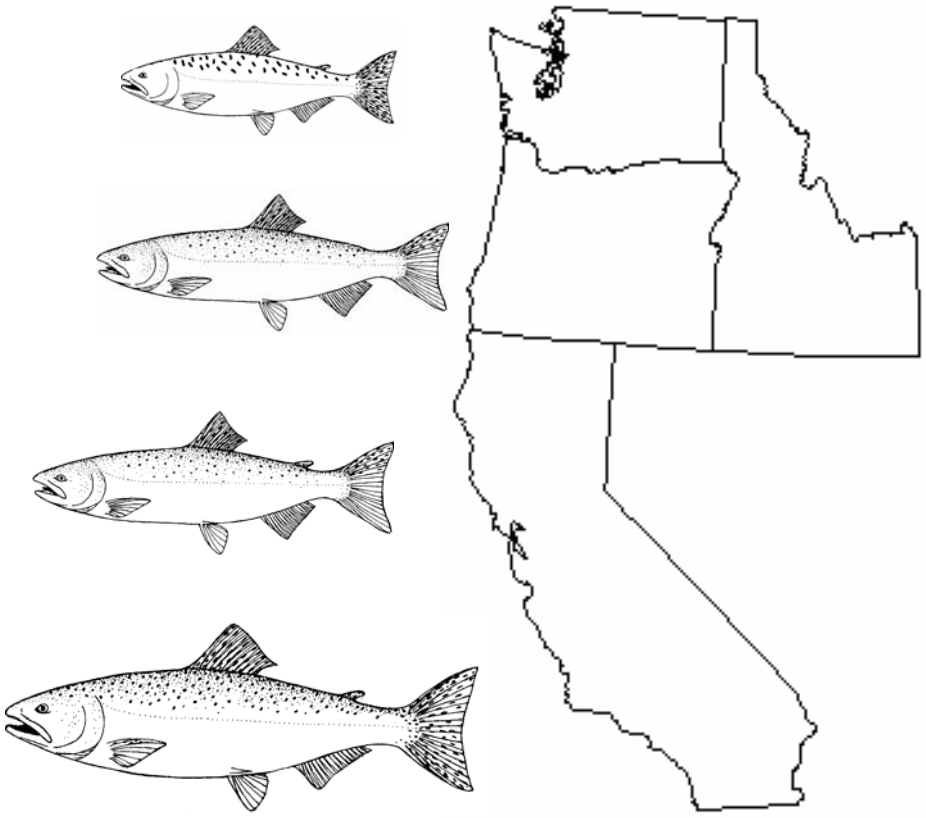
PRESEASON REPORT II

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2008 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES



Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101
Portland, OR 97220-1384
(503) 820-2280
www.pcouncil.org

March 2008

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.

Monday, March 31
Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 W Hancock
Westport, WA 98595

(360) 268-9101

Tuesday, April 1
Red Lion Hotel Eureka
Evergreen Room
1929 Fourth Street
Eureka, CA 95501

(707) 441-4712

Monday, March 31
Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR 97420

(541) 269-4099

Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Tuesday, April 8, during the public comment period for Agenda Item F.1 at the Seattle Marriott Hotel, Sea Tac, 3201 S. 176th Street, Seattle, Washington 98188 (206) 241-2000 or (800) 314-0925. ***Written comments*** *received at the Council office* ***by 4:30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 1, 2008*** *will be distributed to all Council members.*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AABM	Aggregate Abundance Based Management
AEQ	adult equivalent
BO	biological opinion
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CFGC	California Fish and Game Commission
CO	central Oregon (Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt.)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CVI	Central Valley index
CWT	coded-wire tag
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	Evolutionarily Significant Unit
FB	Fort Bragg (Horse Mt. to Point Arena)
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
FMP	fishery management plan
GSI	genetic stock identification
ISBM	Individual Stock Based Management
KC	California Klamath Management Zone (Oregon/California border to Horse Mt.)
KO	Oregon Klamath Management Zone (Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border)
KOHM	Klamath Ocean Harvest Model
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall Chinook)
KRFC	Klamath River fall Chinook
LCN	lower Columbia River natural (coho)
LCR	lower Columbia River (natural tule Chinook)
LRH	lower river hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam)
MCB	Mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall Chinook released in the mid-Columbia River)
MEW	Model Evaluation Workgroup
MO	Monterey (Pigeon Point to Point Sur)
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NO	northern Oregon (Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty)
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho)
PSC	Pacific Salmon Commission
PST	Pacific Salmon Treaty
RER	rebuilding exploitation rate
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RK	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SCH	Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall Chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery)
SF	San Francisco (Point Arena to Pigeon Point)
SRFC	Sacramento River fall Chinook
SHM	Sacramento Harvest Model
SI	Sacramento index
SRFI	Snake River fall (Chinook) index
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TL	total length
URB	upper river brights (bright fall Chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam)
WCVI	West Coast Vancouver Island
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2008 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting. This report is analogous to a draft National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis of a range of alternatives for 2008 ocean salmon management measures.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Seattle Marriott Hotel SeaTac, Seattle, Washington. Written comments received at the Council office by April 1, 2008 will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after April 1).

2.0 SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

The Council's final ocean salmon season recommendations will be based on the range of options presented in this report and guidance received from deliberations at management fora such as the north of Cape Falcon planning process - sponsored by the States of Washington and Oregon and the treaty Indian tribes in that area, and from public hearings sponsored by the Council and the States of Washington, Oregon, and California. Final recommendations concerning catch quotas and exploitation rates may vary from the range of options presented in this report depending upon determination of allocations, allowable harvest levels, public comment, or the final impact analyses completed by the STT. Elements of the options may be recombined to alter season patterns; measures such as bag limits, days of fishing per week, special landing restrictions, and other specific regulatory details may also change. In addition, inseason modification of management measures may be used to ensure achievement of the Council's management objectives.

Specific details pertaining to season structure and special regulations for the treaty Indian troll fishery north of Cape Falcon are established in tribal regulations. Chinook and coho quota levels for the treaty Indian troll fishery may be adjusted if significant changes in incidental fishing mortality result from tribal regulations, preseason or inseason.

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2008 Council meeting. At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect four key assumptions: (1) abundance levels for Canadian Chinook and coho stocks identical to 2007 forecasts; (2) 2008 catch levels for southeast Alaskan, north-central British Columbia, and West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) fisheries equal to 2007 catch ceilings established under the aggregate abundance based management (AABM) provisions of the 1999 Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) Agreement (WCVI outside sport catch assumed to equal the 2007 observed level), with minimum size limits identical to those in place for 2007; (3) 2007 observed catch levels and size limits for Canadian fisheries operating under individual stock based management (ISBM) regimes pursuant to the 1999 PST agreement; and (4) base packages for management of southern U.S. inside fisheries. In mid-March, U.S. and Canadian fishery managers will exchange information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of Chinook and coho stocks. Following this exchange, the Pacific Salmon Commission's (PSC's) Chinook model will be calibrated by the PSC Chinook Technical Committee to determine the allowable catch ceilings under the 1999 PST agreement. Abundances and fishery expectations will be adjusted in the Council's fishery planning models, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers. The adjustments of stock abundances and fishery expectations, and the shaping of inside fisheries, may result in estimated stock impacts that differ from those presented in this

report. The final regulations adopted by the Council in April are intended to be consistent with Council's salmon fishery management plan (FMP) objectives, guidance provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), obligations under the PST, and other applicable law.

3.0 SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

3.1 Oregon Coastal Chinook

The STT does not make a quantitative forecast of the Oregon coast fall Chinook. In the past, the STT has relied on the recent increasing trend in escapement, and the fact that the stock consistently met or exceeded its goal for many years, to justify an expectation that the stock would continue meet its conservation objective. The escapement index for north migrating Oregon coast fall Chinook has declined sharply for the past four years and the stocks failed to meet their post-season escapement goal in 2007 for the first time since 1983.

3.2 Need for Landing Requirements

The STT recommends that landing restrictions be employed to require landings within the area where the fish are caught. Unless such restrictions are adopted, fleet mobility increases the difficulty of inseason management, catch accountability, and collection of biological data such as genetic stock identification (GSI) samples or coded-wire-tag (CWT) recoveries.

4.0 SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN REQUIREMENTS

The Council's Salmon FMP includes objectives for setting annual management measures to regulate ocean salmon fisheries between the U.S./Canada border and the U.S./Mexico border. The objectives include biological, administrative, and allocation requirements. In recommending final management measures, the Council attempts to meet all objectives in a fair and balanced manner, while maintaining established priorities.

Biological objectives for stocks originating in the Council area or impacted by Council area ocean fisheries are listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. The objectives generally consist of meeting spawning escapement numbers associated with maximum sustainable yield (MSY), or exploitation rate limits designed to support recovery of depressed stocks while encompassing a long term average harvest approximating MSY.

Biological objectives can be modified through formal plan amendment, technical amendment, or regulatory amendment. For the 2008 management measures, an additional management objective for KRFC has been proposed by regulatory amendment. The current KRFC conservation objective requires a spawner reduction rate of no more than 67 percent and a minimum of 35,000 adults spawning in natural areas. The proposed regulatory amendment would require a minimum natural area spawning escapement of 40,700 adult KRFC as a preseason management objective in 2008, and possibly beyond. This proposal resulted from an STT assessment of KRFC after that stock triggered an Overfishing Concern by failing to meet the 35,000 natural area adult spawner objective in 2004-2006. The Council will take public comment on the proposed regulatory amendment, which includes other recommendations from the STT assessment (see Appendix A), and take final action at the April 2008 Council meeting under the 2008 ocean salmon management measures.

Administrative objectives are requirements for meeting other applicable law outside of the Salmon FMP. These requirements include ESA consultation standards, international treaties, and tribal trust responsibilities. The Salmon FMP defers to NMFS consultation standards for salmon stocks listed under the ESA in regards to biological conservation objectives. The Council considers the ESA requirements sufficient to meet the intent of FMP conservation objectives for the annual management measures as well

as the Magnuson-Stevens Act (MSA) overfishing provisions requiring rebuilding of depressed stocks to MSY levels. Section 5.0 of this document provides greater detail on ESA listed stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on ESA listed stocks are included in Table 5.

The Salmon FMP requires compliance with relevant terms of the PST. Section 6.0 of this document provides greater detail on PST provisions and stocks, while impacts of the Council adopted salmon management measures on those stocks are included in Table 5.

Treaty trust responsibilities of the Salmon FMP require the Council to abide by Court orders in the *U.S. v Washington* (Puget Sound), *Hoh v. Baldrige* (Washington coast), and *U.S. V. Oregon* (Columbia River) cases, and the Solicitor General opinion (Klamath River) governing allocation and management of shared salmon resources. Much of the North of Falcon forum is dedicated to annual negotiations establishing allocation among the tribes, non-Indian fishing sectors, and ocean and inside interests. The results of these negotiations allow the Council to complete final management measure recommendations while meeting its biological, administrative, and allocation objectives. Among the annual agreements reached by the co-managers in the North of Falcon forum are conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal stocks. These objectives can supersede the Salmon FMP conservation objectives for annual management measures and for triggering a Conservation Alert; however, they cannot be used in place of the FMP objectives for determination of an Overfishing Concern; nor can they supersede ESA consultation standards. In recent years, the annual agreed to conservation objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal coho have been based on the 2002 PSC coho management agreement objectives.

The Columbia River treaty tribes establish periodic management agreements with the state co-managers and Federal agencies. These agreements are approved pursuant to provisions of *U.S. v. Oregon* procedures. Recent agreements have included an entitlement for the treaty tribes of 50 percent of the coho return destined for areas upstream from Bonneville Dam. Council area fisheries are shaped in order to meet this requirement in some years.

The Yurok and Hoopa Valley tribes are entitled to 50 percent of the harvest of KRFC, which is calculated as a harvest of KRFC equal to that taken in all non-Indian fisheries. The Council must account for all harvest impacts when assessing the achievement of KRFC conservation objectives.

In addition to the allocation objectives associated with sharing between treaty Indian and non-Indian sectors, the Salmon FMP includes formulas for sharing Chinook and coho quotas north of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors, and among recreational port areas, and for coho south of Cape Falcon between commercial and recreational sectors. The 2008 salmon management measures adopted by the Council meet the allocation requirements for fisheries north of Cape Falcon in the Salmon FMP. The allocation provisions for the area south of Cape Falcon are also met, although the available coho impacts are less than the minimum required for distribution of directed harvest to the commercial sector. The Salmon FMP allows flexibility to provide some directed harvest to the commercial sector during the annual preseason process.

5.0 SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

Since 1989, NMFS listed the following 16 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs) of salmon under the ESA:

Species	ESU	Status	Federal Register Notice
Chinook Salmon (*O. tshawytscha*)	Sacramento River Winter	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Snake River Fall	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Snake River Spring/Summer	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Puget Sound	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Upper Willamette River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Upper Columbia River Spring	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Central Valley Spring	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	California Coastal	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
Chum Salmon (*O. keta*)	Hood Canal Summer-Run	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
Coho Salmon (*O. kisutch*)	Central California Coastal	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	S. Oregon/ N. California Coastal	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Oregon Coastal	Threatened	73 FR 7816 2/11/08
	Lower Columbia River	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
Sockeye Salmon (*O. nerka*)	Snake River	Endangered	70 FR 37160 6/28/05
	Ozette Lake	Threatened	70 FR 37160 6/28/05

As the listings have occurred, NMFS has initiated formal consultations and issued biological opinions (BOs) that consider the impacts resulting from implementation of the Salmon FMP, or from annual management measures, to listed salmonid species. NMFS has also reinitiated consultation on certain ESUs when new information has become available on the status of the stocks or on the impacts of the Salmon FMP on the stocks. The consultation standards referred to in this document include (1) reasonable and prudent alternatives, (2) conservation objectives for which NMFS conducted Section 7 consultations and arrived at a no-jeopardy conclusion, and (3) NMFS requirements under Section 4(d) determinations. A list of current BOs in effect, the species they apply to, and their duration follows:

Date	Evolutionarily Significant Unit covered and effective period
March 8, 1996	Snake River Chinook and sockeye (until reinitiated)
April 28, 1999	Southern Oregon/ Northern California coastal coho, Central California coastal coho (until reinitiated)[1/]
April 28, 2000	Central Valley spring Chinook (until reinitiated)
April 27, 2001	Hood Canal summer chum 4(d) limit (until reinitiated)
April 30, 2001	Upper Willamette Chinook, Upper Columbia spring Chinook, Lake Ozette sockeye, ten steelhead ESUs and Columbia River chum (until reinitiated)
April 27, 2004	Sacramento River winter Chinook (April 30, 2010)
March 4, 2005	Puget Sound Chinook (April 30, 2010)
June 13, 2005	California coastal Chinook (until reinitiated)
Expected Prior to May 1, 2008	Lower Columbia River natural coho, Lower Columbia River Chinook
Expected Prior to May 1, 2008	Oregon Coastal natural coho

Amendment 12 to the Salmon FMP added the generic category "species listed under the ESA" to the list of stocks in the salmon management unit and modified respective escapement goals to include "manage

consistent with NMFS jeopardy standards or recovery plans to meet immediate conservation needs and long-term recovery of the species". Amendment 14 specified those listed ESUs and clarified which stocks in the FMP management unit were representative of the ESUs.

NMFS, in a letter received by the Council on February 26, 2008, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2008 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' BOs on the effects of potential actions under the salmon FMP on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the BOs in preparation for the 2008 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2008 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria, in place for the 2008 management season are presented in Table 5. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring Chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring Chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs, beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Of the listed Chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have a significant impact on Sacramento River winter Chinook, Central Valley spring Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Snake River fall Chinook, lower Columbia River fall Chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not significantly impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

Chinook

Snake River spring/summer (threatened)	Puget Sound (threatened)
Upper Willamette (threatened)	Upper Columbia River spring (endangered)

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)	Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)	Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)	Central Valley, California (threatened)
South-central California coast (threatened)	Central California coast (threatened)
Upper Columbia River (endangered)	Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Middle Columbia River (threatened)	Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Snake River Basin (threatened)	Northern California (threatened)

6.0 OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

6.1 Chinook Salmon Management

Under the 1999 PST Agreement, Council fisheries are subject to the individual stock based management (ISBM) provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3. These provisions require the AEQ exploitation rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40 percent from the 1979-1982 base period for Chinook stocks failing to achieve escapement goals adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC).

Many Chinook stocks of concern to the Council are affected by fisheries off Canada and Alaska. Maximum allowable catches by aggregate abundance based management (AABM) fishery complexes off the WCVI, Northern British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska are determined through the annual

calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints which require a 36.5 percent reduction in AEQ exploitation rates relative to the 1979-1982 base period on Chinook stocks that are not expected to achieve agreed MSY spawning escapement goals. Expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries harvest and stock abundance forecasts are incorporated into Chinook FRAM to estimate total exploitation rate impacts from all marine fisheries (Table 5).

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for Chinook in 2008 include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI, Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River stocks; (2) Chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at pink (odd years), sockeye and chum salmon. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI, Lower Strait of Georgia, and Fraser River Chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

6.2 Coho Salmon Management

In 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, and Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PSC Coho Plan, and are based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units in 2008 are summarized in Table 5.

The categorical status of U.S. coho management units is reported to comply with obligations pursuant to the 2002 PSC Southern Coho Agreement. Categorical status is employed by the PST under the 2002 Coho Agreement to indicate general ranges of allowable total exploitation rates for U.S. and Canadian coho management units. Three categories are employed: low (total exploitation rate <20 percent), moderate (total exploitation rate 20 percent-40 percent), and abundant (total exploitation rate >40 percent). For the Puget Sound management units, the 2002 Coho Agreement uses the thresholds and stepped harvest rate goals from the Comprehensive Coho management plan, developed by Washington and the Puget Sound tribes. Actual exploitation rate constraints for Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units are determined by formulas that specify sharing of allowable exploitation rates and a "composite rule." The composite rule adjusts constraints for Canadian fishery exploitation rates based on the number of U.S. management units which fall in a given category. For example, if only one Washington coastal coho management unit is in low status, Canadian fisheries are constrained to a total exploitation rate on that unit of 12 percent; if two or more Washington coastal management units are in low status, the constraint becomes 10 percent. The minimum allowable exploitation rate by Canadian fisheries on U.S. coho management units is 10 percent. Because all four of the Washington coastal coho stocks are in the low category, Canadian fisheries will be constrained to a 10 percent exploitation rate on Washington coastal stocks.

Some confusion may arise from the methods employed to report the categorical status for Washington coastal coho management units. For these units, a range is reported for the allowable exploitation rates based on the relationship between the pre-season abundance forecast and the upper and lower values of the spawning escapement ranges corresponding to MSY production. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range and minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. For purposes of reporting the categorical status, an allowable exploitation rate is computed using the mid-point of the MSY escapement range. Based on this

methodology, the allowable total exploitation rate for the Queets coho management unit is zero; consequently, the categorical status is "low." However, this should not be interpreted to indicate that the maximum allowable exploitation rate on the Queets coho management unit is zero. The exploitation rate could be as high as 43 percent and still result in a spawning escapement within the MSY escapement range.

U.S. Management Unit	Total Exploitation Rate Constraint[a/]	Categorical Status[b/]
Skagit	35%	Moderate
Stillaguamish	50%	Abundant
Snohomish	40%	Moderate
Hood Canal	45%	Moderate
Strait of Juan de Fuca	40%	Moderate
Quillayute Fall[c/]	0%-40% (0%)	Low
Hoh[c/]	0%-54% (20%)	Low
Queets[c/]	0%-43% (0%)	Low
Grays Harbor	17%	Low

a/ Preliminary, total mortality exploitation rate ceilings. Constraints will ultimately be determined through preseason planning processes. For Puget Sound management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. For the Quillayute, Hoh, and Queets management units, exploitation rate constraints represent the potential range associated with escapement goal ranges (the values in parentheses reflect the exploitation rate associated with the mid-point of the spawning escapement goal range).

b/ Category titles correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 3(a) of the 2002 PSC Coho Agreement or the exploitation rate status determinations exchanged during the negotiations that culminated in the 2002 Agreement. For Puget Sound management units, the categorical status categories reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. No formal status classification system has yet been developed for Washington coastal management units; the categorical status levels are based on exploitation rate values depicted in parentheses.

c/ For Washington Coastal coho management units, spawning escapement ranges correspond to estimates for MSY escapements. The exploitation rate ranges for these management units are based on preseason abundance forecasts and the upper and lower ends of the ranges. Maximum exploitation rates are computed using the lower end of the escapement range; minimum exploitation rates are computed using the upper end of the escapement range. The categorical status is determined based on the mid-point of the escapement range. Note that the exploitation rates used to report categorical status do not represent maximum allowable rates for the management units.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2008 are expected to include, (1) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) coho; (2) coho harvests by native fisheries; (3) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at Chinook, sockeye, and chum salmon; and (4) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. The Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by Canadian domestic allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit (in previous years, Canadian fisheries were managed so as not to exceed a 3 percent maximum exploitation rate).

The projected status of Canadian coho management units in 2008 indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Interior Fraser coho. The Interior Fraser coho management unit is anticipated to remain in *low* status, resulting in a requirement to constrain the total mortality fishery exploitation rate for all 2008 U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border to a maximum of 10.0 percent.

7.0 CHINOOK SALMON MANAGEMENT

7.1 South of Cape Falcon

Chinook salmon management south of Cape Falcon has typically been predicated on the CVI and KRFC stock abundance forecasts. However, concern over a very low CVI forecast for 2008 led to the development of an alternative abundance forecast and harvest model based specifically on SRFC. The abundance forecast and harvest model are confined to the area south of Cape Falcon (see Appendix B for justification). A description of the Sacramento Index (SI), and the SI predictor, is presented in Appendix

C. The Sacramento Harvest Model (SHM) is described in Appendix D. 2008 abundance projections relevant to Chinook harvest management south of Cape Falcon are:

- *SRFC*. The Sacramento Index forecast is 54,600 SRFC adults. This forecast value is less than one quarter of the lowest observed SI on record (Appendix C, Figure C-1).

- *KRFC*. The age-3 forecast is 31,600 fish; the lowest forecast on record. In contrast, the age-4 forecast of 157,200 is above average. The age-5 forecast is 1,900 fish. The 2007 preseason forecast was 515,400 age-3, 26,100 age-4, and 4,700 age-5 fish.

- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. Quantitative abundance predictions are not made for these stocks for use in annual development of Council area fishery regulations. Qualitative expectations of abundance are based on parental year spawner escapements and hatchery indicator stock data used in the PSC management process.

7.1.1 Objectives

Key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the options south of Cape Falcon are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area south of Cape Falcon include Sacramento River winter Chinook, California Coastal Chinook, Snake River fall Chinook, and lower Columbia River natural tule Chinook.

- *SRFC*. Conservation alert triggered by a forecast escapement of 58,200 adult spawners in the absence of fishing south of Cape Falcon, which falls short of the spawning escapement goal of 122,000–180,000 adults (FMP conservation objective).

- *KRFC*. Natural area spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adults (2008 Council guidance) and spawner reduction rate not to exceed 66.7 percent (FMP conservation objective), 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest (Department of Interior Solicitor Opinion).

- *Oregon Coastal Chinook.* An escapement of 150,000-200,000 naturally spawning adults represented by 60-90 naturally spawning adults per mile in nine standard index streams (FMP conservation objective).

7.1.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the options are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook. Appendix E presents tables of SRFC impacts by fishery/time/area under the three options.

- *SRFC*. The SRFC conservation objective of 122,000–180,000 adult spawners is not met by any of the Options. Projected escapement under Option I is 51,900 adults, under Option II is 56,300 adults, and under Option III is 58,200 adults. All options are also projected to result in a shortfall of the egg-take goals in Sacramento Basin hatcheries.

- *Oregon Coastal Chinook*. Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on Oregon coastal Chinook stocks and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. Stock abundance forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and actual PST landing limits on Canadian fisheries

are not presently known. These stock abundance forecasts and PST landings limits will be known prior to the April Council meeting. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve compliance with conservation objectives for these stocks.

All of the options for Chinook fisheries south of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

7.2 North of Cape Falcon

Abundance projections relevant to Chinook harvest management north of Cape Falcon are:

- *Columbia Lower River Wild*. The 2008 ocean escapement prediction for Columbia Lower River wild fall Chinook (LRW) is 3,800, down from the preseason forecast of 10,100 in 2007 and below the MSY spawner goal of 5,700 for North Fork Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

- *Columbia River hatchery tules*. Combined production of Lower River Hatchery (LRH) and Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) stocks is predicted to be 90 percent greater than the 2007 preseason expectations. The 2008 LRH forecast abundance is 59,000, up slightly from 54,900 in 2007. The 2008 SCH forecast abundance is 87,200, which is four times greater than the 21,800 forecast in 2007.

7.2.1 Objectives

The key Chinook salmon management objectives shaping the options are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon include Columbia Lower River wild fall Chinook, Columbia Lower River natural tule Chinook, Snake River fall Chinook, and Puget Sound natural Chinook.

- *Columbia Lower River wild fall Chinook*. Spawning escapement goal of 5,700 (NMFS ESA consultation standard) for North Lewis River fall Chinook. NMFS guidance for 2008 does not require any additional constraints in Council area fisheries to increase LRW escapement; however, WDFW anticipates managing southern U.S. ocean and inriver fisheries to achieve an AEQ harvest rate of no more than 10 percent on LRW Chinook.

7.2.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the options are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCR tule Chinook.

- *Columbia Lower River Wild*. All options result in spawning escapement projections that fail to meet the 5,700 MSY spawning escapement objective in the North Fork Lewis River (NMFS ESA consultation standard); however all options do result in a southern U.S. AEQ exploitation rate of less than 10.0 percent on LRW Chinook (WDFW objective when a stock is projected to fall below its spawning escapement objective). Stock abundance forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and actual PST landing limits on Canadian and Alaskan fisheries are not presently known, and preliminary values have been used to conduct the impact analysis presented in this report. These stock abundance forecasts and PST landings limits will be known prior to the April Council meeting and, together with

the continued harvest negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, may result in higher escapement and/or lower exploitation rates for LRW Chinook than presented here.

- *Columbia Lower River Natural tule fall Chinook.* Because of the WDFW objective for LRW Chinook and ESA constraints on LCN and OCN coho, LCR tules will not constrain fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2008.

- *Snake River wild fall Chinook.* Because of the WDFW objective for LRW Chinook and ESA constraints on LCN and OCN coho, SRW Chinook will not constrain fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2008.

- *Puget Sound Chinook.* Council-area fisheries have a minor impact on ESA-listed Puget Sound Chinook and negligible impacts on most Chinook stocks subject to the 1999 PST Agreement. At this point there appears to be sufficient flexibility within Council and inside area fisheries as a whole to achieve compliance with NMFS consultation standards for the Puget Sound Chinook ESU.

All of the options for Chinook fisheries north of Cape Falcon satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

8.0 COHO SALMON MANAGEMENT

Abundance projections relevant to coho harvest management in Council area fisheries:

- *Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho.* The OCN forecast of 60,000 is 23 percent of the 2007 preseason forecast of 255,400.

- *OPI Hatchery coho.* The 2008 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 216,100 is 36 percent of the 2007 forecast of 593,600. The Columbia River early coho forecast is 26 percent of the 2007 forecast and the Columbia River late coho forecast is 62 percent of the 2007 forecast.

- *Lower Columbia River Natural (LCN) coho.* The 2008 LCN forecast is 13,400 adults returning to the mouth of the Columbia River, compared to a preseason forecast of 21,500 in 2008.

- *Puget Sound coho.* The forecast for Hood Canal coho is below the FMP conservation objective, assuming fisheries similar to 2007. However this stock along with other Puget Sound coho stocks is subject to the provisions of the 2002 PSC coho agreement, which permits harvest at specified rates based on annual stock status classification.

- *Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.* This Canadian stock continue to be depressed, however due to constraints for LCN and OCN coho, this stock will not limit 2008 ocean coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon.

8.1 Objectives

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the options are:

- NMFS consultation standards and annual guidance for ESA listed stocks as provided in Section 5.0 above. Relevant stocks include Central California Coast coho (south of the Oregon/California border), Southern Oregon/Northern California coho, Oregon coastal natural coho, and lower Columbia River natural coho. Based on this guidance, the maximum allowable exploitation rates are:

a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate not to exceed 8.0 percent for OCN coho, a combined exploitation rate in Council-area and mainstem Columbia River fisheries not to exceed 8.0 percent for Lower Columbia River natural coho, and a marine exploitation rate not to exceed 13.0 percent for Southern Oregon/Northern California coho.

- Terms and requirements of the 2002 PSC coho agreement for stocks originating along the Washington coast, Puget Sound, and British Columbia as provided in Section 6.2 above. Relevant stocks for the area north of Cape Falcon in 2008 include Hood Canal coho.

- Minimum escapement of 50 percent of Upper Columbia coho above Bonneville Dam (*U.S. v. Oregon* annual management agreement).

- Providing sufficient escapement of Columbia River early and late coho to meet hatchery egg take goals and inriver harvest impacts.

8.2 Achievement of Objectives

Fishery quotas under the options are presented in Table 4. Stock-specific management criteria and their forecast values under the Options are provided in Table 5. Projected fishery landings, bycatch, and bycatch mortality under the Options are summarized in Table 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of impacts by fishery and area for LCN, OCN, and RK coho. Table 8 provides expected coho mark rates for west coast fisheries by month.

- *Lower Columbia River natural coho.* All options satisfy the maximum 8.0 percent exploitation rate, with marine exploitation rates ranging from 6.6 percent to 3.0 percent. These exploitation rates, while satisfying the combined Council-area marine and mainstem Columbia River fisheries, represent Council-area fisheries only. Shaping of the inriver fisheries could require changes in marine fisheries to meet the combined exploitation rate limit.

- *Hood Canal coho*. Although the 45 percent exploitation rate ceiling is met, all Options fail to meet the 21,500 spawner escapement goal set in the FMP. However, the FMP goal is not a constraint in 2008, as annual management goals are allowed under the FMP if they are agreed to by the parties of *U.S. v. Washington*.

All of the options for all fisheries satisfy NMFS ESA consultation standards and guidance, FMP conservation objectives, and all other objectives for other relevant stocks listed in Table 5.

9.0 IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE OPTIONS

Significant changes from recent seasons are highlighted below, but this section is not intended to be a comprehensive description of the options. For detailed information on the proposed ocean salmon season options see Tables 1 (non-Indian Commercial), 2 (recreational) and 3 (Treaty Indian).

9.1 Commercial

All 2008 Options for fisheries south of Cape Falcon are very restrictive compared to recent years because of the low forecast for SRFC.

Option I allows for very limited Chinook directed fisheries from Cape Falcon to Pigeon Point, primarily to maintain some continuity for the commercial salmon fishing industry and related businesses while restricting impacts to SRFC. Chinook fisheries would be open from April 15 through May 31 from Cape Falcon to the Oregon/California border. All commercial salmon fishing south of the Oregon/California

border would be managed by quotas. In August, 3,000 fish quotas exist for the California portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), Fort Bragg area, and San Francisco area. No fishing would be allowed south of Pigeon Point. Because SRFC have triggered a Conservation Alert in 2008, implementation of Option I would likely require an emergency rule.

Option II does not allow for any Chinook harvest, but allows for an experimental, non-retention GSI study from Cape Falcon to the U.S./Mexico border May 1 through August 31. This fishery is designed to gather information on stock composition in commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon, with a focus on KRFC. Tissue samples for the GSI study would be collected by commercial fishermen on a contract basis, and would not include the entire fleet. The tissue sample size goal is 800 samples per month (four months) in each of the seven management areas. Funds for conducting this fishery have been allocated for 2008.

Option III is closed to all commercial salmon fishing (both retention and non-retention) south of Cape Falcon. This Option reflects the Salmon FMP requirement to close all Council area fisheries that have a significant impact on stocks that trigger a Conservation Alert.

There are no fall 2008 fishing seasons in 2008 under any of the Options to comply with the proposed KRFC rebuilding strategy, and to reduce impacts on depressed 2005 brook KRFC and SRFC. Option III does not include any openings prior to May 1, 2009.

Options for the area north of Cape Falcon are generally similar in structure as seasons in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially lower, reflecting both the reduced abundance of lower Columbia River natural coho stocks, and the more conservative 8 percent exploitation rate ceiling for lower Columbia River natural coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2008.

In Option III north of Cape Falcon, the area between Cape Falcon and Leadbetter Point will operate under a separate season quota of 1,875 Chinook, without subquotas for the Chinook-directed and all-species fisheries. The area between Leadbetter Point and the U.S./Canada border will maintain traditional Chinook subquotas during the Chinook-directed and all-species fisheries. However, both areas will share the coastwide coho quota.

A mandatory yelloweye rockfish conservation area closure was added in 2007 to the permanent salmon regulations (50 CFR 660.405) as part of NMFS regulations to implement Amendment 16-4 to the Groundfish FMP (71 FR 78638, December 29, 2006.). The closure prohibits commercial salmon trolling in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. The area also overlaps part of the "C-Shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area (YRCA), designated as an area for salmon trollers to voluntarily avoid, which has been in place since 2003.

9.2 Recreational

Option I allows a combination of Chinook directed, coho directed, and all-species fisheries south of Cape Falcon. Option II allows only for a coho directed fishery in the region between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. Option III is closed to all recreational salmon fishing south of Cape Falcon. The exception to these season structures is the early fishery that commenced in Fort Bragg on February 16 and is scheduled to close on March 31. It is therefore included in each of the three Options.

From Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, a Chinook directed fishery is proposed from April 15 – June 15. Following this fishery, a mark-selective coho fishery in the region between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border would be open from June 22 – August 31, or until the attainment of a 10,000 marked coho quota with a two fish bag limit. In the Oregon portion of the KMZ, Chinook retention would be allowed May 24 – 26, July 4 – 6, and August 28 – 31, with no more than one Chinook allowed per day. Note that the July and August Chinook openings in the Oregon portion of the KMZ run concurrently with the coho mark-selective fishery, but the May 24 – 26 opening prohibits coho retention.

South of the Oregon/California border, recreational fishing opportunities under Option I would occur surrounding only holiday weekends. In the California portion of the KMZ, Fort Bragg, and San Francisco areas, this includes May 24 – 26, July 4 – 6, and August 28 – 31, with a two fish per day bag limit. In the Monterey area and south to the U.S./Mexico border, Option I would allow for one opening from May 18 – 26, with a two fish per day bag limit.

Option II has a mark selective coho only fishery in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain area June 22 - August 31, or until a quota of 6,000 marked coho is reached. Regulations include four days per week with no more than one weekend day. No other recreational salmon fisheries would be allowed south of Humbug Mountain under Option II. The proposed regulations are intended to provide limited coho opportunity with minimal impacts on SRFC.

Option III is closed to all recreational salmon fishing south of Cape Falcon. This Option reflects the Salmon FMP requirement to close all Council area fisheries that have a significant impact on stocks that trigger a Conservation Alert. This option also doe not allow any fishery openings in 2009 prior to May 1.

North of Cape Falcon, Options I and II provide for Chinook-directed fisheries in all four management areas beginning in May with coho non-retention. The intent of these early season fisheries is to provide opportunity for Chinook, recognizing that coho quotas will be unusually small in 2008 and may limit access once the all-species fisheries open. The Westport subarea has options for both seven days per week and five days per week; the other three areas have options only for seven days per week during the Chinook-directed fisheries.

In the all-species recreational fishery, all four subareas north of Cape Falcon have options for five days per week only. The intent of the five day per week option is to prolong the season.

Option II has an area 4B add on fishery of 5,000 marked coho due to the increased likelihood of North of Falcon recreational fisheries exhausting allowable coho impacts prior to Labor Day.

9.3 Treaty Indian

Options are generally similar in structure as in recent years, although coho quotas are substantially lower, reflecting both the reduced abundance of OPI stocks in general, and specifically the more conservative standard for lower Columbia River natural coho specified in the NMFS guidance for 2008.

10.0 SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

The short-term economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value. Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income impacts associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 10 are not directly comparable. Long-term social and economic effects are dependent on the impacts of this year's harvest on future production. In general the Council manages the fishery to meet

escapement objectives for salmon that are expected to achieve optimum yields and rebuild endangered stocks.

The primary purpose of the economic tables is to illustrate how relative economic opportunity varies under each option, as compared to the other options and the previous year. Therefore, the modeling of the recreational estimates used 2007 seasons and effort patterns rather than a longer term average. Where no 2007 effort was available for a particular month and area, effort from a previous year was substituted. The Oregon south of Cape Falcon recreational selective coho fishery was modeled assuming the effort will respond to take the entire available quota. To the degree that this effort response does not occur, the values provided will be an over estimate. Additionally, for the troll fishery, last year's prices were assumed to be the best estimator of prices expected in the coming season. The 2007 commercial prices were at record high levels, along with 2006 prices. Because 2008's management options are proposed to be more restrictive than last year, prices will tend to be similar to or higher than 2007 prices. Therefore, the estimates provided may understate expected salmon exvessel revenue; however, because of the restricted seasons, total exvessel revenue could be at historical lows. Additionally, escalated fuel prices would be expected to cut into per pound profits that may be associated with higher exvessel prices.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for the commercial troll and recreational options, respectively, compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars. In general, income impact estimates provide information on the amount of income associated with a particular activity. Reductions in income impacts may, but do not necessarily, reflect net losses to a community but likely correlate with losses to those businesses and individuals with income dependence on the activity. In some cases reductions in ocean harvest may also result in either greater inside fishing opportunity or escapement, which may contribute to future production, depending on the carrying capacity of the system to which the stocks are escaping.

In past years the KMZ has benefited from the landing of commercial fish caught in the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain. In 2005 and 2006, it appears that about 10 percent of the fish caught off the central Oregon coast (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain) were landed in a KMZ port. These landings accounted for the large majority of the landings in the KMZ, primarily in the Brookings port area. However, due to the restricted options for the 2008 season, the area South of Cape Falcon are predicted to show much lower landings compared to 2007 and especially compared to the recent five year average (03-07). Under Option II there would be some opportunity for vessels to earn money hiring out as scientific charters for an experimental GSI study. Fish caught during the study would not be retained.

It is assumed that the north of Cape Falcon recreational fishery will be quota limited (as opposed to being limited by season length). Option II provides 5,000 fish for an Area 4B add-on fishery in state waters and reallocates some of the ocean quota from Neah Bay to ports to the south. Table 8 includes expected harvests in the Columbia River estuary Buoy-10 fishery. Neither of these inside fisheries were included in the economic results for ocean harvest displayed in Table 10. Options for recreational fishing south of Cape Falcon in 2008 are highly limited. The least restrictive (Option I) provides minimal fishing in all areas, with projected effort ranging from 6 percent to 22 percent of 2007 effort, depending on the management area.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 1 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 4,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 4,000 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 15,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 12,500 Chinook and 2,400 marked coho. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 15,000 Chinook quota. Thursday through Monday. May 1-5 and 8-12 landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point and 40 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point; beginning May 15, a landing and possession limit of 60 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point and 30 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 8,750 Chinook quota. Thursday through Monday with a landing and possession limit of 50 Chinook per vessel for each open period north of Leadbetter Point and 50 Chinook south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 7,083 Chinook quota. Friday through Monday with a landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel for each open period (C.1). All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). **Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 1,875 Chinook quota. Friday through Monday with a landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook per vessel for each open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45º46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options **adopted by the Council** for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008 (Page 2 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon • July 1 through earlier of September 16 or 7,500 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 4,000 marked coho quota (C.8.d). Open July 1-2, then Saturday through Tuesday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 40 Chinook and 25 coho per vessel per open period north of Leadbetter Point and 20 Chinook and 25 coho south of Leadbetter Point (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho, in the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, no earlier than September 1 (C.8.d). Gear restricted to plugs six inches or longer. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery, Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • July 5 through earlier of Sept. 16 or 8,750 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 4,000 marked coho quota. Saturday through Tuesday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs six inches or longer. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point** • July 4 through the earlier of Sept. 15 or 3,542 preseason Chinook guideline (C.8) or a 2,400 marked coho quota shared with the south of Leadbetter Point fishery. Open Friday through Monday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period (C.1). All Salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs six inches or longer. Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area, Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). **Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon** • July 4 through the earlier of Sept. 15 or any remaining Chinook quota from the May-June fishery or (C.8) or a 2,400 marked coho quota shared with the north of Leadbetter Point fishery. Open Friday through Monday. Landing and possession limit of 30 Chinook and 30 coho per vessel per open period (C.1). All Salmon (C.7). All coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs six inches or longer. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.5).

Oregon State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon, OR intending to fish within this area notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife before transiting the Cape Falcon, OR line (45º46'00" N. lat.) at the following number: 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Under state law, vessels must report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing north of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and north of Leadbetter Point. Vessels fishing or in possession of salmon while fishing south of Leadbetter Point must land and deliver their fish within the area and south of Leadbetter Point, except that Oregon permitted vessels may also land their fish in Garibaldi, Oregon. Oregon State regulations require all fishers landing salmon into Oregon from any fishery between Leadbetter Point, Washington and Cape Falcon, Oregon must notify ODFW within one hour of delivery or prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, port of landing and location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8)..

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options **adopted by the Council** for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 3 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 1,000. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 18,600. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,300. 4. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.	1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to adult Chinook retention. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 21,900. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 26,400. 4. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.	1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to adult Chinook retention. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 22,600. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,100. 4. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • April 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2009 meeting.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through August 31. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples. In 2009, same as Option I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** Closed.
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ) • April 15 through May 31; All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 28 inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the State of Oregon. In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 28 inch Chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its March 2009 meeting.	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through August 31. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples. In 2009, same as Option I	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)** Closed.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 4 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ) • August 1 through the earlier of August 31 or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9) All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through August 31. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	**OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)** Closed.
Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt. Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.	**Humboldt South Jetty to Horse Mt.** Closed.
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • August 1 through the earlier of August 31 or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9) All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through August 31. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** Closed.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco) • August 1 through the earlier of August 31 or 3,000 Chinook quota (C.9) All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length (B). All vessels fishing in the area must land their fish in the area; all fish must be offloaded within 24 hours of any closure (C1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through August 31. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)** • Closed.
Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey) • Closed.	**Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)** • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through August 31. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	**Pigeon Pt. to Pt. Sur (Monterey)** • Closed.
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay) • Closed.	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)** • Closed except for sufficient impacts to conduct experimental genetic stock identification study May 1 through August 31. All salmon must be released in good condition after collection of biological samples.	**Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexico Border (Morro Bay)** • Closed.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 5 of 7)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)

	Chinook		Coho		
Area (when open)	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to U.S./Mexico Border	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

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, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area being fished and the area in which they are landed if the area is open. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed more than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught. Salmon may be landed in an area that has been closed less than 96 hours only if they meet the minimum size, landing/possession limit, or other special requirements for the areas in which they were caught and landed.

States may require fish landing/receiving tickets be kept on board the vessel for 90 days after landing to account for all previous salmon landings.

C.2. Gear Restrictions: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks.
- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- c. OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: 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.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

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.

Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.

Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90º angle.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 6 of 7)

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

C.4. 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.5. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48º23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava (48º10'00" N. lat.) and east of 125º05'00" W. long.

b. *Mandatory Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area* – The area in Washington Marine Catch Area 3 from 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long. to 48°02.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°16.50' W. long. and connecting back to 48°00.00' N. lat.; 125°14.00' W. long.

c. *Columbia Control Zone* - 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.

d. *Bandon High Spot Control Zone* - The area west of a line between 43º07'00" N. lat.; 124º37'00" W. long. and 42º40'30" N. lat; 124º 52'0" W. long. extending to the western edge of the exclusive economic zone (EEZ).

e. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six 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 six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.6. 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.

C.7. 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, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the 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 Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 37,707 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to prohibit retention of halibut in the non-Indian salmon troll fishery.

Option I: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **three** Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than **35** halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).
Options II and III: Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than one Pacific halibut per each **two** Chinook, except one Pacific halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than **35** halibut may be landed per trip. Pacific halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 7 of 7)

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

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be voluntarily avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;
48°18' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°11' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 125°11' W. long.;
48°04' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 124°59' W. long.;
48°00' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.;

and connecting back to 48°18' N. lat.; 125°18' W. long.

C.8. 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. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the areas' representatives on the SAS.
c. At the March 2009 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2008).
d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives:

a. the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season fisheries in state waters.
b. the State of California may establish limited fisheries in selected state waters.

Check state regulations for details.

C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 1 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
North of Cape Falcon	**North of Cape Falcon**	**North of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 45,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 22,500 Chinook and 21,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 3,500 marked coho in August and September. 6. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 17,500 Chinook and 21,000 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 5,000 marked coho. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 4,000 marked coho in August and September. 6. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 25,000 Chinook and 15,000 coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked). 2. Recreational TAC: 12,500 Chinook and 12,600 marked coho; all retained coho must be marked. 3. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting 4. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 4,500 marked coho in August and September. 6. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point • May 24 through earlier of June 30 or a quota of 6,000 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week except Sunday through Thursday in the Westport subarea. All salmon except coho, one fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 25 through earlier of June 15 or a quota of 3,500 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, one fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5). .	
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) • May 24 through earlier of June 28 or a subarea guideline of 5,900 Chinook (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho, one fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 2 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 2,180 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,550 Chinook (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 13; two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 1,260 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,500 Chinook (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 13; two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay**) • July 8 through earlier of September 13 or 1,310 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,350 Chinook (C.5). Tuesday through Saturday. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 13; two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.a) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea) • ·July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 650 Chinook (C5). • September 20 through earlier of October 5 or 50 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). Tuesday through Saturday through September 13. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • ·July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 560 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 600 Chinook (C5). • September 20 through earlier of October 5 or 50 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). Tuesday through Saturday through September 13. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Subarea)** • ·July 8 through earlier of September 13 or 290 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 550 Chinook (C5). • September 20 through earlier of October 5 or 50 marked coho quota or 100 Chinook quota (C5): In the area north of 47°50'00 N. lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. lat. (C.6). Tuesday through Saturday through September 13. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).
Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea) • July 1 through earlier of September 13 or 7,770 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,300 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 16 through earlier of September 13 or 8,640 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Queets River to Leadbetter Point (Westport Subarea)** • June 8 through earlier of September 13 or 4,650 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 7,200 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook salmon. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 1 (C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 2 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea) • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 10,500 marked coho subarea quota with any remainder of the 5,900 Chinook subarea guideline from the May-June Chinook directed fishery (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.c). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 10,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,700 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	**Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Subarea)** • July 13 through earlier of September 30 or 6,300 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 Chinook (C.5). Sunday through Thursday. All salmon, two fish per day. Chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must be marked. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall Chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 3 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery allocation: 1,000. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 18,600. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,300. 4. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 5. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).	1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to adult Chinook retention. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 21,900. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 26,400. 4. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission. 5. All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip (marked).	1. Sacramento Basin recreational fishery closed to adult Chinook retention. 2. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation: 22,600. 3. Klamath tribal allocation: 27,100. 4. Fisheries may need to be adjusted to meet NMFS ESA consultation standards, FMP requirements, other management objectives, or upon receipt of new allocation recommendations from the California Fish and Game Commission.
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • April 15 through June 15 (C.6). Seven days per week. All salmon except coho; one fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2008 (C.2, C.3).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • Closed. In 2009, same as Option I	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • Closed.
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border • June 22 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 10,000 marked coho. Seven days per week. Except as provided below in the Humbug Mt. to OR/CA border fishery for July 4-6 and August 28-31, all salmon except Chinook, two fish per day, (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • June 22 through earlier of August 31 or a landed catch of 6,000 marked coho. Four days per week, no more than one weekend day. All salmon except Chinook, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must be marked with a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (see 70 FR 20304, and call the halibut fishing hotline 1-800-662-9825 for additional dates) (C.3, C.4.d). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5).	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 4 of 8)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ) • May 24-26; July 4-6; August 28-31 (C.6). Except as provided above in the selective coho fishery, all salmon except coho. One fish per day in May. Two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a Chinook in July and August (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2009, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2008 (C.2, C.3).	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • Closed. In 2009, same as Option I	**Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border. (Oregon KMZ)** • Closed.
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ) • May 24-26; July 4-6; August 28-31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 24 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • Closed.	**OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)** • Closed.
Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg) • February 16 through March 31; • May 24-26; July 4-6; August 28-31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2009, season opens February 14 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2008 (C.2, C.3).	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • February 16 through March 31. In 2009, same as Option 1.	**Horse Mt. to Point Arena (Fort Bragg)** • February 16 through March 31.
Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco) • May 24-26; July 4-6; August 28-31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2009, the season will open April 4 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2008 (C.2, C.3).	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • Closed. In 2009, same as Option I	**Point Arena to Pigeon Point (San Francisco)** • Closed.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 5 of 8)		
A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey South) • May 18-26 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). In 2009, the season will open April 4 for all salmon except coho, two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit of 20 inches total length (B); and the same gear restrictions as in 2008 (C.2, C.3).	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • Closed. In 2009, same as Option I.	**Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)** • Closed.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 7 of 8)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border	24.0	16.0	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mountain	24.0	-	20.0
Horse Mt. to U.S./Mexico Border	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.

Ocean Boat Limits: Off the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, each fisher aboard a vessel may continue to use angling gear until the combined daily limits of salmon for all licensed and juvenile anglers aboard has been attained (additional state restrictions may apply).

C.2. Gear Restrictions: Salmon may be taken only by hook and line using barbless hooks. 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 Point Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler; and no more than two single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
b. Cape Falcon, Oregon, to Point Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
c. Horse Mt., California, to Point Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (below) are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling, and no more than two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five 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.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined*: Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
b. *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. Circle hook defined: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 8 of 8)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).

c. *Columbia Control Zone*: 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.

d. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area*: The area defined by the following coordinates in the order listed:
   44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.;
   44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°23.63' W. long.;
   44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°21.80' W. long.;
   44°28.71' N. lat.; 124°24.10' W. long.;
   44°31.42' N. lat.; 124°25.47' W. long.;
   and connecting back to 44°37.46' N. lat.; 124°24.92' W. long.

e. *Klamath Control Zone*: The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately six 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. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

a. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing.

b. Coho may be transferred inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the Council's SAS recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.

c. Chinook and coho may be transferred between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon on an impact neutral basis if there is agreement among the representatives of the SAS.

d. If retention of unmarked coho is permitted in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, by inseason action, the allowable coho quota will be adjusted to ensure preseason projected mortality of critical stocks is not exceeded.

e. Chinook remaining from the May through June recreational quota north of Leadbetter Point may be transferred to the July through September harvest overall North of Cape Falcon quota on a fishery impact equivalent basis.

C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon, and California may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to Chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options adopted by the Council ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 1 of 2)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Supplemental Management Information	**Supplemental Management Information**	**Supplemental Management Information**
1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 40,000 Chinook and 25,000 coho. 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 35,000 Chinook and 20,000 coho. 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries	1. Overall Treaty-Indian TAC: 20,000 Chinook and 15,000 2. Overall Chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, FMP requirements, upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or upon receipt of preseason catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries
• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 22,500 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 25,000 coho quota. All Salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 17,500 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 17,500 preseason Chinook quota, or 20,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C).	• May 1 through the earlier of June 30 or 10,000 Chinook quota. All salmon except coho. If the Chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. If the Chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C). • July 1 through the earlier of September 15, or 10,000 preseason Chinook quota, or 15,000 coho quota. All salmon. See size limit (B) and other restrictions (C)

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian troll management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2008. (Page 2 of 2)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	24.0 (61.0 cm)	18.0 (45.7 cm)	16.0 (40.6 cm)	12.0 (30.5 cm)	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a Federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

S'KLALLAM - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All).

MAKAH - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUILEUTE - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N. lat. (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

HOH - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

QUINAULT - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18"N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.

C.2. Gear restrictions

a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
b. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat.
c. No more than four hand held lines per person in the Makah area fishery (Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.)

C.3. Quotas

a. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15.
b. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007. Fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2008 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 Chinook; 200 coho).

C.4. Area Closures

a. The area within a six nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N. lat.) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N. lat.) will be closed to commercial fishing.
b. A closure within two nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) for 2008 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook for Option I	Chinook for Option II	Chinook for Option III	Coho for Option I	Coho for Option II	Coho for Option III
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
TREATY INDIAN OCEAN TROLL						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	22,500	17,500	10,000	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	17,500	17,500	10,000	25,000	20,000	15,000
Subtotal Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	40,000	35,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	15,000
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL [a/]						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	15,000	8,750	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species)	7,500	8,750	-	4,000	4,000	-
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point (All Except Coho)	-	-	7,083	-	-	-
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)[b/]	-	-	1,875	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point (All Species)[c/]	-	-	3,542	-	-	2,400
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (All Species)[b/c/]	-	-	b/	-	-	c/
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	22,500	17,500	12,500	4,000	4,000	2,400
RECREATIONAL[a/]						
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point (All Except Coho)	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	5,900	-	-	-	-	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava	1,550 *	1,500 *	1,350 *	2,180	1,260 [d/]	1,310
Cape Alava to Queets River	750 *	700 *	650 *	550	600	340
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt.	8,300 *	8,100 *	7,200 *	7,770	8,640	4,650
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon[e/f/]	f/ *	3,700 *	3,300 *	10,500	10,500	6,300
Subtotal Recreational	22,500	17,500	12,500	21,000	21,000	12,600
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	85,000	70,000	45,000	50,000	45,000	30,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
COMMERCIAL TROLL						
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (All Except Coho; August)	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ft. Bragg (All Except Coho; August)	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
San Francisco (All Except Coho; August)	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal Troll	9,000	0	0	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL						
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border	-	-	-	10,000	6,000	-
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	9,000	0	0	10,000	6,000	-

a/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip.
b/ Option III: Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon All Species fishery shares the 3,542 Chinook quota from the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon All Except Coho fishery.
c/ Option III: Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon All Species fishery shares the 2,400 coho quota from the U.S./Canada Border to Leadbetter Point All Species fishery.
d/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fishery of 5,000 coho marked with healed adipose fin clips.
e/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Option I (3,500 marked coho in August and September), Option II (4,000 marked coho in August and September) Option III (4,500 marked coho in August and September).
f/ Option I: Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon All Species fishery shares the 5,900 Chinook quota from the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon All Except Coho fishery.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2008 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens) Option I	Option II	Option III	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
CHINOOK				
Columbia Upriver Brights	162.9	163.1	163.5	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	54.1	54.2	54.3	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.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	55.0	56.4	59.1	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules[c/] (threatened)	36.4%	34.7%	31.9%	≤ 41.0% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	9.4%	8.7%	7.7%	≤ 10.0% AEQ exploitatio rate limit in southern U.S. fisheries (WDFW objective).
	3.8	**3.8**	**3.8**	5.7 MSY spawner goal for N. Lewis River fall Chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	85.0	88.4	94.1	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	60.4%	57.4%	50.8%	≤ 70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	40.7	40.7	40.7[h/]	40.7 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. 2008 Council guidance.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0% Equals 27.3, 26.4, and 27.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Spawner Reduction Rate	47.1%	47.1%	47.1%	≤ 66.7% Equals 36.2, 36.2, and 36.2 (thousand) fewer adult spawners due to fishing.
Adult river mouth return	111.8	114.2	115.6	NA
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	4.9%	2.4%	2.4%	≤ 16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	10.0%	13.4%	13.4%	No Council guidance for 2008.
CA:OR troll fishery share	70:30	88:12	88:12	50:50 2006 KFMC recommendation, no guidance for 2008.
River recreational fishery share	68.2%	82.9%	83.3%	≥ 15% 2008 Council Guidance. Equals 18.6, 21.9, and 22.6 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Met	Met	Met	Recreational seasons: Point Arena to Pigeon Point between the first Saturday in April and the second Sunday in November; Pigeon Point to the U.S./Mexico Border between the first Saturday in April and the first Sunday in October. Minimum size limit ≥ 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons: Point Arena to the U.S./Mexico border between May 1 and September 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro between October 1 and15. Minimum size limit ≥ 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	**51.9**	**56.3**	**58.2**	122.0-180.0 FMP objective for Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
Ocean commercial impacts	7.3	4.8	3.1	All options include fall (Sept-Dec) 2007 impacts; equals 3.1 SRFC.
Ocean recreational impacts	1.5	1.0	0.9	All options include fall 2007 (0.9 SRFC) and Feb-Mar 2008 Fort Bragg (0.01 SRFC) fishery impacts.
River recreational impacts	1.7	0.8	0.9	All options include impacts from catch & release fishery; Option I includes 1.0 SRFC adult harvest.
Hatchery spawner goal	**Not Met**	**Not Met**	**Not Met**	16.0 Aggregate number of adults to achieve egg take goals at Coleman, Feather River, and Nimbus hatcheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2008 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[b/] or other Criteria (Council Area impacts in parens) Option I	Option II	Option III		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
			COHO		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	8.5%(3.3%)	8.1%(2.9%)	7.1%(1.9%)	≤ 10.0%	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	32.2%(3.0%)	32.0%(2.7%)	31.2%(1.7%)	≤ 35.0%	2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/]
	49.8	50.0	50.5	30.0	MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	39.4%(2.1%)	39.2%(1.8%)	38.8%(1.2%)	≤ 50.0%	2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/]
	24.8	24.9	25.0	17.0	MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	36.3%(2.1%)	36.1%(1.8%)	35.7%(1.2%)	≤ 40.0%	2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/]
	77.2	77.5	78.0	70.0	MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	45.0%(3.1%)	44.9%(2.8%)	44.0%(1.8%)	≤ 45.0%	2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/]
	19.8	**19.8**	**20.1**	21.5	MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	11.7%(2.4%)	11.4%(2.0%)	10.7%(1.4%)	≤ 40.0%	2008 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement[c/]
	21.7	21.8	21.9	12.8	MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Quillayute Fall	10.1	10.1	10.2	6.3-15.8	FMP objective MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual
Hoh	3.9	3.9	4.0	2.0-5.0	management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between
Queets Wild	9.0	9.1	9.3	5.8-14.5	WDFW and the Washington coastal treaty tribes under U.S. District Court
Grays Harbor	41.5	41.7	42.2	35.4	orders.
Lower Columbia River Natural	**6.6%**	**5.6%**	3.0%	≤ 8.0%	Council area marine and mainstem Columbia River fishery exploitation rate (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Value depicted is ocean fishery exploitation rate only.
(threatened)					
Upper Columbia[g/]	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	≥ 50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	91.8	93.7	100.0	38.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	67.6	68.5	75.4	15.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 9.7 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Oregon Coastal Natural	7.9%	6.6%	3.3%	≤ 8.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	2.5%	2.4%	0.5%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for 2008 ocean fishery options adopted by the Council.[a/] (Page 3 of 3)

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2007 observed level. Southeast Alaska, North Coast BC, and WCVI troll and outside sport fisheries were assumed to have the same exploitation rates as expected preseason in 2007. Assumptions for these chinook fisheries will be changed prior to the April meeting when allowable catch levels for 2008 under the PST are known.

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. Exploitation rates for LCN coho include all marine impacts prior to the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.

c/ 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. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.

d/ Includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.700 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.

f/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.

g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped.

h/ If the management expectation was for 35.0 (thousand) natural area spawners, the tribal harvest would be 31.3 and river recreational harvest would be 26.8 (thousands).

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2008 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2008 Catch Projection I	II	III	2008 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection I	II	III	2008 Bycatch Projection[b/] I	II	III	Observed in 2007 Catch	Observed in 2007 Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES[c/]:					**CHINOOK (thousands of fish)**						
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	40.0	35.0	20.0	8.0	7.6	4.9	19.8	19.1	12.8	23.0	3.6
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	22.5	17.5	12.5	5.6	5.1	3.0	14.7	13.9	7.9	15.7	5.6
Recreational	22.5	17.5	12.5	2.6	2.0	1.4	7.6	6.2	4.1	9.5	1.3
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.											
Commercial Troll	9.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.0	0.0	5.2	2.0	0.0	29.9	5.4
Recreational	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	3.2	0.4
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.											
Commercial Troll	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.1	2.0	6.9	0.1	13.0	2.3 [d/]
Recreational	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	30.1	3.8 [d/]
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.											
Commercial	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.0	0.0	3.2	10.1	0.0	199.1	35.6 [d/]
Recreational	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	75.5	9.4 [d/]
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	81.8	53.4	33.4	17.4	19.7	8.0	44.9	52.0	20.8	186.1	37.3
Recreational	25.9	18.5	13.5	2.9	2.4	1.5	8.8	6.8	4.4	63.3	7.0
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8	NA

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of Chinook and coho harvest impacts for 2008 ocean salmon fishery management options adopted by the Council. (Page 2 of 2)

Area and Fishery	2008 Catch Projection			2008 Bycatch Mortality[a/] Projection			2008 Bycatch Projection[b/]			Observed in 2007	
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	Catch	Bycatch Mortality
					COHO (thousands of fish)						
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	25.0	20.0	15.0	2.0	1.6	1.1	6.5	5.1	3.5	40.0	2.7
Non-Indian Commercial Troll[e/]	4.0	4.0	2.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	12.3	9.1	6.7	17.4	4.0
Recreational[e/]	21.0	21.0	12.6	5.0	4.6	2.6	26.4	24.2	13.8	102.2	22.0 [f/]
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON											
Commercial Troll	-	-	-	0.7	1.1	0.0	2.3	3.7	0.0	5.5	6.7
Recreational[e/]	10.0	6.0	0.0	3.8	2.0	0.0	20.2	10.6	0.0	42.3	17.2
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES											
Commercial Troll	29.0	24.0	17.4	6.5	5.5	3.2	21.1	17.9	10.2	57.4	13.4
Recreational	31.0	27.0	12.6	8.8	6.6	2.6	46.6	34.8	13.8	144.4	39.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:											
Area 4B[e/]	-	5.0	-	-	1.4	-	-	7.3	-	-	-
Buoy 10[e/]	3.5	4.0	4.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	3.4	3.8	4.1	8.4	1.5

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of drop-off mortality (includes predation on hooked fish) plus hook-and-release mortality of chinook and coho salmon in Council-area fisheries. Drop-off mortality for both chinook and coho is assumed to be equal to 5% of total encounters. The hook-and-release mortality (HRM) rates used for both chinook and coho are:

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 16% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

d/ Based on observed sublegal encounter rates.

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

f/ Based on observed unmarked encounter rates.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide lower Columbia Natural (LCN) Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho, and Lower Columbia River (LCR) natural tule Chinook exploitation rates by fishery for 2008 ocean fisheries management options adopted by the Council. (Page 1 of 1)

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)											
	LCN Coho			OCN Coho			RK Coho			LCR Tule		
Fishery	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	14.4%	14.6%	14.9%
PUGET SOUND/STRAIT	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Treaty Indian Ocean Troll	1.8%	1.5%	1.1%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	4.3%	2.5%
Recreational	2.5%	2.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.0%	1.4%
Non-Indian Troll	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	2.8%	1.9%
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON												
Recreational:	1.2%	0.7%	0.0%							0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				2.9%	1.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.0%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.0%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%			
Fort Bragg				0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%			
Troll:	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%							0.5%	0.3%	0.1%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)				0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%			
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)				0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%			
Fort Bragg				0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%			
South of Pt. Arena				0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%			
BUOY 10	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	7.3%	7.6%
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%			
TOTAL[a/]	6.6%	5.6%	3.0%	7.9%	6.6%	3.3%	2.2%	2.1%	0.2%	36.4%	34.7%	31.9%

a/ Total does not include Southeast Alaska, British Columbia, Puget Sound/Strait of Juan de Fuca, or Buoy 10 fisheries for LCN coho; total does not include estuary/freshwater for RK coho.

TABLE 8. Projected coho mark rates for 2008 fisheries under base period fishing patterns (percent marked). (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September
Canada					
Johnstone Strait	Recreational	-	12%	9%	-
West Coast Vancouver Island	Recreational	27%	14%	10%	8%
North Georgia Strait	Recreational	24%	23%	23%	18%
South Georgia Strait	Recreational	28%	27%	20%	21%
Juan de Fuca Strait	Recreational	37%	40%	42%	39%
Johnstone Strait	Troll	32%	21%	14%	18%
NW Vancouver Island	Troll	19%	19%	21%	25%
SW Vancouver Island	Troll	38%	36%	41%	45%
Georgia Strait	Troll	34%	34%	35%	28%
Puget Sound					
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 5)	Recreational	48%	49%	47%	49%
Strait of Juan de Fuca (Area 6)	Recreational	49%	46%	47%	46%
San Juan Island (Area 7)	Recreational	44%	35%	38%	34%
North Puget Sound (Areas 6 & 7A)	Net	-	31%	31%	37%
Council Area					
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Recreational	39%	48%	49%	54%
LaPush (Area 3)	Recreational	50%	50%	56%	43%
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	56%	57%	56%	56%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	67%	65%	62%	65%
Tillamook	Recreational	56%	53%	49%	43%
Newport	Recreational	53%	49%	48%	32%
Coos Bay	Recreational	43%	40%	31%	16%
Brookings	Recreational	34%	25%	22%	13%
Neah Bay (Area 4/4B)	Troll	50%	48%	50%	54%
LaPush (Area 3)	Troll	48%	54%	51%	60%
Westport (Area 2)	Troll	47%	50%	55%	59%
Columbia River (Area 1)	Troll	59%	57%	56%	61%
Tillamook	Troll	55%	51%	55%	50%
Newport	Troll	51%	51%	51%	47%
Coos Bay	Troll	45%	41%	38%	23%
Brookings	Troll	29%	26%	28%	46%
Columbia River					
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	-	68%

TABLE 9. Preliminary projected exvessel value under Council-adopted 2008 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options. (Page 1 of 1)

		Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars)[a/]				
Management Area	Option	2008 Projected[b/]	2007 Actual	Percent Change from 2007	2003-2007 Average[c/]	Percent Change From 2003-2007 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	1,540	1,219	26%	1,676	-8%
	II	1,207		-1%		-28%
	III	857		-30%		-49%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	721	2,306	-69%	6,231	-88%
	II	45		-98%		-99%
	III	45		-98%		-99%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	266	921	-71%	428	-38%
	II	22		-98%		-95%
	III	22		-98%		-95%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	253	1,347	-81%	2,940	-91%
	II	0		-100%		-100%
	III	0		-100%		-100%
South of Pt. Arena	I	198	5,832	-97%	8,656	-98%
	II	0		-100%		-100%
	III	0		-100%		-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	1,438	10,406	-86%	18,254	-92%
	II	67		-99%		-100%
	III	67		-99%		-100%
West Coast Total	I	2,978	11,625	-74%	19,930	-85%
	II	1,274		-89%		-94%
	III	924		-92%		-95%

a/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.
b/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the Council management area, 2007 exvessel prices and 2007 average weight per fish.
c/ Values adjusted to 2007 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projected angler trips and coastal community income impacts generated under Council-adopted 2008 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2007 and the 1976-1990 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

		Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars)[a/]			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
Management Area	Option	Estimates Based on the Options	2007 Actual	2003-2007 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2007 Actual	2003-2007 Avg.	Compared to 2007 Actual	Compared to 2003-2007 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon	I	29.6	85.1	105.6	2,862	8,223	10,069	-65%	-72%
	II	22.9			2,216			-73%	-78%
	III	11.1			1,071			-87%	-89%
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	14.1	64.6	75.5	830	3,803	4,632	-78%	-82%
	II	8.8			518			-86%	-89%
	III	0.0			0			-100%	-100%
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	2.8	31.6	32.6	140	1,552	1,591	-91%	-91%
	II	0.0			0			-100%	-100%
	III	0.0			0			-100%	-100%
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	2.1	17.1	23.3	156	1,252	1,767	-88%	-91%
	II	1.1			84			-93%	-95%
	III	1.1			84			-93%	-95%
South of Pt. Arena	I	3.8	68.1	109.1	294	5,230	9,507	-94%	-97%
	II	0.0			0			-100%	-100%
	III	0.0			0			-100%	-100%
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	22.9	181.4	240.5	1,420	11,838	17,496	-88%	-92%
	II	9.9			602			-95%	-97%
	III	1.1			84			-99%	-100%
West Coast Total	I	52.5	266.4	346.1	4,282	20,060	27,565	-79%	-84%
	II	32.9			2,818			-86%	-90%
	III	12.2			1,155			-94%	-96%

a/ Income impacts are sums of the impacts for individual communities within each management area. Note that these exclude some of the additional income impacts resulting from economic linJages between individual communities and between the communities and the greater economic region. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2007 real values.

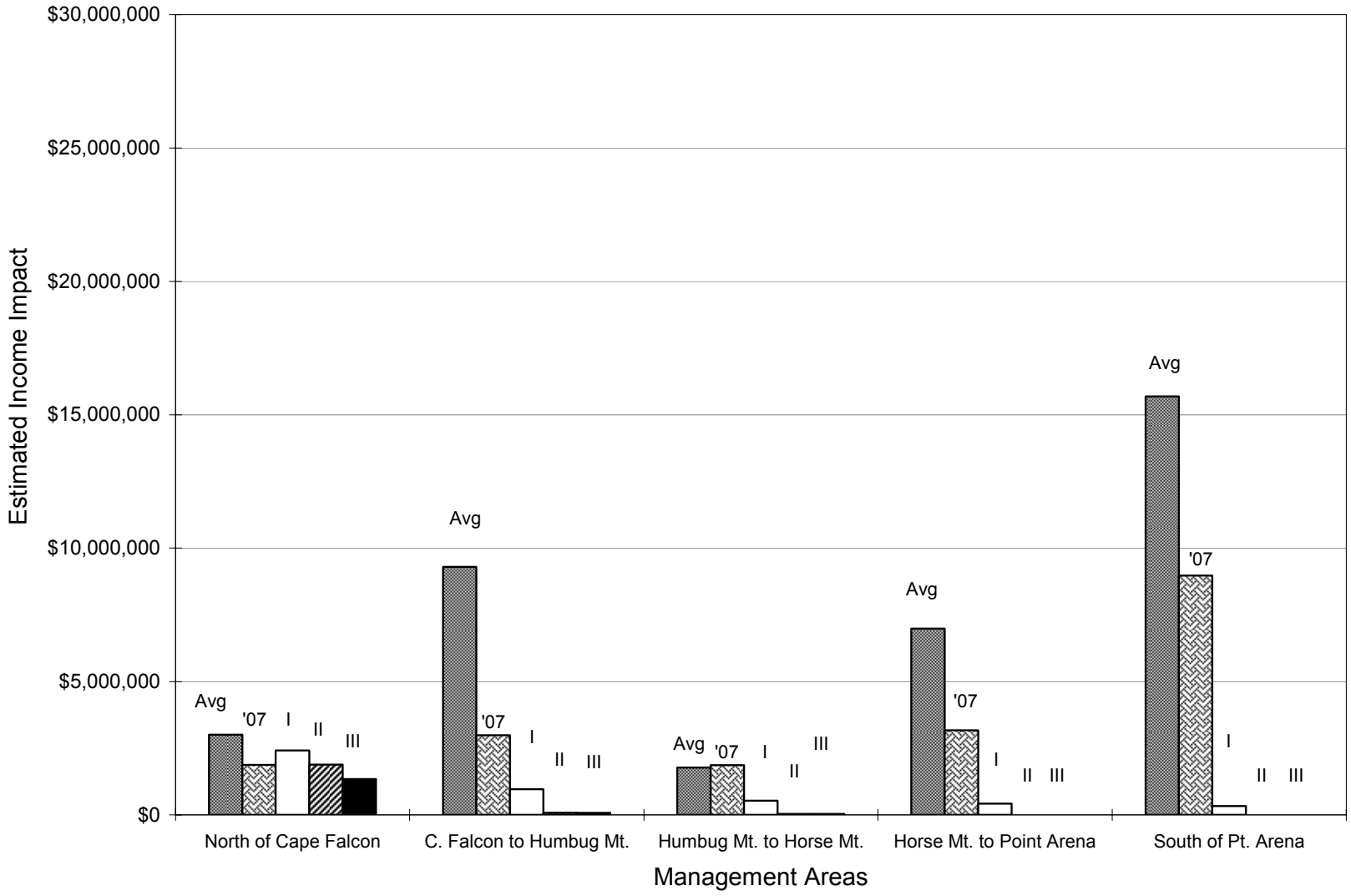


FIGURE 1. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2008 commercial fishery options compared to 2007 and the 2003-2007 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

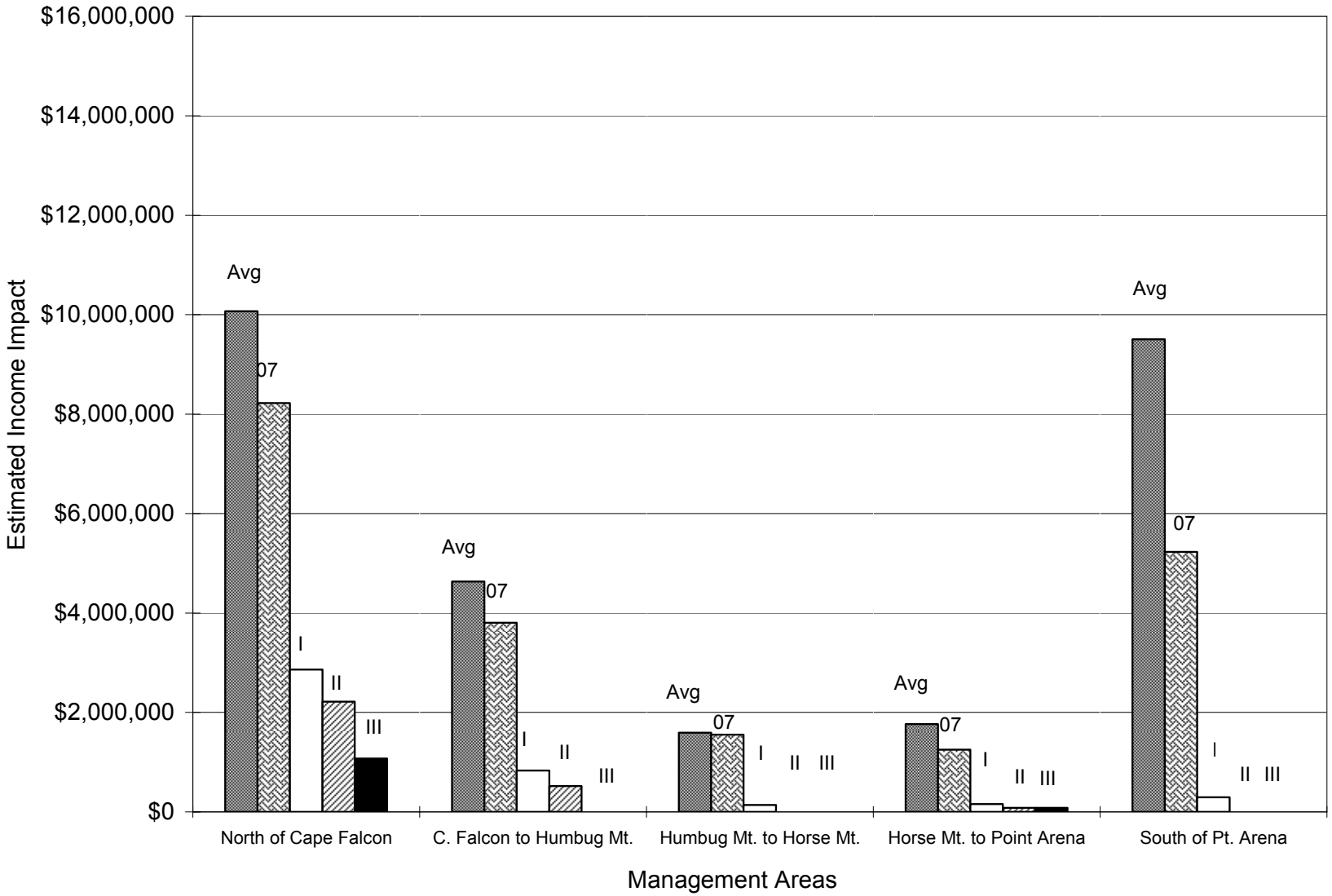


FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2008 recreational fishery options compared to 2007 and the 2003-2007 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED KLAMATH RIVER FALL CHINOOK REBUILDING STRATEGY

Klamath River fall Chinook failed to meet the Council's conservation objective of at least 35,000 adult natural spawners in 2004, 2005, and 2006. When a stock fails to meet its conservation objective for three consecutive years an Overfishing Concern is triggered under the terms of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (FMP). Specific actions required by the FMP when an Overfishing Concern is triggered include developing an assessment of the stock and the pertinent factors causing the stock depression, and a review of essential fish habitat (EFH) status affecting the stock. After review of the stock and EFH assessments, the Council is required to recommend actions to: 1) end any excessive fishing mortality; 2) specify criteria for determining the end of the Overfishing Concern; 3) achieve the conservation objective of the stock; and 4) specify actions necessary to rebuild the stock.

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) was directed by the Council to coordinate with relevant state, tribal, and Federal agencies, and the Council's Habitat Committee (HC), to complete the stock assessment. The STT has primary responsibility for determining the status of KRFC and developing recommendations for any management changes that may be necessary to rebuild the stock for application beginning in 2008, and for determining the end of the Overfishing Concern.

The completed STT stock assessment was presented to the Council in March 2008, and included a number of recommendations intended to address the required actions identified above. The Council concurred with most of the recommendations in the stock assessment, and adopted for public review a proposed set of recommendations to be implemented through the annual management measures and a regulatory amendment beginning with the 2008 ocean fishery management measures. The Council will take public comment on the proposed regulatory amendment at the public hearings listed inside the front cover of this document and during the April Council meeting on Thursday, April 10, 2008 for Agenda Item F.5, and take final action under that agenda item.

Council Proposed KRFC Rebuilding Strategy

The original recommendations in the STT stock assessment are shown in strikeout/underline format to illustrate the changes adopted by the Council:

1. Consider the Overfishing Concern of KRFC ended when a natural spawning escapement of at least 35,000 adults is achieved in three out of four consecutive years ~~with~~ or when a natural spawning escapement of at least 40,700 adult KRFC (SMSY) ~~or more in at least one of those three~~ is achieved in two consecutive years.

2. Target a natural spawning escapement of 40,700 adult KRFC until the Overfishing Concern is ended (the rebuilding period). ~~3.~~ When implementing *de minimis* fisheries during the rebuilding period, provide for an age-4 ocean impact rate of no more than 10 percent when preseason stock abundance forecasts result in pre-fishing spawning escapement projections of less than about 54,000~~, plus an additional requirement of introducing a sliding scale, which would reduce the allowable rate linearly from no more than 10 percent at a projected natural spawning level of 30,000 to 0 percent at a projected natural spawning level of 22,000~~.

3. No further modifications in parameterizing the KOHM components are recommended at this time.

4. During periods of stock rebuilding, fall fishing opportunity in areas impacting KRFC abundance should be restricted.

5. The practice of reopening the upper Klamath and Trinity rivers to recreational fishing once hatchery egg take goals are met should be suspended during rebuilding periods or when an Overfishing Concern is imminent.

6. All river fishery strata should be sampled at a minimum sampling rate of 20 percent for catch and biological information, including coded-wire tags (CWTs) used to estimate impact on natural area spawners and returns of hatchery fish.

7. No change to the current FMP conservation objective for KRFC.

8. Encourage implementation of a 25 percent constant fractional marking program at Iron Gate Hatchery.

9. Encourage further research on disease issues in the Klamath Basin as they relate to population dynamics and fishery management.

10. Encourage expanded studies of tributary and mainstem production and survival rates of KRFC.

11. Encourage studies of early-life marine survival rates for KRFC.

12. Continued Council involvement in the FERC relicensing process, and consideration of Council recommendations by FERC.

Additional information on the recommendations contained in the STT stock assessment and the analyses that support them can be found in the stock assessment, which was distributed as Agenda Item D.3.b, KRFC Stock Assessment in the Council's March 2008 briefing book (http://www.pcouncil.org/bb/2008/0308/D3b_KRFC.pdf), or upon request from the Council office (pfmc.comments@noaa.gov).

APPENDIX B

SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK OCEAN FISHERY IMPACTS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

In the development of the Sacramento Index (SI, Appendix C) and the Sacramento Harvest Model (SHM, Appendix D), a quantitative evaluation of the fishery impacts on Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) north of Cape Falcon (NOF) was necessary. SRFC are harvested in ocean fisheries from California to Alaska. The year-specific proportion of the total SRFC harvest landed in all areas NOF was computed to determine the relative magnitude of impacts occurring in the NOF region.

To perform this evaluation, the year-specific harvest of SRFC in all areas both north and south of Cape Falcon were estimated using the coded-wire tag expansion method detailed in Appendix C. The proportion of SRFC harvest occurring north of Cape Falcon in each year was calculated by dividing the north of Falcon SRFC harvest by the total estimated SRFC harvest (all areas).

Figure B-1 displays the year-specific proportions of SRFC landed NOF from 1986 – 2007. The mean proportion over this time period was less than one-half of one percent.

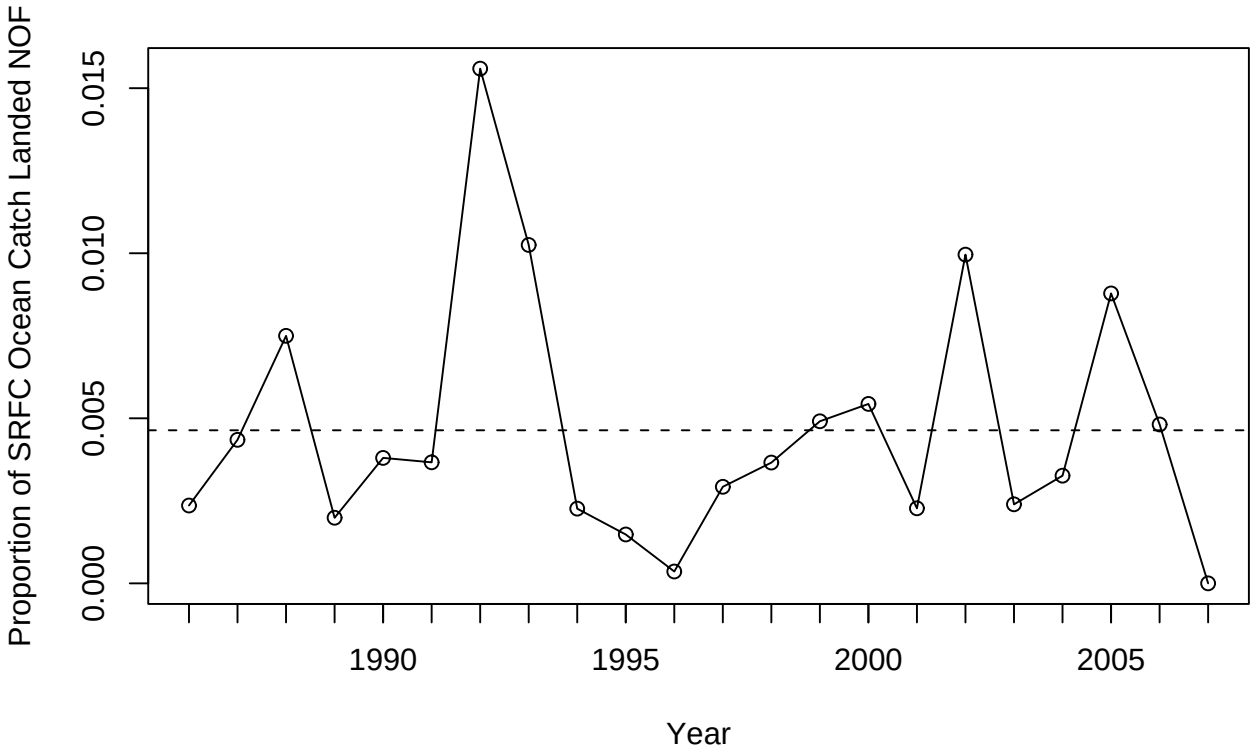


FIGURE B-1. The proportion of the total Sacramento River fall Chinook harvest landed north of Cape Falcon for 1986 – 2007. The dashed line is the mean proportion.

APPENDIX C

SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK ABUNDANCE INDEX (SI)

Sacramento River fall Chinook (SRFC) have a conservation objective of 122,000 – 180,000 combined natural and hatchery adult spawner escapement. Forecasts of SRFC escapement in past management years were derived from the Central Valley Index (*CVI*; total Central Valley Chinook escapement + ocean harvest south of Point Arena). The *CVI* forecast was used as an index of total ocean abundance for all Central Valley stocks prior to fisheries in the current management year. Limitations to using the *CVI* for forecasting SRFC escapement include: (1) The *CVI* is not specific to SRFC, (2) harvest north of Point Arena is not directly accounted for, (3) the *CVI* is calculated on a calendar-year basis, and (4) river harvest is not directly accounted for. As a result of limitations 1 – 3, the Sacramento Index (*SI*) was developed. The *SI*, like the *CVI*, does not explicitly account for river harvest.

The *SI* is calculated in an analogous manner to the *CVI*:

$$SI = \hat{E}_{SRFC} + \hat{H}_{o,SRFC},$$

where $\hat{E}_{SRFC}$ is the combined natural and hatchery escapement of SRFC and $\hat{H}_{o,SRFC}$ is the estimated ocean harvest of SRFC from September 1 – August 31 south of Cape Falcon. $\hat{E}_{SRFC}$ is estimated routinely by resource agencies and is reported by the PFMC (2008a, Appendix B). $\hat{H}_{o,SRFC}$ is estimated using coded-wire tag recoveries in ocean fisheries south of Cape Falcon.

In the area south of Point Arena, the SRFC harvest is estimated by subtracting the harvest of all non-SRFC stocks (expanded coded-wire tag recoveries of all other stocks, e.g. other Central Valley, Klamath River, Rogue River stocks, etc.) from the total Chinook harvest. The estimated SRFC harvest south of Point Arena and the total number of SRFC coded-wire tags (*C*) recovered south of Point Arena are then used to estimate the total SRFC harvest per SRFC coded-wire tag recovery $\hat{\lambda}$:

$$\hat{\lambda} = \hat{H}_{o,SRFC,S.Arena} / C_{o,SRFC,S.Arena}.$$

The rate $\hat{\lambda}$ is then used to estimate the SRFC harvest in areas north of Point Arena:

$$\hat{H}_{o,SRFC,N.Arena} = \hat{\lambda} \times C_{o,SRFC,N.Arena}.$$

Using these two methods (the first for areas south of Point Arena and the second for areas north of Point Arena), ocean harvest is then estimated for each of the seven management areas, for the months September - August, and over both commercial and recreational fisheries. Total SRFC harvest south of Cape Falcon for a biological year is the sum of all time/area fishery-specific harvests of SRFC. The total SRFC harvest is then added to SRFC escapement to compute the *SI*.

The Sacramento Harvest Model (Appendix D) requires a forecast of the *SI*, and for this purpose a model was developed relating the *SI* in year *t* as a function of the age-two SRFC escapement in year *t-1*. Several alternative models were statistically examined using the 1990 – 2007 data including: (a) linear with non-zero intercept, (b) linear with zero intercept, and (c) curvilinear with zero intercept (log-log linear with intercept). The 2005 data point was excluded from the dataset because of its excessive statistical leverage, and because it was not informative for predicting the *SI* under the current low level of age-two

escapement (PFMC 2008b, Appendix D). The linear model with non-zero intercept was rejected on the basis that the estimated intercept was statistically insignificant (p-value = 0.37), and because the age-four carryover of SRFC into 2008 was expected to be minimal given the exceptionally low 2006 age-two return and the exceptionally low 2007 ocean catch south of Point Arena and SRFC adult escapement. The curvilinear model was rejected because the estimated curvature parameter was statistically insignificant (p-value = 0.30). A linear model with zero origin thus had the strongest statistical support. Because the *SI* residual variance increases in proportion to the age-two escapement, the optimal estimator of the model slope, β, in this case is the ratio estimator:

$$\hat{\beta} = mean\{SI\} / mean\{J\},$$

where *J* is the set of age-two escapements. The fitted ratio estimator model is displayed in Figure C-1 as a solid line, and this model was used to forecast the *SI* for 2008. The arrow in the lower left hand corner of the figure graphically depicts the *SI* forecast for 2008.

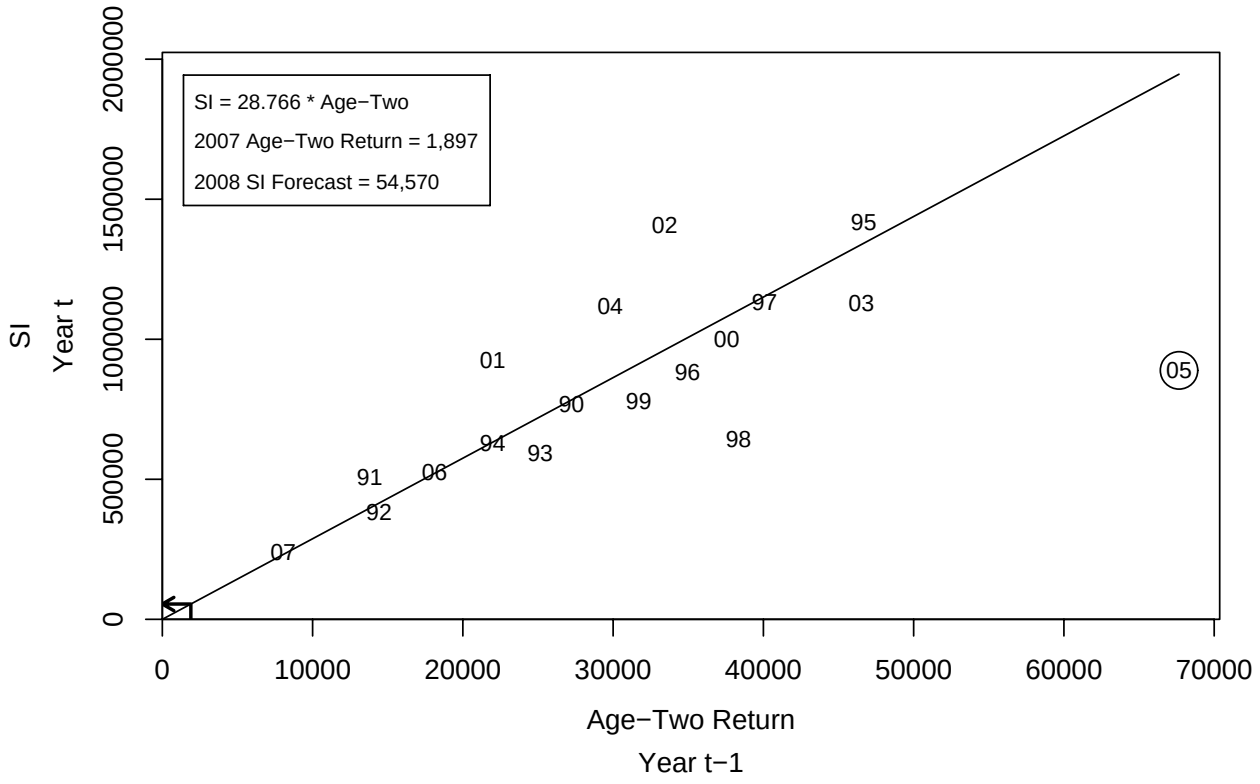


FIGURE C-1 The Sacramento Index (SI) in year t plotted as a linear function of the age-two return in year t-1. The legend and arrows demonstrate the use of the predictor for forecasting the *SI* in 2008.

PFMC (Pacific Fishery Management Council). 2008a. Review of 2007 ocean salmon fisheries. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

PFMC (Pacific Fishery Management Council). 2008b. Preseason report I: stock abundance analysis for 2008 ocean salmon fisheries. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 101, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

APPENDIX D

SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK HARVEST MODEL (SHM)

The model previously used by the STT to forecast the impacts of ocean and river fisheries on SRFC escapement has a number of significant limitations: (1) It is not a dynamic model, (2) it is not based directly on SRFC fishery impact data, (3) it does not directly account for north of Point Arena ocean fishery impacts, and river fishery impacts (although SRFC escapement implicitly depends on these impacts), and (4) it is incapable of modeling the effect of variation in management measures for the ocean fishery north of Point Arena, and for the river fishery. SRFC have not been a constraining stock for fishery management for the past 15 years and this model, despite its limitations, was sufficient for management purposes. However, the 2008 SRFC stock status demanded development of a more refined harvest model in order to meet current management needs. In response, a new "Sacramento Harvest Model" (SHM) was developed to rectify all but the first limitation listed above. The SHM is described below.

Given the SRFC ocean harvest $H_o(x)$ for all time/area fisheries (x) for the September – August period and the *SI* (APPENDIX C), define the SRFC ocean harvest rate index as $h_o(x) = H_o(x)/SI$. Summing these quantities across all time/area fisheries gives the overall harvest and harvest rate index for the September - August period: $H_o = \sum H_o(x)$ and $h_o = \sum h_o(x)$, respectively. By definition of the *SI*, the SRFC spawning escapement assuming an unrestricted river fishery is

$$E_u = SI - H_o = SI(1-h_o).$$

This escapement thus results from a river run size of

$$R = E_u/(1-h_{r,u}) = SI(1-h_o)/(1-h_{r,u}),$$

where $h_{r,u}$ is the unrestricted river harvest rate. For a restricted river fishery with harvest rate h_r, the SRFC escapement would thus be

$$E = R(1-h_r) = SI(1-h_o)(1-h_r)/(1-h_{r,u}).$$

If fishery impacts are not equal to fishery harvest, for example with non-retention fisheries, the above formula for *E* would apply with the impact rate i_o substituted for h_o, and i_r substituted for h_r:

$$E = SI(1-i_o)(1-i_r)/(1-h_{r,u}).$$

Forecasting the SRFC escapement *E* thus requires forecasts of the components *SI*, i_o, and i_r, along with an estimate of $h_{r,u}$. The component *SI* is forecast as described in APPENDIX C. The component $i_o = \sum i_o(x)$, and the $i_o(x)$ quantities are forecast as follows. For seasonal retention fisheries $i_o(x) = h_o(x)$, and $h_o(x)$ is modeled as a linear function of the expected effort, $f(x)$. A ratio estimator was used to fit these time/area fishery-specific relationships to the historical $(h_o(x),\ f(x))$ data, 1986-forward, with the historical $h_o(x) = H_o(x)/SI$ estimated based on SRFC coded-wire tag recoveries as described in APPENDIX C. These data and fitted relations are depicted for the January - August period in Figure D-1 for the commercial fishery and Figure

D-2 for the recreational fishery. For the previous September - December (fall) fishery period, since these fisheries have occurred prior to model application, $H_o(x)$ is estimated directly from the observed coded-wire tag recoveries for that period. The forecast effort $f(x)$ is provided by the KOHM effort submodel and is a linear function of the number of days open. For a quota fishery, the harvest rate index is forecast as $h_o(x) = Q(x)\pi(x)/SI$, where *Q(x)* is the quota and $\pi(x)$ is the proportion of SRFC expected in the catch. In the case of non-retention fisheries, $i_o(x)$ is forecast as $h_o(x)s_o(x)$, where $h_o(x)$ is the expected harvest rate were it a retention fishery, and $s_o(x)$ is the hook-and-release mortality rate. The time/area fishery-specific ocean harvests and impacts are forecast as the respective harvest and impact rate index forecasts multiplied by the forecast *SI*.

For a retention river fishery $i_r = h_r$, and h_r is forecast as Q_r / R for quota-restricted fishery, and as $h_{r,u}$ for an unrestricted fishery. The quantity $h_{r,u}$ was estimated to be 0.1449 based on the available river fishery harvest survey data, as shown in Figure D-3. For a non-retention river fishery, i_r is forecast as $h_r s_r$, where h_r is the expected harvest rate were it a retention fishery, and s_r is the hook-and-release mortality rate (0.10). The river fishery harvest and impacts are forecast as the respective harvest and impact rate forecasts multiplied by the forecast river run size.

FIGURE D-1 SRFC ocean commercial harvest rate index versus effort for each month/port-area. The dots are the historical data, 1986 forward, and the line depicts the ratio estimator predictor.

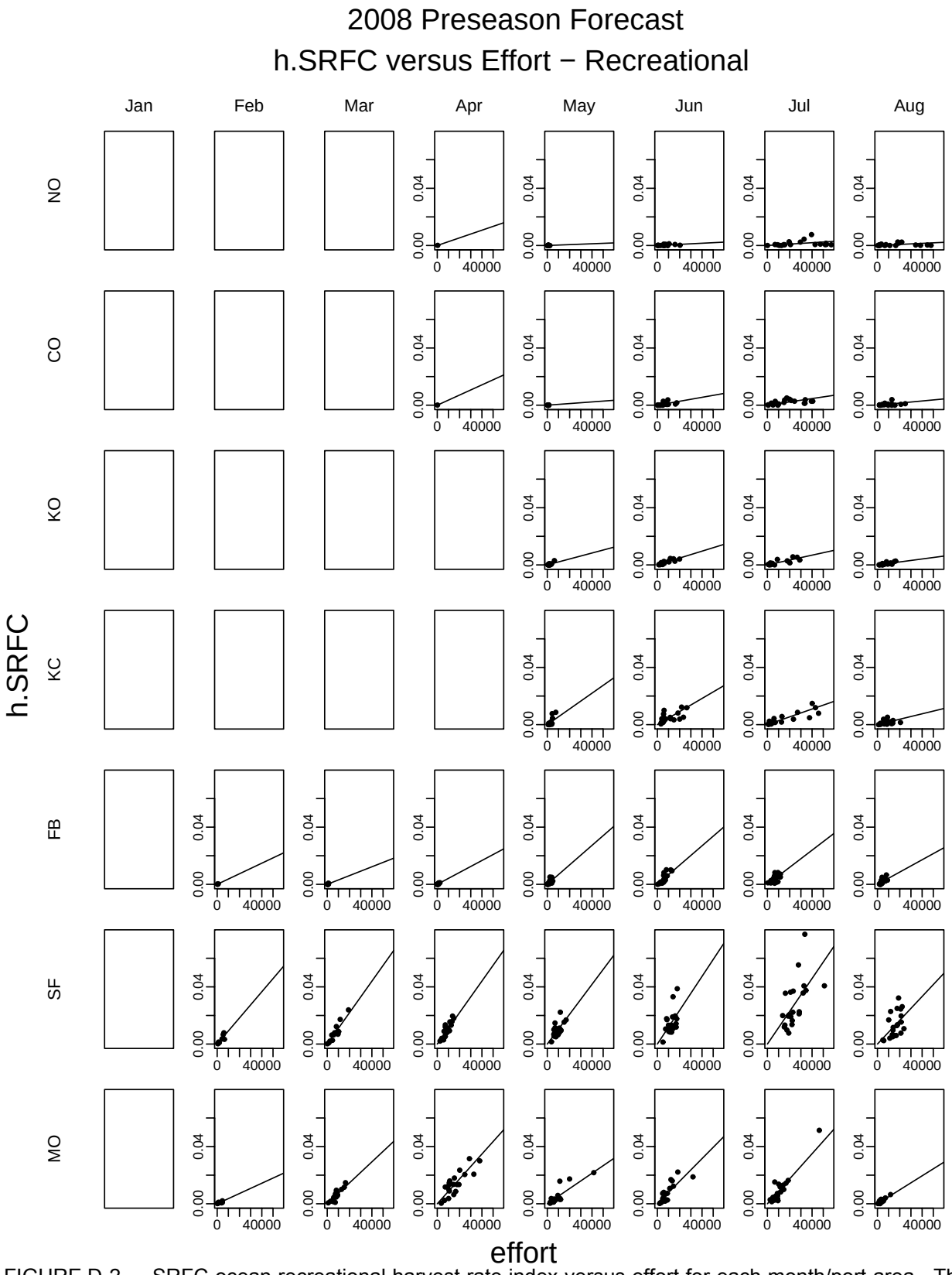


FIGURE D-2 SRFC ocean recreational harvest rate index versus effort for each month/port-area. The dots are the historical data, 1986 forward, and the line depicts the ratio estimator predictor.

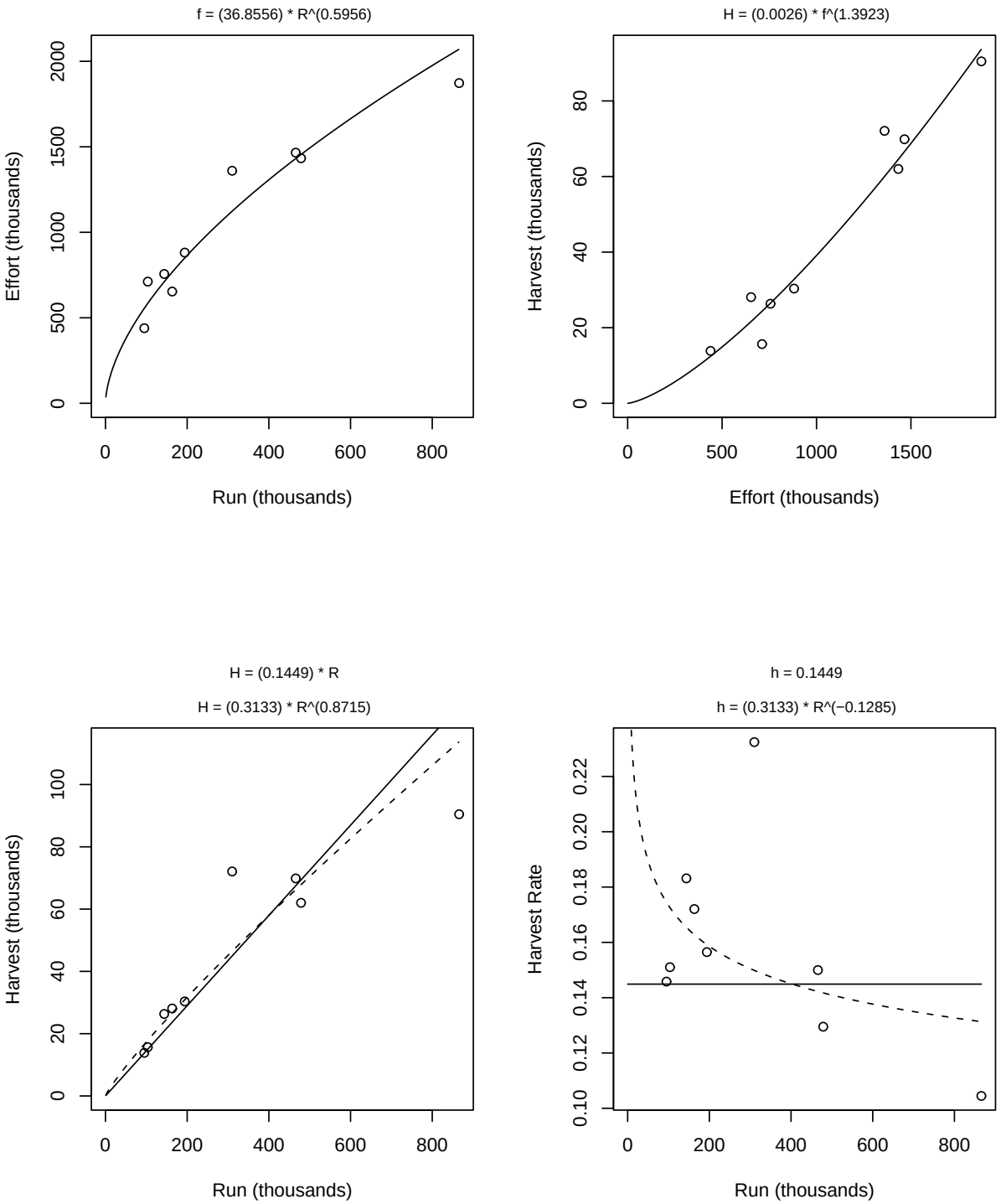


FIGURE D-3 SRFC river fishery available survey data. Top-left panel: effort versus run size; top-right panel: harvest versus effort; bottom-left panel: harvest versus run size; bottom-right panel: harvest rate versus run size. Solid line in bottom-left panel depicts the ratio estimator fit with slope 0.1449, and this value was considered the best estimate of the average unrestricted river fishery harvest rate. The ratio estimator is depicted in the bottom-right panel as a solid horizontal line with intercept 0.1449.

APPENDIX E

SACRAMENTO RIVER FALL CHINOOK OCEAN IMPACTS BY FISHERY AND OPTION

TABLE E-1. Sacramento River fall Chinook impacts estimated for the fall of 2007 (Sep-Dec) and projected for the 2008 summer season (Jan-Aug) in each proposed fishing option. The impacts are displayed by fishery, port area, and month.

Commercial

Option I

Port Area	Fall '07 Sept	Fall '07 Oct	Summer '08 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Summer Total	Year Total
NO	0	0	130	720	-	-	-	850	850
CO	0	0	216	230	-	-	-	446	446
KO	0	0	1	8	-	-	-	9	9
KC	712	-	-	-	-	-	132	132	844
FB	0	-	-	-	-	-	548	548	548
SF	1,906	394	-	-	-	-	2,158	2,158	4,458
MO	100	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	100
Total	2,718	394	346	959	-	-	2,838	4,143	7,255

Option II

Port Area	Fall '07 Sep	Fall '07 Oct	Summer '08 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Summer Total	Year Total
NO	0	0	-	33	32	28	24	117	117
CO	0	0	-	32	31	24	19	106	106
KO	0	0	-	26	20	29	18	93	93
KC	712	-	-	8	9	28	9	54	766
FB	-	-	-	55	34	34	38	161	161
SF	1,906	394	-	134	113	117	150	514	2,814
MO	100	-	-	157	158	143	175	633	733
Total	2,718	394	0	445	397	402	433	1,677	4,789

Option III

Port Area	Fall '07 Sep	Fall '07 Oct	Summer '08 Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Summer Total	Year Total
NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
CO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
KC	712	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	712
FB	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SF	1,906	394	-	-	-	-	-	0	2,300
MO	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100
Total	2,718	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,112

Recreational

Option I

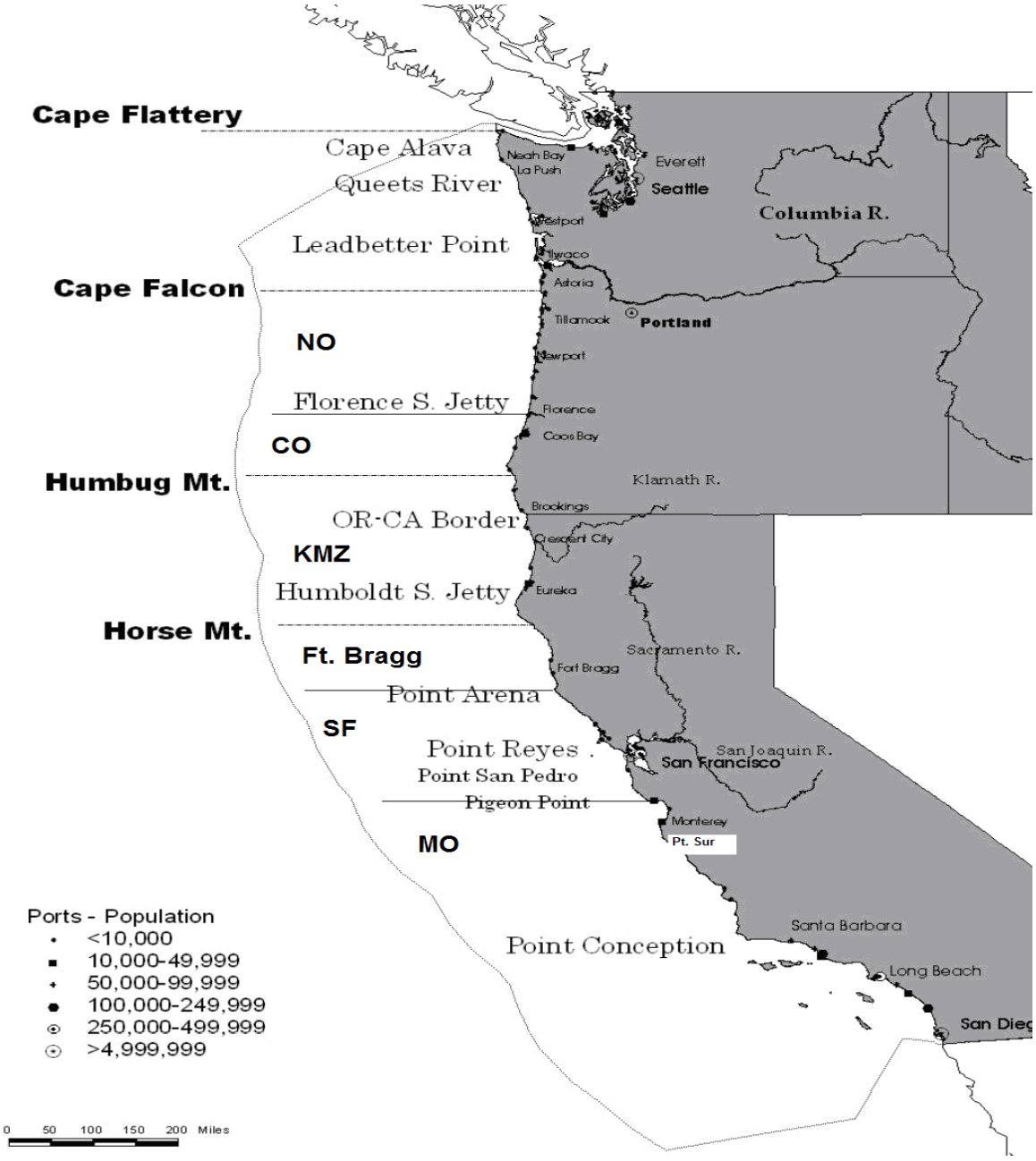
Port Area	Fall '07 Sep	Fall '07 Oct	Fall '07 Nov	Summer '08 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Summer Total	Year Total
NO	0	0	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	6	17	17
CO	0	0	0	-	-	1	1	7	13	6	28	28
KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	4	2	18	11	35	35
KC	0	0	-	-	-	-	17	-	20	11	48	48
FB	0	0	0	4	8	-	9	-	32	16	69	69
SF	286	334	224	-	-	-	51	-	158	91	300	1,144
MO	92	0	0	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	83	175
Total	378	334	224	4	8	1	166	11	248	141	579	1,515

Option II

Port Area	Fall '07 Sep	Fall '07 Oct	Fall '07 Nov	Summer '08 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Summer Total	Year Total
NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	8	8
CO	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	2	7	3	12	12
KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
KC	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
FB	0	0	0	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
SF	286	334	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	844
MO	92	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	92
Total	378	334	224	4	8	0	0	3	11	7	33	969

Option III

Port Area	Fall '07 Sep	Fall '07 Oct	Fall '07 Nov	Summer '08 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Summer Total	Year Total
NO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
CO	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
KO	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
KC	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
FB	0	0	0	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
SF	286	334	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	844
MO	92	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	92
Total	378	334	224	4	8	0	0	0	0	0	12	948


Cape Flattery
Cape Alava
Queets River
Leadbetter Point
Cape Falcon
NO
Florence S. Jetty
CO
Humbug Mt.
OR-CA Border
KMZ
Humboldt S. Jetty
Horse Mt.
Ft. Bragg
Point Arena
SF
Point Reyes
Point San Pedro
Pigeon Point
MO
Point Conception
Neah Bay
La Push
Everett
Seattle
Columbia R.
Westport
Ilwaco
Astoria
Tillamook
Portland
Newport
Florence
Coos Bay
Klamath R.
Brookings
Crescent City
Eureka
Sacramento R.
Fort Bragg
San Joaquin R.
San Francisco
Monterey
Pt. Sur
Santa Barbara
Long Beach
San Dieg
Ports - Population
<10,000
10,000-49,999
50,000-99,999
100,000-249,999
250,000-499,999
>4,999,999
0 50 100 150 200 Miles