

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM
***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2002
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 11, 2002

received 1:48pm

TABLE 1. STT analysis of tentative Non-Indian commercial troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 1 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 150,000 chinook and 140,000 coho.
Trade: 10,000 coho to recreational fishery for 2,500 chinook.
2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 82,500 chinook and 25,000 coho.
3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season in Jul. through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 60,000 coho.

U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon

May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 50,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho (C.6). See gear restrictions (C.2.a). Cape Flattery and Columbia River Control Zones closed (C.4.a, C.4.b). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area, in adjacent areas closed to commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, or in areas south of Cape Falcon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery; State regulations require that fishers fishing within this area and intending to land salmon south of Cape Falcon notify ODFW before they leave the area at the following phone number (541) 867-0300 Ex. 252. Inseason actions may modify quotas or harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).

Phil correction

Aug-Sept.

Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: July 1 through earliest of Sept. 8 or 32,500 chinook quota (C.7.a). All salmon except coho, and no chum retention north of Cape Alava during July and August. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer between U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Point (C.2.b). Cape Flattery and Columbia River Control Zones closed (C.4.a, C.4.b). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area, in adjacent areas closed to commercial non-Indian salmon fishing, or in areas south of Cape Falcon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. No more than four spreads per line between Cape Falcon and Leadbetter Point (C.2.c). Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.7.a).

Selective fishery for marked coho

Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon - All salmon Aug. 1 through earliest of Sept. 8 or subarea quota of 5,000 marked coho (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). Fishery will remain open for all salmon except coho after the coho quota is reached, provided adequate chinook impacts remain on the 32,500 chinook quota.. Washington state regulations require fishers fishing within this subarea to land **coho** south of Leadbetter Point. Oregon state regulations require that fishers fishing within this subarea and intending to land **chinook or coho** south of this subarea notify ODFW before they leave the subarea at the following phone number (541) 867-0300 Ex. 252. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason.

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

March 20 through July 15; Aug. 1 through Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.d) and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [Note: Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.]

In 2003 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

March 20 through June 30; July 17 through Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.d).

In 2003 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.

TABLE 1. STT analysis of tentative Non-Indian commercial troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 2 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

March 20 through May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.d).

June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 3,000 chinook quota; July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,500 chinook quota; Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 3,000 chinook quota; and Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 2,000 chinook quota. No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per trip. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.d). All salmon must landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of closure.

In 2003 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.

OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty

Aug. 16 through the earlier of August 30 or 3,000 chinook quota and Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 10,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.e). All fish must be landed within the area and within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery. When the fishery is closed between the OR-CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon, prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival. Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.c).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

July 20 through earlier of July 30 or 10,000 chinook quota; Aug. 1 through Aug. 30; and Sept. 1 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. All fish caught in this area in July and Aug. must be landed within the area. All fish caught in this area must be landed within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.e).

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)

May 1 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.e).

Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)

Oct. 1 through Oct. 18, Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.e).

Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border

May 1 through Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.e).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
South of Cape Falcon	26.0 ^{a/}	19.5 ^{a/}	-	-	None

a/ Chinook not less than 26 inches total length (19.5 inches head-off) taken in open seasons south of Cape Falcon may be landed north of Cape Falcon only when the season is closed north of Cape Falcon.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. *U.S. Canada Border to Leadbetter Point, July 1 to September 8:* Gear restricted to plugs with a one piece body that is at least six inches long, not including hooks or attachments.
- c. *Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon, July 1 to September 8:* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
- d. *Off Oregon South of Cape Falcon:* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- e. *Off California:* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

Circle hook defined:

- ~~Prior to July 1, 2002, a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.~~
- ~~Effective July 1, 2002, a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.~~

Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

- C.3. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:** It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone (Figure 2)* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava, 48°15'00" N lat. and east of 125° 05'00" W long.
- b. *Columbia Control Zone (Figure 3)* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- c. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

- C.5. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations:** If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board and the estimated time of arrival. This stipulation will be implemented by state regulations for California, Oregon and Washington, as required.

TABLE 1. STT analysis of tentative Non-Indian commercial troll management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2002.
(Page 4 of 4)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

- C.6. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on). License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during **May and June** troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone 800-662-9825). ODFW and WDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,300 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip.

- C.7. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:
- a. In the overall non-Indian commercial chinook quota north of Cape Falcon, 20,000 chinook from the May/June harvest quota are the result of impacts assessed at the July-September harvest impact rate. Inseason, these 20,000 chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the May/June fishery. Any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline in excess of 20,000 may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
 - a. At the March 2003 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations to open commercial seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon and Washington north of Cape Falcon.
- C.8. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.
- C.9. For the purposes of CDFG Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 150,000 chinook and 140,000 coho.
Trade: 2,500 chinook to non-Indian troll for 10,000 coho.
2. Recreational TAC: 67,500 chinook and 115,000 coho.
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of about 20,000 coho. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.

U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon

May 25 through earlier of June 16 or 20,000 chinook quota (7 days per week) (C.4.a). Chinook salmon only; 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2.a). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a).

U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay Area)

July 7 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 11,780 coho subarea quota, 7 days per week. All salmon, except during July and August, no chum retention; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line during the Council managed recreational ocean fishery in July through September. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 2,600 chinook (C.4).

*Phil. correction
Aug-Sept.*

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

July 7 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 2,770 coho subarea quota; Sept. 21 through earlier of Oct. 6 or overall subarea quota of 100 coho and 100 chinook; 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,600 chinook (C.4).

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport Area)

June 30 through earlier of Sept. 8 or 39,280 coho subarea quota. Sun. through Thurs. prior to Aug. 16, 7 days per week thereafter. All salmon. 2 fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 32,000 chinook (C.4).

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

July 7 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 55,700 coho subarea quota. Sun. through Thurs. prior to Aug. 16, 7 days per week beginning Aug. 16. All salmon. Two fish per day and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). See gear restrictions (C.2.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 11,200 chinook (C.4).

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 through Oct. 31. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.b). See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2003 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Same gear restrictions as in 2002. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2002 meeting.

Selective fishery for marked coho:

July 7 through earlier of Aug. 4 or a landed catch of 22,500 coho; 7 days per week. All salmon; 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.b). Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 5 or attainment of the coho quota.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

South of Cape Falcon (Continued)

Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (Klamath Management Zone)

May 15 through June 30; July 3 and 4; and Aug. 1 through Sept. 15. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day; no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.b, C.2.c). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.b).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

Feb. 16 through July 7 and July 20 through Nov. 17. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.b, C.2.c).

In 2003, season opens Feb. 15 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

Apr. 13 through Nov. 10. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.b, C.2.c).

In 2003, the season will open Apr. 12 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.

Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border

Mar. 30 through Sept. 29. All salmon except coho; 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30 and 20 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions (C.2.a, C.2.b, C.2.c).

In 2003, the season will open Mar. 29 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2002.

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
South of Horse Mt. Prior to May 1	24.0	-	20.0
Beginning May 1	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size and Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area being fished, and the area in which they are landed if that area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

C.2. Gear Restrictions: All persons fishing for salmon, and all persons fishing from a boat with salmon on board must meet the gear restrictions listed below for specific areas or seasons.

a. *U.S.-Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler and single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-waters fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]

b. *Between Cape Falcon, Oregon and Point Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank, barbless hooks.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

- c. *Off California between Horse Mt. and Pt. Conception:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (see circle hook definition below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling and no more than 2 such hooks shall be used. When angling with 2 hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

Circle hook defined:

- Prior to July 1, 2002, a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.
- Effective July 1, 2002, a hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.

Trolling defined: Angling from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.

C.3. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone (Figure 3)* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" West. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

- C.4. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas North of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Salmon Advisory Subpanel recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.

In addition, the following guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. In the overall recreational chinook quota north of Cape Falcon, 10,000 chinook from the May/June harvest quota are the result of impacts assessed at the July-September harvest impact rate. Inseason, these 10,000 chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the May/June fishery. Any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline in excess of 10,000 may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

- C.5. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the states of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon state-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.
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TABLE 4. STT analysis of chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for tentative 2002 ocean salmon fisheries (thousands of fish). (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}	60.0	60.0
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL		
Canada to Cape Falcon (May-June)	50.0	-
Canada to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.) ^{b/}	32.5	5.0
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	82.5	5.0
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fisheries) ^{b/}		
Canada to Cape Falcon (May/June) ^{b/}	20.0	-
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{b/}	2.6*	11.8
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{b/}	1.7*	2.9
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{b/}	32.0*	39.3
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/}	11.2*	55.7
Subtotal Recreational	67.5	109.7
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	210.0	174.7
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)		
Humbug Mt. to OR-CA border (June-Sept.)	9.5	-
Oregon-California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Aug.-Sept.)	13.0	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (July)	10.0	-
Subtotal Troll	32.5	-
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. ^{b/}	-	22.5
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	32.5	22.5

a/ For the Makah encounter rate study, legal sized fish retained in open periods will be included in the tribal quota.

b/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE 5. STT analysis of projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative ocean salmon fisheries, 2002.
 (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement or Other Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK		
Upper Columbia River Brights	273.8	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 43.5 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	93.7	16.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Lower Columbia River Hatchery Tules	133.0	23.4 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Lower Columbia River Natural Tules	34.8%	≤49% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate of no more than 49.0% on Coweeman tules.
Lewis River Wild (threatened)	18.3	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River.
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	136.0	11.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	46.5%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (ESA jeopardy standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50.0% Equals 50.4 (thousand) fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	12.9%	≤16.0% ESA jeopardy standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	10.9%	- None specified for 2002.
CAVOR troll fishery allocation	48.7%/ 51.3%	- None specified for 2002.
River recreational fishery allocation	40.6%	≥15.0% Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 20.5 (thousand) fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes	Duration and timing of commercial and recreational seasons south of Point Arena do not differ substantially relative to those of 2000 and 2001.
Sacramento River Fall	298.5	122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. STT analysis of projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative ocean salmon fisheries, 2002^{a/}.
(Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement or Other Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	9.1% ^{c/}	≤10% Total exploitation rate for all US fisheries south of the US/Canada border.
Skagit	38% (6.2%) 79.9	≤60% 2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	35% (7.8%) 14.5	≤35% 2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	34% (7.8%) 86.7	≤40% 2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	44% (6.2%) 25.6	≤45% 2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	17% (5.1%) 22.0	≤40% 2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
COASTAL NATURAL:		
Quillayute Fall	18.5	6.3-15.8 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.9	2.0-5.0 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild	10.2	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.6	-
Grays Harbor	50.3	35.4 MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	12.3%	≤15.0% ESA jeopardy standard for marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. ≤12.5% To meet Council guidance for protection of Oregon state ESA endangered lower Columbia coho.
Northern California (threatened)	7.7%	≤13.0% ESA jeopardy standard for surrogate R/K hatchery coho marine fishery exploitation rate.
HATCHERY:		
Columbia River Early	98.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 19.6 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Late	53.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 15.2 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality of 2,000 coho; Southeast Alaska TAC of 370,000 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 97,500 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2001).

b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. The escapement numbers provided for OCN coho are spawners in SRS accounting.

TABLE 5. STT analysis of projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentative ocean salmon fisheries, 2002 ^{a/}. (Page 3 of 3)

- c/ Reported exploitation rates are for ocean fisheries only.
- d/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound and freshwater fisheries, and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement.

TABLE 6. STT preliminary analysis of projected chinook and coho harvest impacts for tentative ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2002 Catch Projection	2002 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Observed in 2001	
			Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES: ^{b/}				
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)				
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Commercial Troll	60.0	7.7	28.1	5.3
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	82.5	20.9	26.5	15.5
Recreational	67.5	8.3	25.6	3.8
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.				
Commercial Troll	140.0	15.4	267.0	29.3
Recreational	13.5	1.5	17.4	1.9
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.				
Commercial Troll	24.5	2.7	9.7	1.1
Recreational	21.0	2.3	19.9	2.2
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.				
Commercial	404.8	44.5	173.4	19.1
Recreational	130.9	14.4	84.5	9.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES				
Commercial Troll	711.8	91.2	504.7	70.3
Recreational	232.9	26.5	147.4	17.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:				
Buoy 10	NA	NA	12.7	2.3
OCEAN FISHERIES:				
COHO (thousands of fish)				
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Commercial Troll	60.0	3.2	57.5	2.8
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{c/}	5.0	21.2	17.5	5.3
Recreational ^{c/}	109.7	23.2	207.5	24.0
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Commercial Troll	0.0	8.9	-	25.1
Recreational ^{c/}	22.5	10.1	56.5	11.4
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES				
Commercial Troll	65.0	33.3	75.0	33.2
Recreational	132.2	33.3	264.0	35.4
INSIDE FISHERIES:				
Area 4B ^{c/}	NA	NA		
Buoy 10 ^{c/}			132.0	11.9

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of hook-and-release and drop-off mortality of chinook and coho salmon in fisheries which have special species retention restrictions (e.g., all-salmon-except-coho or all-salmon-except-chinook seasons, or selective fisheries for marked coho). In general, the bycatch mortality rate parameters used by the Council for both chinook and coho in fisheries using barbless hooks are:

Commercial - 26% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, predation, noncompliance, etc.).

Sport north of Pt. Arena - 14% of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

Sport south of Pt. Arena - 23% (weighted average of California style mooching and trolling) of fish hooked-and-released plus 5% of total encounters (drop-off, etc.).

b/ Includes Oregon territorial water, late season chinook fisheries.

c/ Includes one or more selective fishery options that allow only retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE 7. STT analysis of expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho exploitation rates by fishery for tentative ocean salmon fisheries, 2002. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Exploitation Rate (Percent)					RK Total
	OCN				Total	
	Jan-June	July	Aug	Sep-Dec		
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS					0.1	0.0
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Treaty Indian Troll	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0
Recreational	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.1
Non-Indian Troll	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Recreational:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8	1.6
Fort Bragg	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.3
South of Pt. Arena	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.8	1.3
Troll:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6
Fort Bragg	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6
South of Pt. Arena	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.1
BUOY 10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER					1.0	0.2
TOTAL					12.3	7.7

TABLE 8. STT analysis of Expected mark rate for areas with selective coho fisheries, 2002. (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	July	August	September	2001 Observed
North of Cape Falcon					
Neah Bay (Area 4)	Recreational	53.2%	44.7%	-	39%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	-	-	NA
La Push (Area 3)	Recreational	47.7%	47.8%	-	31%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	-	-	NA
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	64.7%	57.8%	-	58%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	-	-	44%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	81.3%	71.2%	-	78%
	Non-Indian Troll	68.7%	63.9%	63.0%	67%
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	69.5%	69.5%	69%
South of Cape Falcon					
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Recreational	-	-	-	-
Tillamook	Recreational	64.9%	-	-	65%
Newport	Recreational	65.1%	-	-	68%
Coos Bay	Recreational	61.0%	-	-	72%

