 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, 2005.

In 2005, 10 vessels made 19 landings from the Chignik Area (Table 15). Most of the fishers made small landings of black rockfish while delivering much larger amounts of Pacific cod during the state-waters fishery. These were essentially bycatch deliveries. Landings were predominantly less than 1,000 pounds (< 0.5 mt) of black rockfish.

The total harvest for the 2005 fishery was 49,803 pounds (23 mt; Table 15). Harvest came from eight statistical areas, with the majority of the harvest from the Sutwik Island District (Table 19). Unlike 2004 when all of the districts closed, none of the districts closed in 2005.

2005 South Alaska Peninsula Area Eastern District Fishery

ADF&G issued a news release on December 28, 2004 specifying a directed fishing GHL of 100,000 pounds (45 mt) for the South Alaska Peninsula Area's Eastern District. In 2005, the South Alaska Peninsula Area Eastern District was further subdivided into three sections, Shumagin Islands, Pavlof Bay and Sanak Island. Harvest from any one section was capped at 45,000 pounds (20 mt) to distribute effort. The fishery opened on January 1, 2005.

In 2005, 27 vessels made 50 landings from the Eastern District (Table 16). Similar to 2003 and 2004, the majority of the landings were small, with only 15 deliveries exceeding 1,000 pounds (< 1 mt). In the 2005 fishery, 16 statistical areas were fished (Table 19). Many of these areas had very minor catches reported, primarily as bycatch occurring in the state-waters Pacific cod fishery.

The total harvest for the 2005 fishery was 61,362 pounds (28 mt; Table 16). The majority of the harvest was taken between March and May, but the fishery in all three sections remained open until the regulatory closure date of December 31.

Harvest Monitoring

Black rockfish harvests are monitored through fish ticket records and dockside sampling of commercial catches. Information 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 region was 46.3 cm. The largest fish were harvested in the Kodiak area (Figure 10).

MISCELLANEOUS SKATE SPECIES

Historic Background

Skates are incidentally harvested in longline and trawl fisheries. On occasion skates are retained and processed. In 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 historic skate harvest has occurred in federal waters in the CGOA (Table 20). Except for 2003, little effort was directed at skates.

NMFS has managed skates under the “other species” assemblage that also includes sharks, sculpins, squid, and octopi. This category was designed to monitor and protect species that have not traditionally been economically important but may have an important ecological role and have 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, specify fishing areas, establish minimum sizes, specify legal gear, require completed logbooks, and other requirements necessary for conservation and management purposes. Skate seasons in state waters are still prosecuted under the global EO and are still considered parallel seasons with the additional requirements of the commissioner’s permit. 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 closes in federal waters, that closure effectively closes the season on skates in state-waters. If a particular gear type, such as longline, is closed because of bycatch constraints, that closure is also in effect for state-waters under the parallel structure of the global EO.

In 2003, several buyers 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.

Local fishers and fish expeditors had worked at establishing skate markets for several years but had been unable to capitalize on the market for several reasons prior to 2003. Often, more lucrative fisheries remained open throughout a much longer period of the spring and fall. When this occurred, vessel operators often targeted those species exclusively. Once these more lucrative fisheries had been prosecuted, longline and trawl gear types often closed because the amount of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis* allocated as permitted bycatch (prohibited species cap or PSC) had been attained.

In 2003, many of the lucrative target fisheries closed earlier in the spring and ample amounts of halibut bycatch remained so that both longline and trawl gear remained open to target skates. The parallel Pacific cod fishery in the CGOA closed on February 9, the earliest closure on record since the implementation of an ‘A’ and ‘B’ season following the implementation of SSL recovery measures in 2001. The subsequent state-waters Pacific cod season also closed much faster than many previous years, closing on March 2 for pot gear and May 9 for jig gear in the Kodiak Area. Some of these vessels began using longline gear to target skates in the spring as there were few other fisheries in which these vessels could participate, given the short cod seasons.

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. In the last weeks of February and first weeks of March, 37 commissioner’s permits for directed skate fishing in state waters were issued. Vessel operators fishing under a state-issued permit were required to keep

detailed logbooks on catch location, effort, and composition. In addition, these vessel operators were required to give ADF&G advanced notice of deliveries so that dockside biological sampling could occur on the landed catch.

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 of state managed waters (3-200 nmi) was as strong if not stronger than inside 3 nmi. 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.

Trawl fishers landed skates in January, February, and March. Because skates are taken primarily with non-pelagic nets and only a small amount of state waters in the Kodiak Area are open on a seasonal basis no state-waters commissioner permits were issued to trawl vessel operators. All the directed harvest by trawl gear occurred in federal waters. The magnitude of skates harvested with trawl gear increased substantially in April.

The 'other species' TAC for the CGOA was 24.8 million pounds (11,260 mt) in 2003. Any one species in the 'other species' assemblage could be targeted and, in theory, comprise the entire harvest of the 24.8 million pound (11,260 mt) TAC. It is highly unlikely that 24.8 million pounds (11,260 mt) of skates could be harvested over the course of the year because the PSC for halibut would typically close both the longline and trawl gear types before the 'other species' TAC was attained. Other gear types could remain open to harvest the 'other species' category but no other gears would be as effective for harvesting skates.

2003 Kodiak Area Skate Fishery

In 2003, fishers targeted big *Raja binoculata* and longnose skates *R. rhina* with longline and trawl gear. Some minor harvest of skates of the *Bathyraja* genus also occurred. In the NMFS CGOA, 167 vessels harvested over 7.4 million pounds (3,361 mt) of skates and in NMFS WGOA Region, 66 vessels harvested 390,000 pounds of skates (Table 20). The majority of the harvest occurred as directed harvest from the Kodiak Area. Over 1.0 million pounds (540 mt) were harvested from state-waters. The majority of the harvest in state-waters occurred with longlines in the Kodiak Area.

2004 Kodiak Area Skate Fishery

In 2004, 178 vessels harvested over 3.6 million pounds (1632 mt) of skates from state and federal waters. Unlike 2003, very little harvest occurred from directed fisheries, and only 230,000 pounds (104 mt) were harvested from state-waters.

2005 Kodiak Area Skate Fishery

In 2005, 121 vessels harvested over 3.16 million pounds (1,433 mt) of skates from state and federal waters. Similar to 2004, very little harvest occurred from directed fisheries, and only 230,000 pounds (104 mt) were harvested from state-waters.

Harvest Monitoring

ADF&G dockside samplers identified skates to species and collected length and sex frequencies, as well as age structures during the 2005 fishery. Total length measurements were taken from the

snout to the end of tail. Vertebra sections were sent to the NMFS age determination lab in Seattle, WA for examination. Confidential logbooks were also required from those fishers targeting skates in state waters.

The majority of skates sampled were big skates (368) and longnose skates (334), and were taken with non-pelagic trawl gear. The three species of *Bathyraja*, Aleutian skate *B. aleutica* (24), Bering skate *B. interrupta* (26), and Alaska skate *B. parmifera* (2) were sampled from non-pelagic trawl deliveries. Out of all the skates sampled in 2005, 56% were females.

The skate species that were specifically targeted during the fishery were big and longnose skates. Big skates ranged in size from 70 to 190 cm in total length (Figure 11). Female big skates tended to be larger than the males, with average lengths of 129 cm for females and 119 cm for males. Longnose skates had a similar pattern of larger females and smaller males (117 cm and 111 cm); however, there was less overlap between the males and females at small sizes than there was with the big skates (Figure 12).

SABLEFISH

Management of the sablefish fishery in state waters is separate from the federal sablefish individual fishing quota (IFQ) program. Habitat for mature sablefish is extremely limited in much of the Westward Region state waters. Sablefish stocks are not abundant in state waters east of Unimak Pass in the Westward Region. Most state waters are relatively shallow and contain a high percentage of juvenile sablefish. Mature fish are found in deeper waters such as those at the edge of the continental shelf.

In 2002, the BOF prohibited directed sablefish fisheries in state waters of the Kodiak and Chignik Areas. In 2003, the BOF closed the directed sablefish fishery in the South Alaska Peninsula Area Eastern District. A 1% bycatch allowance with certain restrictions on gear types has been allowed in other fisheries; this bycatch allowance is managed by NMFS and is adopted for state waters through the global EO that establishes parallel seasons. The 2005 harvest of sablefish taken as bycatch from state waters in the three areas, excluding the South Alaska Peninsula Western District directed fishery, totaled 1,698 pounds (0.7 mt) (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 Schwartz, 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 2005 harvest was 66,055 pounds (30 mt) from the Kodiak Area. Harvest from the Chignik Area was 667 pounds (0.3 mt). Minimal harvest occurred in the South Alaska Peninsula Area, less than 200 pounds (0.1 mt). Lingcod catch occurs in jig, pot, longline, and trawl gear. The highest annual lingcod harvest of 136,294 pounds (60 mt) 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 allowed beginning January 1, and trawl gear beginning January 20. Most state-waters in the Kodiak, Chignik and South Alaska Peninsula Areas of 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). During directed fishery closures, maximum allowable Pacific cod and walleye pollock bycatch percentages, typically 20% by target species weight, must be retained under a prohibited species designation by NMFS.

During the parallel season, vessels are not required to possess a LLP to participate inside state waters. However, to participate beyond three nautical miles, 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. Both state and federal regulations for 2005 were the same as those in place during the later portion of 2001 and all of 2002, 2003 and 2004.

Fishery statistics on Pacific cod landings have been compiled by NMFS from the GOA beginning in 1964, with the highest harvests occurring in the early 1990s. Catches between 1977 and 2005 have averaged approximately 97.5 million pounds (44,223 mt) per year. Harvest figures for 2005 show a Central and Western GOA catch of approximately 102 million pounds (46,266 mt) with 62% coming from the CGOA and 38% from the WGOA (Table 23, Figure 13).

The harvest of Pacific cod from state-waters during parallel seasons within the CGOA and WGOA has ranged from 13.0 million pounds (5,897 mt) in 1989 to 49.7 million pounds (22,543 mt) in 1999. The 2005 state-waters harvest was 46.3 million pounds (21,001 mt) from the

Central and Western GOA areas (Table 23). The 2005 ABC for Pacific cod in the Gulf of Alaska was down 7% from the previous year.

2005 Kodiak Area Fishery

The waters of the Kodiak Area, part of the CGOA, were closed to directed fishing for Pacific cod by the inshore processing component on January 26, 2005. This was the shortest federal “A” season. Previously, 2004 had been the quickest season, and the 2005 fishery was five days shorter. The federal CGOA reopened to Pacific cod fishing on September 1, 2005 and closed on September 4, 2005 due to reaching the halibut bycatch cap. Because the state-waters fishery GHL had been attained, fishing was allowed in state waters for Pacific cod under parallel season rules during the September opening. The harvest of Pacific cod from state-waters of the Kodiak Area in the 2005 parallel fishery totaled 8.1 million pounds (3,674 mt; Table 24). The majority of harvest in the Kodiak fishery came from pot gear (3.9 million pounds or 1,723 mt) and longline gear (3.5 million pounds or 1,588 mt). 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.

2005 Chignik Area Fishery

The majority of the productive Pacific cod fishing grounds in the Chignik Area are closed to all fishing during parallel fisheries. The closures were implemented in 2001 as part of the SSL actions and had remained in effect for the 2005 fisheries. The parallel season in the Chignik Area was closed to directed fishing for the inshore processing component on January 26, 2005. Unlike the Kodiak Area, the Chignik Area state-waters GHL had not been fully attained when the scheduled federal reopening of the CGOA occurred on September 1. Therefore, state waters were not opened under parallel rules. The 2005 parallel fishery catch from state-waters of the Chignik Area was 0.04 million pounds (17 mt; Table 25). Pot gear accounted for the majority of harvest in the Chignik Area.

2005 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 February 24, 2005. 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 EO at 11:59 PM on August 31 and state waters were reopened at 12:01 AM on September 1, 2005 to the parallel fishery. The total 2005 harvest of Pacific cod from state-waters during the parallel fishery was 9.8 million pounds (4,445 mt; Table 26). The increase in Pacific cod harvest with trawl gear that began in 2004 continued in 2005. The 2001 harvest by trawls was 1.8 million pounds (816 mt); this dropped to 0.5 million pounds (227 mt) in 2002, and 0.1 million pounds (45 mt) in 2003, increased to 0.9 million pounds in 2004 (415 mt), and increased again to 2.9 million pounds (1315 mt) in 2005. Fishers using 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-foot overall length or smaller.

PARALLEL WALLEYE POLLOCK FISHERIES

State waters opened for a parallel walleye pollock season concurrent with federal seasons managed by NMFS. Harvest quotas were released in four openings during 2005 (Table 27). The catch was primarily retained with pelagic trawl gear, although other types of gear were legal.

The harvest of walleye pollock in 2005 was 103.2 million pounds from the CGOA and 68.5 million pounds from the WGOA (Table 28). In 2005 harvest levels in the CGOA and WGOA increased from 2004, 2003, and 2002 levels. Conversely, the amount of harvest from state waters in 2005 was lower than in 2004. Just under 50% of the WGOA walleye pollock harvest occurred from state waters and 23% of the harvest from CGOA occurred from state waters.

MISCELLANEOUS GROUND FISH

Other species of groundfish totaled 1.2 million pounds (454 mt) in state waters of the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas during 2005 parallel fisheries. Species harvested include arrowtooth flounder *Atheresthes stomias*, flathead sole *Hippoglossoides elassodon*, rock sole *Lepidopsetta bilineata*, butter sole *Isopsetta isolepis*, yellowfin sole *Limanda aspera* and Alaska plaice *Pleuronectes quadrituberculatus* (Table 1).

Exploitation of 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. 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 14). 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 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 Kumlik 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 2005 fisheries.

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TABLE AND FIGURES

Table 1.—State-waters harvest by total weight, in pounds (including discards), of the top 30 species in Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas as reported on fish tickets, 2005.

Species	Kodiak	Chignik	South Alaska	
			Peninsula	Total
Pacific Cod	11,876,777	2,936,995	26,664,007	41,477,779
Walleye Pollock	5,872,599	1,124,844	25,524,213	32,521,656
Arrowtooth Flounder	322,901	10,898	171,597	505,396
Big Skate	117,039	0	0	117,039
Flathead Sole	66,617	2,731	47,623	116,971
Giant Pacific Octopus	54,244	300	27,058	81,602
Black Rockfish	70,049	0	2,917	72,966
Majestic Squid	61,865	14	3	61,882
Longnose Skate	61,477	0	0	61,477
Rock Sole	24,776	19	815	25,610
Eulachon	22,867	0	151	23,018
Sculpin Unidentified	2,495	0	20,151	22,646
Skate Unidentified	20,072	0	149	20,221
Pacific Herring	16,574	0	1	16,575
Capelin	11,615	0	141	11,756
Chinook Salmon	987	456	8,274	9,717
Dusky Rockfish	9,292	0	73	9,365
Rex Sole	5,266	0	1,975	7,241
Pacific Sleeper Shark	3,318	0	2,131	5,449
Starry Flounder	4,360	0	441	4,801
Deep Sea Smelt	0	4,231	0	4,231
Grenadier	2,504	407	0	2,911
Dover Sole	2,653	0	13	2,666
Pacific Halibut	1,966	0	172	2,138
Rougheye Rockfish	421	1,352	5	1,778
Spiny Dogfish	1,767	0	0	1,767
Sablefish	1,697	0	1	1,698
Shortraker Rockfish	1,667	0	13	1,680
Salmon Shark	1,001	0	67	1,068
Greenland Turbot	0	0	926	926

Table 2.—Groundfish emergency orders issued for the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 2005.

Emergency Order	Effective Date	Explanation
4-GF-01-05	January 1, 2005	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-02-05	February 2, 2005	Opened the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod season.
4-GF-03-05	February 13, 2005	Closed the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to pot gear.
4-GF-04-05	March 3, 2005	Opened the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod season.
4-GF-05-05	March 24, 2005	Closed the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to pot gear.
4-GF-06-05	April 21, 2005	Closed the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to jig gear.
4-GF-07-05	May 10, 2005	Closed the Chignik Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to pot gear.
4-GF-08-05	May 25, 2005	Closed the black rockfish fishery in the Northeast District of the Kodiak Area.
4-GF-09-05	July 5, 2005	Closed the black rockfish fishery in the Eastside District of the Kodiak Area.
4-GF-10-05	October 1, 2005	Closed the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery to jig gear.
4-GF-11-05	August 2, 2005	Closed black rockfish fishery in the Afognak and Southeast Districts of the Kodiak Area.
4-GF-12-05	August 15, 2005	Removed gear restrictions for the Chignik Area Pacific cod season.
4-GF-13-05	October 30, 2005	Removed gear and vessel size restrictions for the Chignik Area Pacific cod season.

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

Year	Regulation
1996	Adoption of Pacific cod management plans: 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 gear allocation in Chignik or SAP. Gear allocation rollover September 1 in Kodiak. Gear limits and exclusive registration lifted October 31 in all areas; vessel limits lifted October 31 for SAP and Chignik.
1997	Prosecution of the first Pacific cod state-waters fishery in Kodiak, Chignik, and the SAP Areas
1998	Seasons: Kodiak and SAP open 7 days after federal closure; Chignik open April 1 Gear allocation rollover September 1 in SAP Pots capped at 85% of GHL in the SAP Area
1999	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 GHL prior to September 1 in Kodiak Area
2001	State recognition of SSL haul-outs.
2002	VMS rules implemented during parallel seasons. Pot storage requirement liberalized in Kodiak and Chignik Areas for transition between federal and state seasons Opening date for Chignik Area set for March 1.
2004	Pot storage requirement liberalized in South Alaska Peninsula Area for transition between federal and state seasons

Table 4.—Catch, effort, value and average weight from Westward Region state-waters Pacific cod fisheries, 1997-2005.

	Year	Vessels ^a	Landings	GHL ^b	Pounds harvested	Ave. 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	106	672	10.6	4,911,612	\$0.32	\$1,523,680	7.0
	2002	84	552	8.7	8,825,851	\$0.41	\$3,618,599	7.8
	2003	144	838	8.0	8,155,332	\$0.30	\$2,449,902	7.8
	2004	171	1,122	9.9	10,033,889	\$0.25	\$2,508,472	7.9
	2005	158	1,041	9.1	8,546,619	\$0.23	\$1,965,722	7.9
<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	\$0.27	\$1,206,244	7.0
	2004	30	294	5.8	5,733,609	\$0.23	\$1,318,730	7.0
	2005	23	249	6.4	5,865,368	\$0.26	\$1,524,996	5.6
<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	124	727	13.4	13,455,619	\$0.27	\$3,559,141	7.2
	2002	116	596	12.4	12,736,791	\$0.23	\$2,849,600	6.7
	2003	106	604	11.4	11,560,663	\$0.23	\$2,616,006	6.9
	2004	96	595	12.5	12,458,408	\$0.23	\$2,865,434	6.7
	2005	72	576	11.5	11,436,172	\$0.26	\$2,973,405	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	261	1,579	30.0	20,987,081	\$0.27	\$5,761,110	
	2002	226	1,347	26.0	25,790,189	\$0.28	\$7,312,916	
	2003	253	1,699	23.9	24,183,566	\$0.26	\$6,272,152	
	2004	297	2,011	28.2	28,225,907	\$0.24	\$6,692,636	
	2005	253	1,866	27.0	25,848,159	\$0.25	\$6,464,123	

^a Some vessels used both gear types.

^b Guideline harvest level (GHL) in millions of pounds.

Table 5.—Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery openings, 1997-2005.

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

Table 6.—Catch and effort by gear type from the Kodiak Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery, 1997-2005.

Year	Gear	GHL (millions)	Vessels	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	36	239	3,656,702	\$0.30
2002	Jig	4.35	51	340	1,389,838	\$0.38
	Pot	4.35	33	212	7,436,013	\$0.44
2003	Jig	4.00	102	689	3,196,069	\$0.27
	Pot	4.00	42	149	4,959,262	\$0.32
2004	Jig	4.95	124	961	4,210,284	\$0.26
	Pot	4.95	47	161	5,823,605	\$0.31
2005	Jig	4.56	143	879	4,568,783	\$0.29
	Pot	4.56	53	162	3,977,836	\$0.22

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

Table 7.—Catch by statistical area from the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in the Kodiak Area, 2005.

Statistical Area	Pounds	Vessels	Landings ^b
515801	56,662	10	20
525701	1,098,392	54	143
525703	502,661	14	23
525731	396,032	45	102
525733	1,165,973	88	352
525802	90,788	5	14
525803	49,981	3	4
525805	99,040	8	13
525806	355,661	27	54
535631	509,487	23	41
535633	343,590	4	10
535634	295,614	8	12
535703	247,527	8	27
535705	109,607	5	7
535707	47,463	3	6
535732	818,782	44	96
535734	155,406	10	16
535803	626,243	40	80
545601	61,339	3	5
545632	789,222	10	26
545733	280,885	4	9
545734	159,239	8	16
Other ^a	287,027	11	13
Total	8,546,619		

^a Total of 8 statistical areas, combined due to confidentiality.

^b Some landings involve multiple statistical areas.

Table 8.—Chignik Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery openings, 1997-2005.

	Pot Gear	Jig Gear
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
1997	April 15 - June 15 August 1 - September 30 October 28- December 31	April 15 - June 15 August 1 - September 30 October 28- December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 allocation rollover-vessel size limit, gear limits, exclusive registration area lifted.	
	<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 allocation rollover - gear limits lifted.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
1999	April 15 - September 1 October 5 - December 31	April 21 - September 1 October 5 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 allocation rollover - limits on number of pots, jigs, and vessel size removed, exclusive area designation lifted.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2000	April 15 - December 31	April 15 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 - limits on number of pots, jigs, and vessel size removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2001	March 11 - December 31	March 11 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 - limits on number of pots, jigs, and vessel size removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2002	March 1 - December 31	March 1 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i> October 31 - limits on number of pots, jigs, and vessel size removed.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2003	March 1 - April 11	March 1 - June 4
	<i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHJ allocations were attained.	
	<i>Fishery Dates:</i>	
2004	March 1 - May 13	March 1 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i> August 15 - jig GHJ 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>	
2005	March 1 - May 10	March 1 - December 31
	<i>Management Actions:</i> August 15 - jig GHJ rollover; jig quota harvestable by either jig or pot gear October 31 - limits on number of pots, jigs, and vessel size removed.	

Table 9.—Catch and effort by gear type from the Chignik Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery, 1997-2005.

Year	Gear	GHL (millions)	Vessels	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	\$0.27
2004	Jig	1.10	13	51	140,813	\$0.24
	Pot	5.80	17	243	5,592,797	\$0.24
2005	Jig	0.63	10	44	139,948	\$0.24
	Pot	5.75	15	205	5,725,420	\$0.23

Table 10.—Catch by statistical area from the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in the Chignik Area, 2005.

Statistical Area	Pounds	Vessels	Landings ^b
575634	477,721	3	15
575635	931,340	5	24
585531	1,396,758	9	35
585601	1,441,670	13	98
595531	1,030,425	11	74
Other ^a	587,454	5	15
Total	5,865,368		

^a Total of 4 statistical areas, combined due to confidentiality.

^b Some landings involve multiple statistical areas.

Table 11.—South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery openings, 1997-2005.

	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>	April 4 -December 22
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>	March 10 - October 9
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>	March 15 - December 31
2000	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 11 - April 8</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when guideline harvest level (GHL) allocations were attained.</p>	March 11 - September 19
2001	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 6 - April 13</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	March 6 - June 12
2002	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 5 - March 24</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	March 5 - April 26
2003	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> February 24 - March 11</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	February 24 - April 22
2004	<p><i>Fishery Dates:</i> March 2 - March 24</p> <p><i>Management Actions:</i> Fishery closed when GHL allocations were attained.</p>	March 2 - April 14
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>	March 3 - August 31

Table 12.—Catch and effort by gear type from the South Alaska Peninsula Area state-waters Pacific cod fishery, 1997-2005.

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	69	416	3,034,026	\$0.28
	Pot	11.39	55	311	10,421,593	\$0.26
2002	Jig	1.86	66	319	2,046,711	\$0.24
	Pot	10.50	50	277	10,699,395	\$0.22
2003	Jig	1.80	65	413	3,633,007	\$0.24
	Pot	11.40	41	191	7,927,656	\$0.22
2004	Jig	1.90	51	317	1,671,461	\$0.37
	Pot	10.60	45	278	10,786,947	\$0.31
2005	Jig	1.73	39	289	1,229,832	\$0.25
	Pot	9.80	36	287	10,206,340	\$0.25

Table 13.—Catch by statistical area from the state-waters Pacific cod fishery in the South Alaska Peninsula Area, 2005.

Statistical Area	Pounds	Vessels	Landings ^b
595502	720,740	4	16
595533	82,589	5	8
605432	912,369	12	21
605501	235,279	14	21
605502	1,743,070	20	61
605504	1,286,136	37	204
605507	130,397	4	9
605531	78,270	9	15
625401	3,345,354	10	76
635432	129,204	4	8
635434	2,326,196	7	70
Other ^a	446,568	10	26
Total	11,436,172		

^a Total of 7 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality.

^b Some landings involve multiple statistical areas.

Table 14.—Catch and effort, excluding discards, for the Kodiak Area black rockfish fishery, 1990-2005.

Year ^a	Vessels ^b	Landings ^b	Directed GHL	Total Harvest ^c	Price per pound
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	85,362	\$0.36
2004	52	140	185,000	123,231	\$0.36
2005	32	94	175,000	117,188	\$0.40

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

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

^c Total harvest includes directed and incidental harvest.

NA = Not Available

Table 15.—Catch and effort, excluding discards, for the Chignik Area black rockfish fishery, 1990-2005.

Year ^a	Vessels ^b	Landings ^b	Directed GHL	Total Harvest ^c	Price per pound
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	\$0.32
2005	10	19	100,000	49,803	\$0.37

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

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

^c Total harvest includes directed and incidental harvest.

NA = Not Available

Table 16.—Catch and effort, excluding discards, for the South Alaska Peninsula Area black rockfish fishery, 1990-2005.

Year ^a	Vessels ^b	Landings ^b	Directed GHL	Total Harvest ^c	Price per pound
1990	NA ^d	NA	NA	NA ^d	NA
1991	6	NA	NA	145 ^d	NA
1992	0	0	NA	0	NA
1993	NA ^e	NA	NA	NA ^e	NA
1994	NA ^e	NA	NA	2,118 ^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	8,838	\$0.24
2004	26	39	100,000	9,299	\$0.26
2005	27	50	100,000	61,632	\$0.35

^a From 1990-1997 black rockfish were federally managed. After 1997, only mechanical and hand jigs were legal gear types for directed fishing; however, substantial incidental harvest by other gear types 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 South Alaska Peninsula data from 1990 and 1991 combined to maintain confidentiality.

^e South Alaska Peninsula data from 1993 and 1994 combined to maintain confidentiality.

NA = Not Available

Table 17.—Regulations and development of the state-waters black rockfish fishery in the Kodiak, Chignik and South Alaska Peninsula-Eastern District Management Areas of 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	Full management authority of black rockfish 3 – 200 nm given to the state by NPFMC adoption of the groundfish FMP amendment. 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 areas.
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, with 5,000 pound trip limit every 5 days. Chignik Area established as superexclusive registration Chignik Area divided into 3 management districts.
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. In the Kodiak Area 2,500 pound incidental harvest during other directed jig groundfish fisheries established.

Table 18.—Black rockfish harvest from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 2005.

Area/District	Guideline Harvest Level	Total Harvest ^a	Directed Fishery Closure Date	Pounds	
				Directed Harvest ^b	Incidental Harvest
Kodiak Area					
Afognak	35,000	33,011	August 2	32,930	80
Northeast	20,000	20,611	May 25	20,563	49
Eastside	30,000	34,354	July 5	34,092	262
Southeast	30,000	28,183	August 2	28,030	153
Southwest	20,000	71	December 31	0	71
Westside	30,000	1,265	December 31	1,265	0
Mainland	20,000	0	December 31	0	0
Total (Kodiak Area)	185,000	117,188		116,879	615
Chignik Area					
Sutwik Island	45,000 ^c	38,945	December 31	38,945	0
Chignik Bay	45,000 ^c	1,532	December 31	1,532	0
Mitrofanina	45,000 ^c	9,326	December 31	9,244	82
Total (Chignik Area)	100,000	49,803		49,721	82
South Alaska Peninsula Area					
Shumagin Islands	45,000 ^c	23,881	December 31	22,807	1,075
Pavlof Bay	45,000 ^c	37,665	December 31	37,573	92
Sanak Island	45,000 ^c	85	December 31	0	85
Total (South Peninsula Area)	100,000	61,632		60,380	1,252

^a Includes incidental harvest.

^b Based on vessel being registered for directed fishing, not actual pounds landed.

^c Each district in the Chignik and South Alaska Peninsula Areas is capped at ≤ to 45,000 pounds; the total GHM is 100,000 pounds for the area.

Table 19.—Harvest, vessels, and landings by statistical area from the black rockfish fisheries in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 2005.

Stat area	Pounds	Vessels	Landings
Kodiak Area			
515801	3,782	3	4
525701	23,395	3	10
525731	11,742	8	25
525733	8,821	9	17
525803	5,777	4	5
525804	2,472	3	3
525805	2,918	3	7
525806	17,828	9	17
535631	10,562	3	5
535705	15,099	3	5
535732	401	4	6
Other ^a	14,393	6	7
Total	117,188		
Chignik Area			
595531	9,244	3	9
Other ^b	40,559	5	8
Total	49,803		
South Alaska Peninsula Area			
605501	13,316	4	8
605502	6,854	3	8
605504	2,822	7	7
Other ^c	38,641	8	10
Total	61,632		

^a Total of 5 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality.

^b Total of 3 statistical areas combined due to confidentiality.

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

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

Table 20.—All skate species harvest, including discards, in hundred thousand pounds from the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska, 1990-2005.

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	97	611	15.9	0.7	4%
	Western GOA	46	91	2.1	<0.1	<1%
2003	Central GOA	167	959	74.1	11.9	16%
	Western GOA	66	181	3.9	0.1	3%
2004	Central GOA	178	691	35.7	2.2	6%
	Western GOA	36	70	1.7	0.1	4%
2005	Central GOA	121	734	31.0	2.2	7%
	Western GOA	47	76	0.6	<0.1	<1%

^a Total for all gear types.

Table 21.—Lingcod harvest, directed and incidental, by gear type from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 1988-2005.

Year	Gear type ^a				Total ^b Pounds
	Jig	Longline	Pot	Trawl	
1988	Confidential	43	0	Confidential	136,294
1989	Confidential	0	0	14,324	N/A
1990	1,418	Confidential	Confidential	8,839	11,846
1991	8,375	501	Confidential	739	N/A
1992	5,569	4,269	Confidential	10,959	N/A
1993	Confidential	Confidential	0	4,778	N/A
1994	4,820	803	0	Confidential	N/A
1995	34,573	3,567	Confidential	1,996	N/A
1996	43,403	7,898	0	10,929	N/A
1997	12,637	6,499	Confidential	5,267	N/A
1998	5,756	1,771	200	3,514	11,241
1999	1,358	4,294	11,216	5,003	21,870
2000	3,400	8,993	3,280	4,511	20,184
2001	527	6,753	Confidential	7,272	N/A
2002	6,132	7,645	2,856	7,750	18,281
2003	Confidential	10,973	0	11,269	N/A
2004	2,464	6,851	Confidential	15,407	N/A
2005	772	27,934	9,189	28,998	66,893

^a Some confidential harvest occurred in 1992 with sunken gill net gear.

^b Some totals not available (N/A) due to confidentiality restrictions.

Table 22.—Lingcod harvest, directed and incidental, from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 1988-2005.

Year	Kodiak	Chignik	South Alaska Peninsula	Total ^a Pounds
1988	136,294	0	0	136,294
1989	13,888	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
1990	10,735	0	0	10,735
1991	8,520	Confidential	0	N/A
1992	18,653	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
1993	3,800	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
1994	5,444	0	0	N/A
1995	31,464	2,813	4,640	N/A
1996	51,133	7,106	Confidential	N/A
1997	26,092	Confidential	0	N/A
1998	10,985	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
1999	13,927	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
2000	11,873	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
2001	13,737	Confidential	Confidential	N/A
2002	14,261	0	0	14,261
2003	14,069	969	0	15,038
2004	25,378	Confidential	0	N/A
2005	66,055	667	171	66,893

^a Some totals not available (N/A) due to confidentiality restrictions.

Table 23.—Pacific cod harvest in millions of pounds from the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska, 1989-2005.

Year	NMFS Area	Vessels	Landings	Pounds	State Waters	
					Pounds ^a	%
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	750	3,983	58.5	12.6	22%
	Western GOA	298	1,973	43.0	19.9	46%
2002	Central GOA	623	3,155	56.8	15.6	27%
	Western GOA	293	1,841	46.6	21.3	46%
2003	Central GOA	652	3,141	60.3	18.2	30%
	Western GOA	280	1,745	43.5	24.9	57%
2004	Central GOA	582	4,209	71.4	24.2	34%
	Western GOA	202	1,848	45.3	28.1	62%
2005	Central GOA	454	3,740	63.2	24.0	38%
	Western GOA	195	1,602	38.8	22.3	57%

^a Total for all gear types, state-managed and parallel fisheries occurring in state waters.

Table 24.—Pacific cod harvest in state waters by gear type from the Kodiak Area during parallel seasons, 1997-2005.^a

Year	Gear Type				Total
	Pots	Longline	Trawl	Jig	
1997	8,686,489	1,894,314	826,568	6,660	11,414,031
1998	5,161,618	2,166,479	661,217	27,246	8,016,560
1999	8,345,293	2,580,282	1,038,009	27,930	11,991,514
2000	4,470,404	3,574,901	242,707	79,365	8,367,377
2001	2,984,716	2,284,404	38,605	22,414	5,330,139
2002	2,528,109	1,312,460	91,794	5,926	3,938,289
2003	3,491,359	2,703,121	43,828	15,580	6,253,888
2004	2,329,223	3,897,071	63,585	224,496	6,514,375
2005	3,890,960	3,510,405	411,703	298,326	8,111,394

^a Harvest is from state-waters, including discards.

Table 25.—Pacific cod harvest in state waters by gear type from the Chignik Area during parallel seasons, 1997-2005.^a

Year	Gear Type				Total ^b
	Pots	Longline	Trawl	Jig	
1997	645,898	3,941	Confidential	0	649,839
1998	477,135	5,197	Confidential	0	482,332
1999	847,858	3,626	Confidential	0	851,484
2000	353,474	46,807	Confidential	0	400,281
2001	163,976	4,063	Confidential	0	168,039
2002	287,238	9,631	0	0	296,869
2003	282,636	14,742	0	0	297,378
2004	204,787	3,457	0	Confidential	208,244
2005	Confidential	9,173	27,393	Confidential	36,566

^a Harvest is from state-waters, including discards.

^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, 1997-2005.^a

Year	Gear Type				Total ^b
	Pots	Longline	Trawl	Jig	
1997	2,239,130	33,360	7,582,194	8,884	9,863,568
1998	4,334,329	522,328	3,738,842	Confidential	8,595,499
1999	3,488,539	36,101	5,121,501	0	8,646,141
2000	6,149,248	242,233	6,248,703	11,499	12,651,683
2001	3,848,344	57,055	1,847,888	340,386	6,093,673
2002	6,307,594	9,225	492,888	418,696	7,228,403
2003	13,163,108	60,629	113,248	92,528	13,429,513
2004	12,815,772	29,004	915,220	409,107	14,169,103
2005	6,176,070	585,055	2,897,355	101,375	9,759,855

^a Harvest is from state-waters, including discards.

^b Does not include confidential harvest information.

Table 27.—Central and Western Gulf of Alaska walleye pollock fishery openings, 2001-2005.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Area 630	Area 630	Area 630	Area 630	Area 630
Jan 20 - Feb 14 Mar 15 - Mar 17	Jan 20 - Jan 21 Jan 29 - Jan 30	Jan 20 - Jan 21 Feb 13 -Feb 14	Jan 20 - Jan 21 Feb 4 -Feb 4	Jan 20- Jan 29 Feb 6- Feb 14 Mar 10- Mar 10 (12 hour opening)
Aug 20 - Sep 10 Oct 01 - Nov 01	Mar 10 - Mar 11 Mar 19 - Mar 20 Aug 25 - Sep 04 Oct 01 - Oct 02	Mar 10 - Mar 10 Mar 20 -Mar 20 Aug 25 - Aug 27 Oct 1 - Oct 2	Feb 24 - Feb 24 Mar 10 - Mar 10 Aug 25 - Aug 29 Sep 12 - Sep 15 Oct 1 - Oct 2 Oct 7 - Oct 9	Aug 25- Aug 27 Sep 8- Sep 10 Sep 15- Sep 16 Sep 22- Sep 23 Oct 1- Oct 8 Oct 17- Oct 19 Oct 27- Oct 28
Area 620	Area 620	Area 620	Area 620	Area 620
Jan 20 - Bycatch status only Mar 15 - Bycatch status only Aug 20 - Sep 15 Oct 01 - Nov 01	Jan 20 - Feb 25 Mar 10 - Mar 26 Aug 25 - Sep 15 Oct 01 - Nov 01	Jan 20 - Feb 25 Mar 10 - Apr 3 Aug 25 - Aug 30 Oct 1 - Oct 3	Jan 20 - Feb 25 Mar 10 - Mar 21 Aug 25 - Aug 29 Sep 11 - Sep 15 Oct 1 - Nov 1	Jan 20- Mar 2 Mar 10- Mar 20 Aug 25- Aug 29 Sep 8- Sep 12 Sep 15- Sep 19 Sep 22- Nov 1
Area 610	Area 610	Area 610	Area 610	Area 610
Jan 20 - Jan 29 Mar 15 - Mar 16 Mar 21 - Mar 21 (12 hour opening) Aug 20 - Sep 07 Oct 01 - Oct 13	Jan 20 - Jan 23 Mar 10 - Mar 12 Aug 25 - Aug 30 Oct 01 - Oct 05	Jan 20 - Jan 23 Mar 10 - Mar 11 Mar 18 - Mar 19 Mar 26 - Mar 27 Aug 25 - Aug 30 Oct 1 - Oct 4	Jan 20 - Jan 22 Mar 10 - Mar 13 Aug 25 - Aug 30 Oct 1 - Oct 6 Oct 10 - Oct 11	Jan 20- Jan 23 Mar 10- Mar 12 Aug 25- Sep 3 Oct 1- Oct 14
<u>Shelikof Strait Harvest Area</u>				
Jan 20 - Mar 01 Mar 15 - Mar 31				

Table 28.—Walleye pollock harvest in millions of pounds, whole weight, from the Central and Western Gulf of Alaska (GOA), 1989-2005.

Year	NMFS Area	Vessels	Landings	Pounds ^a	State Waters	
					Pounds ^a	%
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%

^a Total weight, including discards, for all gear types.

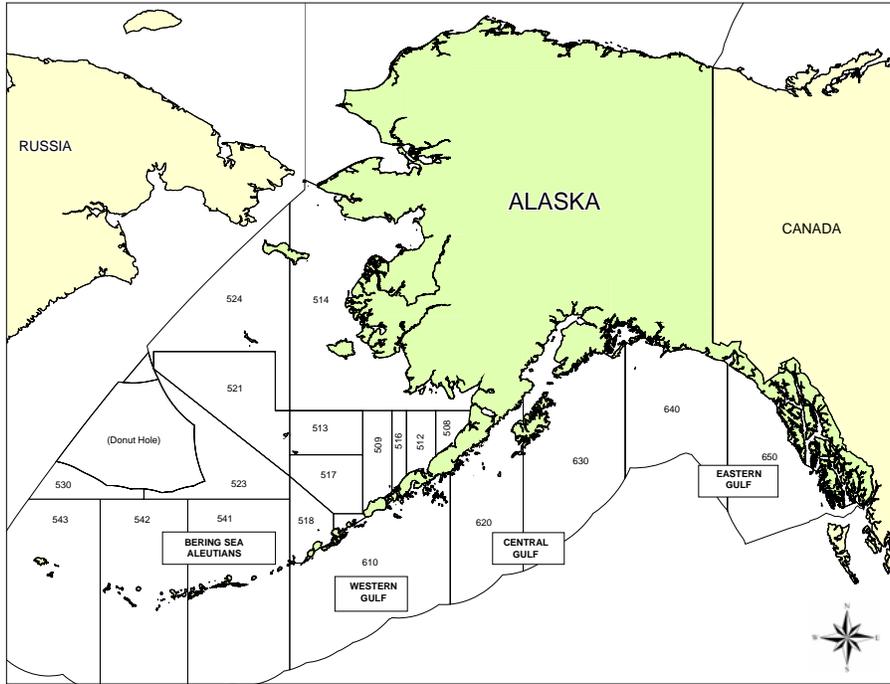


Figure 1.—National Marine Fisheries Service statistical and reporting areas.

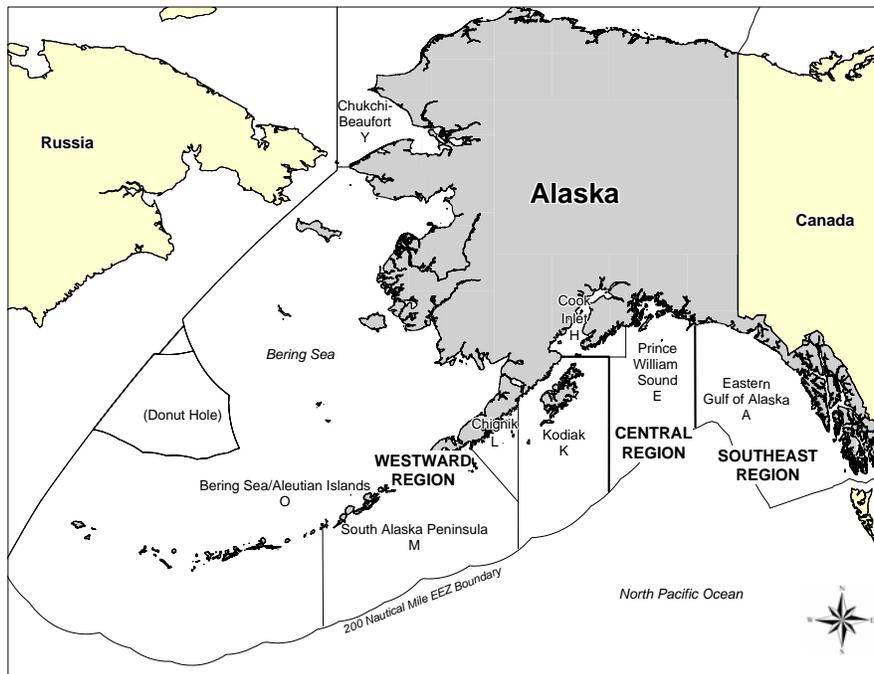


Figure 2.—Alaska Department of Fish and Game groundfish registration areas and regions.

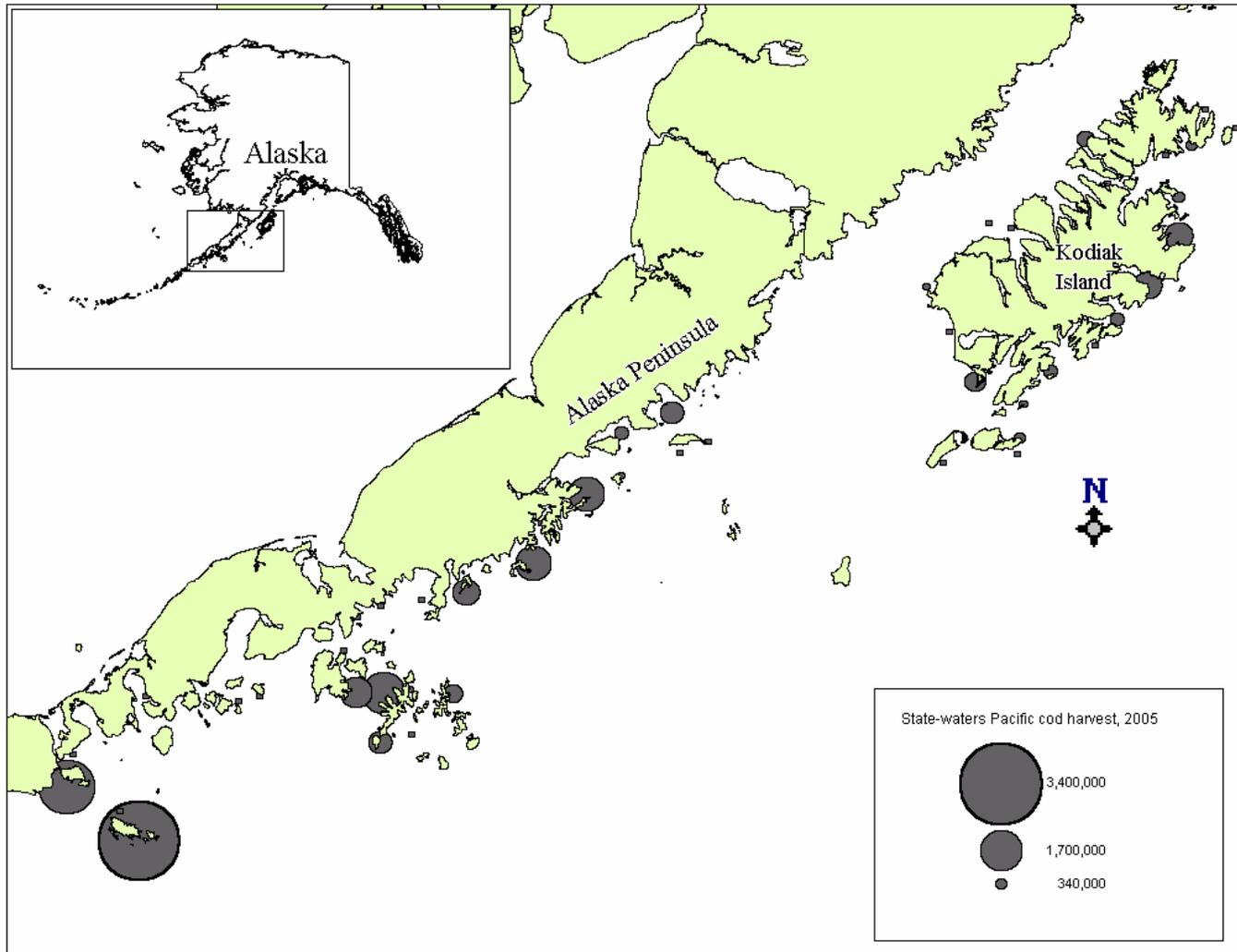


Figure 3.—Pacific cod harvest by statistical area from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas state-waters fisheries, 2005.

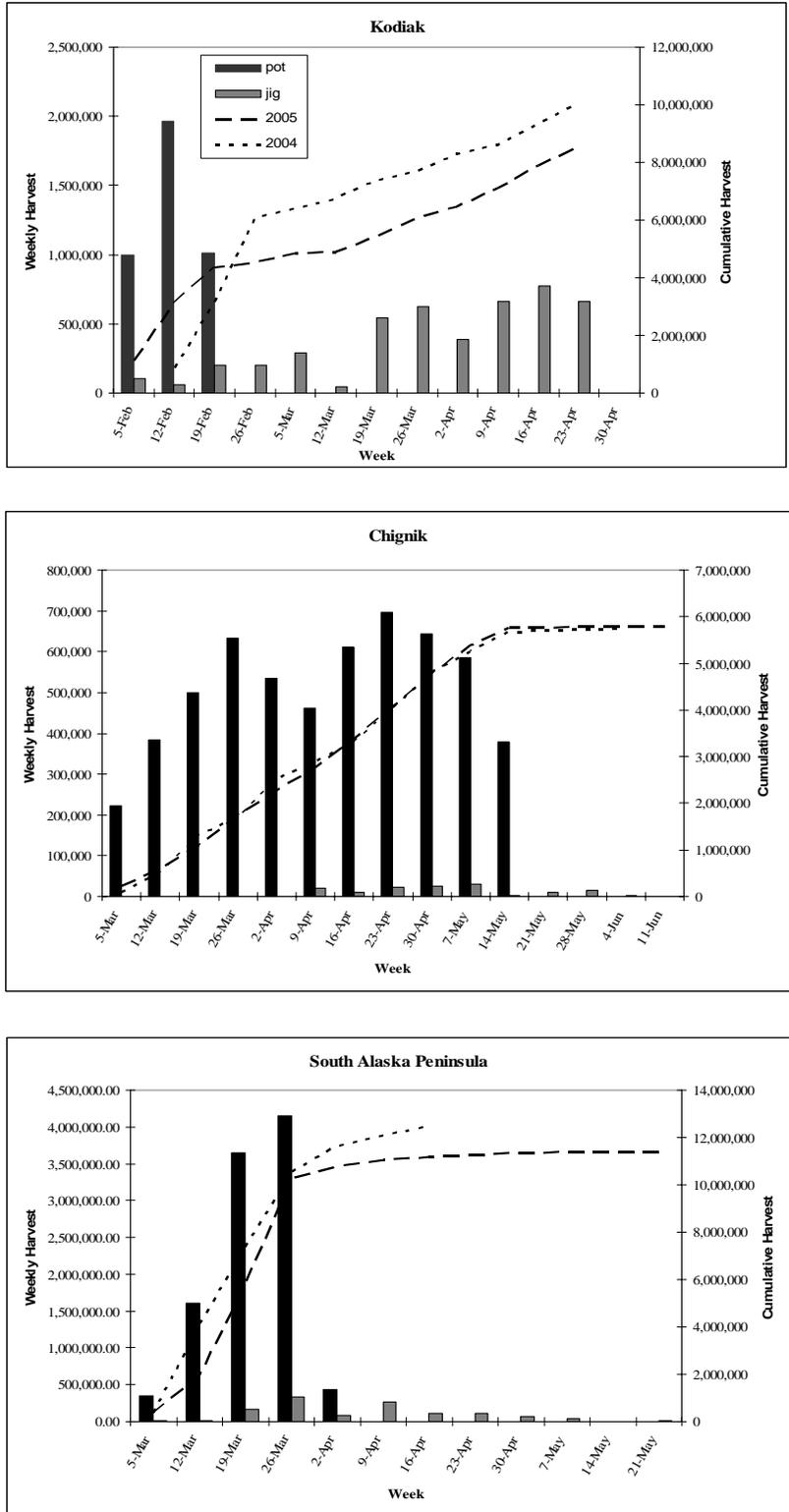


Figure 4.—Pacific cod harvest by gear type and week for the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula state-waters fisheries, 2005 and cumulative harvest for 2004 and 2005, for comparison.

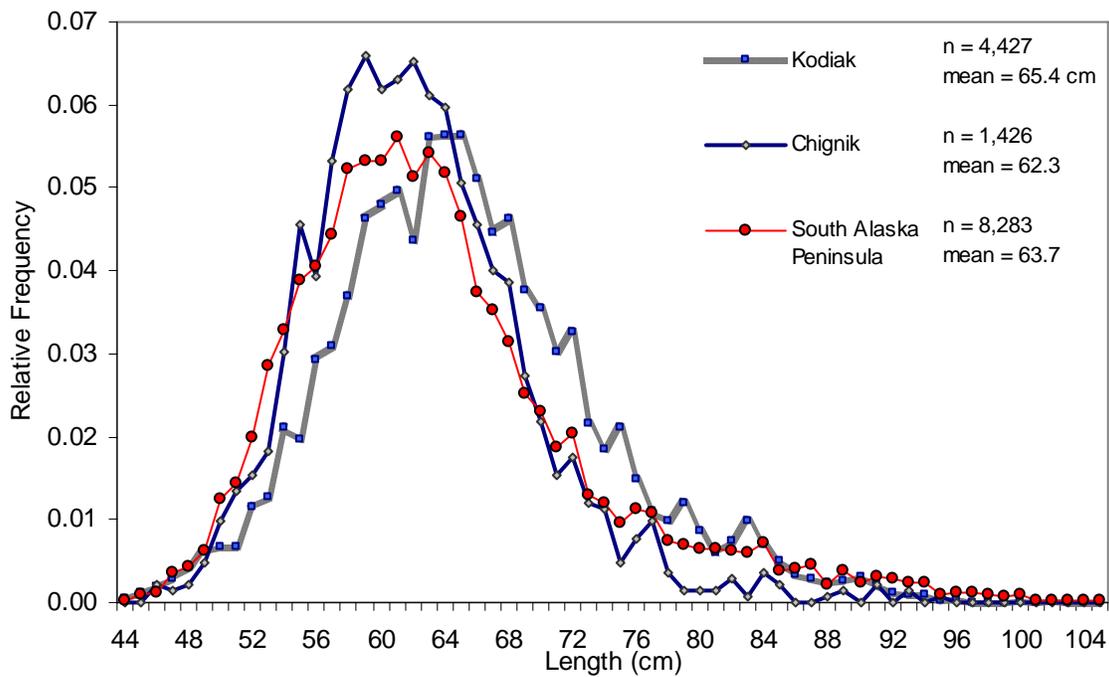


Figure 5.—Pacific cod lengths by area collected from the 2005 state-waters pot and jig fisheries in the Westward Region.

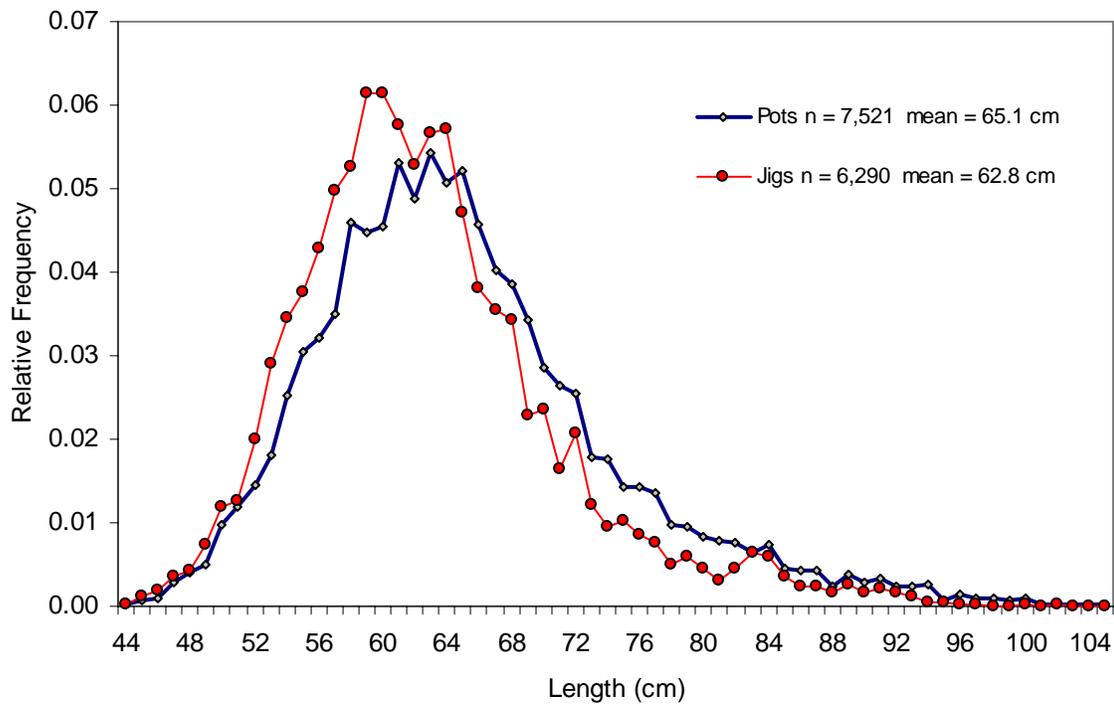


Figure 6.—Pacific cod lengths by gear type collected from the 2005 state-waters fisheries in the Westward Region.

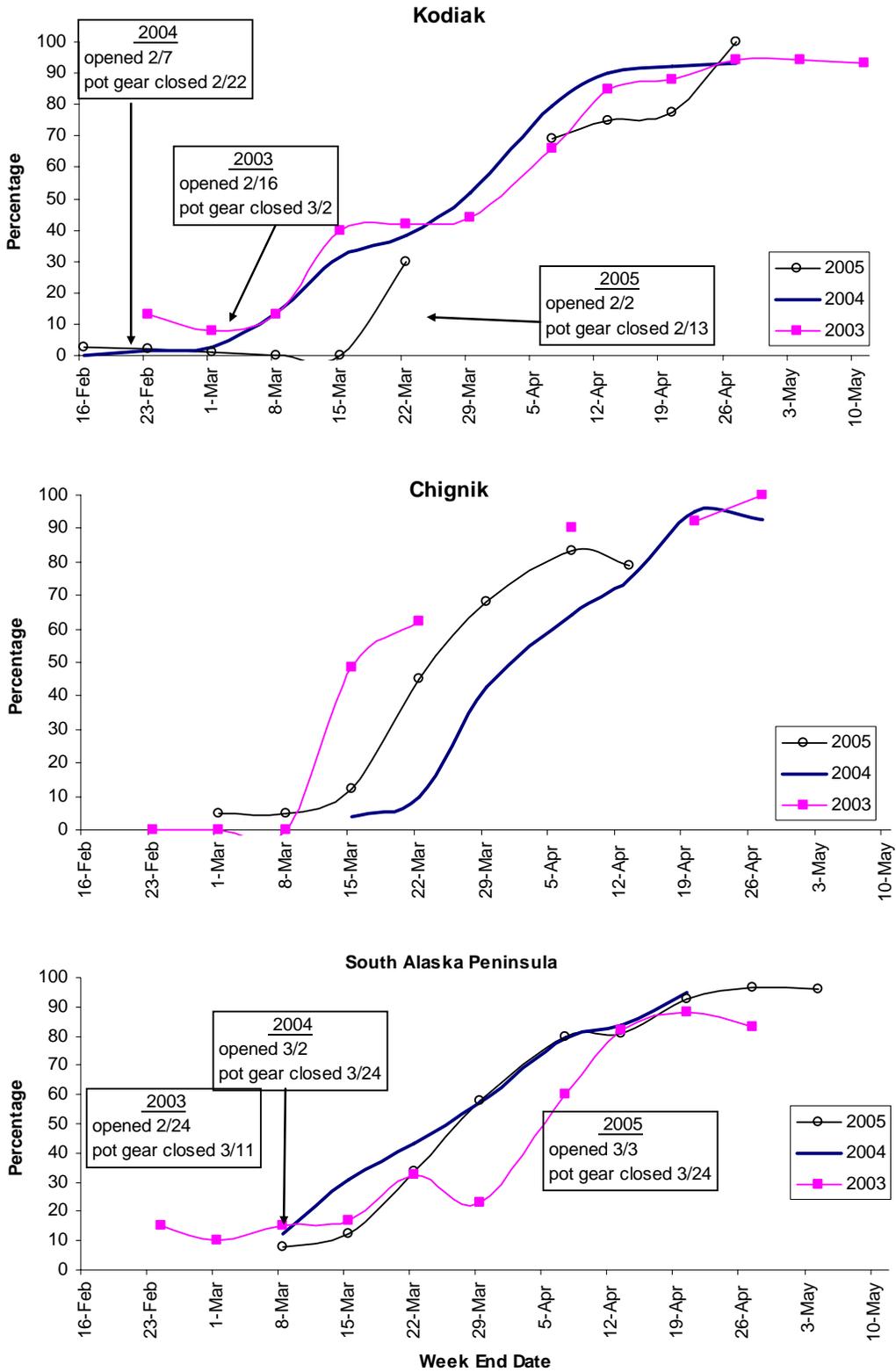


Figure 7.—Estimated percentage of spawned Pacific cod from pot and jig landings from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 2003–2005.

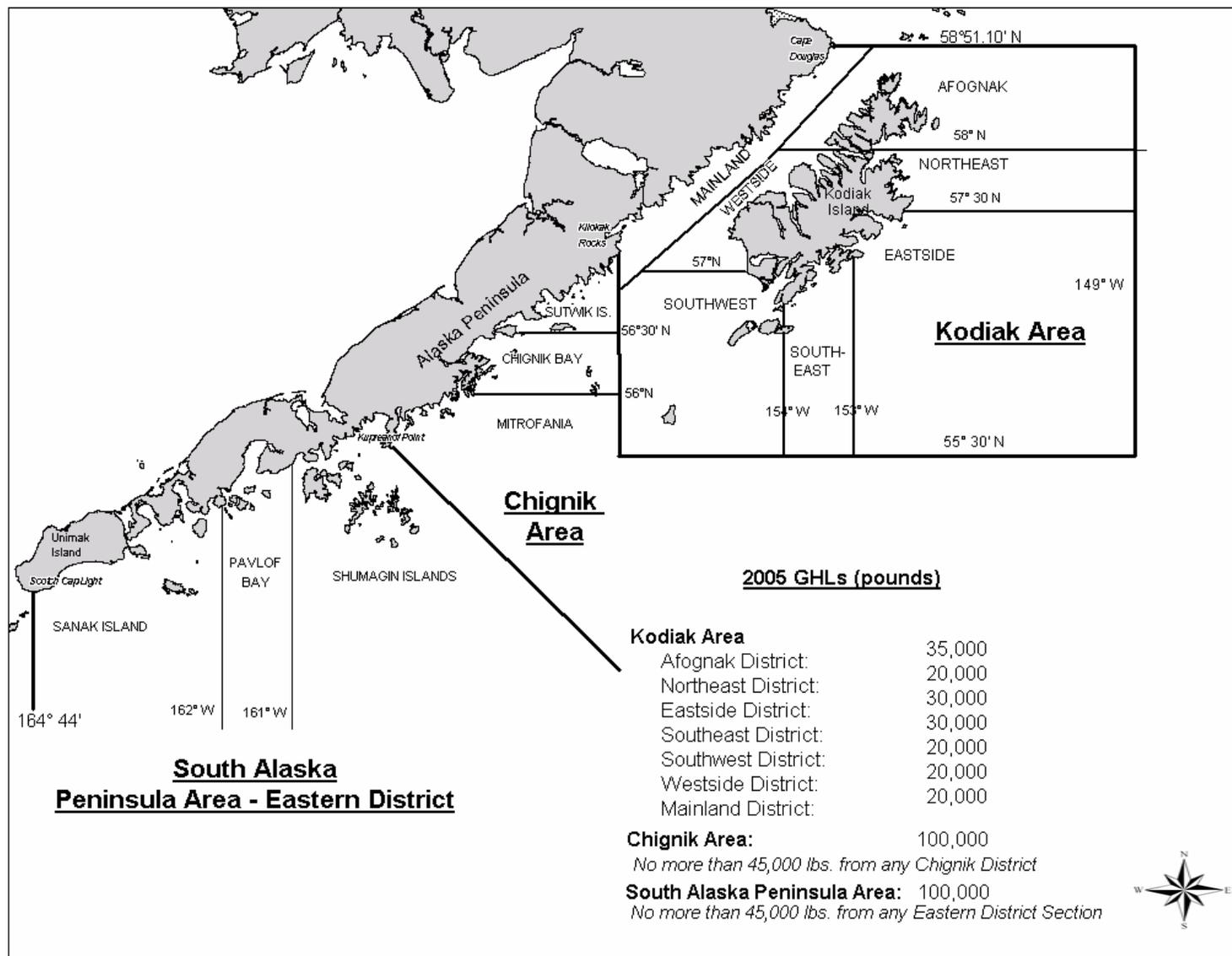


Figure 8.—Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula black rockfish management areas and districts, 2005.

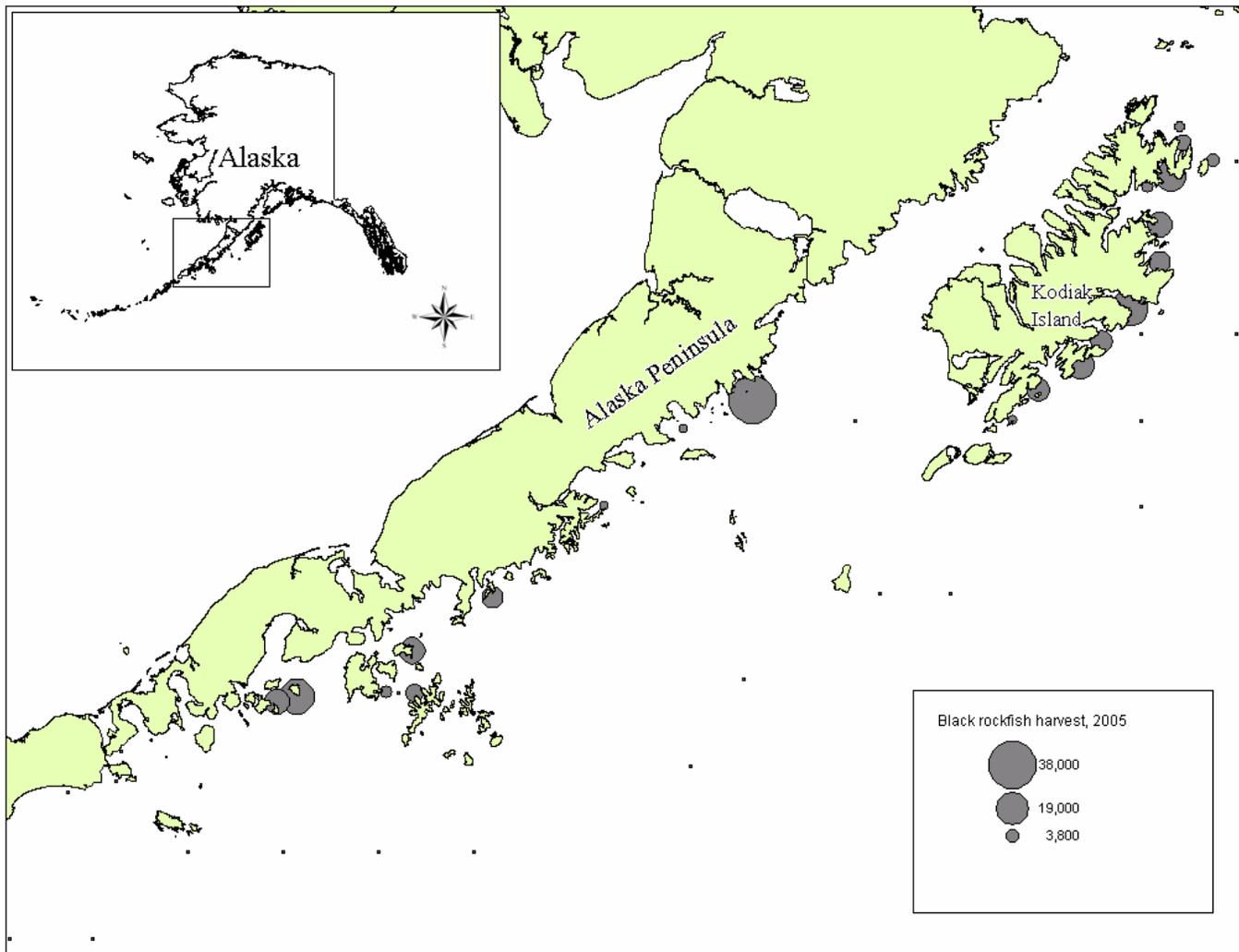


Figure 9.—Black rockfish harvest by statistical area from the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas, 2005.

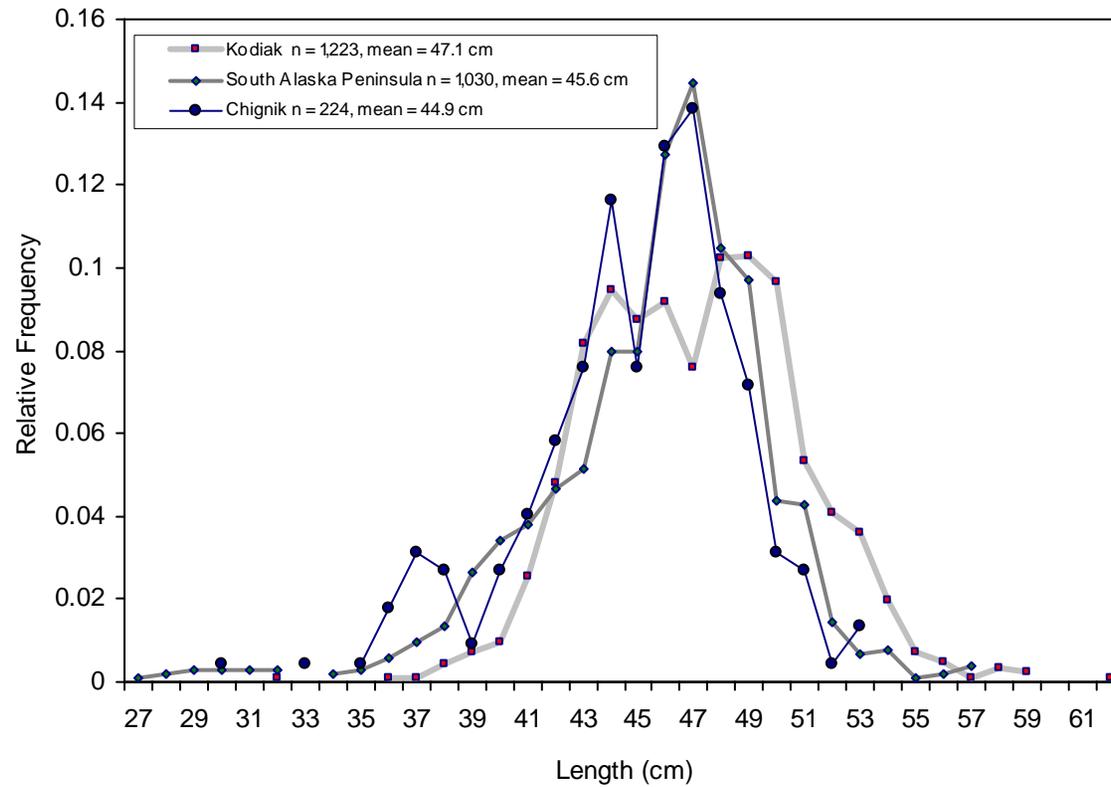


Figure 10.—Size composition of black rockfish sampled from the 2005 fishery in the Kodiak, Chignik, and South Alaska Peninsula Areas.

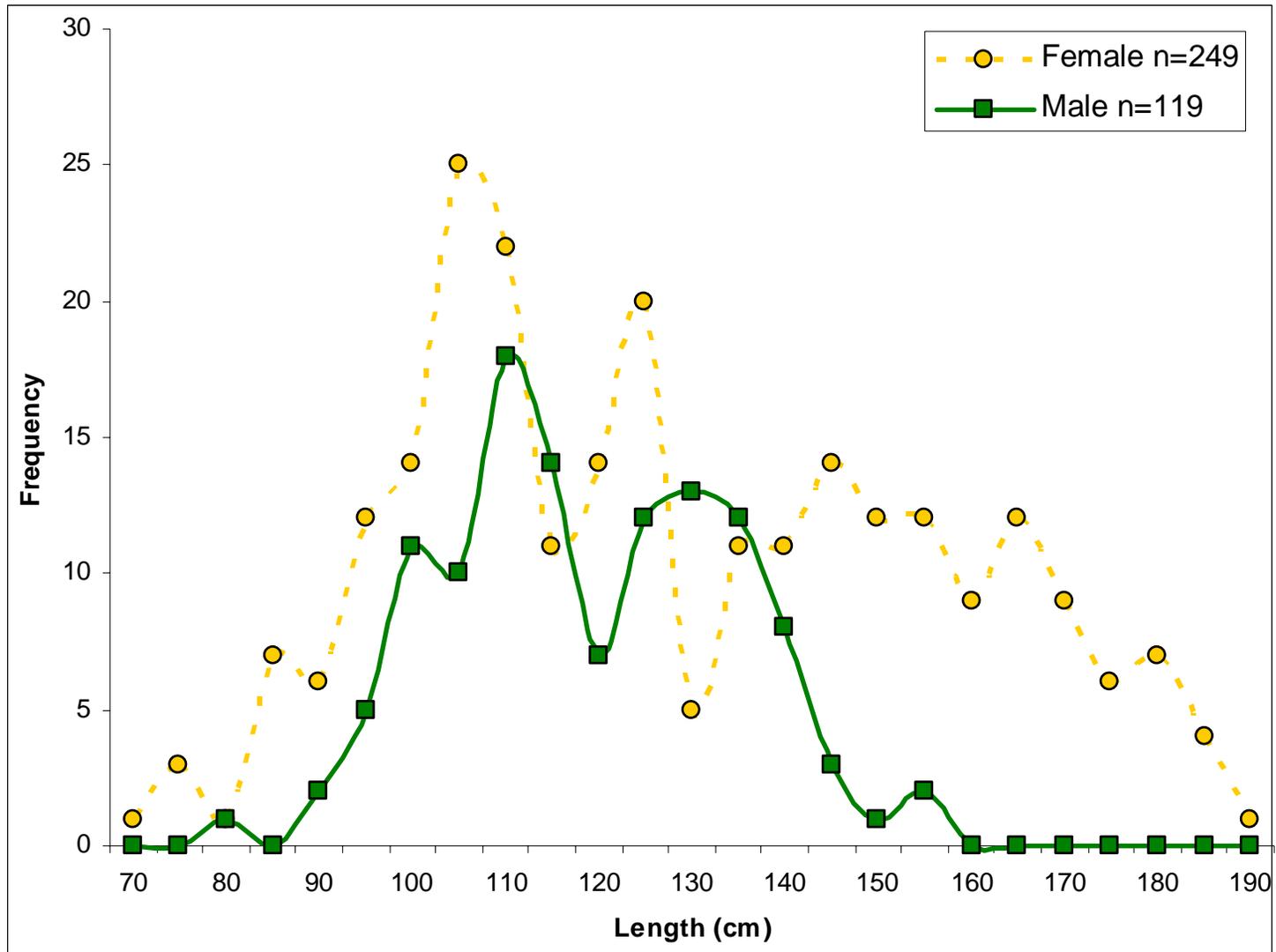


Figure 11.—Big skate lengths by sex collected from the 2005 skate fishery in both state and federal waters around Kodiak Island.

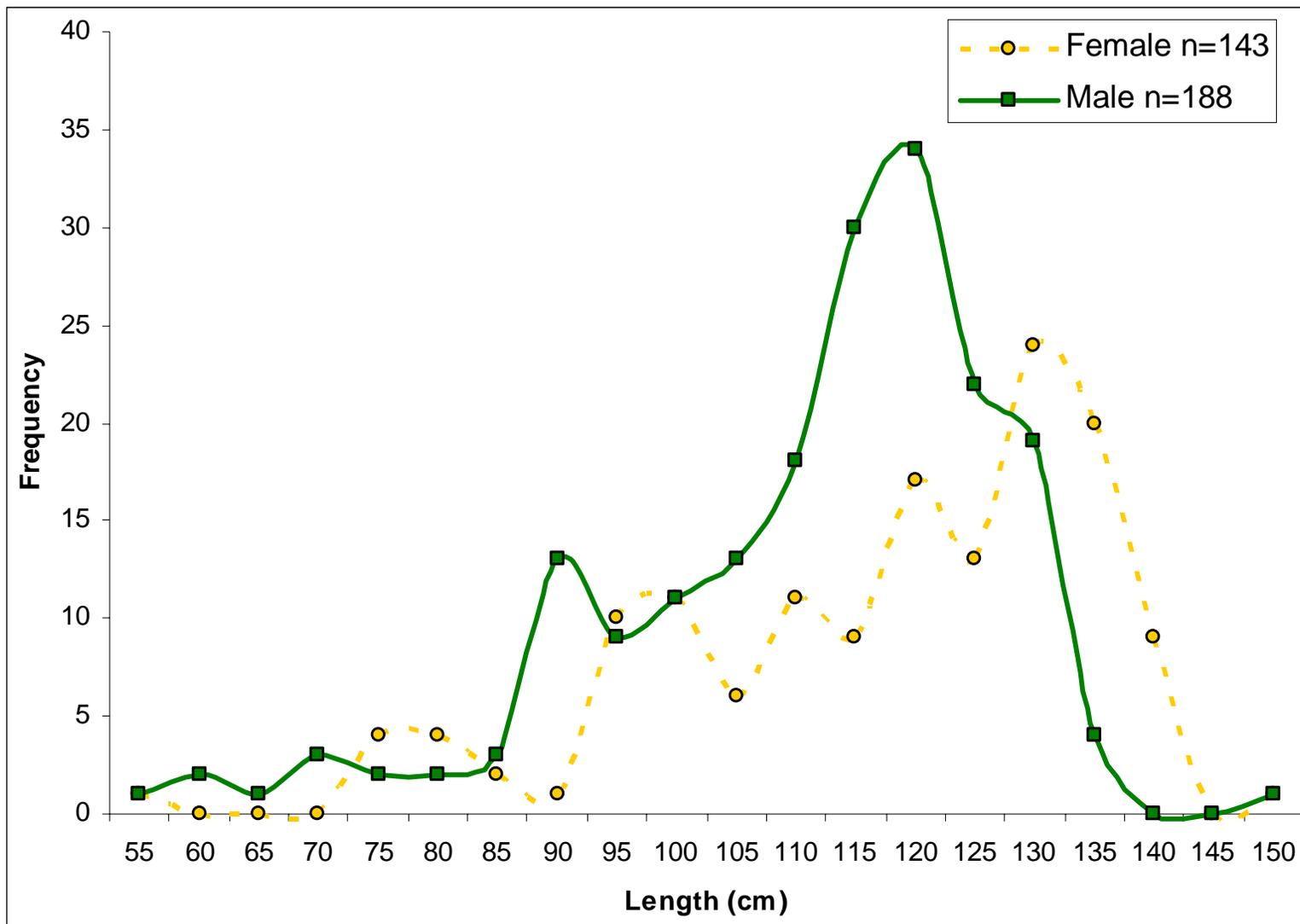


Figure 12.—Longnose skate lengths by sex collected from the 2005 skate fishery in both state and federal waters around Kodiak Island.

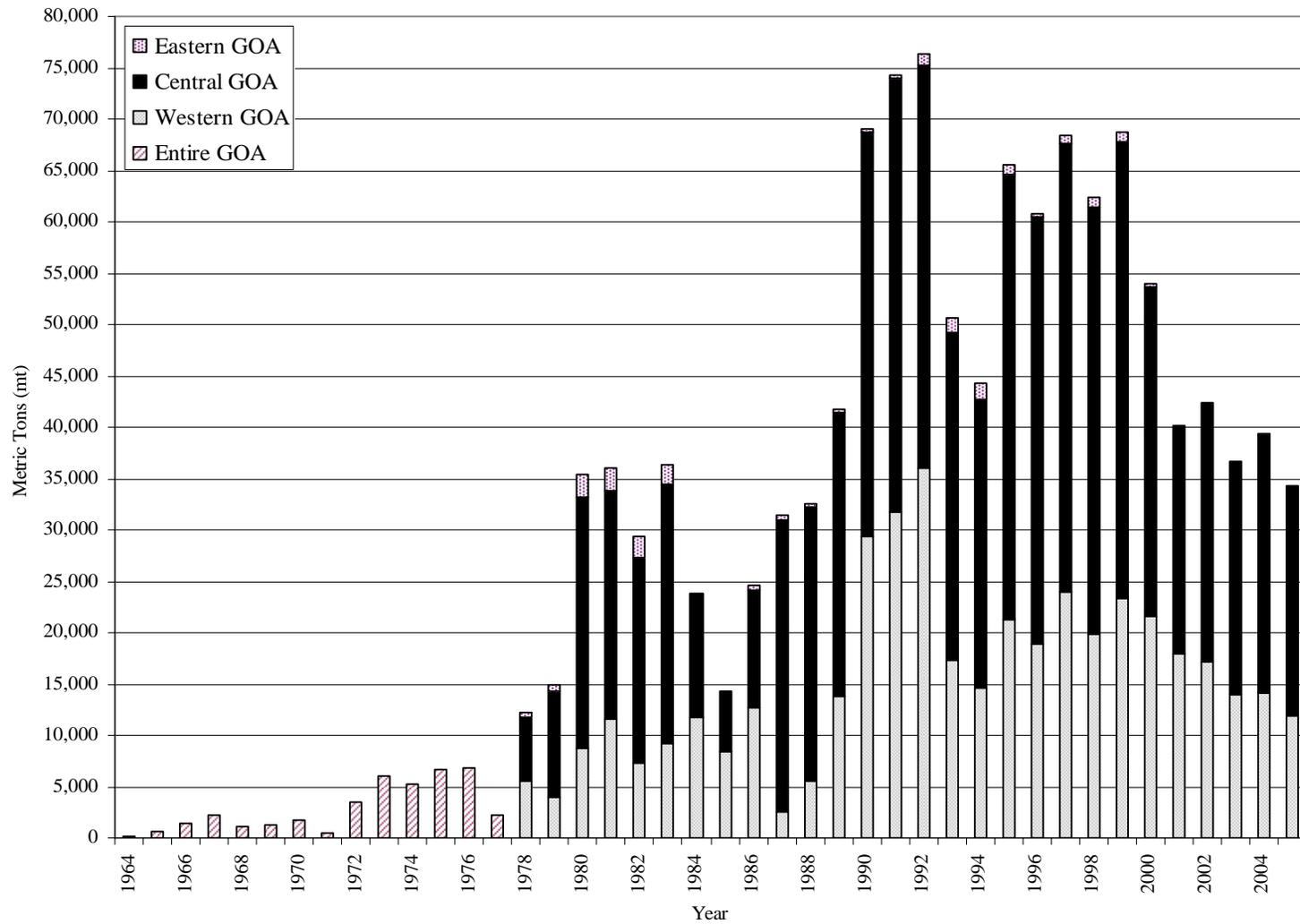


Figure 13.—Pacific cod harvest from the Gulf of Alaska (GOA), 1964-2005.

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region home page (<http://fakr.noaa.gov>)

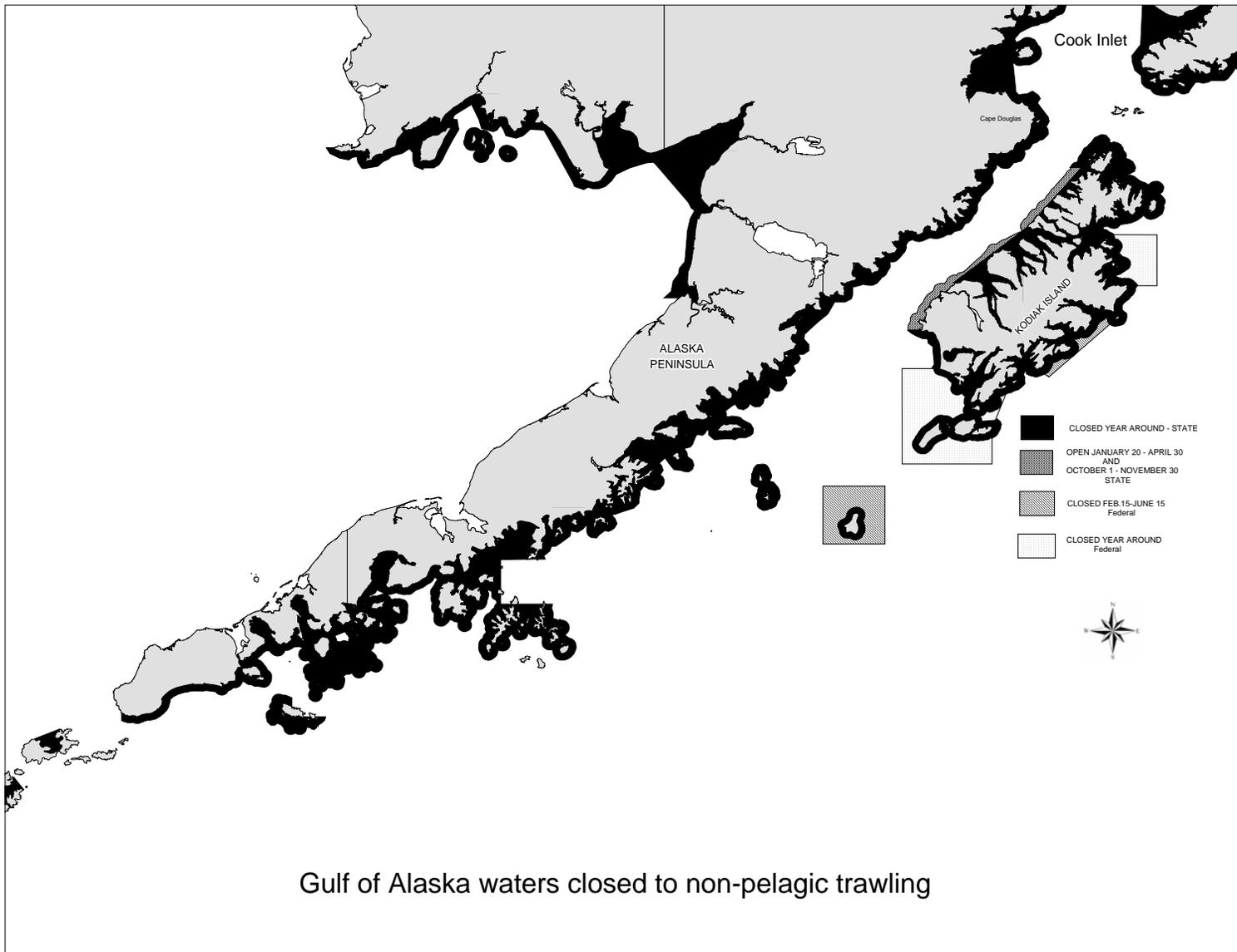


Figure 14.—Westward Region non-pelagic trawl gear closures, 2005.

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

Appendix A.—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 Area, state management area or 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 Alaska Department of Fish and Game to effect regulatory change.
GHL	Guideline Harvest Level
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 the same federal rules that apply to the adjacent federal fishery from 3 to 200 nautical miles.
State waters	Territorial sea from shore to three nautical miles offshore.
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 management areas with specific state-waters Pacific cod, sablefish, and state managed black and blue rockfish management plans in the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC).

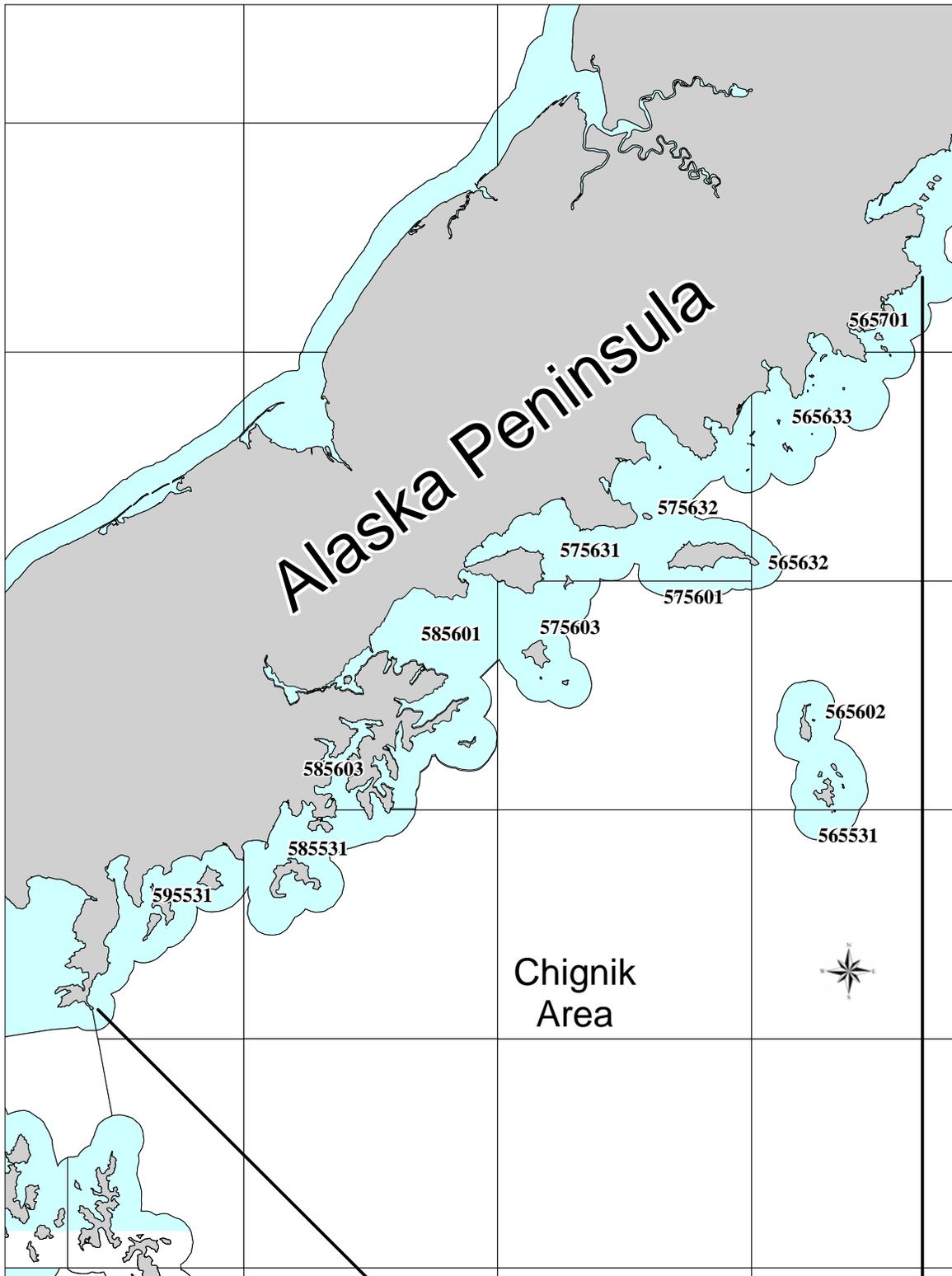
**APPENDIX B. KODIAK MANAGEMENT AREA STATE WATER
STATISTICAL AREAS FOR GROUND FISH**

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



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

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



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

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

