Exhibit B.2.b
Supplemental SAS Report
March 2001

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL COMMENTS ON
REVIEW OF 2000 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2001 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) commends the Salmon Technical Team for its excellent job of compiling previous season catch statistics and preseason run size predictions.

We would like to see a section in Preseason I that summarizes the current year's stocks of concern. This section would include Table 1-3, a table showing Endangered Species Act listed stocks, and a brief narrative describing which stocks will affect which geographical areas.

PFMC
03/06/01

Exhibit B.2.b
Supplemental SSC Report
March 2001

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE COMMENTS ON REVIEW OF 2000 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2001 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) heard a summary of 2000 fisheries and projections for 2001 stock sizes from the Salmon Technical Team (STT). In general, stock abundances of coastal and Columbia River coho are predicted to be higher in 2001 than in recent years. This is especially true for Oregon Production Index (OPI) area hatchery fish. Washington coastal natural coho stocks are expected to be above their floor values. Oregon coastal natural coho are predicted to return at slightly below last year, but substantially above the parental spawner level. It remains to be seen whether this is the beginning of a trend toward higher marine survivals, or a "blip" following the 1998 *El Niño*, analogous to the peak returns of 1986. In either case, it is important to start planning now for the large hatchery surplus expected this fall. The Council's challenge is to take advantage of the hatchery production without adversely affecting wild stocks potentially beginning to stage a recovery. The SSC supports a fishery exploitation rate in the range of 0 to 8% on OCN coho based on the critically low 1998 parental spawning escapement, as described in the 2000 review of Amendment 13 of the salmon fishery management plan.

Chinook in 2001 are predicted to be similar in abundance to 2000. Notable exceptions are larger abundances of Klamath River age 4, and Columbia River Upriver Spring and Spring Creek Hatchery Fall chinook. California Central Valley fall chinook show a slight decline in recent years, but remain strong. Sacramento Winter Run chinook are likely to be a limiting factor for California chinook fisheries.

Preseason Report I presents stock size predictions to the nearest 100 fish, without any indication of the precision of these predictions. The SSC recommends that, in the future, predictions include a statistical measure of variability such as confidence limits or coefficients of variation. Without variance estimates it is impossible to assess the likelihood of meeting management objectives and the risks to sensitive stocks of proposed fishing seasons.

With larger hatchery stock sizes and mass-marked coho it is likely that the intensity of mark-selective fisheries will increase in the near future. Possible consequences of selective fisheries include difficulties in modeling nonlanded mortalities and reduction in our ability to assess stock composition from coded-wire tag (CWT) recoveries. Double index tagging experiments are designed to overcome some of these problems, but their usefulness has not been demonstrated. These fisheries are still in the experimental and developmental stages. The SSC recommends that a comprehensive review of selective fisheries be conducted no later than 2004. The review should focus on (1) the effectiveness of selective fisheries in reducing impacts on unmarked fish, (2) our ability to predict incidental impacts preseason, (3) our ability to assess these impacts postseason, and (4) effects on the quality of the CWT data base.

PFMC
03/06/01

Exhibit B.2
Situation Summary
March 2001

REVIEW OF 2000 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2001 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Situation: Mr. Dell Simmons, Salmon Technical Team Chairman, will review the results of the 2000 fisheries and the stock abundance projections for 2001. The agencies, tribes, Council advisors, and public will then be afforded an opportunity to comment on these issues. Under agency comments, the states of Oregon and Washington may also provide details of the 2000 selective recreational and commercial fisheries (retention of coho only if marked by a healed adipose fin clip).

Council Action: None.

Reference Materials:

1. Review of 2000 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (Included with Briefing Book).
2. Preseason Report I Stock Abundance Analysis for 2001 Ocean Salmon Fisheries (Included with Briefing Book).

PFMC
02/16/01

Proposed April 1 opener for Oregon troll and recreational chinook fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain

Beginning in 1997, chinook directed fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain opened during April. In 1997 and 1998 the opening date was April 15 and in 1999 and 2000 the opening date was April 1. Chinook catches during these April fisheries have been highly variable due to weather and fish distribution patterns. Commercial catches were 4,500, 20,000, 800 and 1,200 in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 respectively. Recreational catch and effort during April fisheries have been extremely low with combined 1997-2000 landings of less than 60 fish.

The opening date of April 1 is again proposed for 2001 for both the commercial troll and recreational fisheries from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain. All gear and bag limits would remain the same as 2000. Additionally, the control zone at the mouth of Tillamook Bay would be subject to closure under state regulations.

Exhibit B.3
Situation Summary
March 2001

INSEASON MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FOR OPENINGS PRIOR TO MAY 1

Situation: The 2000 ocean salmon fishing regulations specify the Council will make inseason recommendations to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) at the March Council meeting for certain fisheries which may open earlier than May 1, 2001. The fisheries under consideration are the commercial and recreational fisheries off Oregon, south of Cape Falcon. Last year, the Council opened commercial and recreational fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain on April 1.

Council Action: Provide NMFS with recommendations for inseason action to set opening dates for any all-salmon-except-coho commercial and recreational fisheries the Council wishes to open prior to May 1 off Oregon.

Reference Materials: None.

PFMC
07/18/12

KFMC RECOMMENDATIONS TO PFMC[1]

The KFMC met February 22-23 and March 4-5, 2001 to discuss management of Klamath River fall chinook for 2001. A summary of our discussions and recommendations follow.

Issue 1: Larger than predicted escapement of age-3 fish in 2000

The KFMC discussed the large escapement of age-3 spawners in the Klamath basin with the Klamath River Technical Team (KRTAT). They report that the abundance of age-3 fish was 273 percent of the pre-season prediction, and the age-4 abundance was slightly above the pre-season prediction. Good ocean environmental conditions probably contributed to above average survival of the 1997 brood. The ocean survivors of this cohort will return as age-4 fish this year. The natural component of the escapement was only 46% compared to a pre-season prediction of 70% natural spawners. This was due to a very large hatchery component.

The run of adult fish entering Iron Gate Hatchery was the largest ever at 71,600 fish. The run into Bogus Creek, located adjacent to the hatchery, was 34,700 adult fish, the second largest on record for that stream. A larger run occurred in the Creek in 1995 (45,200), in part because the hatchery was not prepared to process all of the returning fish in that year and had to preclude entrance into the hatchery receiving facility. This resulted in hatchery fish spawning naturally and being considered part of the natural spawning escapement. Trinity River Hatchery also received an above average number of adult fish (26,000) in 2000.

The naturally spawning escapement into the Klamath basin was 82,500 fish, well above the natural escapement floor of 35,000 adult spawners. However, discounting Bogus Creek, the naturally spawning run totaled only 47,800 fish.

Our stock projection models were updated to include these new data points.

Issue 2: Ocean abundance and spawning escapement projections for 2001

The KFMC discussed using the age-specific stock projections for determining biological and fishery harvest goals for 2001. For only the second time since 1990, the data indicate the stock should be managed to exceed the escapement floor of 35,000 naturally spawning adult fish (47,000 natural spawners; 74,600 including hatchery fish) pursuant to Amendment 9 of the Framework Management Plan of the PFMC. The age-3 projection of 93,500 fish is one of the lowest on record while the age-4 projection of 197,600 is the second highest. The age-5 projection is about 1000 fish. The estimated proportion of natural spawners based on the recent five years of data is 63 percent. The preliminary fishery harvest levels based on these estimates are 77,300 fish each for the tribal and non-tribal fisheries. The non-tribal harvest would be allocated 11,600 to the river sport fishery (15 percent based on the California Fish and Game Commission letter discussed below) and 65,700 for the ocean fisheries. Absent Endangered Species Act constraints, the age-4 ocean harvest rate would be 0.25, including catches made prior to May 1.

[1]Adopted by KFMC March 5, 2001

The KFMC discussed using more conservative parameters for determining biological and fishery harvest goals for this year. This was done with the intent of better ensuring that our escapement goal for naturally spawning fish will be met (at the expense of fishery goals). Specifically, 1) the KRTAT analyzed the effect of applying the age-3 maturation rate observed for the 1992 brood to the 1997 brood; and/or applying the proportion of natural spawners observed in 2000, rather than the 5-year average. The 1992 brood maturation rate was used because it was the highest age-3 maturation rate for a "power brood" on record (the other power broods are 1983-85). 2) We considered using only the 2000 proportion of natural spawners because of the predominance of age-3 fish in the run last year and the projected dominance of age-4 fish (fish of the same cohort--in the run this year).

The KRTAT presented an analysis of the two modified parameters discussed above and concluded the risk of not meeting the natural escapement floor for the basin under the proposed harvest levels is very low. In part, this is because we are managing for a natural escapement in 2001 of 47,000 adult fish, 12,000 fish over the floor. Of the two parameters in question, the KRTAT and KFMC agreed that the method used to project the proportion of fish that will return to natural areas needs further analysis. However, no change in the current methodology (5-year average) is recommended for this year. The KFMC voted to accept the KRTAT stock projection report and to recommend that the PFMC and its advisory bodies use that report for projecting ocean abundance of Klamath fall chinook and the proportion of fish that will return to natural areas in 2001.

Our recommendations regarding allocation of the non-tribal share of Klamath fall chinook follow.

Issue 3: Allocation of fish to the river sport fishery

In a February 14, 2001 letter, the California Fish and Game Commission advised the KFMC and PFMC to set aside 15 percent of the non-tribal share of the allowable harvest of Klamath River fall chinook for the river sport fishery, and, in the event that ocean fisheries were unable to harvest their full preseason allotment, that any surplus be made available to the river sport fishery. Based on the Commission letter, the preliminary allocation of adult fish to the river sport fishery is 11,600 fish (the final allocation will be possible after the ocean fishing regulations are determined).

The KFMC discussed the likelihood that a significant number of fish will be transferred from the ocean fisheries to the river sport fishery if ESA constraints prevent ocean fisheries from fully accessing their share. South of Horse Mountain, the ocean fisheries will be constrained by Sacramento winter chinook, California coastal chinook and Oregon coastal natural coho (OCN), while fisheries between Horse Mountain and Cape Falcon will be constrained by California coastal chinook, OCN coho, and Rogue-Klamath coho. Any such transfers should be clearly shown in the options that are prepared for public hearings.

It appears likely that the river sport fishery will have more harvestable fish available than it can use. The KFMC will continue to discuss disposition of any projected surplus of fish in the river sport allocation.

Issue 4: Allocation of fish to the KMZ sport fishery

The KFMC again agrees that 17% of the ocean share of Klamath River fall chinook should be allocated to the KMZ sport fishery. To achieve its allocation, the fishery should be managed based on time and area closures, minimum size limits, and bag and possession limits. The KFMC supports analysis of the regulation options that were recently developed by the Klamath Management Zone Coalition.

Issue 5: Allocation of fish to the CA and OR troll fisheries

The KFMC recognizes that ESA constraints may have a greater influence on ocean fishing regulations than the allowable harvest of Klamath fall chinook. The KFMC recommends that 2000 commercial regulations be used as the base for developing 2001 regulations. In 2000 the allowable harvest rate for age-4 fish was 13.8%. In 2001, the rate may be higher, depending on ESA constraints. The SAS representatives from California and Oregon, in consultation with KFMC representatives, should negotiate how these fish can be utilized in 2001.

ROBERT R. TREANOR
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STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Fish and Game Commission

February 14, 2001

Dr. Donald O. McIsaac
Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council
2130 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 224
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Dr. McIsaac:

Allocation of Klamath River Fall Chinook to the River Sport Fishery

At its February 2, 2001, meeting, the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) heard a report on the 2000 salmon fisheries in the Klamath River and considered possible regulatory changes in river sport fishing regulations commencing this summer.

The Klamath River sport fishery was closed down very early in the run in 2000 due to projected quota attainment. This was done even though fishery catch rates indicated the actual run size was much larger than projected. Post-season analysis indicated the run size was, indeed, much larger than projected for both hatchery and naturally spawning fish. Had the projections been close to the preliminary, post-season run size estimates, it appears that a much larger river sport catch could have been allowed.

The Commission believes that this kind of situation begs for a mechanism to adjust the river quotas on an in-season basis. The Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) has previously discussed such a procedure and we hope they find a solution or direction for addressing the problem in the near future. Of course, it would have to be understood that an in-season run-size methodology would also have to provide for reduced quotas if the run were projected to be below expectations.

Regarding the river sport fishery quota for the current year, the Commission voted to continue the policy adopted for the fishery in 2000. That is, for pre-season planning purposes, the KFMC and Pacific Fishery Management Council should set aside 15 percent of the non-tribal share of the allowable catch of the stock for the river sport fishery. Also, as we decided last year, in the event the ocean fisheries are not able to harvest their full allotments (on a pre-season basis), any additional adult fish returning to the river should be allocated to the river sport fishery. This is what actually happened in 1999, and we would like to continue with this procedure in 2001.

The Commission will hold public hearings on the Klamath River regulations on March 26 in Crescent City and on March 27 in Weaverville. It will make a final decision on the actual quota level at its April 5-6 meeting in Monterey.

I will be available at your March 2001 meeting in Portland to answer any questions you may have about this letter or the Commission process in general.

Sincerely,

Robert R. Treanor
Executive Director

cc: Director Robert C. Hight
Klamath Fishery Management Council
LB Boydstun, Intergovernmental Affairs Office

Exhibit B.4.e
Supplemental NMFS Report
March 2001

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Northwest Region
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. 1
Seattle, WA 98115

MAR 2 2001

1514-04-020

MAR 2 2001

Mr. Jim Lone, Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
2130 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 224
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear ~~Mr.~~ Lone:

Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP) requires that the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC or Council) manage their fisheries consistent with consultation standards developed by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) regarding actions necessary to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This letter summarizes NMFS' consultation standards and provides guidance for the 2001 season for listed species.

Chinook Salmon

Puget Sound Chinook Salmon

This is the second year that NMFS will provide guidance to the Council related to the Puget Sound chinook ESU. NMFS' consultation standards for Puget Sound chinook stocks will be expressed in terms of total or southern U.S. fishery exploitation rate ceilings, or terminal escapement objectives. Procedurally the Council forum, and associated North of Falcon process provide the appropriate forums for doing the necessary management planning. Under the current management structure, PFMC fisheries are included as part of the suite of fisheries that comprise the fishing regime negotiated each year by the co-managers under U.S. v. Washington to meet management objectives for Puget Sound and Washington Coastal salmon stocks. The comprehensive nature of the management objectives and the management planning structure strongly connect PFMC and Puget Sound fisheries. Therefore, in adopting its regulations, the Council must determine that its fisheries in the ocean, when combined with the suite of other fisheries impacting this ESU, meet the management targets set for stocks within this ESU.

Having established the connection between Council and Puget Sound fisheries for management planning purposes, it is also appropriate to acknowledge that impacts on Puget Sound chinook stocks in Council fisheries are generally quite low. NMFS estimated in its 2000 PFMC opinion that the exploitation rates on Puget Sound chinook spring and fall chinook stock aggregates have been zero and three percent or less, respectively, in recent years. Management actions taken to meet exploitation rate targets will therefore occur primarily in the Puget Sound fisheries, but the nature of the existing process is such that ocean fishery impacts will be accounted for, and are at least potentially liable to constraint if necessary to meet particular targets.

NMFS is currently evaluating the *Puget Sound Comprehensive Chinook Management Plan: Harvest Management Component* as a Resource Management Plan (RMP) for Puget Sound chinook under the recently adopted 4(d) rule (65 FR 42422, July 10, 2000). The RMP, jointly developed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Puget Sound Treaty Tribes, includes stock-specific harvest management objectives for Puget Sound chinook. Although the final determination on the RMP will not be available until after the March Council meeting, it is expected to be available in time for the April meeting. NMFS' initial evaluation is that the RMP is consistent with the 4(d) rule. Therefore, NMFS recommends that the Council adopt options at the March Council meeting that have stock-specific impacts that are no greater than those specified in Table 6 and Appendices A and C of the RMP.

Lower Columbia River Chinook

The Lower Columbia River (LCR) chinook ESU is comprised of a spring component, a far north-migrating bright component, and a component of north-migrating tules. The three remaining spring stocks within the ESU include those on the Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers. The historic habitat for these spring chinook stocks is now largely inaccessible due to impassable dams. Although some spring chinook spawn naturally in each of these rivers, these are presumed to be largely hatchery-origin fish with little resulting natural production. The remaining spring stocks are therefore dependent, for the time being, on the associated hatchery production programs. The hatcheries have met their escapement objectives in recent years, and are expected to do so again in 2001, thus ensuring that what remains of the

genetic legacy is preserved until a more comprehensive recovery program designed to reestablish self-sustaining populations is implemented. No additional management constraints in PFMC fisheries are considered necessary.

Three natural-origin bright stocks have been identified in the LCR ESU. The North Fork Lewis stock is used as a harvest indicator stock for ocean and in-river fisheries. The North Fork Lewis stock has exceeded its escapement objective of 5,700 every year since 1980 except that it was below goal in 1999 with an escapement of about 3,200 adults. The escapement shortfall has been attributed to severe flooding events in 1995 and 1996. Despite expected escapement shortfalls in 2000 preliminary estimates suggest that the actual escapement was close to 8,700 adults, again well above goal. Given the long history of healthy returns, NMFS does not anticipate the need to take specific management actions in the ocean to protect the bright component of the LCR ESU in 2001. NMFS does expect that the management agencies will continue to take appropriate actions through their usual authorities, to ensure that the escapement goals continue to be met.

Unlike the spring stocks or the bright component of the ESU, LCR tule stocks are impacted substantially in PFMC fisheries. There are only two or three self-sustaining populations of tule chinook in the Lower Columbia River (Coweeman, East Fork Lewis, and possibly Clackamas) that are not substantially influenced by hatchery strays. Apart from these stocks, the system is dominated by hatchery production and whatever natural spawning does occur is heavily influenced by hatchery strays. The effect of hatchery operations on the ESU is currently the subject of a separate consultation. Tule production in the lower River has already been reduced by more than half as a result of funding reductions.

NMFS reviewed the status of LCR tules in the recent PST opinion. Tules will benefit substantially from the ocean harvest regime in the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) agreement because of this ocean distribution, which is centered off the west coast of Vancouver Island and the Washington coast. NMFS developed a preliminary Recovery Exploitation Rate (RER) for the Coweeman population of 65 percent as part of the PST consultation. Although further review of this estimate is warranted, NMFS believes that the RER of 65% for the Coweeman stock is consistent with its continued survival and recovery, and expects the PFMC fisheries to be managed such that the total ER does not exceed that level.

However, NMFS also expects that management constraints for other stocks will result in exploitation rates that are substantially lower than 65%. The exploitation rate on LCR tule chinook in recent years (1996-2000) averaged 36%. The general circumstances that have restrained fisheries in recent years are not expected to change in the near future. Further work on the tule component of the LCR ESU is required, but NMFS believes that the appropriate course is to integrate future harvest management actions with recovery planning efforts that will seek to rebuild a broad range of self-sustaining, naturally producing tule stocks.

Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook
Upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon
Snake River Spring/Summer Chinook

Spring stocks from the Upper Columbia River and Willamette River Basins and spring/summer stocks from the Snake River are rarely caught in PFMC fisheries. Management actions designed to limit catch from these ESUs beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks are therefore not considered necessary.

Snake River Fall Chinook Salmon

NMFS' guidance with respect to Snake River fall chinook is unchanged from 2000. NMFS requires that the Southeast Alaska, Canadian, and PFMC fisheries, in combination, achieve a 30% reduction in the total age-three and age-four adult equivalent exploitation rate relative to the 1988-1993 base period. The PFMC fisheries therefore must be managed to ensure that the 30% base period reduction criterion for the aggregate of all ocean fisheries is achieved.

Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon

The guidance provided for winter chinook has not changed from that required by the February 18, 1997, amendment to the March 8, 1996, biological opinion. The 1997 amendment required that ocean fishery impacts on winter chinook be reduced sufficiently to achieve a three year adult replacement rate of 1.77, which is 31% above the average replacement rate observed for the 1989 to 1993 brood years.

NMFS shares the Salmon Technical Team's concern, expressed in Preseason Report I, regarding the lack of a winter chinook preseason predictor, and the ability of the Team to evaluate proposed fishery management measures with respect to the requirements of the biological opinion. For the past five years, the ESA requirement for winter chinook has been assessed preseason by the STT using the winter chinook ocean harvest model (WCOHM). The WCOHM uses the ocean recovery and spawning escapement data from wild fin clipped winter chinook (1969 and 1970 broods) and generates two stock projections which are compared for relative effects of season length and minimum size limits on spawning escapement. The model does not predict anticipated winter chinook impacts or escapement. The 1997 amendment to the 1996 biological opinion explained that a target replacement rate of 1.77 was chosen because it provided a high probability (.8) of achieving positive growth in any given year. The adult replacement rates of winter chinook since 1997 have both exceeded and fallen short of the 1.77 rate required by the biological opinion. However, since 1997, the population has demonstrated positive growth in every year, with a mean three year adult replacement rate of 1.69. Prior to the 2002 seasons, NMFS will reinitiate consultation on the effects of ocean harvest on winter chinook and assess the effectiveness of the requirements of the current biological opinion.

Central Valley Spring Chinook Salmon

The Central Valley spring chinook ESU was listed as threatened effective November 15, 1999. NMFS' April 18, 2000, biological opinion on the effects of ocean harvest on Central Valley spring chinook and California coastal chinook, concluded that ocean salmon fisheries, as regulated under the FMP and NMFS biological opinions for winter chinook, were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Central Valley spring chinook. The opinion noted that the two week delay in the opening of the recreational seasons south of Point Arena implemented for the 2000 season would provide additional protection to spring chinook.

The recent increases in spawner abundance of Central Valley spring chinook populations relative to parent broods continued in 2000. For the 2001 season, NMFS believes that the existing ESA consultation standards for Sacramento River winter chinook will afford sufficient protection to Central Valley spring chinook and that no additional protective measures will be necessary for the

ESU. NMFS recommends that the delayed opening of the recreational seasons south of Point Arena be continued for the 2002 seasons.

California Coastal Chinook Salmon

The California Coastal chinook ESU was listed as threatened effective November 15, 1999. The absence of reliable estimates of ocean exploitation rates on Central Valley chinook and the uncertainty regarding population abundance and short term trends for California coastal chinook populations make it difficult to assess the potential for coastal chinook populations to recover under the existing salmon FMP conservation objectives and ESA requirements. Ocean exploitation rates on California coastal chinook have likely declined in recent years with the reduction in ocean harvest rates on Klamath River fall chinook and as a result of ESA constraints to protect Sacramento River winter chinook. The April 18, 2000 biological opinion for coastal chinook considered the uncertainty regarding population trends and the magnitude of ocean harvest rates on the populations in the ESU. The opinion concluded that ocean fisheries would likely jeopardize the continued existence of coastal chinook if ocean harvest rates on coastal chinook were to rise substantially above those observed in recent years. The opinion requires that the age-four ocean harvest rate forecast for Klamath River fall chinook not exceed 0.17, which is the maximum observed since 1996. The guidance is intended to prevent harvest impacts on California Coastal chinook from increasing substantially above levels that have occurred since 1996, the year in which additional ocean harvest constraints were introduced to protect winter chinook.

Coho Salmon

NMFS considered the effects of west coast ocean fisheries on listed populations of coho salmon in a supplemental biological opinion dated April 28, 1999. The opinion provided ESA consultation standards for the three listed ESUs in Oregon and California: Oregon Coastal, Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal, and Central California Coastal coho salmon. The requirements of that opinion, which are summarized below, will remain in effect for the 2001 season.

Oregon Coastal Coho Salmon

Amendment 13 provides separate exploitation rate targets for four Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) sub-stocks that depend on measures of prior escapement and ocean survival. NMFS requires that the three northern sub-stocks be managed according to the provisions of Amendment 13. The southern sub-stock is part of the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal Coho ESU and will be managed in accordance with the requirements for that ESU.

When the PFMC adopted Amendment 13 in 1997, they stipulated that it should be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis. In November of 1999, the Council approved the formation of an ad hoc OCN workgroup to complete the review. The subsequent report recommend several changes to the original management matrix including a lower range of harvest rates when spawner abundance and marine survival are very low. At its November, 2000 meeting the Council adopted the OCN workgroup report as "expert biological advice to help guide Council management of OCN coho." The report recommends that harvest rates be limited to the range of 0-8% when the status of parental spawners is "critical" for any of the sub-aggregates populations regardless of marine survival. This is the circumstance we face this year. The applicable parental spawner status is critical. Even though the marine survival will apparently be in the medium category, the report recommends a 0-8% exploitation rate. The guidance provided by the workgroup report given the circumstances for 2001 are more specific and more conservative than under the original Amendment 13 management matrix. NMFS strongly supports the workgroup's recommendations and encourages adoption of options that fall within the range of 0-8%.

Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal Coho Salmon

NMFS' 1999 biological opinion requires that management measures developed under the FMP must be designed to achieve an ocean exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery stocks of no greater than 13%, the lowest exploitation rate on OCN sub-aggregates specified under Amendment 13. During the past five years, exploitation rates on southern Oregon/northern California coho have been projected to be equal to, or lower than, the rate projected for OCN coho. For the 2001 season, NMFS recommends that the projected ocean exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery stocks again not exceed that estimated for OCN coho.

Central California Coastal Coho Salmon

Little information on past harvest rates or current hooking mortality incidental to chinook fisheries exists for Central California Coastal coho. For the 2001 season, coho-directed fisheries and coho retention in chinook-directed fisheries will continue to be prohibited off California.

Chum Salmon

Hood Canal Summer Chum

Chum salmon are not targeted or caught incidentally in PFMC salmon fisheries. Management constraints in ocean fisheries for the protection of Hood Canal summer chum are also not considered necessary.

Sockeye Salmon

Snake River Sockeye Salmon
Ozette Lake Sockeye Salmon

Sockeye salmon are not targeted or caught incidentally in PFMC salmon fisheries. Management constraints in ocean fisheries for the protection of listed sockeye salmon are therefore not considered necessary.

Steelhead

NMFS has listed two ESUs of steelhead as endangered and seven ESUs as threatened in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. Steelhead are rarely caught in ocean fisheries and ocean fishery management actions that seek to shape fisheries to minimize impacts to steelhead are not considered necessary. The Council and states should prohibit the retention of steelhead in ocean recreational fisheries to minimize the effect of whatever catch may occur.

Please call if you have additional questions.

Sincerely,

Donna Darm
Acting Regional Administrator
Northwest Region

for Rebecca Lent
Regional Administrator
Southwest Region

Exhibit P-9.1
Supplemental Col. River Treaty Tribes Report
March 2001

TESTIMONY OF
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
MARCH 6, 2001
Portland, OR

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Duane Clark. I am a member of the Fish and Wildlife Committee of the Yakama Nation. I am here today to present comments on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

While the 2001 Spring Creek Hatchery tule chinook forecast is significantly higher this year, the up-river bright forecast is down somewhat. Impacts on Snake River fall chinook will likely limit both in-river fisheries and ocean fisheries.

The forecast for Columbia River coho suggests a much larger return than last year. According to management agreements for upper Columbia River coho, 50% of the upriver coho must be passed to the treaty fishing area upstream of Bonneville Dam. We expect the states to monitor and include **all** sources of non-Indian fishery mortalities in the ocean and the lower river to **ensure** the adequate passage of coho past Bonneville Dam in order for the tribes to have the opportunity to harvest their share of the coho.

The Columbia River tribes continue to question the utility of mass marking and selective fisheries as a long-term recovery strategy. It seems like selective fisheries for coho have advanced from the experimental phase to the full scale implementation phase. Mass marking and selective fisheries for chinook are increasing as well. There are still unresolved technical issues concerning the mass marking and selective fishing for chinook that are far more complicated than for coho, making it difficult to detect the effects on selective harvest on escapement. The idea of selective fishing as a way to address wild stock concerns is seductive because it diverts attention from the real problem: low

wild fish survival. The matter is also complicated in the Columbia River because some mass marked hatchery fish are listed under the ESA. Under current regulations it is legal for sport fishers to retain these listed fish in a selective fishery at higher rates than other listed populations. This is done at the same time the states and federal government argue that one of the main reasons for implementing selective fisheries is to reduce impacts on listed fish. Managers are so interested in figuring out how to mass mark salmon that they haven't stopped to consider the longer term implications. Our experience with steelhead in the Columbia River indicates that mass marking and selective fishing by itself will not restore wild runs. It **is not** prudent to move ahead with mass marking and selective fishing for chinook.

Although the forecast for the Snake River wild fall chinook is not ready, last year's Lower Granite Dam counts were the highest on record. Some of the recent increases in the wild Snake River counts were the results of supplementation that the tribes **successfully** advocated for. The tribes believe that this provides a good foundation for recovery. However, the federal government discounts the value of successful supplementation programs. Other examples of successful supplementation include restoring fall chinook returns to the Umatilla, Yakima, and Klickitat Rivers, spring chinook in the Clearwater and Umatilla Rivers, and coho in the Yakima, Clearwater, and Umatilla Rivers.

Upper Columbia River spring chinook are forecasted to return in the largest numbers since the construction of Bonneville Dam. This is good news. The tribes, states, and Federal government have reached agreement on an interim management plan for winter spring and summer period fisheries in the Columbia River. We hope to have this agreement finalized and entered as a court order in the next few weeks. This Interim agreement allows for a modest increase in harvest rates when run sizes are high. This Interim Agreement will allow the co-managers to focus not only on developing a long term management plan, but more importantly, working on activities that will actually lead to the restoration of our salmon populations.

The Columbia River tribes are **working hard** to contribute to the rebuilding of

upriver salmon and steelhead using the **limited** tools available to us like voluntary restrictions on harvest and working to increase the production of upriver stocks through supplementation. However, it is difficult to expand supplementation when hatchery funding puts a priority on maintaining release levels at the facilities at the expense of proven supplementation programs. It is difficult to find justice in restricting only fisheries while hydropower, ranching, logging, urban development, and agricultural activities continue their unregulated impacts on salmon habitat and survival. The science shows that some Columbia River stocks will recover only if major changes in the hydropower system, such as breaching or drawdown take place. The dams continue to indiscriminately harvest salmon, while the fishermen are left to fight over the crumbs. Only through a combination of efforts in the entire life cycle of the fish can we hope to get fish off the Endangered Species list.

This year, the tribes would like to bring to the Council's attention to a program proposed by the National Marine Fisheries Service that will have adverse impacts on both in-river and ocean fishers. NMFS proposes to use Snake River fall chinook in a study to look at the effects of transportation, the program that has been a failure in the past. The water levels in the Columbia will be among the lowest in the last sixty years. Survival of juvenile migrants will be low no matter what happens. A study which subjects fish to additional stress is not necessary.

The Federal government has the legal obligation under federal law **to restrict other** activities that impact listed species **before** restricting the Columbia River treaty Indian fishery any further. This must be done to **comply** with the conservation principles established in *United States versus Oregon*. **Until everyone**, Indian and non-Indian, can resume fishing at its full potential, we can not forget the work that we have to do **together** to recover all salmon and steelhead runs for our future generations.

It is difficult to recommend specific options at this time. However, due to the ongoing concerns about Snake River fall chinook, the Columbia River tribes ask that the Council to instruct the Salmon Technical Team to include an option with **zero non-Indian** fishing north of Cape Falcon. This would return the

maximum number of Snake River fall fish to the Columbia River and give the greatest flexibility for in-river allocation. The Columbia River tribes also recommend that all options going out for public review meet the ESA guideline for impacts on Snake River fall chinook. As the Council considers various fishery options over the next month, it should consider the following management principles.

Harvest rates must account for **all** sources of mortalities including mortalities in groundfish fisheries and non-harvest mortality and the harvest rates be sustainable and support rebuilding of weak and depressed stocks.

Non-tribal river and ocean fisheries **must** allow sufficient escapement so the tribes can harvest their fair share of the harvestable fish. The allocation between tribal and non-tribal fisheries must include mortalities from all sources, not just fishery mortalities.

Habitat protection and restoration and stock supplementation must be a part of the long term solution.

This concludes my statement. Thank You.

Supplemental Tribal Recommendations
March 2001

JOINT TESTIMONY BY THE QUINAULT, HOH, QUILEUTE TRIBES ON THE TENATIVE MODELING OF 2001 MANAGEMENT MEASURES BY THE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

March 6, 2001

Mr. Chairman and Council, the Quinault, Hoh, and Quileute Tribes wish to make a brief statement regarding the tentative modeling of the ocean treaty troll fishery options.

- Again this year, it is the desire of the Quinault, Hoh, and Quileute Tribes to continue to meet the escapement floors or goals for runs originating in the area from Grays Harbor to Quillayute River. This continues to be an important objective for management of ocean fisheries off the coast of Washington.

- Our desire is to provide additional benefits to the tribal terminal area fisheries where the stocks originate, while accommodating additional opportunities in the pre-terminal tribal fisheries.

- We want to continue to emphasize that any selective fishery proposals advanced by the Council must be consistent with the U.S. District Court's stipulation and order regarding mass marking and selective fisheries.

- We intend to live up to the commitment that we made in 1988 to not increase our impacts on Columbia River chinook stocks of concern.

- We still remain early in the process of establishing, cooperatively, with other Tribes and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, potential ocean fisheries that will ensure acceptable levels of escapements for natural stocks of concerns as well as for our important hatchery stocks.

- For the ocean treaty troll fishery, we offer the following treaty troll management measures for tentative modeling and analysis by the Salmon Technical Team:

Option 1 -	90,000 coho July-September all species fishery 37,000 chinook (50% May/June, 50% all species)
Option 2 -	90,000 coho July-September all species fishery 35,000 chinook (50% May/June, 50% all species)
Option 3 -	70,000 coho July-September all species fishery 35,000 chinook (50% May/June, 50% all species).

The Option 1 and 2 coho proposal is consistent with the highest previously adopted PFMC treaty troll regulation. In fashioning our proposal for treaty troll chinook harvest levels we have focused on our commitments to the Columbia River stocks of concern. The treaty troll chinook harvest levels proposed may require further adjustment to insure that impacts on Puget Sound chinook stocks are acceptable.

WDFW and Tribal 2001 Management Objectives for Puget Sound Chinook and Coho
March 6, 2001

Amendment 14 to the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan recognizes and allows for annual management targets to be established for Puget Sound chinook and coho salmon pursuant to rules and procedures established under U.S. v. Washington. It further recognized that WDFW and the effected tribes were in the process of establishing new objectives for coho salmon based on stepped exploitation rates, which would replace the currently defined management objectives. It also recognized that for Puget Sound chinook salmon, which are listed as a threatened species under the ESA, additional conservation objectives would be provided by NMFS, WDFW and the tribes.

As provided for in Amendment 14, WDFW and the effected tribes have now established, pursuant to their obligations and authorities under U.S. v. Washington, revised management objectives for Puget Sound chinook and coho salmon for the 2001 season. These new management objectives will be provided to the Salmon Technical Team for their analysis during this regulation setting cycle (see attached tables).

For Puget Sound coho salmon these goals are based on stepped exploitation rates based on defined breakpoints in expected spawning escapement, and are designed to be implemented using the modeling tools that the PFMC currently uses for preseason planning.

For Puget Sound chinook salmon the new goals are based on exploitation rates that will facilitate recovery, and are part of a comprehensive chinook management plan being developed by WDFW and the tribes. The harvest components of the plan were developed under U.S. v. Washington, but were also developed in close coordination with NMFS to ensure adequate consideration of ESA requirements. NMFS has recently proposed a finding that this plan meets the requirements of the ESA, under limit #6 of their recently implemented 4(d) rule for the Puget Sound chinook ESU. That finding is expected to be made final by May 1.

2001 Comprehensive Coho management guidelines for Puget Sound region primary natural coho management units

	Strait of Juan de Fuca	Hood Canal	Skagit	Stillaguamish	Snohomish
Critical abundance US exploitation rate	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.10	0.10
Critical/Low spawning escapement breakpoint	7,000	10,000	16,000	6,100	31,000
Low abundance exploitation rate	0.40	0.40	0.30	0.35	0.40
Low/Normal spawning escapement breakpoint	11,000	14,350	25,000	10,000	50,000
Normal exploitation rate	0.60	0.65	0.60	0.50	0.60

1.1.1 Table 6- Natural Chinook Management Units and Associated Objectives

Natural Chinook Management Units	Recovery Exploitation Rate Ceiling [1]	Low Abundance Threshold [2]
Western Strait Hoko	10% SUS ER [3]	500 spawners
Elwha River	10% SUS ER [3]	1,000 spawners
Dungeness	10% SUS ER [3]	500 spawners
Mid-Hood Canal	15% SUS ER [3] Terminal – 750 spawners	400 spawners (n)
Skokomish	15% pre-terminal SUS ER Terminal – 3,150 aggregate / 1200 natural spawners	1,300 aggregate / 800 natural spawners
Nooksack Early North Fork South Fork	The co-managers and NMFS are developing a RER assessment for this stock[4]	 1,000 spawners (n) 1,000 spawners (n)
Skagit Spring Chinook	42% Total ER	576 spawners (n)
Skagit Summer/Fall Chinook	52% Total ER	4,800 spawners (n)
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	25% Total ER	500 spawners (n)
Snohomish Summer/Fall	32% Total ER	2,000 spawners (n)
Lake Washington Chinook Cedar River Index	15% pre-terminal SUS ER Terminal – 1,200 spawners	200 spawners (n)
Green River Chinook	15% pre-terminal SUS ER Terminal – 5,800 spawners	1,800 spawners
White River Spring Chinook	17% Total ER	200 spawners
Puyallup River Chinook	50% Total ER	500 spawners
Nisqually River Chinook	1,100 spawners	500 spawners

(n) – low abundance measures as natural origin recruits

1) **Interim management ceiling during recovery phase expressed in FRAM values.**
2) **Level of forecasted spawning abundance that triggers additional management action as defined in Step 5 of the Application Section. Thresholds are set with consideration to stock-specific characteristics and genetic viability concerns (See Appendix A for details by management unit).**
3) **FRAM exploitation rate measured as total exploitation rate in southern U.S. fisheries. This objective represents the average exploitation rate by southern United States fisheries during 1992-1996 determined from run reconstruction.**
4) **In the interim, management guidance will be derived from Appendix C application.**

Statement of Jim Harp
on the Preliminary Definition of 2001 Management Options
to the Pacific Fishery Management Council
March 6, 2001

Mr. Chairman, I would like make a brief statement regarding the status of the salmon resource in 2001 and the tribes' current thinking about a range of options for the ocean treaty troll fishery.

- The forecasts for coho on the Washington coast for both wild and hatchery stocks are significantly greater than recent years. In Puget Sound we are predicting significant increases in wild stock abundance over the 2000 expectations. We are also encouraged that the forecasts for the OPI stocks have increased. We believe that these forecasts allow for some moderate increases in ocean harvest levels this year even while taking into consideration the needs of the OCN stock.

- For chinook, the tule hatchery stocks should provide some harvest opportunity in the ocean fisheries this year. However, some important contributing stocks continue to be depressed. We will continue to live up to the commitment that we made in 1988 to not increase our impacts on Columbia River chinook stocks of concern. Listed chinook stocks will require continued attention to work out a package of fisheries that meet the ESA requirements for these stocks.

- The tribes still have concerns about our ability to appropriately analyze and manage selective fisheries, but we appreciate the reports that WDFW and ODFW have been providing on the monitoring and sampling of their selective fisheries. We encourage the states to continue rigorous monitoring and sampling of these fisheries and to continue discussion on this issue with the tribes.

- We are beginning the process of establishing, cooperatively with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, a package of fisheries that will ensure acceptable levels of escapement for natural stocks of concern. We have joint Tribal/State agreement on specific 2001 management objectives.

I offer the following range of preliminary options for the ocean treaty troll fishery for compilation and analysis by the Salmon Technical Team with the understanding that this is only the first step towards finalizing options this week to be sent out for public review.

Treaty Troll Options

	Coho	Chinook
Option 1	90,000	37,000
Option 2	90,000	35,000
Option 3	70,000	35,000

For chinook, 50% would be taken in the May/June chinook-only fishery, and 50% would be taken in the July/August/September all-species fishery.

ENFORCEMENT CONSULTANTS COMMENTS ON IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITION OF 2001 OPTIONS

The Enforcement Consultants (EC) recommend language be included in one of the recreational options for the area of Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon (refer to Exhibit B.4.h, Supplemental SAS Report) a complete closure for salmon for Tillamook Head to Cape Falcon beginning August 1.

Also, the Council should consider language in C.1. that states: regulations maybe considered to restrict fishing while transiting from one area to another area or an open area to a closed port.

PFMC
03/06/01

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

PROPOSED INITIAL SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR 2001 NON-INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES

March 6, 2001

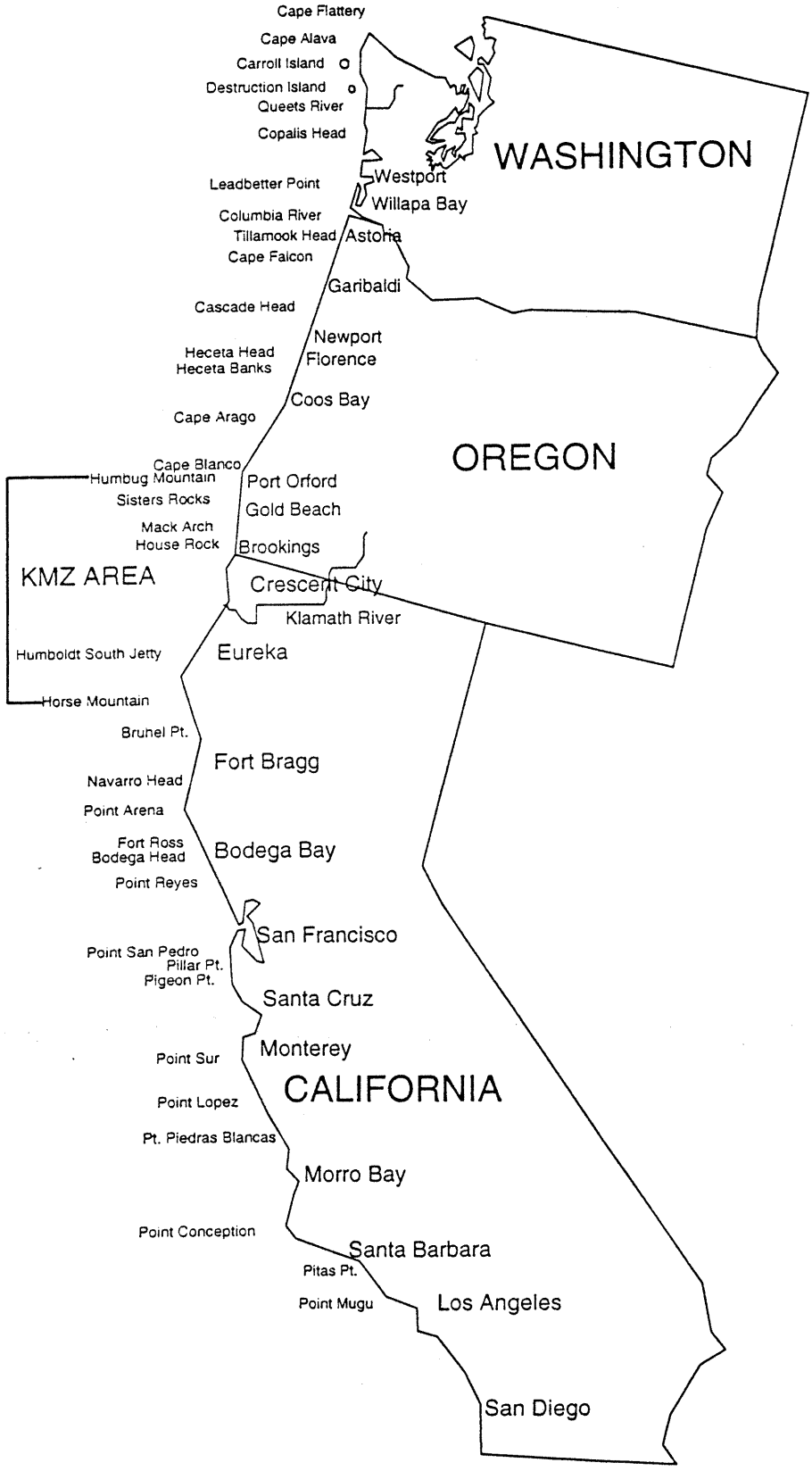
Cape Flattery
Cape Alava
Carroll Island
Destruction Island
Queets River
Copalis Head
WASHINGTON
Leadbetter Point
Westport
Willapa Bay
Columbia River
Tillamook Head
Astoria
Cape Falcon
Garibaldi
Cascade Head
Newport
Heceta Head
Heceta Banks
Florence
Coos Bay
Cape Arago
OREGON
Cape Blanco
Humbug Mountain
Port Orford
Sisters Rocks
Gold Beach
Mack Arch
House Rock
Brookings
KMZ AREA
Crescent City
Klamath River
Humboldt South Jetty
Eureka
Horse Mountain
Brunel Pt.
Fort Bragg
Navarro Head
Point Arena
Fort Ross
Bodega Head
Bodega Bay
Point Reyes
San Francisco
Point San Pedro
Pillar Pt.
Pigeon Pt.
Santa Cruz
Monterey
Point Sur
CALIFORNIA
Point Lopez
Pt. Piedras Blancas
Morro Bay
Point Conception
Santa Barbara
Pitas Pt.
Point Mugu
Los Angeles
San Diego

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I North of Cape Falcon	OPTION II North of Cape Falcon	OPTION III North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information: 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 30,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective). 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: _____ chinook (_____ in May and June; _____ for all-salmon season Aug.-Sept. 15); _____ coho	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 chinook 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: ~~30,000~~ 25,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective). 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: _____ chinook (_____ in May and June; _____ for all-salmon season Aug.-Sept. 15); _____ coho	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 chinook 200,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 20,000 chinook and 50,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective). 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: _____ chinook (_____ in May and June); _____ for all-salmon season Aug.-Sept. 15); _____ coho
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 15,000 chinook guideline (with a 4,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 15,500 chinook guideline (with a 4,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 12,000 chinook guideline (with a 2,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).
U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (with Cape Flattery Closure) • July 1 thru earliest of July 31 or 8,000 chinook presason guideline (see C.7.a) or 8,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer. No more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Fishery is continuous until 75% of either guideline is caught then reverts to 4 days open/3 days closed. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (with Cape Flattery Closure)** • July 1 thru earliest of July 31 or 6,500 chinook presason guideline (see C.7.a) or 26,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. All legal gear. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (with Cape Flattery Closure)** • July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or 5,500 chinook presason guideline (see C.7.a) or 25,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer. No more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 100 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.
U.S.-Canada Border to Queets River (with Cape Flattery Closure) • Aug. 4 thru earliest of Aug. 28 or 2,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a.) or 4,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer. No more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 200 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.		

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Queets River to Cape Falcon • Aug. 4 thru earliest of Sept. 11 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 5,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 63,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). All legal gear. Fishery continues until 75% of either guideline caught, then reverts to a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be instituted or adjusted inseason). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.a). selective fishery	**Queets River to Cape Falcon** • Aug. 4 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 3,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 49,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). All legal gear. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 400 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be adjusted inseason). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.a). selective fishery	**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon** • July 20 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 2,500 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 25,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). All legal gear. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be instituted or adjusted inseason). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.a).
South of Cape Falcon **Supplemental Management Information:** • Klamath River Fall Chinook: - CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport) = - KMZ sport fishery allocation = - Inriver recreational allocation =	**South of Cape Falcon** **Supplemental Management Information:** • Klamath River Fall Chinook: - CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport) = - KMZ sport fishery allocation = - Inriver recreational allocation =	**South of Cape Falcon** **Supplemental Management Information:** • Klamath River Fall Chinook: - CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport) = - KMZ sport fishery allocation = - Inriver recreational allocation =
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • Apr. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [**Note:** Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.] **Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border** • May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. **Sisters Rocks to OR-CA Border** • Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 2,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford or Brookings within 24 hours of closure.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • Apr. 1 thru July 22, Aug. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [**Note:** Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.] **Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border** • May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. **Sisters Rocks to OR-CA Border** • Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 1,500 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford or Brookings within 24 hours of closure.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • Apr. 1 thru July 26, Aug. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [**Note:** Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.] **Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border** • May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. **Sisters Rocks to OR-CA Border** • Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 1,300 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford or Brookings within 24 hours of closure.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty • Aug. 15 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 5,000 chinook quota (no rollover to Sept.) All salmon except coho. Same landing and gear restrictions as Sept. season below.	**OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty** • Aug. 15 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 5,000 chinook quota (no rollover to Sept.) All salmon except coho. Same landing and gear restrictions as Option I.	
House Rock, OR to Humboldt South Jetty •Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 8,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.). The 8,000 chinook quota includes a harvest guideline limiting landings at the port of Brookings to no more than 2,000 chinook. If this guideline is reached prior to the overall quota, the fishery will close north of the Oregon-California border. When the fishery is closed north of the Oregon-California border and open to the south, Oregon State regulations provide for the following action: Vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.	**House Rock, OR to Humboldt South Jetty** •Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 7,500 chinook quota and Oregon harvest guideline of 1,500. All salmon except coho. Same landing and gear restrictions as Option I.	**House Rock to Humboldt South Jetty** •Same as Option I except overall quota of 7,000 chinook and Oregon harvest guideline is 1,000 chinook.
~~Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)~~ • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)** • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho.	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)** • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho.
Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes (Bodega Bay) • June 24 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches.	**Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes (Bodega Bay)** • June 11 thru July 14 and Aug. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. **~~Fort Ross~~ to Pt. Reyes** •July 15 through earlier of July 30 or 4,500 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day or 120 fish per any consecutive 4 days. See gear restrictions in C.2. All fish caught in this area must be landed in Bodega Bay. Fish taken outside this area may not be landed at Bodega Bay while this fishery is open.	**Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes** • July 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches.
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro • June 1 thru Sept. 30. All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.	**Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro** • May 19 thru Sept. 30. All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2. **Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro** • Mon. thru Fri., Oct. 1 thru Oct. 12. All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 27 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.	**Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro** • June 18 thru Sept. 30. All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 4 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I

Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border
• May 1 thru Aug. 7. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

In 2002, Council to consider opening a fishery from Apr. 15-30 south of Pt. Sur.

OPTION II

Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border
• May 1 thru July 31. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

OPTION III

Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border
• May 1 thru ~~July 31~~ September 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Adjustment made Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro in June

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook Total Length	Chinook Head-off	Coho Total Length	Coho Head-off	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to Pt. Arena	26.0[a/]	19.5[a/]	-	-	None
South of Pt. Arena prior to July 1	26.0[a/]	19.5[a/]	-	-	None
South of Pt. Arena after June 30	27.0[a/b/]	20.25[a/b/]	-	-	None

a/ Chinook not less than 26 inches (19.5 inches head-off) taken in open seasons south of Cape Falcon may be landed north of Cape Falcon only when the season is closed north of Cape Falcon.
b/ Except minimum size limit of 26 inches total length in the Bodega Bay test fishery.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

a. Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.

b. *Off Washington:* [to be completed during week.]

c. *Off Oregon South of Cape Falcon*: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.

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

d. *Off California:* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless **circle** hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

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

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, except when landing fish.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options proposed by the SAS for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 5 of 5)

C.3. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll gear in the water while transiting any area closed to salmon fishing while possessing salmon.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Columbia Control Zone* (see Figure 2) - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat.,124°03'07" West. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

b. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

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

C.6. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone 206/634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during **May and June** troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone 800-662-9825). ODFW and WDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 34,046 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

CT

License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each __ chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than __ halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

C.7. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

a. In the overall non-Indian commercial chinook quota north of Cape Falcon, 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) chinook in the May/June harvest guideline are the result of impacts assessed at the July/August harvest impact rate. Inseason, these 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred to the July/ August harvest guidelines at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the earlier fisheries. Any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline in excess of 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) may be transferred to the July/August harvest guidelines on a fishery impact equivalent basis (split equally between areas when more than one are open).

b. At the March 2002 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations to: (1) open commercial seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon, and (2) identify the areas, season, quota, and special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2001).

C.8. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.9. For the purposes of CDFG Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I North of Cape Falcon	OPTION II North of Cape Falcon	OPTION III North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information: 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of225,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 0 coho. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of _____ coho in Aug. and _____ coho in Sept. All retained coho must have an adipose fin clip.	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 225,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of _____ coho in Aug. and _____ coho in Sept. All retained coho must have an adipose fin clip.	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 chinook and 200,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Recreational TAC: 20,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 150,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 12,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of _____ coho in Aug. and _____ coho in Sept. All retained coho must have an adipose fin clip.
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 23,400 coho subarea quota. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 23,400 coho subarea quota, adjusted for Area 4B add-on. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 16 or15,600 coho subarea quota, adjusted for Area 4B add-on. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 23 or subarea sub- quota of 5,350 coho; Sept. 24 through earlier of Oct. 21or overall subarea coho quota of 5,850 (500 set-aside). All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,850 coho subarea quota. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 23 or subarea sub- quota of 3,650 coho; Sept. 24 through earlier of Oct. 21or overall subarea coho quota of 3,900 (250 set-aside). All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) • Sun. thru Thurs. June 17 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 83,250 coho subarea quota. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)** • Sun. thru Thurs. July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 83,250 coho subarea quota. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Coho adjusted as per Amendment 14. Chinook minimum size limit raised from 24" to 26". Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)** 16th • Sun. thru Thurs. July 2 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 55,500 coho subarea quota. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed inside the area defined by a line drawn from the lighthouse to Buoy 2 to Buoy 3 to the Grays Harbor north jetty. Coho adjusted as per Amendment 14. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River) • Sun. thru Thurs. July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 102,500 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 7 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 112,500 coho (10,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. **Coho retention is prohibited** between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1 (i.e., all salmon except coho and a daily bag limit of 1 chinook). Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a.). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)** • Sun. thru Thurs. July 2 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 105,500 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 7 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 112,500 coho (7,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip **Coho retention is prohibited** between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1 (i.e., all salmon except coho and a daily bag limit of 1 chinook). Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.	**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)** • Sun. thru Thurs. July 9 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 70,000 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 5X days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 75,000 coho (5,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. **Coho retention is prohibited** between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1 (i.e., all salmon except coho and a daily bag limit of 1 chinook). Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of _____ chinook.
South of Cape Falcon **Supplemental Management Information:** • Klamath River Fall Chinook: - CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport) = - KMZ sport fishery allocation = - Inriver recreational allocation =	**South of Cape Falcon** **Supplemental Management Information:** • Klamath River Fall Chinook: - CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport) = - KMZ sport fishery allocation = - Inriver recreational allocation =	**South of Cape Falcon** **Supplemental Management Information:** • Klamath River Fall Chinook: - CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport) = - KMZ sport fishery allocation = - Inriver recreational allocation =
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt • Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Selective fishery: • June 15 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 55,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt** • Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Selective fishery: → Closed Sun-Mon. • Tues. thru Sat., June 22 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 49,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. **Note:** On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt** • Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Same gear restrictions as in 2000 (see Option III in C.2.b).. Selective fishery: Closed Mon + Fri for acctg • Sun., Tue., Wed., Thur., and Sat. of each week, July 1 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 28,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. **Note:** On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. • May 26 thru July 7and July 25 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. From May 26 thru July 7, no more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Beginning July 25, no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug. [If days need to be cut, they should be cut equally at each end.]	**Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.** • May 12 thru July 7 and July 25 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. No more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug.	**Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.** • Same as Option II.
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena • Feb. 17 thru July 5 and July 21 thru Nov. 18. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, season opens Feb. 16 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001.	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena** • Feb. 17 thru Nov. 18. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d).	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena** • Same as Option II.
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 4. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. One rod per angler. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, the season will open Apr. 13 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2001 meeting.	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.** • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 11. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. One rod per angler. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, the season will open Apr. 13 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2001 meeting.	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.** • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 4. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. One rod per angler. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, the season will open Apr. 13 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2001 meeting.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border • Mar. 31 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: no more than 2 barbless hooks and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, the season will open Mar. 30 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001.	**Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border** • Mar. 31 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: no more than 2 barbless hooks and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.c and C.2.d). In 2002, the season will open Mar. 30 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001.	**Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border** • Same as Option II.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 4 of 5)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off
Horse Mountain to Pt. Arena*	20.0	-	20.0
South of Pt. Arena**	20.0	-	20.0

* **Except**: Option I, II, & III - 24.0 inches prior to June 1.
** **Except**: Option I - 24.0 inches prior to June 1.
Option II & III - 24.0 inches prior to July 1.

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 . Salmon may be landed in an area that is closed only if they meet the minimum size or other special requirements for the area in which they were caught.

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

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

b. *Off Oregon between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt.*:

Options I and II: (1) Apr. 1-30: Anglers are limited to artificial lures and plugs of any size, or bait no less than 6 inches long (excluding hooks and swivels). All gear must have no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks. Divers are prohibited and flashers may be used only with downriggers.
(2) May 1 thru Oct. 1: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
Option III: For all-salmon season, same as (1) above for entire season.

c. Off California North of Pt. Conception: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.

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

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

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, except when landing a fish.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 5 of 5)

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

C.3. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Columbia Control Zone* (see Figure 2) - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat.,124°03'07" West. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

b. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

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

At the March 2002 meeting, the Council will consider an inseason recommendation to open seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon.

C.5. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the states of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon state-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

GUIDANCE FOR OPTION DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT

Developing management options is a complex process which may be assisted by following consistent procedures wherever possible. The recommendations below were developed by the Salmon Technical Team (STT), with input from the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS), and approved by the Council to help guide the option development process. They are suggested guidelines and not inflexible requirements.

1. March Management Options:

   a. To aid option assessment, the Council urges pertinent agency and tribal managers to have the Fishery Regulation Assessment Models ready to run no later than the first day of the March Council meeting.

   b. On the first day of the March meeting, the Council should provide specific guidance for the allowable level of impacts on OCN coho and priorities for the allocation of impacts on critical stocks (e.g., Klamath River fall chinook, Sacramento River winter chinook, Snake River fall chinook, etc.). Council staff can modify the option tables to insure these objectives are clearly identified and addressed. Each time the Council reviews the options, it should confirm or amend its guidance on the objectives and priorities.

   c. Generally, Option I should include the SAS's priority seasons and management measures. Options II and III are used to show seasons in which one group or the other gets more or less of its priorities, to illustrate the effect of other management measures (e.g., variations in bag limits for recreational fisheries), or to allow for different inside/outside allocations (e.g., options north of Cape Falcon). The final adopted options should meet basic conservation requirements.

   d. SAS representatives should clearly identify their fishery priorities (e.g., first two fish, continuous season between Point X and Y, etc.) and engage in negotiations as necessary to resolve conflicts among gear groups and areas to arrive at cohesive and coordinated options.

   e. The SAS requests assessments of impacts off California include tables with data for all harvest cells, not just those below Point Arena.

   f. Avoid adopting more than three options. The Council should attempt to identify all significant or new management measures that might be considered for final adoption. However, it is not necessary or possible to model each potential option. Many variations can simply be noted in the description of the three main options. Additional options or variations may be provided for Council consideration during the public comment period which follows the March Council meeting. This period ends with completion of public comment on the tentative adoption of final management measures during the first day of the April Council meeting (Tuesday).

2. April Meeting:

   The Council has indicated that on the last day of the March meeting, it will determine the schedule for final adoption of management measures at the April meeting (Thursday afternoon versus Friday).

PFMC
02/19/01

EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN
(Excerpt from Council Operating Procedures 26)

Criteria

The following criteria will be used to evaluate requests for emergency action by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce:

1. The issue was not anticipated or addressed in the salmon plan or an error was made.

2. Waiting for a plan amendment to be implemented would have substantial adverse biological or economic consequences.

3. In the case of allocation issues, the affected user representatives support the proposed emergency action.

4. The action is necessary to meet fishery management plan objectives.

5. If the action is taken, long-term yield from the stock complex will not be decreased.

Process

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will consider proposals for emergency changes at the March meeting and decide whether or not a specific issue appears to meet all the applicable criteria. If the Council decides to pursue any proposal, it will direct the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to prepare an impact assessment for review by the Council at the April meeting, prior to final action. Any proposals for emergency change will be presented at the public hearings between the March and April meetings. It is the clear intent of the Council that any proposals for emergency change be considered no later than the March meeting in order that appropriate attention be devoted at the April meeting to developing management recommendations which maximize the social and economic benefits of the harvestable portion of the stocks.

However, the Council may consider other proposals for emergency change at the April meeting if suggested during the public review process, but such proposals must clearly satisfy all of the applicable criteria and are subject to the requirements for an impact assessment by the STT.

PFMC
02/12/01

Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission

Date: February 16, 2001

EXHIBIT ___

SUBJECT	Outlook for Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) Management of Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) Coho in 2001 Ocean Salmon Fisheries.
PRINCIPAL STAFF PERSON	Burnie Bohn — **PHONE: (503) 872-5252 ext 5393** Sam Sharr — **(503) 872-5252 ext 2427**
COMMISSION ACTION REQUESTED	Recommendations to staff
DOCUMENTS INCLUDED	1. Agenda Item Summary 2. Written Comments (if any received)
RELATED STATUTES	NA
RELATED RULES	NA

Read and Approved by:			
Division Chief	Edward C Bowles	**Date**	1-30-01
Attorney General	———	**Date**	
Director	Stephen A. Williams	**Date**	1-30-01

Agenda Item Summary

BACKGROUND

PFMC ocean salmon fisheries that incidentally impact OCN coho will be established in 2001 through a stepwise process as follows:

1) Determine allowable fishery impacts on OCN coho based upon:
   a) Parental spawner abundance and marine survival triggers in the harvest management matrix of Amendment 13 of the PFMC Fishery Management Plan (FMP), and
   b) Recommendations of an ad hoc OCN Work Group appointed by the PFMC to re-evaluate parental spawner and marine survival trigger points and the allowable fishery impact rates on OCN coho in the Amendment 13 harvest management matrix.
2) Formulate a package of fisheries options for public review and comment in March based upon integration of:
   a) OCN coho constraints,
   b) Constraints from other weak stocks, and
   c) Allocation issues.
3) Adopt final fisheries regulations in April that meet biological needs of stocks and address allocation requirements and concerns.

The purpose of this staff report is to brief the Commission on steps 1 and 2 of this process and obtain guidance for the package of fishery options that the State of Oregon would like the PFMC to adopt for agency, tribal, and public review in March.

Amendment 13 to the FMP was designed to insure that fishery related impacts do not act as a significant impediment to the recovery of depressed OCN coho stocks. The principal attributes of Amendment 13 are as follows:

1) Management for exploitation rates appropriate to achieve recovery.
2) Appropriate exploitation rates are determined from a habitat-based production model that incorporates:
   a) Parental and grandparental spawner abundance, and
   b) Smolt to adult marine survival data.
3) The OCN aggregate divided into sub-aggregates and harvest rates that are based on performance of weakest sub-aggregate.

When the PFMC adopted Amendment 13 in November 1997, they stipulated that it should be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis. With respect to the review, they specifically referenced technical concerns raised by the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) regarding parameters in the management matrix that trigger allowable fishery impacts. In their November 1999 meeting, the PFMC approved an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) proposal to form an ad hoc OCN Work Group composed of representatives from ODFW, PFMC, and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to complete the stipulated 2000 review. The Governor's

Independent Multi-disciplinary Science Team was to participate in the group in an advisory capacity. The group met five times following their inception and, at the October 30 - November 3, 2000 meeting of the PFMC, they presented a final draft report of their findings to the SSC and the Council.

During the last decade OCN coho spawner abundance has been low, the progeny from those spawners have experienced extremely low marine survival, and the 1994, 1995, and 1996 brood cycles failed to replace themselves. Because similar spawner abundance and marine survival conditions were expected to continue in the near future, the OCN work group focused the majority of their attention on management trigger points for conditions of low spawner abundance and marine survival.

The final draft report of the OCN Work Group contains an expanded management matrix that includes two new parental spawner categories and one new marine survival category. Hence, what was formerly a 3x3 matrix is now a 4x5 matrix (Figures 1 and 2). The new parental spawner categories occur in the low end of the spawner abundance range and are designated as "Very Low" and "Critical". The new marine survival category, designated as "Extremely Low", is also in the low end of the range and corresponds to levels observed from 1992 through 1998. In addition to the inclusion of new marine survival categories, there has also been a shift in the boundary between the "Low" and "Medium" categories.

The sensitivity of OCN coho productivity was examined for conditions of variable spawner abundance and protracted "Extremely Low" marine survival. Model results predict that any impacts that result in OCN spawner densities being reduced to below a "Critical" level of four fish-per-mile increase the risk of extinction for the population. They also indicate that when the marine survival index is "Extremely Low" (hatchery jack to smolt ratio ≤ 0.0008), fishery related impacts in excess of 8% are likely to significantly impede recovery of the population

ODFW staff presented draft preliminary findings of the OCN Work Group to the Commission during their October 2000 meeting in Newport. At that time the Commission endorsed the recommendations of the work group and directed staff to use the recommendations as a conceptual framework for pursuing changes to the management matrix in Plan Amendment 13 pending comments from the public, scientific advisory bodies, and other fishery co-managers.

The OCN Work Group presented summary findings of their draft final report to the SSC and the PFMC during their October/November 2000 meeting in Vancouver, WA. Following those presentations, the PFMC staff advised the Council that they could pursue one of there three op-

tions with respect to the OCN review:

1) Adopt the recommendations of the OCN Work Group as technical changes to Amendment 13 provided there was consensus in that regard among the SSC, the STT, and the PFMC.
2) Initiate the process for a new plan amendment that would incorporate the recommendations of the OCN Work Group.
3) Adopt the recommendations of the OCN Work Group as a scientific advisory document.

The PFMC did not adopt the recommendations of the work group as technical changes to Amendment 13 in part because the SSC and the STT requested some additional documentation with respect to analyses completed by the OCN work group before they could reach consensus on proposed technical changes. Furthermore, the PFMC has never constrained preseason fishery impacts on OCN coho to less than 8%. Doing so will likely require additional constraints on chinook fisheries and selective fisheries for hatchery fin-clipped coho and extensive PFMC negotiations with respect to the geographic allocation of available fisheries resources. Because of the tremendous time and work load associated with adopting a new amendment, the PFMC also did not initiate that process. Hence, the Council opted for the third course of action proposed by their staff and adopted the recommendations of the OCN Work Group as a scientific advisory document to help guide management of OCN coho.

Although the PFMC did not adopt recommendations of the OCN Work Group as technical changes to Plan Amendment 13 or move to initiate the process to incorporate them into a new plan amendment, ODFW has adopted the recommendations as the conceptual framework that they will use in negotiating incidental impact rates for OCN coho in PFMC as well as Oregon fisheries.

For OCN coho, population parameters that are required to complete the formulation of fisheries options for 2001 based on Amendment 13 and the recommendations of the OCN Work Group are:

1) abundance of OCN coho parental spawners in brood year 1998,
2) marine survival experienced by adults returning in 2001,
3) abundance projections of hatchery and OCN coho returns in the 2001 Oregon Production Index (OPI, natural and hatchery coho stocks from the Columbia River and the coasts of Oregon and California), and
4) projections of potential incidental fishery impacts on OCN coho returning in 2001.

The parental spawning escapement that produced OCN coho returning in 2001 was the third lowest observed since 1950. Final estimates of marine survival for fish returning as adults in 2001 are based upon smolt to jack survival observed among hatchery returns in 2000. They will not be available until the edits and summaries of 2000 OPI coho returns are completed by the Oregon Production Index Technical Team (OPITT) on

February 6. However, examination of preliminary data suggest that marine survival for brood year 1998 and was likely at the upper end of the "Medium" range and the highest observed since the mid-1970's.

OPITT will forecast adult OPI hatchery and natural stocks returns for 2001 during their February 6 meeting. During the following week, the STT of the PFMC will incorporate OPI forecasts into the PFMC Fisheries Regulatory Assessment Model (FRAM). That model projects impacts to OCN coho by fishery, time, and area. Although final stock abundance projections for OPI hatchery and OCN coho and projections of fishery impacts in 2001 on OCN coho will not be officially available until February 26, staff will be able to brief the Commission on the projections at their February 16 meeting.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

ODFW and the Oregon Coastal Zone Management Association (OCZMA) co-hosted a January 11, 2001 meeting of Oregon Salmon Industry Group (OSIG) in Newport. The purpose of the meeting was to brief salmon industry representatives and interested public on results of the 2000 ocean fisheries and the preliminary outlook for 2001 based on limited information available at that time. . ODFW and OCZMA will co-host another OSIG meeting scheduled for March 1 in Newport. At that meeting ODFW will present updated impact guidelines and forecasts and will identify sideboards for formulating 2001 fisheries options.

During the March 5-9 meeting of the PFMC in Portland, the public has full opportunity to comment on fisheries options. Following their March meeting the PFMC has scheduled public hearings in Westport WA (March 26), North Bend OR (March 26), Eureka CA (March 27), and Sacramento CA (March 28). In addition, ODFW will also host a meeting in Tillamook, OR (March 27). North of Falcon Forum meetings are also scheduled for March 13-15 and March 26-28. The public may make written comments to the Council at any time prior to the April 6 date for adopting final regulatory measures and the public can also comment in person during the April 2-6 Council meeting in Sacramento.

ISSUE 1

- Forecasted abundance for OPI hatchery and OCN coho returns in 2001.

ANALYSIS

Formal forecast to be completed by OPITT on February 6, 2001 however, based upon hatchery jack returns and preliminary environmental data, the hatchery forecast could be more than double the 2000 forecast and the OCN forecast could be for returns equal to or larger than in 2000.

OPTIONS NA

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS NA

ISSUE 2 • Allowable fishery impacts on OCN coho in 2001.

ANALYSIS

The pre-season projection for incidental fishery impacts of fisheries on OCN coho prior to the 2000 season was approximately 8.23%. Final post-season estimates will not be available until after the February meeting of the STT but it is likely that they were similar to preseason projections. Adult OCN coho destined to return in 2001 originated from the third lowest parental spawning escapement since 1950 and falls within the "Critical" spawner abundance category that has been described by the OCN Work Group. A final estimate of marine survival for the 1998 brood is not available but preliminary data indicate that it is likely to be on the upper end of the range for the newly configured "Medium" category. Nevertheless, regardless of the final marine survival projection, the maximum allowable fishery impact on OCN coho, based on the trigger points in the management matrix that was recommended by the OCN Work Group, would be 0-8%.

OPTIONS

Option 1: Pursue 2001 allowable impacts for OCN coho in the 0-8% range according to the recommendation of the OCN Work Group for parental spawners in the "critical" category.

Option 2: Pursue 2001 allowable impacts for OCN coho consistent with the 2000 PFMC approved precautionary and conservative application of guidelines in Amendment 13 for 2000 returns that also originated from a near record low parental spawning population.

RECOMMENDATION

ODFW staff recommends pursuing allowable impacts for OCN coho in the 0-8% range according to the recommendation of the OCN Work Group for parental spawners in the "critical" category.

ISSUE 3

- Sharing OCN constraints.
- Other constraining stocks and sharing issues.

ANALYSIS

Whereas, incidental fisheries impacts on OCN coho will be a primary constraint again, preliminary indications are that returns of fall chinook to the Sacramento and Klamath rivers in 2001 will be even greater than in 2000. Furthermore, returns of Puget Sound and Washington Coastal coho and Columbia River chinook stocks that constrained fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2000 are projected to be much better in 2001. Because fisheries in southern British Columbia will be very restricted in 2001, listed chinook stocks from the upper Columbia River basin are also not likely to be limiting on PFMC fisheries in 2001. Constraints to protect Sacramento winter run chinook will continue to play a role in shaping fishing opportunities off central California but not at levels any greater than in 2000.

Hence, it is likely that recreational and commercial industry groups in fisheries immediately to the north and south of the principal Oregon fishing areas will be interested in expanded fishing opportunities in 2001. Expansion of fishing opportunities north of Cape Falcon and south of Humbug Mountain could increase incidental impacts on OCN coho since more than half of the impacts on OCN coho in 1999 and 2000 occurred in fisheries in those areas. If the fisheries north of Cape Falcon and south of Humbug Mountain increase substantially relative to 2000, it is very likely that Oregon troll and recreational fisheries will have to be reduced to maintain incidental impacts on OCN coho at or below allowable levels set by the PFMC.

OPTIONS

Option I: Formulate sharing of coastwide incidental fishery impacts on OCN coho among geographic areas according to average proportions observed in the 1999 and 2000 fisheries.

Option II: Formulate sharing of coastwide incidental fisheries impacts on OCN coho during PFMC deliberations and not based on historic precedent.

RECOMMENDATION

ODFW staff recommends pursuing the implementation of fisheries options for the 2001 season that include sharing of OCN impacts between fisheries north of Cape Falcon, from Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain, and south of Humbug Mountain in proportions similar to the recent two year average trend. If OCN impacts are simply permitted to evolve according to the abundance trends of other stocks it is likely that fisheries off the Oregon Coast will have to unfairly absorb a disproportionate amount of OCN constraints in 2001.

DRAFT MOTION	I move to direct staff to pursue allowable incidental fisheries impacts on OCN coho in the 0-8% range according to the recommendation of the OCN Work Group for parental spawners in the "critical" category and to seek agreement within the PFMC for sharing of coastwide incidental impacts on OCN coho among geographic areas according to average proportions observed in the 1999 and 2000 fisheries.
EFFECTIVE DATE	February 16, 2001 if approved.

Table 1. Current Amendment 13 harvest management matrix with parental spawner and marine survival categories and associated fishery harvest impact rates for OCN coho.

PARENT SPAWNER STATUS [b/]	SMOLT TO ADULT MARINE SURVIVAL [a/]		
	Low	**Medium**	**High**
	ALLOWABLE TOTAL FISHERY IMPACT		
High Parent Spawners achieved Level #2 rebuilding criteria *and* grandparent spawners achieved Level #1 rebuilding criteria	**≤15%**	**≤30%**	**≤35%**
Medium Parent spawners achieved Level #1 or greater rebuilding criteria	**≤15%**	**≤20%**	**≤25%**
Low Parent spawners less than Level #1 rebuilding criteria	**≤15%** **≤10-13%** [c/]	**≤15%**	**≤15%**

Stock Component Rebuilding Criteria:	**Level #1** (50%)	**Level #2** (75%)
Northern	10,900	16,400
North - Central	27,500	41,300
South - Central	25,000	37,500
Southern	2,700	4,100
Total	66,100	99,300

a/ Smolt to adult marine survival is projected from smolt to jack marine survival for representive OPI hatchery stocks from the appropriate brood year. Low medium and high marine survival categores are defined as less than 0.09%, from 0.09% to 0.34% and greater than = 0.34% respectively.

b/ In the event that a spawner criteria is achieved, but a *major* basin within the stock component is *less than ten percent of the full seeding level*, the next tier of additional harvest would not be allowed in mixed stock fisheries for that component, nor additional impacts within that particular basin. (see Table A-3 in Appendix A of Amendment 13 to the FMP for a listing of major basins within stock components and Table A-2 in Appendix A of Amendment 13 for spawners needed for full seeding at 3% marine survival.

c/ This exploitation rate criteria applies when parent spawners are less than 38% of the Level #1 rebuilding criteria, or *when marine survival conditions are extremely low as in 1994-98 (i.e. < 0.06% hatchery smolt to jack survival)*

Table 2. Proposed revisions to the harvest management matrix in Plan Amendment 13 showing allowable fishery impacts and ranges of resulting recruitment for each combination of parental spawner abundance and marine survival.

Parent Spawner Status [1/]	Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)			
	Extremely Low (<0.0008)	**Low** (0.0008 to 0.0014)	**Medium** (>0.0014 to 0.0040)	**High** (>0.0040)
High Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	E ≤ 8%	J ≤ 15%	O ≤ 30%	J ≤ 45%
Medium Parent Spawners > 50% & ≤ 75% of full seeding	D ≤ 8%	I ≤ 15%	N ≤ 20%	I ≤ 38%
Low Parent Spawners > 19% & ≤ 50% of full seeding	C ≤ 8%	H ≤ 15%	M ≤ 15%	H ≤ 25%
Very Low Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & ≤ 19% of full seeding	B ≤ 8%	G ≤ 11%	L ≤ 11%	Q ≤ 11%
Critical [2/] Parental Spawners ≤ 4 fish per mile	A 0 - 8%	F 0 - 8%	K 0 - 8%	P 0 - 8%

Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data

Sub-aggregate	Miles of Available Spawning Habitat	100% of Full Seeding	"Critical"		Very Low, Low, Medium & High		
			4 Fish per Mile	12% of Full Seeding	19% of Full Seeding	50% of Full Seeding	75% of full Seeding
Northern	899	21,700	3,596	NA	4,123	10,850	16,275
North - Central	1,163	55,000	4,652	NA	10,450	27,500	41,250
South - Central	1,685	50,000	6,740	NA	9,500	25,000	37,500
Southern	450	5,400	NA	648	1,026	2,700	4,050
Coastwide Total	4,197	132,100	15,636		25,099	66,050	99,075

1/ Parental spawner abundance status for the OCN aggergate assumes the status of the weakest sub-aggregate.

2/ "Critical" parental spawner status is defined as 4 fish per mile for the Northern, North-Central, and South-Central subaggergates. Because the ratio of high quality spawning habitat to total spawning habitat in the Rogue River Basin differs significantly from the rest of the basins on the coast, the spawner density of 4 fish per mile does not represent "Critical" status for that basin. Instead. "Critical" status for the Rogue Basin (Southern Sub-aggergate) is estimated as 12% of full seeding of high quality habitat.

IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITION OF 2001 OPTIONS

Situation: Using the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) management recommendations as a base, the Council should identify the range of management elements in the options for public review (harvest ranges, special restrictions, and basic season structure). The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will attempt to collate the Council's identified management elements into coordinated coastwide options. The collated options will be returned to the Council for review and tentative adoption on Wednesday, March 7, 2001 followed by STT analysis and final adoption of the options on Friday, March 9, 2001. Exhibit B.4, Attachment 1 provides guidance for developing and assessing the options.

Before defining the options, the Council should be briefed on any pertinent management constraints resulting from: actions by the Pacific Salmon Commission, recommendations of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, action by the California Fish and Game Commission to set the allocation of Klamath River fall chinook for the inside recreational fishery, and constraints for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Any option considered for adoption which deviates from fishery management plan (FMP) objectives will require implementation by emergency rule. If an emergency rule appears to be necessary, the Council must clearly identify and justify the need for such an action consistent with emergency criteria established by the Council (Exhibit B.4, Attachment 2).

Council Action: Using the SAS proposals and other agency and public input, define basic management elements and alternatives for STT collation into coastwide management options.

Reference Materials:

1. Guidance for Option Development and Assessment (Exhibit B.4, Attachment 1).
2. Emergency Changes to the Salmon FMP (Exhibit B.4, Attachment 2).
3. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Fish Division Briefing Document to the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission concerning Oregon coastal natural coho (Exhibit B.4, ODFW Briefing Document).
4. SAS Proposed Initial Salmon Management Options for 2001 Non-Indian Ocean Fisheries (Exhibit B.4.h, Supplemental SAS Report).

PFMC
02/19/01

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3.2.3 Overfishing Concern

> *"For a fishery that is overfished, any fishery management plan, amendment, or proposed regulations . . . for such fishery shall–(A) specify a time period for ending overfishing and rebuilding the fishery that shall–(I) be as short as possible, taking into account the status and biology of any overfished stocks of fish, the needs of the fishing communities, recommendations by international organizations in which the United States participates, and the interaction of the overfished stock within the marine ecosystem; and (ii) not exceed 10 years, except in cases where the biology of the stock of fish, other environmental conditions, or management measures under an international agreement in which the United States participates dictate otherwise. . ."*
> *Magnuson-Stevens Act, § 304(e)(4)*

The Magnuson-Stevens Act requires overfishing be ended and stocks rebuilt in as short a period as possible and, depending on other factors, no longer than ten years. For healthy salmon stocks which may experience a sudden reduction in production and/or spawner escapement, the limitation on fishing impacts provided by the Council's MSY or MSY proxy conservation objectives provide a stock rebuilding plan that should be effective within a single salmon generation (two years for pinks, three years for coho, and three to five years for chinook). However, additional actions may be necessary to prevent overfishing of stocks suffering from chronic depression due to fishery impacts outside Council authority or from habitat degradation or long-term environmental fluctuations. Such stocks may meet the criteria invoking the Council's overfishing concern.

3.2.3.1 Criteria

The Council's criteria for an overfishing concern are met if, in three consecutive years, the postseason estimates indicate a natural stock has fallen short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSP, or spawner floor as noted for some harvest rate objectives) in Table 3-1. It is possible that this situation could represent normal variation, as has been seen in the past for several previously referenced salmon stocks which were reviewed under the Council's former overfishing definition. However, the occurrence of three consecutive years of reduced stock size or spawner escapements, depending on the magnitude of the short-fall, could signal the beginning of a critical downward trend (e.g., Oregon coastal coho) which may result in fishing that jeopardizes the capacity of the stock to produce MSY over the long term if appropriate actions are not taken to ensure the automatic rebuilding feature of the conservation objectives is achieved.

3.2.3.2 Assessment

When an overfishing concern is triggered, the Council will direct its STT to work with state and tribal fishery managers to complete an assessment of the stock within one year (generally, between April and the March Council meeting of the following year). The assessment will appraise the actual level and source of fishing impacts on the stock, consider if excessive fishing has been inadvertently allowed by estimation errors or other factors, identify any other pertinent factors leading to the overfishing concern, and assess the overall significance of the present stock depression with regard to achieving MSY on a continuing basis.

Depending on its findings, the STT will recommend any needed adjustments to annual management measures to assure the conservation objective is met, or recommend adjustments to the conservation objective which may more closely reflect the MSY or ensure rebuilding to that level. Within the constraints presented by the biology of the stock, variations in environmental conditions, and the needs of the fishing communities, the STT recommendations should identify actions that will recover the stock in as short a time as possible, preferably within ten years or less, and provide criteria for identifying stock recovery and the end of the overfishing concern. The STT recommendations should cover harvest management, potential enhancement activities, hatchery practices, and any needed research. The STT may identify the need for special programs or analyses by experts outside the Council advisors to assure the long-term recovery of the salmon population in question. Due to a lack of data for some stocks, environmental variation, economic and social impacts, and habitat losses or problems beyond the control or management authority of the Council, it is likely that recovery

of depressed stocks in some cases could take much longer than ten years.

In addition to the STT assessment, the Council will direct its Habitat Steering Group (HSG) to work with federal, state, local, and tribal habitat experts to review the status of the essential fish habitat affecting this stock and, as appropriate, provide recommendations to the Council for restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame.

3.2.3.3 Council Action

Following its review of the STT report, the Council will specify the actions that will comprise its immediate response for ensuring that the stock's conservation objective is met or a rebuilding plan is properly implemented and any inadvertent excessive fishing within Council jurisdiction is ended. The Council's rebuilding plan will establish the criteria that identify recovery of the stock and the end of the overfishing concern. In some cases, it may become necessary to modify the existing conservation objective/rebuilding plan to respond to habitat or other long-term changes. Even if fishing is not the primary factor in the depression of the stock or stock complex, the Council must act to limit the exploitation rate of fisheries within its jurisdiction so as not to limit recovery of the stock or fisheries, or as is necessary to comply with ESA jeopardy standards. In cases where no action within Council authority can be identified which has a reasonable expectation of providing benefits to the stock unit in question, the Council will identify the actions required by other entities to recover the depressed stock. Upon review of the report from the HSG, the Council will take actions to promote any needed restitution of the identified habitat problems.

For those fishery management actions within Council authority and expertise, the Council may change analytical or procedural methodologies to improve the accuracy of estimates for abundance, harvest impacts, and MSY escapement levels, and/or reduce ocean harvest impacts when shown to be effective in stock recovery. For those causes beyond Council control or expertise, the Council may make recommendations to those entities which have the authority and expertise to change preseason prediction methodology, improve habitat, modify enhancement activities, and re-evaluate management and conservation objectives for potential modification through the appropriate Council process.

3.2.3.4 End of Overfishing Concern

The criteria for determining the end of an overfishing concern will be included as a part of any rebuilding plan adopted by the Council. Additionally, an overfishing concern will be ended if the STT stock analysis provides a clear finding that the Council's ability to affect the overall trend in the stock abundance through harvest restrictions is virtually nil under the "exceptions" criteria below for natural stocks.

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PFMC
02/16/01

Exhibit B.5
Situation Summary
March 2001

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE QUEETS RIVER COHO OVERFISHING STATUS REVIEW

Situation: The failure to achieve spawning escapement goals for three consecutive years triggers an overfishing concern under Amendment 14 to the *Pacific Coast Salmon Plan* (implemented September 2000). The Salmon Technical Team (STT) is responsible for determining the status of such a stock and developing recommendations for management measures to ensure the stock is not overfished. The Habitat Steering Group (HSG) is responsible for reviewing the status of essential fish habitat (EFH) for the stock and making recommendations for any needed restoration and enhancement measures. Attachment 1 contains an excerpt from Amendment 14 which details the overfishing concern procedures.

Natural spawning escapements of Queets coho did not fall within the range established as a goal in Amendment 14 (5,800-14,500) for 1997-1999. In addition, the preseason projection for 2000 indicated the stock would again fall short of the established goal. With that information at its June 2000 meeting, the Council requested Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Quinault Indian Nation to take the lead in assembling pertinent data to help the STT complete an assessment of Queets coho by September 2001. At its November 2000 meeting, the Council recommended the STT develop an outline for the status review for the March 2001 Council meeting.

Since the November Council meeting, estimates for the 2000 spawning escapement of Queets coho and abundance projections for 2001 have become available. The current estimates demonstrate that the 2000 return was greater than expected and was within the goal range (8,100 wild and supplemental adults). The 2001 return is expected to be sufficient to also meet the spawning escapement goal this year (see Exhibit B.5, STT Report).

Council Action: Provide direction as necessary to the STT and HSG regarding the assessment of Queets coho.

Reference Materials:

1. Excerpt from the *Pacific Coast Salmon Plan* (2000) (Exhibit B.5, Attachment 1).
2. Salmon Technical Team Report on Queets Coho (Exhibit B.5, STT Report).
3. Exhibit B.5, WDFW Comment.

PFMC
02/21/01

Exhibit B.5
STT Report
March 2001

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM REPORT ON QUEETS COHO

Last fall, the Council instructed the STT to initiate efforts to complete an overfishing review for Queets coho. This action was undertaken in response to the adoption of Amendment 14 and in anticipation that the 2000 Queets coho spawning escapement would fall below the lower end of the management range of 5,800 to 14,500 established for this stock.

Spawning escapement surveys indicate the 2000 Queets coho natural spawning escapement was 8,100 adults (6,700 wild and 1,400 supplemental). The 2001 abundance forecast indicates that it should be possible to manage ocean and inriver fisheries so as to attain escapements for Queets coho within its established range. If this occurs, then escapements for Queets coho would again fall within the goal range established for this stock.

Available information indicates that Queets coho, like many other stocks, suffered from recent production problems when survival of progeny was very low. The annual fishing plans adopted by the Council and state and tribal managers are developed to address concerns for individual stocks of concern. The STT believes it unlikely that completion of an overfishing review for Queets coho would provide substantively more guidance to address future concerns for Queets coho. The STT recommends the Council reconsider its instructions to initiate an overfishing review for Queets coho.

PFMC
02/16/01

Exhibit B.5
WDFW Comment
March 2001

State of Washington
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

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Main Office Location: Natural Resources Building • 1111 Washington Street SE • Olympia, WA

February 15, 2001

Mr. Jim Lone, Chairman
Pacific Fishery Management Council
2130 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 224
Portland, Oregon 97201

Dear Mr. Lone:

As you know, the Pacific Fishery Management Council informed the Quinault Indian Nation (QIN) and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) in September 2000 that the fall run of Queets coho had not met its spawning escapement objective of 5,800 fish for three consecutive years and, therefore, met the definition of an overfished stock under Amendment 14 of the Council's Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (FMP). Pursuant to Amendment 14, the Council directed the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to work with the state and the Quinault tribal fishery managers to complete an assessment of the stock within one year.

We know that both state and tribal biologists have been under extremely heavy workloads due to the Pacific Salmon Commission's action that requires the development of an abundance based management plan for coho salmon covered by the Pacific Salmon Treaty. This new abundance based approach to management of coho stocks encountered in the fisheries along the west coast of Vancouver Island will undoubtedly have very positive affects on Queets River coho and other coho stocks included in the Council's FMP. In recognition of the workload issues impacting those members of the STT who are responsible for drafting the report on Queets River coho, and because of the recent and dramatic improvement in the health of this stock, we are taking this opportunity to offer some thoughts and recommendations regarding the background and management of this stock and the necessity of the STT writing an assessment report for Queets River coho.

The Queets River is located in the rain forest of the Olympic Peninsula on the southwest side of the Olympic Mountain range. Much of the mainstem river is located within the Olympic National Park (ONP), with the remainder flowing through the QIN reservation, before emptying into the Pacific Ocean along the Washington Coast. The terrain within the ONP is steep and the annual rainfall often exceeds 100 inches per year. The river bed and spawning habitat are affected by slides due to the heavy rainfall and unstable terrain. Poor logging practices have also played a significant role in the degradation and loss of spawning and rearing habitat in the tributaries of the Queets River.

Queets River coho has been co-managed by the QIN and the Department for many years. Like most salmon stocks, Queets coho has fluctuated in abundance, but has generally been viewed as a healthy stock. The Clearwater River, and other tributaries to the Queets River, have been heavily logged over time. This has increased the variability of both flows and subsequent freshwater production of smolts. As with many other coho stocks, ocean environmental conditions also play a large role in the productivity of this stock.

In addition to the adult production that results from wild fish, the QIN has a wild coho supplementation program in this system. QIN's supplementation program in the Queets is recognized as an outstanding program relative to the attention given to capture and use of naturally spawning brood stock and acclimation and release of juveniles from ponds located throughout the Queets system. Adult production from the supplementation program has ranged from 521 to 3,900 fish and has likely assisted the natural population's resiliency in years of low wild run sizes.

The co-managers have historically managed the harvest of this stock to meet the spawning maximum sustained yield escapement range of 5,800-14,500 fish. In the last ten years, the spawning escapement goal has been reached five of those years, not including the natural spawning supplemental production. In seven of the last ten years the escapement has been at least 80 percent of the goal. Like many other hatchery and wild populations of coho salmon along the West Coast, we believe the poor ocean environmental conditions that have been present the last decade have played a large role in this stock's relatively poor productivity.

The 1991 brood year was hit particularly hard by exceptionally high (record) instream flows in 1992. The subsequent spawning escapement in 1994 plummeted to 1,105 fish. The returning adults in 1997, from the 1994 brood, were also depressed, numbering only 1,851 fish. We are pleased to report, however, that the combination of restrictive harvest regimes, favorable instream conditions, and improved ocean conditions resulted in a 2000 spawning escapement for this brood cycle of an estimated 6,700 fish. Furthermore, the co-managers are predicting a 2001 ocean age 3 run-size of 12,000 fish.

As you know, in years when the stock has been predicted to return below spawning escapement range, the co-managers have recommended to the Council to set harvest rates at absolute minimum levels. In 1994, when Queets coho and many other stocks were forecasted to return at record low levels, the coho fisheries north of Cape Falcon were closed. In 1997, 98, 99, and 2000, when Queets coho were forecasted to return below the spawning escapement goal, the Council adopted ocean management measures recommended by the co-managers which reduced the harvest rate on Queets coho by Council-managed fisheries to under 10 percent. In-river sport and tribal net fisheries have also been curtailed or closed to protect Queets wild coho throughout this time period.

Queets Coho Harvest Rate in
Council-Managed Waters

1997 - 3.4%
1998 - 4.1%
1999 - 9.4%
2000 - 6.8%

In recognition of:

1) the dramatic improvement in the health of this stock observed in 2000 and forecasted for 2001, and
2) the steps underway in the PSC forum to assure that U.S. ocean and west coast of Vancouver Island fisheries to meet the conservation needs of U.S. naturally spawning coho stocks, and
3) the history of the co-managers and the Council of reducing harvest rates on Queets coho in Council-managed waters to levels comparable to stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act and similar to the rate identified under 3.2.4.2 of the FMP (Natural Stocks with Minimal Harvest Impacts in Council-Managed Fisheries), and
4) the workload currently on STT members,

QIN and WDFW recommends that the Council postpone and reconsider the necessity of the assignment made to STT and the subsequent actions defined in the FMP under 3.2.3.2 (Assessment) and 3.2.3.3 (Council Action) until March 2002. At that time, the Council will have an opportunity to reassess the health of the Queets River coho stock and the need to proceed with the actions required in the FMP for an overfished stock.

We will be prepared to discuss, with the Council, our proposal at the March 2001 meeting. If you have questions or would like to discuss our proposal prior to the meeting, please contact Phil Anderson at (360) 902-2720, or Ed Johnstone at (360) 276-8215.

Sincerely,

Philip Anderson
Special Assistant to the Director
Intergovernmental Policy

Ed Johnstone
Policy Representative
Quinault Indian Nation

PA:EJ:dak

cc: Jeff Koenings, Rich Lincoln

Exhibit B.6
Situation Summary
March 2001

UPDATE ON SNAKE RIVER SPRING CHINOOK SALMON RECOVERY

Situation: Mr. Bert Bowler, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, will provide an overview Snake River spring chinook stock production as it relates to environmental conditions and an update on the 2001 return.

Council Action: None.

Reference Materials: None.

PFMC
02/19/01

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

COLLATION OF PRELIMINARY SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR 2001 OCEAN FISHERIES

March 7, 2001

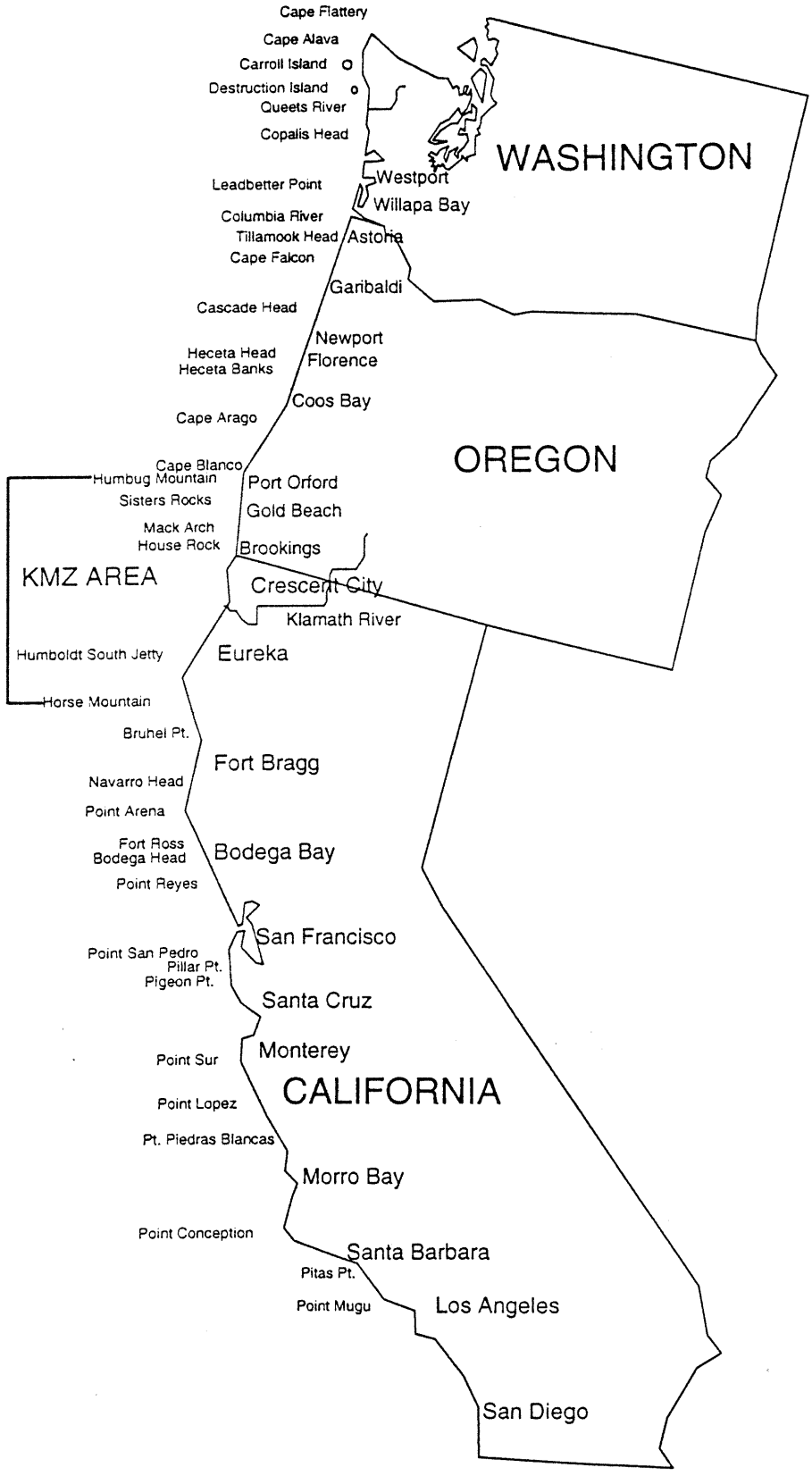
Cape Flattery
Cape Alava
Carroll Island
Destruction Island
Queets River
Copalis Head
WASHINGTON
Leadbetter Point
Westport
Willapa Bay
Columbia River
Tillamook Head
Astoria
Cape Falcon
Garibaldi
Cascade Head
Newport
Heceta Head
Heceta Banks
Florence
Coos Bay
Cape Arago
OREGON
Cape Blanco
Humbug Mountain
Port Orford
Sisters Rocks
Gold Beach
Mack Arch
House Rock
Brookings
KMZ AREA
Crescent City
Klamath River
Humboldt South Jetty
Eureka
Horse Mountain
Bruhel Pt.
Fort Bragg
Navarro Head
Point Arena
Fort Ross
Bodega Head
Bodega Bay
Point Reyes
San Francisco
Point San Pedro
Pillar Pt.
Pigeon Pt.
Santa Cruz
Monterey
Point Sur
CALIFORNIA
Point Lopez
Pt. Piedras Blancas
Morro Bay
Point Conception
Santa Barbara
Pitas Pt.
Point Mugu
Los Angeles
San Diego

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I North of Cape Falcon	OPTION II North of Cape Falcon	OPTION III North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information: 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 30,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective). 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 37,000 chinook (18,500 in May and June; 18,500 for all-salmon season in Aug.-Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 90,000 coho. July latter? 4. Gillnet fishery inside Willapa Bay mouth in July with a quota of 2,000 chinook.	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 chinook 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 25,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective). 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 35,000 chinook (17,500 in May and June; 17,500 for all-salmon season in Aug.-Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 90,000 coho. July latter?	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 chinook 200,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 20,000 chinook and 50,000 coho (combination of selective and nonselective). 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 35,000 chinook (17,500 in May and June; 17,500 for all-salmon season in Aug.-Sept. 15 with no rollover from chinook season allowed); and 70,000 coho. July latter?
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon • May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 15,000 chinook guideline (with a 4,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 15,500 chinook guideline (with a 4,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon** • May 1 thru earlier of June 15 or 12,000 chinook guideline (with a 2,000 rollover, see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2. Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7).
U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (with Cape Flattery Closure) • July 1 thru earliest of July 31 or 8,000 chinook presason guideline (see C.7.a) or 8,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer. No more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Fishery is continuous until 75% of either guideline is caught then reverts to 4 days open/3 days closed. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (with Cape Flattery Closure)** • July 1 thru earliest of July 31 or 6,500 chinook presason guideline (see C.7.a) or 26,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. All legal gear. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt. (with Cape Flattery Closure)** • July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or 5,500 chinook presason guideline (see C.7.a) or 25,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer. No more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 100 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.
U.S.-Canada Border to Queets River (with Cape Flattery Closure) • Aug. 4 thru earliest of Aug. 28 or 2,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a.) or 4,000 coho guideline (nonselective). All salmon. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer. No more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 200 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or in adjacent areas that are closed to all commercial non-Indian salmon fishing.		

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Queets River to Cape Falcon • Aug. 4 thru earliest of Sept. 11 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 5,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 63,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). All legal gear. Fishery continuous until 75% of either guideline caught, then reverts to a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be instituted or adjusted inseason). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.a).	**Queets River to Cape Falcon** • Aug. 4 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 3,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 49,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). All legal gear. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Each vessel may possess, land, and deliver no more than 400 coho per open period. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be adjusted inseason. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.a).	**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon** • July 20 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 2,500 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 25,000 marked coho quota. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). All legal gear. Fishery follows a cycle of 4 days open/3 days closed. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be instituted or adjusted inseason). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery within the area or adjacent closed area. Columbia River Control Zone is closed (C.4.a).
South of Cape Falcon	**South of Cape Falcon**	**South of Cape Falcon**
Supplemental Management Information:	**Supplemental Management Information:**	**Supplemental Management Information:**
•	•	•
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. • Apr. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [**Note:** Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.]	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • Apr. 1 thru July 22, Aug. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [**Note:** Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.]	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.** • Apr. 1 thru July 26, Aug. 1 thru Aug. 29, and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions C.2 and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. [**Note:** Incidental retention of halibut is not allowed until May 1.]
Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border • May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2. • Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 2,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford or Brookings within 24 hours of closure.	**Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border** • May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2. • Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 1,500 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford or Brookings within 24 hours of closure.	**Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border** • May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2. • Aug. 1 thru earlier of 8/31 or 1,300 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. See gear restrictions C.2. All salmon must be landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford or Brookings within 24 hours of closure.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
House Rock, OR to Humboldt South Jetty •Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 8,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.). The 8,000 chinook quota includes a harvest guideline limiting landings at the port of Brookings to no more than 2,000 chinook. If this guideline is reached prior to the overall quota, the fishery will close north of the Oregon-California border. When the fishery is closed north of the Oregon-California border and open to the south, Oregon State regulations provide for the following action: Vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.	**House Rock, OR to Humboldt South Jetty** •Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 7,500 chinook quota and Oregon harvest guideline of 1,500. All salmon except coho. Same landing and gear restrictions as Option I.	**House Rock to Humboldt South Jetty** •Same as Option I except overall quota of 7,000 chinook and Oregon harvest guideline is 1,000 chinook.
OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty • Aug. 15 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 5,000 chinook quota (no rollover to Sept.) All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.).	**OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty** • Aug. 15 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 5,000 chinook quota (no rollover to Sept.) All salmon except coho. Same landing and gear restrictions as Option I.	
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. July same as last 3 years	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)** • Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. July same as last 3 years	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)** • May 1 thru earlier of May 31 or 10,000 chinook quota; and Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2. July same as last 3 years
Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes (Bodega Bay) • June 24 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter.	**Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes (Bodega Bay)** • June 11 thru July 14 and Aug. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. •July 15 through earlier of July 30 or 4,500 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2. All fish caught in this area must be landed in Bodega Bay. Fish taken outside this area may not be landed at Bodega Bay while this fishery is open.	**Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes** • July 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches.
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro • June 1 thru Sept. 30. All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.	**Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro** • May 19 thru Sept. 30 (7 days per week); Oct. 1 thru Oct. 12 (Mon. thru Fri.). All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.	**Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro** • June 18 thru Sept. 30. All-salmon-except-coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 4 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border • May 1 thru Aug. 7. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2. In 2002, Council to consider opening a fishery from Apr. 15-30 south of Pt. Sur.	**Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border** • May 1 thru July 31. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.	**Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border** • May 1 thru July 31. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

	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 Pt. Arena	26.0[a/]	19.5[a/]	-	-	None
South of Pt. Arena prior to July 1	26.0[a/]	19.5[a/]	-	-	None
South of Pt. Arena after June 30	27.0[a/]	20.25[a/]	-	-	None

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

a. Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.

b. *Off Washington:* [to be completed during week.]

c. *Off Oregon South of Cape Falcon*: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.

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

d. *Off California:* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless **circle** hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

Circle hook defined: (1) A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle; or (2) A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.

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

TABLE 1. **Commercial troll** management options collated by the STT for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 5 of 5)

C.3. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll gear in the water while transiting any area closed to salmon fishing while possessing salmon.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Columbia Control Zone* (see Figure 2) - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat.,124°03'07" West. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

b. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

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

C.6. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone 206/634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during **May and June** troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone 800-662-9825). ODFW and WDFW will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 34,046 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each __ chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than __ halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

C.7. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

a. In the overall non-Indian commercial chinook quota north of Cape Falcon, 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) chinook in the May/June harvest guideline are the result of impacts assessed at the July/August harvest impact rate. Inseason, these 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred to the July/ August harvest guidelines at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the earlier fisheries. Any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline in excess of 4,000 (2,000 in Option III) may be transferred to the July/August harvest guidelines on a fishery impact equivalent basis (split equally between areas when more than one are open).

possible include earlier opening CA

b. At the March 2002 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations to: (1) open commercial seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon, and (2) identify the areas, season, quota, and special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2001).

C.8. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.9. For the purposes of CDFG Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I North of Cape Falcon	OPTION II North of Cape Falcon	OPTION III North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information: 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 225,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 0 coho. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 82,600 coho in Aug. and 57,400 coho in Sept. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 50,000 chinook and 300,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Recreational TAC: 25,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 225,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 88,500 coho in Aug. and 61,500 coho in Sept. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	**Supplemental Management Information:** 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 40,000 chinook and 200,000 coho Trade: No. 2. Recreational TAC: 20,000 chinook and selective fishery impacts associated with a landed catch of 150,000 marked hatchery coho. 3. Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. 4. Area 4B add-on fishery of 12,000 coho (chinook nonretention) opens upon ocean closure. 5. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 94,400 coho in Aug. and 65,600 coho in Sept. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay) • June 17 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 23,400 coho subarea quota. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,720 chinook.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 23,300 coho subarea quota, adjusted for Area 4B add-on. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,135 chinook.	**U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 16 or 13,400 coho subarea quota, adjusted for Area 4B add-on. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,397 chinook.
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) • June 17 thru earlier of Sept. 23 or subarea sub- quota of 5,350 coho; Sept. 24 through earlier of Oct. 21or overall subarea coho quota of 5,850 (500 set-aside). All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,093 chinook.	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,900 coho subarea quota. All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 928 chinook.	**Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)** • July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 23 or subarea sub-quota of 3,750 coho; Sept. 24 through earlier of Oct. 2 or overall subarea coho quota of 4,000 (250 set-aside). All salmon (7 days per week). 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 737 chinook.
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) • Sun. thru Thurs. June 17 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 83,250 coho subarea quota. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 19,445 chinook.	**Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)** • Sun. thru Thurs. July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 30 or 83,300 coho subarea quota. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Coho adjusted as per Amendment 14. Chinook minimum size limit raised from 24" to 26". Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 16,468 chinook.	**Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)** • Sun. thru Thurs. July 2 thru earlier of Sept. 16 or 57,600 coho subarea quota. All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed inside the area defined by a line drawn from the lighthouse to Buoy 2 to Buoy 3 to the Grays Harbor north jetty. Coho adjusted as per Amendment 14. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 13,126 chinook.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River) • Sun. thru Thurs. July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 102,500 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 7 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 112,500 coho (10,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. **Coho retention is prohibited** between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1 (i.e., all salmon except coho and a daily bag limit of 1 chinook). Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a.). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 7,742 chinook.	**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)** • Sun. thru Thurs. July 2 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 105,500 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 7 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 112,500 coho (7,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip **Coho retention is prohibited** between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1 (i.e., all salmon except coho and a daily bag limit of 1 chinook). Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 6,468 chinook.	**Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)** • Sun. thru Thurs. July 9 thru earlier of Sept. 3 or subarea sub-quota of 70,000 coho; Tillamook Head to North Head Lighthouse, 7 days per week, Sept. 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or overall subarea quota of 75,000 coho (5,000 set-aside). All salmon. 2 fish per day, but only 1 chinook and all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. **Closed** between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning Aug. 1. Closed in Recreational Columbia Control Zone (C.3.a). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 4,740 chinook.
South of Cape Falcon **Supplemental Management Information:** •	**South of Cape Falcon** **Supplemental Management Information:** •	**South of Cape Falcon** **Supplemental Management Information:** •
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt • Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Selective fishery: • June 15 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 55,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. No more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt** • Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions in C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Selective fishery: • Tues. thru Sat., June 22 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 49,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. **Note:** On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.	**Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt** • Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be: Apr. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. Same gear restrictions as in 2000 (see Option III in C.2.b).. Selective fishery: • Sun., Tue., Wed., Thur., and Sat. of each week, July 1 thru earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 28,000 coho. All salmon. 2 fish per day, all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted to utilize the available quota. **Note:** On closed days during the selective fishery, no angling for any species of salmon is allowed. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. • May 26 thru July 7 and July 25 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. From May 26 thru July 7, no more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Beginning July 25, no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug. [If days need to be cut, they should be cut equally at each end.]	**Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.** • May 12 thru July 7 and July 25 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. No more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug.	**Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.** • May 27 thru July 6, one fish per day; July 29 thru Sept. 10, 2 fish per day. All salmon except coho. No more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Gear restrictions: no more than 2 barbless hooks (C.2) Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 5)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena • Feb. 17 thru July 7 and July 25 thru Nov. 18. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d).	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena** • Feb. 17 thru Nov. 18. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d).	**Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena** • Same as Option II.
In 2002, season opens Feb. 16 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001.	In 2002, same as Option I.	
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 4. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. One rod per angler. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.** • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 11. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d).	**Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.** • Apr. 14 thru Nov. 11. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: one rod per angler, no more than 2 barbless hooks, and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.a, C.2.c and C.2.d).
In 2002, the season will open Apr. 13 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2001 meeting.	In 2002, the season will open Apr. 13 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2001 meeting.	In 2002, the season will open Apr. 13 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2001 meeting.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border • Mar. 31 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru May 31 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: no more than 2 barbless hooks and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.c and C.2.d).	**Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border** • Mar. 31 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. Minimum size limit 24 inches thru June 30 and 20 inches thereafter. Gear restrictions include: no more than 2 barbless hooks and circle hooks when not trolling (C.2.c and C.2.d).	**Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border** • Same as Option II.
In 2002, the season will open Mar. 30 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001.	In 2002, the season will open Mar. 30 for all salmon except coho. 2 fish per day, 24 inch minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2001.	

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 4 of 5)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mountain to Pt. Arena*	20.0	-	20.0
South of Pt. Arena**	20.0	-	20.0

* **Except**: Option I, II, & III - 24.0 inches prior to June 1.
** **Except**: Option I - 24.0 inches prior to June 1.
Option II & III - 24.0 inches prior to July 1.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

b. *Off Oregon between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt.*:

Options I and II: (1) Apr. 1-30: Anglers are limited to artificial lures and plugs of any size, or bait no less than 6 inches long (excluding hooks and swivels). All gear must have no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks. Divers are prohibited and flashers may be used only with downriggers.
(2) May 1 thru Oct. 1: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
Option III: For all-salmon season, same as (1) above for entire season.

c. Off California North of Pt. Conception: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.

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

Circle hook defined: 1) A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle ; or 2) A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle with no offset between the point and the shank.

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

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management options collated by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 5 of 5)

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

C.3. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Columbia Control Zone* (see Figure 2) - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09' N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat.,124°03'07" West. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

b. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

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

At the March 2002 meeting, the Council will consider an inseason recommendation to open seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in areas off Oregon. and CA @ the Nov. 2001 mtg and CA

C.5. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the states of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon state-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

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TABLE 3. Projected **key stock escapements** or management criteria for proposed fishery options, 2001. (Page 1 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[a/] or Other Criteria			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
CHINOOK					
	Option I	Option II	Option III		
Upper Columbia River Brights				57,300	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 43,500 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights				16,600	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5,750 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2,000 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Lower Columbia River Hatchery Tules				22,800	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 13,900 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest
Lower Columbia River Natural Tules				65.0%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent ocean fishery exploitation rate of no more than 65.0% on Coweeman tules
Lewis River Wild (threatened)				5,700	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules				11,100	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7,000 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI				≤70.0%	Exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries ESA jeopardy standard
Klamath River Fall				47,000	Natural spawning adult objective (33% of preseason predicted adult natural spawning escapement absent ocean fishing)
Federally recognized tribal harvest				50.0%	Equals _____ fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	17.3%	17.2%	16.0%	≤17.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for threatened California coastal chinook
KMZ sport fishery allocation	16.0%	16.0%	15.0%	17.0%	KFMC allocation agreement
CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport)	50% / 50%	55% / 45%	54% / 46%	-	Council agreement for 2001
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	≥15.0%	Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	31.35%	31.76%	30.44%	≥31.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for increase in 3 year adult replacement rate over that observed for the 1989-1993 brood years
Sacramento River Fall				122,000-180,000	Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery spawners

TABLE 3. Projected key stock escapements or management criteria for proposed fishery options, 2001. (Page 2 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement[a/] or Other Criteria			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
COHO					
	Option I	Option II	Option III		
Skagit	56,200	52,200	53,100	30,000	MSP level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Stillaguamish	19,800	19,600	20,100	17,000	MSP level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Snohomish	105,200	104,300	107,000	70,000	MSP level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hood Canal	44,400	43,900	45,000	21,500	MSP level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	18,000	17,800	18,300	12,800	MSP level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
COASTAL NATURAL:					
Quillayute Fall	20,600	20,400	20,900	6,300-15,800	MSY level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. MSY adult spawner range (not annual target)
Hoh	7,600	7,500	7,700	2,000-5,000	MSY level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets: Wild	10,600	10,500	10,800	5,800-14,500	MSY level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Supplemental				-	
Grays Harbor	46,500	46,300	47,100	35,400	MSP level of adult spawners. A annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	7,370	7,310	6,600	≤15.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate
Northern California (threatened)	2,750	2,980	3,130	≤13.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for surrogate R/K hatchery coho marine fishery exploitation rate
HATCHERY:					
Columbia River Early	655,300	657,000	727,000	38,700	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goals of 19,600 early and 15,200 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Late	274,500	272,600	305,000	19,400	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goals of 19,600 early and 15,200 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

a/ 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. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. The escapement numbers provided for OCN coho are spawners in SRS accounting.

TABLE 4. Expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (**OCN**) and Rogue/Klamath (**RK**) coho **exploitation** rates by fishery under the proposed management option options, 2001. (Page 1 of 1)

	Exploitation Rate (Percent)					
	OCN			RK		
Fishery	I	II	III	I	II	III
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Treaty Indian Troll	0.59	0.60	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recreational	0.70	0.72	0.50	0.05	0.05	0.03
Non-Indian Troll	0.59	0.60	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON						
Recreational:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	0.99	0.88	0.57	0.09	0.08	0.06
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.37	0.39	0.34	1.22	1.24	1.14
Fort Bragg	0.17	0.25	0.25	0.47	0.68	0.68
South of Pt. Arena	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.20	0.19	0.19
Troll:						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.86	1.72	1.77	0.11	0.10	0.10
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.08	0.08	0.05	0.29	0.28	0.20
Fort Bragg	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.42
South of Pt. Arena	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.16	0.18	0.18
BUOY 10	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.14
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	0.95	0.95	0.95	---	---	---
TOTAL	7.39	7.33	6.59	2.76	2.97	3.14

Exhibit B.7
Situation Summary
March 2001

COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2001 MANAGEMENT OPTION ANALYSIS

Situation: The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will present the Council with coordinated coastwide management options which embody, to the extent possible, the management elements identified by the Council under agenda item B.4 on Tuesday. At this time, the Council may need to clarify STT questions and should assure the options presented are those for which the Council desires full STT analysis and consideration for final adoption on Friday.

Council Action:

1. Clarify STT questions.
2. Adopt management options for STT analysis.

Reference Materials:

1. Supplemental STT Report: Preliminary Salmon Management Options (Exhibit B.7.b).

PFMC
02/19/01

SCHEDULE OF SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARINGS
Pacific Fishery Management Council
March 26-27, 2001[a/]

Date Time/Day	Location	Council	NMFS	USCG	Staff	Salmon Team	Meeting Facility Contact
March 26 Monday 7 p.m.	Chateau Westport Beach Room 710 West Hancock Westport, WA 98595				J. Coon	D. Milward	Kathie or Chuck (360) 268-9101 Phone (360) 268-1646 Fax
March 26 Monday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel South Umpqua Room 1313 N Bayshore Drive Coos Bay, OR 97420				C. Tracy	M. Burner	Ms. Barbara Maisch (541) 267-4141 Phone (541) 267-2884 Fax
March 27 Tuesday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel Eureka Evergreen Room 1929 Fourth Street Eureka, CA 95501				C. Tracy	A. Grover	Carol Clymo-Palmer (707) 441-4712 Phone (707) 445-4712 Fax

a/ The Council will also receive public comment at the Sacramento, California meeting during the week of April 2-6, 2001.

PFMC
02/20/01

Exhibit B.8
Attachment 1
March 2001

Exhibit B.8
Situation Summary
March 2001

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS FOR MARCH SALMON HEARINGS

Situation: Attachment 1 provides a schedule of public hearings for the Council management options. Three hearings are scheduled as follows: March 26 in Westport, Washington and Coos Bay, Oregon; and March 27 in Eureka, California. The public will also be able to provide their comments and recommendations on the options in Sacramento, California during the April Council meeting.

In addition to the Council's hearings, California Department of Fish and Game will hold a hearing on March 28, 2000 at 7 p.m. at the Moss Landing Chamber of Commerce in Moss Landing, California. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is also expected to announce additional hearings.

Council Action: Confirm hearing officers and other official hearing attendees.

Reference Materials:

1. Schedule of Salmon Fishery Management Option Hearings (Exhibit B.8, Attachment 1).

PFMC
02/16/01

Exhibit B.9.c
Supplemental SAS Report
March 2001

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL COMMENTS ON
ADOPTION OF 2001 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

In 1996 Sacramento River winter run chinook became a driver in California ocean salmon management. As required by the Endangered Species Act, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) developed a recovery plan.

The Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) respectfully requests that the Council include on its April agenda an opportunity for NMFS to update the Council and the SAS on the status and the implementation of that recovery plan.

PFMC
03/08/01

Exhibit B.9
Situation Summary
March 2001

ADOPTION OF 2001 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

Situation: The Council will review the Salmon Technical Team (STT) impact analysis (Attachment B.9.b, Supplemental STT Report) and advisory bodies, tribal, and public comments before adopting proposed ocean salmon fishery management options for public review. The adopted options should meet fishery management plan objectives (spawner escapement goals, allocations, etc.) and encompass a realistic range of alternatives from which the final management measures will emerge. Any need for implementation by emergency rule must be clearly noted and consistent with the Council's emergency criteria.

Council Action: Adopt final ocean salmon fishery management options for public review.

Reference Materials:

1. Supplemental STT Report: Impact Analysis of 2001 STT Management Options (Exhibit B.9.b).

PFMC
02/19/01