

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE REPORT

Situation: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will report on the status of regulatory and non-regulatory activities and issues affecting ocean salmon fishery management. In particular for this meeting, NMFS will provide an update on the status of the Sacramento River winter chinook recovery plan.

Council Action: Discussion only.

Reference Materials: None.

PPMC
03/19/01

HABITAT STEERING GROUP COMMENTS
ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING ESCAPEMENT GOALS
FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS

The Habitat Steering Group (HSG) would like to receive Council guidance relative to the Amendment 14 language and the HSG's role relative to salmon stocks not meeting escapement goals and the overfishing review process.

The HSG is willing to assist the Salmon Technical Team (STT) with its efforts to identify the probable cause of current stock depressions and advocate measures to improve stock productivity. However, the HSG recognizes that the salmon management expertise is housed within the STT and to the extent that adverse impacts to EFH may have contributed to conservation shortfalls, the HSG could evaluate available habitat information.

To that end, the HSG requests that Council staff collate and disseminate the available habitat data from the appropriate agencies and tribes relative to the following salmon stocks:

- Queets coho
- Columbia River summer chinook
- Gray Harbor fall chinook
- Queets spring/summer chinook

for HSG review and comment at the June meeting.

PFMC
04/03/01

TABLE B-2. Achievement of **conservation objectives** for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of Amendment 14. Bolded numbers indicate a failure to meet the conservation objective. Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 1 of 2)

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Stock and Conservation Objective (thousands of spawners; spawners per mile; impact or replacement rate)	Observed or Projected Conservation Achievement (postseason estimates of thousands of spawners or spawners per mile; pre- or postseason impact or replacement rate)							Overfishing Criteria		
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^{a/}	2001 ^{b/}	Alert ^{c/}	Concern ^{d/}	Exception ^{e/}
	CHINOOK									
Sacramento River Fall 122.0 - 180.0 hatchery and natural spawners	267.8	244.4	323.9	237.5	273.3	428.3	>180.0	No	No	
Klamath River Fall - no less than 35.0 adult spawners	161.7	81.0	46.1	42.5	18.5	80.0	>35.0	No	No	
Southern, Central and Northern Oregon Coast No less than 60 adult spawners/mile ^{f/}	93.3	135.0	92.6	101.6	107.0	76.0	>60.0	No	No	
Upper Columbia River Bright 43.5 adults over McNary Dam Base period impacts <4%.	68.2	73.9	67.1	63.8	78.4	66.4	>43.5	No	No	✓
Upper Columbia River Summer 80.0 to 90.0 adults over Bonneville Dam. Base period ocean impacts <2%. Long history of dam passage and habitat losses.	14.6	15.5	27.6	21.1	25.7	30.3	<80.0	Limited ^{e/}	Limited ^{e/}	✓
Grays Harbor Fall - 14.6 adult spawners (MSP)	12.7	20.2	18.2	12.5	10.4	≤9.3	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Grays Harbor Spring - 1.4 adult spawners	2.1	4.5	4.4	2.3	1.3	NA	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Queets Fall - no less than 2.5 adult spawners (MSY)	2.9	3.4	2.5	4.0	1.9	3.6	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Queets Spring/Summer - no less than 0.7 adult spawners	0.63	0.78	0.54	0.49	0.37	NA	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	Limited ^{e/}	✓
Hoh Fall - no less than 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	2.2	3.0	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.8	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Hoh Spring/Summer - no less than 0.9 adult spawners	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Quillayute Fall - no less than 3.0 adult spawners (MSY)	5.5	7.3	5.4	6.7	3.3	4.0	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Quillayute Spring/Summer - 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.9	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓

TABLE B-2. Achievement of **conservation objectives** for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of Amendment 14. Bolded numbers indicate a failure to meet the conservation objective. Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 2 of 2)

Stock and Conservation Objective (thousands of spawners; spawners per mile; impact or replacement rate)	Observed or Projected Conservation Achievement (postseason estimates of thousands of spawners or spawners per mile; pre- or postseason impact or replacement rate)										Overfishing Criteria	
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^{a/}	2001 ^{b/}	Alert ^{c/}	Concern ^{d/}	Exception ^{e/}		
	COHO											
Grays Harbor - 35.4 adult spawners (MSP)	47.4	63.6	22.5	35.6	33.3	NA	>35.4	No	No	No		
Queets - 5.8 to 14.5 adult spawners (MSY range) Includes supplemental adults	6.8	12.6	1.9	5.5	5.3	8.1	>5.8	No	No	Under Review		
Hoh - 2.0 to 5.0 adult spawners (MSY range)	4.7	4.9	1.4	4.9	4.9	4.0	>2.0	No	No	No		
Quillayute Fall - 6.3 to 15.8 adult spawners (MSY range)	10.0	11.0	4.6	13.9	9.4	11.6	>6.3	No	No	No		
Western Strait of Juan de Fuca - 11.9 adult spawners		3.7	4.1	15.1	15.1	NA	>11.9	No	No	No		
Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca - 0.95 adult spawners		2.03	1.69	1.39	0.8	NA	>0.95	No	No	No		
Hood Canal - 21.5 adult spawners (MSP)	40.3	37.1	96.4	101.0	16.5	NA	>21.5	No	No	No		
Skagit - 30.0 adult spawners (MSP)	13.4	8.3	32.6	76.8	NA	NA	>30.0	No	No	No		
Stillaguamish - 17.0 adult spawners (MSP)	21.9	10.2	11.0	27.2	7.0	28.3	>17.0	No	No	No		
Snohomish - 70.0 adult spawners (MSP)	110.3	53.1	58.2	150.0	61.0	94.2	>70.0	No	No	No		

a/ Preliminary estimates.

b/ Preliminary approximations based on preseason abundance projections and last year's regulations or season structures.

c/ **Conservation Alert** - triggered during the annual preseason process if a natural stock or stock complex, listed in Table 3-1 of the salmon FMP, is projected to fall short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSY proxy, MSP, or floor in the case of some harvest rate objectives (e.g., 35,000 natural Klamath River fall chinook spawners)).

Actions for Stocks that are not Exceptions (beginning in 2001) - The Council will close salmon fisheries within its jurisdiction which impact the stocks, except for Washington coastal and Puget Sound salmon stocks and fisheries managed under U.S. District Court orders. In these cases, the Council may allow fisheries which meet annual spawner targets developed through relevant U.S. v. Washington, Hoh v. Baldridge, and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. For all natural stocks which meet the conservation alert criteria, the Council will notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, advising that the stock may be temporarily depressed or approaching an overfishing concern (depending on its recent conservation status), and request that state and tribal fishery managers identify the probable causes, if known. If the stock in question has not met its conservation objective in the previous two years, the Council will request the pertinent state and tribal managers to do a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls and report their conclusions and recommendations to the Council no later than the March meeting prior to the next salmon season.

d/ **Overfishing concern** - triggered if, in three consecutive years, the postseason estimates indicate a natural stock, listed in Table 3-1 of the salmon FMP, has fallen short of its conservation objective (MSY, MSP, or spawner floor as noted for some harvest rate objectives).

Actions required for Stocks that are not Exceptions - Within one year, STT recommends, and the Council adopts, management measures to end the overfishing concern and recover the stock as quickly as possible, preferably within ten years or less. HSG to provide recommendations for habitat restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame. **Exception** - strict application of the conservation alert and overfishing criteria and subsequent Council actions do not apply for (1) hatchery stocks, (2) natural stocks with a cumulative adult equivalent exploitation rate limited to less than 5% in ocean fisheries under Council jurisdiction during the FRAM base periods, and (3) stocks listed under the ESA.

Conservation Alert and Overfishing Concern Actions for Natural Stocks that are Exceptions (those with exploitation rates limited to less than 5% in base period Council-area ocean fisheries) - Utilize expertise of STT and HSG to confirm negligible impacts of proposed Council fisheries, identify factors which have led to the decline or low abundance (e.g., fishery impacts outside Council jurisdiction, or degradation or loss of essential fish habitat) and monitor abundance trends and total harvest impact levels. Council action will focus on advocating measures to improve stock productivity, such as reduced interceptions in non-Council managed fisheries, and improvements in spawning and rearing habitat, fish passage, flows, and other factors affecting overall stock survival.

f/ Based on the sum of south/local and north migrating spawners per mile weighted by the total number of miles surveyed for each of the two components (2.2 miles for south/local and 9.2 miles for northern stocks).

g/ Preseason forecasts are not made for Washington coastal chinook stocks.

Comments on overfished stocks for 2001
4/3/01

Mr. Chairman, I would just like to briefly comment on the status of Grays Harbor fall Chinook and Queets Spring/summer Chinook. Both of these stocks have not met their spawning escapement objectives for the past three years. In the case of Queets spring/summer Chinook the spawning escapements for the past couple of years have been less than half of the lower end of the desired escapement range. While both of these stocks are categorized as exceptions to the application of the overfishing criteria provided in Amendment 14 and do not require any specific Council fishery actions, their condition is such that some assessment by the Council is appropriate. Consistent with Amendment 14 provisions, I would like to see the Council direct its STT and HSG to conduct an evaluation of whether these two populations continue to be exploited at less than 5% in Council managed fisheries, and to conduct an initial assessment of the causes for their recent decline. I would suggest that they report back to the council with this initial assessment within the next year.

IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING ESCAPEMENT
GOALS FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS

Situation: Each year, exclusive of stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), the Salmon Technical Team (STT) must identify any of the natural salmon stocks with conservation objectives in Table 3-1 of Amendment 14 that have failed to meet their spawner escapement objective in each of the past three years (Table 3-1 is also reproduced in appendix A of *Preseason Report I*). For any stock so identified which is not an exception to the overfishing concern, Amendment 14 requires the STT and Habitat Steering Group (HSG) to work with state and tribal fishery managers to complete an assessment of the cause of the conservation shortfalls and provide recommendations to the Council for stock recovery. Based on those recommendations, the Council must take actions within one year of an identified concern to prevent overfishing and begin rebuilding the stock. This is the current process which is underway for Queets coho (the STT is expected to complete its draft assessment by September 2001).

In the case of natural stocks which have failed to achieve their spawner objective in each of the past three years, but are exceptions under the overfishing criteria of Amendment 14, the STT, HSG, and Council should: (1) confirm that harvest impacts in Council fisheries continue to be less than five percent, (2) identify the probable cause of the current stock depression, (3) continue to monitor the status of the stocks, and (4) advocate measures to improve stock productivity.

Table B-2 in Attachment 1 has been extracted from the STT's Preseason Report I. It indicates the following stocks have not achieved their natural spawner escapement objectives in each of the three most recent years.

1. Upper Columbia River summer chinook.
2. Grays Harbor fall chinook.
3. Queets spring/summer chinook.

All three of these stocks are **exceptions** under the overfishing concern criteria of Amendment 14 by virtue of historical harvest impacts of less than five percent in Council-managed ocean salmon fisheries.

Council Action: Based on the report of the STT:

1. **Identify naturally spawning stocks failing to meet their spawner escapement objectives in each of the past three years (exclusive of stocks listed under the ESA).**
2. **Confirm implementation of the actions required by the Council's overfishing concern procedures in Amendment 14. (For stocks which are exceptions to the overfishing concerns, these actions involve confirming continued low impacts by Council fisheries, identifying the probable cause of the depression, monitoring the status of the stocks, and advocating measures to improve stock productivity.)**

Reference Materials:

1. Table B-2 (Exhibit B.2, Attachment 1).

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE COMMENTS ON
METHODOLOGY REVIEWS FOR 2001

There are three major salmon methodology projects that, if completed, will require Council review prior to their use in the season setting process for salmon in 2002.

- The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) received an update on the status of the development of the new Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM). We encourage the completion of this project so it can be reviewed by the SSC prior to the November 2001 Council meeting.
- The coho cohort analysis project is designed to produce a new data base for harvest modeling of coho salmon. The SSC expected a final review of this project in 2000, but progress has been slower than anticipated. The SSC encourages the completion of this project as it will be an important component for any update to the coho FRAM.
- The chinook FRAM is currently being modified so that selective fisheries for chinook salmon can be modeled. This will result in major changes to the model and will require a detailed review by the SSC when completed.

The SSC recognizes the need for salmon forecast methodology reviews, but acknowledges that these have lower priorities in comparison to the projects described above.

The SSC requires good documentation and ample review time to make the most efficient use of the SSC Salmon Subcommittee's time. As per Council Operating Procedures (Council Operating Procedure Number 15, Salmon Estimation Methodology Updates and Review), agencies should be responsible for ensuring materials submitted to the SSC are technically sound, comprehensive, clearly documented, and identified by author. Documents should receive internal agency review before being submitted to the Council. To provide adequate review time, materials must be received at the Council office at least three weeks prior to the scheduled review meetings. The SSC will need to review any proposed changes to salmon methodologies for the year 2002 at the November 2001 Council meeting.

PFMC
04/03/01



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
Sustainable Fisheries Division
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. #1
Seattle, Washington 98115-0070

JUN 09 2000

Dr. Don McIsaac, Executive Director
Pacific Fishery Management Council
2130 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 224
Portland, OR 97201

RECEIVED

JUN 15 2000

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Dear Don:

In response to your request to identify priorities for the SSC review of salmon forecast methodologies, I would like to suggest the decision be based on some simple criteria rather than just choosing from a list.

The criteria I would suggest for consideration would be as follows:

1. Choose stocks critical to ocean management decisions;
 - (a) weak stocks that constrain management actions; and
 - (b) abundant stocks whose management objectives drive ocean management decisions;
2. Choose stocks for which recent forecasts are believed to be the least accurate or reliable.

Some stocks that come to mind that meet these criteria include:

1. Lower Columbia River wild chinook salmon (LCRW). LCRW are listed under the ESA, have been constraining the last few years, and may not be as sustainable as we previously thought.
2. Klamath River fall chinook is always a major driver of ocean management decisions.
3. Lower Columbia River and Spring Creek hatchery stocks are major contributors to the ocean chinook harvest, particularly North of Cape Falcon.
4. OCN coho is now the most critical coho stock driving ocean coho management decisions coastwide.
5. Washington coastal coho stocks are a major driver for North of Falcon ocean management decisions.



Finally, I suggest that the SSC limit itself to thorough reviews of a limited number of methodologies rather than spread themselves too thin.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'William L. Robinson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

William L. Robinson
Assistant Regional Administrator
for Sustainable Fisheries

**STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE**

June 27, 2000

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

Dear Dr. McIsaac:

Thank you for your recent letter describing the Council's intention to review preseason chinook and coho abundance forecasts. WDFW appreciates the Council's commitment to improving the technical basis for our management, and we look forward to having the SSC and STT help us evaluate our methodologies. We agree with your assessment that review of methodologies for all stocks would be a large work load and believe it would be best to approach the task by prioritizing methodologies and taking them on in manageable pieces.

Our intent is to begin compiling documentation for the management units we judge to have the greatest need. WDFW's highest priority for review is the forecast approaches applied to Puget Sound and Washington Coastal coho, specifically methods used to forecast Queets natural, Hood Canal natural and Strait of Juan de Fuca natural stocks. The high priority we attach to resolving methods for these stocks reflects the degree to which forecast uncertainty has influenced the Council's decision process in recent years. The Queets natural coho stock is a perennial driver stock in determining harvest quotas in the North of Cape Falcon management region. For Hood Canal and Strait coho forecasts, WDFW and Puget Sound tribal co-managers have committed to evaluation of methodologies prior to the 2001 season planning process. Documentation of our assessment this year could be provided well in advance of the SSC's scheduled review of methodologies beginning in October 2001.

I look forward to discussing this issue at the June Council meeting.

Sincerely,



Philip Anderson
Special Assistant
Intergovernmental Policy

METHODOLOGY REVIEWS FOR 2001

Situation: Each year, the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) completes a methodology review to help assure new or significantly modified methodologies employed to estimate impacts of the Council's salmon management use the best available science. This review is preparatory to the Council's adoption, at the November meeting, of all anticipated methodology changes to be implemented in the coming season, or, in certain limited cases, of providing directions for handling any unresolved methodology problems prior to the formulation of salmon management options in March. Because there is insufficient time to review new or modified methods at the March meeting, the Council may reject their use if they have not been approved the preceding November.

In 2000, the SSC reviewed progress in the development of:

1. The cohort analysis for revision of the Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM).
2. The coho cohort analysis and coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) project.

Both of these modeling revisions were incomplete in 2001 and may be completed and require SSC review prior to the 2002 salmon season. Other methodologies which may require review are revision of the chinook FRAM to account for selective chinook fisheries in Puget Sound and abundance forecast methods for certain selected salmon stocks (see letters from June 2000 by William L. Robinson and Philip Anderson in Attachment 1).

The SSC will receive input from the Salmon Technical Team and provide its recommendations for methodologies to be reviewed and a draft review schedule in a supplemental report.

Council Action: Establish 2001 review schedule for methodologies to be reviewed by the SSC. Request affected agencies to develop and provide needed review materials to the SSC to meet the review schedule.

Reference Materials:

1. Exhibit 3, Attachment 1 (Two letters from June 2000 proposing future review priorities).
- ✓ 2. Exhibit B.3.a, Supplemental SSC Report.

PFMC
03/21/01

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 26, 2001	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Jim Lone
Location:	Chateau Westport Westport, WA	Other Council Members:	Mr. Phil Anderson Mr. Jim Harp
Attendance:	30	NMFS:	Mr. Bill Robinson
Testifying:	9	Coast Guard:	LT Brian Corrigan
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Doug Milward
		Council Staff:	Dr. John Coon
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> City of Westport Washington Trollers Association Westport Charterboat Association			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the nine people testifying:

- Four commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- Four commented primarily on the recreational fishery.
- One commented on the beneficial economic aspects of both the troll and recreational fisheries.

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Phil Anderson, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW), reported that a recent problem has emerged requiring additional protection of threatened mid-Hood Canal chinook which are at an especially low level this year. He noted that WDFW would prefer to maintain the ocean catch quotas and protect this stock through time and area closures off northern Washington. He requested those testifying to comment on a proposed expansion of the special Cape Flattery Control Zone south from Point of Arches to Cape Alava. This would be the same area closure that was instituted in 1999 to protect Puget Sound chinook.

Commercial Troll Comments

Commercial trollers generally supported the quota numbers in Option I with some suggested variations in the Option I seasons (see attached memo of March 26, 2001 from Washington Trollers Association [WTA]). One troller noted that the total commercial chinook quota was still too small to support the current level of licensed trollers.

With regard to the proposed expansion of the Cape Flattery Control Zone by WDFW, trollers were generally supportive, as long as the area known as the "Prairie" remained open. However, they expressed significant concern that an earlier proposal to completely close Areas 3 and 4 and require the troll fishery to be reduced to protect mid-Hood Canal chinook had been developed without any troller input and was extremely unfair and detrimental (see attached WTA memo of March 24, 2001). One troller was still concerned that in some years most of the fish would be in the Cape Flattery Control Zone and not accessible to the fishers. In such cases the Council should open the fishery on April 15 to allow trollers time to harvest the available quota.

With the prospect of drought conditions this year, one troller encouraged the Council to step forward in support of water quantity and quality to protect salmon.

Recreational Comments

All recreational fishers supported Option 1. Most agreed that the coho quota appears to provide a socially and economically rewarding season for the first time in many years. The chinook quota of 30,000 fish is a bare minimum to assure access to the coho without having to use special restrictions to limit chinook harvest. There is not yet a consensus on the starting and closing dates to achieve the longest season possible. Fishers asked that a non-selective fishery be analyzed for the month of September (see attached statement by Westport Charterboat Association [WCA]).

Written Statements (Attached)

1. WTA memo of March 26, 2001.
2. WTA memo of March 24, 2001 and attachments.
3. WCA memo of March 26, 2001.

PFMC
03/29/01

Memo

To: Pacific Fisheries Management Council

From: The Washington Trollers Association

Date: 03/26/01

Re: WTA preferred 2001 North of Falcon Troll Season

May 1 to Jun 15 - 15,000 ^{chinook} - Guideline - All Species except Coho - Cape Falcon to US Border

July 1 to Setpember 18 - 10,000 chinook/12,000 coho(non - selective) guideline, six inch or larger plug- chinook directed, 100 coho per delivery landing allowance, Leadbetter Point to US/Canada border. The fishery is continuous until 75% of guideline and then reverts to 4 days open and 3 days closed cycle.

July 19 – Area from Leadbetter Point to Queets River closes

July 20 to Sept 18 - 5000 chinook/63,000 coho(selective) guideline, all gear, Cape Falcon to Queets River. The fishery is continuous until 75% of guideline and then reverts to 4 days open and 3 days closed cycle

Washington Trollers Association

Memo

To: Washington Fish and Wildlife Commissioners
From: The Washington Trollers Association
CC: Dr. Jeff Koenings, Senator Sid Snyder, Representative Jim Buck, Paul Anderson
Date: 03/24/01
Re: Mid-Hood Canal Natural Chinook Stocks

On Thursday, March 22, 2001, WDFW held a meeting in Olympia to discuss impacts on Mid-Hood Canal Natural Chinook stocks. At that meeting user groups were told that ocean impacts on these stocks for the proposed 2001 ocean season were too high. The following table was presented to outline the situation.

Table I:

Fisheries		Appendix C #s of Fish	Option 1 #s of Fish
Canada		80.2	80.6
South of Falcon		0.5	0.5
North of Falcon	Non-Treaty Treaty	0.0	6.3
Ocean Troll		2.9	8.0
Ocean Sport		0.4	3.8
Puget Sound Treaty Troll		5.2	3.3
Puget Sound Sport 5-7		10.8	11.5
Puget Sound Sport 8-13		22.1	24.7
Out of Region Net	Non-Treaty	9.3	8.2
	Treaty	8.9	7.2
SUS Pre-Terminal Exp. Rate		11.4%	13.7%
Number of additional mid-HC fish To save under Appendix C			13.4

The heading "Appendix C – Numbers of Fish" is taken from Appendix C of the new "Puget Sound Comprehensive Chinook Management Plan – Harvest Management Component".

In Appendix C trollers were zeroed out of any impacts on these stocks. This apparently was done by WDFW assuming a troll season of 5900 chinook, which is way below average, with Areas 3 and 4 closed. Areas 3 and 4 constitute the area from the Queets River north to the Canadian Border. Such a fishery regime has occurred only once in the history of the fishery. In recent years the concentration of fish has been predominately in Areas 3 and 4. WTA learned of all of this for the first time at the Thursday, March 22nd meeting. The following table shows the impacts assessed to the Washington Ocean Fishery.

Table II:

	Appendix C - #'s of Fish	Option 1 - #'s of Fish
Total Harvest	140.3	154.1
Total Non-Canadian Harvest	60.1	73.5
Non-Treaty Ocean Harvest		
Troll	0	6.3
Sport	0.4	3.8
Total	0.4	10.1
Non-Treaty Ocean Harvest Share of Total Non-Canadian Harvest		
Troll	0%	8.5%
Sport	0.7%	5.2%
Total	0.7%	13.7%

At the time it became apparent that Puget Sound Chinook stocks were to be listed, it was well known that the majority of the impacts on these stocks were in the inside fisheries. It appears that WDFW set up Appendix C to protect the inside fisheries as much as possible at the expense of the ocean fishery. Zeroing out Areas 3 and 4 to the troll fishery would be the deathblow of a viable ocean troll fishery. It is very disheartening that the troll fishery representatives were not included in any way in the development of the "Puget Sound Chinook Plan". The ocean impact is very small compared with the impacts of the inside fisheries; and it is incredible that the least impacting fishery would have to bear the brunt of the needed overall conservation effort to protect these stocks.

We would like to know what involvement the Commission and top management staff had in the development of this onerous plan. The survival of the ocean troll fishery is at stake and we intend to vigorously oppose this "Management Plan" to obtain reasonable sharing of impacts.

Minimum Fishery Regulation Regime⁹

The set of fishery regulations described in this appendix defines the co-managers' minimum fishery regulation regime. This regime will be evaluated annually, at forecast abundance for all management units, using pre-season fishery models (e.g., FRAM) to set an exploitation rate for each management unit that is expected to have spawner abundance less than its low abundance threshold. This process also will define the maximum southern U.S. exploitation rate for those management units. Southern U.S. fisheries will be structured during the pre-season planning process to achieve a modeled exploitation rate no greater than this defined rate.

This low abundance, exploitation rate objective will vary annually, dependent upon changes in the relative abundance of U.S. and Canadian chinook and in northern fishery regimes. Appendix C outcomes are sensitive to changes in effort, abundance of other species, and the relative abundance of the critical management unit(s) in comparison to the other chinook stocks.

To quantify its effect, the minimum fishery regulation regime was modeled at recent Puget Sound chinook abundance. The range of exploitation rates that resulted reflects, to some extent, the slightly increased incidental impacts associated with odd-year fisheries for pink salmon, but likely understates the range that will emerge from this modeling exercise in future years. The past circumstances do not provide certainty of capturing all possible future possibilities.

Low abundance exploitation rate objectives are summarized below (Table C-1), either as total exploitation rates or southern U.S. exploitation rates, in comparison to recovery – level objectives that apply at higher abundance. Where terminal fisheries regimes will be managed to achieve specific escapement objectives, as described in the management unit status profiles, the low abundance rate is expressed only for pre-terminal southern U.S. (SUS) fisheries.

⁹ It is important to note that this only represents the harvest management component of an overall recovery strategy. Harvest management alone cannot rebuild Puget Sound Chinook.

Table C-1. Range of exploitation rates expected with application of the Minimum Fishery Regulation Regime, under assumptions of recent year stock and species abundance.

Natural Chinook Management Units	Recovery Exploitation Rate Ceiling	Appendix C Ranges
Western Strait Hoko	10% SUS ER	8 – 10% SUS ER
Elwha River	10% SUS ER	8 – 10% SUS ER
Dungeness	10% SUS ER	8 – 10% SUS ER
Mid-Hood Canal	15% pre-terminal SUS ER Terminal – 750 spawners	13–15%pre-term SUS ER +Terminal ¹
Skokomish	15% pre-terminal SUS ER Terminal – 3,150 spawners	12-15%pre-term SUS ER +Terminal ¹
Nooksack Early	Under development ²	5 – 7% SUS ER
Skagit Spring Chinook	42% Total ER	15-17%SUS or 21-23% Total ER
Skagit Summer/Fall Chinook	52% Total ER	12-17%SUS or 29-33%Total ER
Stillaguamish Summer/Fall	25% Total ER	9-10%SUS or 15-16%Total ER
Snohomish Summer/Fall	32% Total ER	19-20%SUS or 24-26% Total ER
Lake Washington Chinook Cedar River Index	15% pre-terminal SUS ER Terminal – 1,200 spawners	11-15%pre-term SUS ER +Terminal ¹
Green River Chinook	15% pre-terminal SUS ER Terminal – 5,800 spawners	10-15%pre-term SUS ER +Terminal ¹
White River Spring Chinook	17% Total ER	12%SUS or 13%Total ER
Puyallup River Chinook	50% Total ER	26%SUS or 36% Total ER
Nisqually River Chinook	1,100 spawners	Terminal ¹

- 1) The management intent is to take necessary action in the terminal and pre-terminal fisheries to achieve the low abundance threshold or to maximize the spawning escapement given the maximum regulatory effect that can be achieved for the management unit. Refer to the stock profiles for details on management intent.
- 2) The co-managers and NMFS are currently working on developing a recovery exploitation rate ceiling for this management unit. For the next two years it is not expected that the abundance of natural origin spawners will exceed the low abundance threshold. Therefore it is anticipated that southern US fisheries will be managed at impact levels generated from the application of Appendix C.

Minimum Fishery Regulation Regime

Non-Treaty Ocean Troll Fishery:

- A ceiling catch number of 5,900 chinook.
- Area 3 and 4 closed.

Non-Treaty Ocean Recreational Fisheries:

- A ceiling catch number of 3,500 chinook.
- Chinook non-retention in Areas 4 and 4B.

*North Washington Coast
2/3 of recent available Troll harvest*

*Treaty Troll Fishery in Area 3 & 4
modeled at 15,000 chinook —*

WESTPORT CHARTERBOAT ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 654 • WESTPORT, WASHINGTON 98595

March 26, 2001

TO: Pacific Fishery Management Council

FR: Mark Cedergreen, Executive Director

TESTIMONY OF THE WESTPORT CHARTERBOAT ASSOCIATION ON THE 2001 SALMON SEASON OPTIONS

The Westport Charterboat Association supports Ocean Option I with respect to the Coho quota of 300,000 north of Cape Falcon and the Chinook quota of 60,000.

Given recent effort levels and fleet capacity, the recreational coho quota of 225,000 is adequate to provide ample opportunity this year for a socially and economically rewarding season in coastal fishing communities. We believe that 30,000 Chinook is a bare minimum to ensure the opportunity to catch the coho without having to resort to in-season management measures such as Chinook non-retention, particularly with none of the recent-year Chinook dampeners in place. We ask that you do everything feasible to keep the proposed Option 1 Chinook quota intact. Given that outcome, we do not support the imposition of any closed areas off Westport.

Although we desire the longest season possible, we do not yet have a consensus on start or closing dates. Starting in mid-June as opposed to July 1st has it's pros and cons. If, during that time, Chinook were the target species we could put ourselves in danger of in-season Chinook management in August. In addition, the Coho are small in June. On the other hand, effort would probably be light for the first few weeks and the alternative during that time would primarily involve being tied to the dock.

The closing date may be driven by September mark rate off Westport. If that rate becomes too low we would be turning loose a high percentage of mature natural stocks, which is not very acceptable for both biological and social reasons. We would appreciate having an analysis done on fishing non-selectively in September. This might be a solution if the impacts on natural stocks, particularly OCN's, are not too great.

We are prepared to work with WDFW staff between now and the end of the April Council meeting to finalize regulations that serve both the resource and the public.

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 27, 2001	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Burnie Bohn
Location:	Forestry Building Tillamook, OR	Other Council Members:	None
		NMFS:	Mr. Chris Wright
Attendance:	16	Coast Guard:	None
Testifying:	5	Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Mike Burner
The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife conducted this hearing in conjunction with the March 26 th public hearing conducted by the Pacific Fishery Management Council in Coos Bay, Oregon.			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the five people testifying:

- Four commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- One commented primarily on the recreational fishery.

Commercial Troll Comments

The trollers generally supported Option I north and south of Cape Falcon with the following modifications.

- North of Cape Falcon: Queets River to Cape Falcon quota of 63,000 adipose fin clipped coho and a chinook guideline of 5,000 as in Option I and season dates of July 20-September 18 as in Option III. Concern was expressed about the 5,000 chinook guideline being too low to allow full access to the 63,000 marked coho quota.
- Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain: Consider additional closed days in July to accommodate increased troll opportunity in the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ) and stagger the closures north and south of Heceta Head.
- South of Humbug-KMZ: Add June 1-15 with a 1,500 chinook quota and consider a 20 fish per day landing limit with a cycle of 2 days open/ 2 days closed. Increase the quota in the August fishery from 2,500 to 3,000. Move the northern boundary in the September fishery from House Rock to Humbug Mountain.

Incidental halibut harvest regulations similar to 2000 (1 halibut per 3 chinook, 35 per trip) were supported by two trollers. Additionally, two trollers spoke in favor of moving the management line from Cape Falcon to Tillamook Head.

Recreational Comments

Support for Option I with a concern that the June 15th start date is too early for ports such as Garibaldi on the North Coast as catch rates tend to be more favorable towards the south in June and early July.

Written Statements (Attached)

1. Comments from Kevin Thiel to the Council dated March 27, 2001 on 2001 salmon management options.
2. Comments from Kevin Thiel to the Council dated March 27, 2001 on 2001 incidental halibut landings in the salmon troll fishery.

PFMC
03/29/01

March 27, 2001

To: PPMC

From: Kevin A. Thiel
P.O. Box 286
Sublimity, OR 97385

Re: Comments on 2001 Salmon Management Options

I own and operate a 22' dory that is homeported at Pacific City, Oregon. I am a member of the Oregon Salmon Commission and the Pacific City Dorymen's Association. I wish to offer the following comments in support of Option 1 for both the troll and recreational fisheries.

I have been informed that the troll option #1 coho fishery from Queets River to Cape Falcon was modified slightly in the North of Falcon meetings. This fishery may open on July 20 rather than August 4, which was the date approved by the Council at their March meeting. I concur with the proposed July 20 opening date and would like to see this change made.

I am still concerned that the 5,000 Chinook guideline is inadequate to access 63,000 Coho and believe that the guideline should be increased to a level that will ensure that all Coho are harvested. If the Chinook guideline is not increased, then I would strongly recommend that a daily landing limit of 10 Chinook per vessel be imposed to prevent targeting of Chinook, as the intent of this fishery is to harvest hatchery Coho stocks. I have spoke to the Oregon SAS Advisor Don Stevens about this matter and he committed to look into it further at the April council meeting.

Last year, several dories from our fleet participated in the troll fishery for Coho, North of Falcon. This fishery had a positive impact on the small boat and dory fleet. From our perspective, we would like to see that opportunity expanded when there is an abundance of fish.

The recreational Coho fishery last year meant a great deal in terms of economic impact to ports like Pacific City. On the opening day of Coho season, there were about 100 sport boats fishing there. It had been many

years since I had seen that many boats fishing there. Because of the Coho fishery the stores, restaurants, hotels, and campgrounds were full once again

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter.

March 27, 2001

To: PFMC

From: Kevin A. Thiel
P.O. Box 286
Sublimity, OR 97385

Re: Comments on 2001 Incidental Halibut Landings in the Salmon Troll Fishery

I own and operate a 22' dory that is homeported at Pacific City Oregon. I am a member of the Oregon Salmon Commission and the Pacific City Dorymen's Association. I wish to offer the following comments in support of Option 1 or the status quo for the incidental Halibut landings in the Salmon Troll fishery.

I am pleased to see an increase in the Halibut quota over previous years. However, increasing the trip limit or ratio of Halibut to Chinook would encourage targeting, which is inconsistent with the objectives of this fishery.

As with Salmon, I believe that maintaining a market presence for a longer duration of the troll season is critical and will result in higher ex-vessel prices to trollers. This also provides longer access of a fresh product to the consumer.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this matter.

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 27, 2001	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Jim Caito
Location:	Red Lion Hotel Eureka, CA	Other Council Members:	Mr. LB Boydstun
Attendance:	12	NMFS:	Mr. Dan Viele
Testifying:	7	Coast Guard:	LT Marlin Whittet
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Allen Grover
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Klamath Fishery Management Council Klamath Ports Coalition Salmon Trollers Marketing Association of Ft. Bragg			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the seven people testifying:

- One commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- Five commented primarily on the recreational fishery.
- One commented on the impending drought.

Commercial Troll Comments

The one troller that testified requested that some fishing opportunity in May in the Ft. Bragg area is desirable, within the range of 2,500 - 10,000 chinook quota (Options II and III). He believed that the 30 fish per day possession and landing limit in May was detrimental to fishers, particularly in Shelter Cove, and that it may prevent attainment of the May quota. He did not feel that a no landing limit regulation would result in a significant influx of boats from other areas.

Recreational Comments

All recreational anglers preferred Option I for the KMZ. There was some support for additional time in the KMZ in May to be balanced by reduced time in Central California recreational fishery. Two anglers testified against the one fish per day bag limit for the KMZ in Option III. One angler advocated for the 6 fish in 7 days regulation in the KMZ during the latter half of the season (Option I).

There were several comments on the impending drought conditions for the Klamath Basin and support for more flows for anadromous fish. One recreational angler expressed a desire for more habitat enforcement from NMFS.

Written Statements (Attached)

None.

PFMC
03/29/01

Comments on the 2001 Commercial Salmon Season options to Pacific Fisheries Management Council. March 23,2001

The Communities of Gold Beach, Brookings and Harbor will not see an abundance of local king salmon over the docks, to the markets and on to the barbeques this year. As a matter of fact the three options offer no increased harvest for commercial salmon fishermen in these ports. There is a huge demand for fresh local salmon that will not be available this year of abundance. These people want fresh chinook in their local fish markets and local fishermen want to participate in this abundance cycle, these options have left them out. This is economic discrimination directed at this already depressed area and segment of the economy. As the seafood processing representative on the State Restoration and Enhancement Board which manages the monies collected from commercial poundage and sport license fees, I am not happy with the present three options. There needs to be meaningful numbers of fish into southern ports.

The troll fishing representatives from Brookings and Harbor came away from the ODFW sponsored user group meeting believing there was support from ODFW for additional fish into south coast communities. When the options came out, the options did not include any additional fishing and in most cases offered less than years of less abundance.

Biologically, the commercial catch % made up of Klamath fish for the month of August is not much different from the area north to Florence, so 3,000 fish landed in Coos Bay where the season goes all year would be just about the same number of Klamath fish as 3,000 landed in Brookings in August. The allowed 74,000 Klamath ocean harvest can accommodate additional fishing in the Rogue River area and still meet harvest criteria. The catch in May has not materialized over the last five years, fish do begin to become available in June. August should be a strong month for Rogue fall Chinook, robust stocks with help from STEP and Watershed council projects. The increase in populations in the Rogue, Pistol, Winchuck, Chetco and the 1,000 3 year old Chinook that showed up at Indian Creek Fish Hatchery on the Rogue last fall, all indicate strong 2001 adult returns. There are no weak stock concerns here to preempt local fisheries into September.

There needs to be a fin clipped Coho retention fishery throughout the state in conjunction with Chinook harvest. The surplus hatchery Coho should be harvested. We made investments in those fish three years ago, and there will be waste.

This is the minimum season to have a meaningful fishery .

May 1-31	Open no quota
June 1- 15	1,500 fish quota, House Rock to Humbug Mountain 30fish day 450 Klamath impact
August 1-30	3,000 fish quota, House Rock to Humbug Mountain 30 fish day 750 Klamath impact
September 1-15	6000 fish quota, Humbug Mtn. To Humboldt South Jetty. 2,000 cap for Brookings Gold Beach. Reduces impacts on Eel River , Mad River stocks. Klamath impact ?

Thank you for reviewing this option.

John Wilson
Seafood Processor

RECEIVED

MAR 14 2001

PFMC

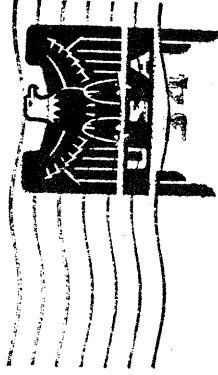
P.F.M.C.,

I am supportive of the Oregon troll option for the Halibut fishery. It is a low impact fishery that helps out our most sustainable fishery.

Sincerely,
Al Ritter

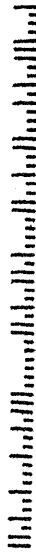
Alfred Ritter
F/o Mickey

Al Ritter
P.O. Box 343
Newport, Or. 97365



P.F.M.C.
2130 S.W. Fifth Ave., Suite 224
Portland, Or. 97201

97201+4334



To

RECEIVED

MAR 16 2001

Members of the Council

I've heard that some people are wanting to change the Halibut troll quota's from 3-1 per salmon, to 1-1 \$50 per. I strongly disagree with this thinking for a couple of reasons. (1) I would like to see the supply of Halibut filter in to the markets, most of them being local in shore, over a longer period of time. This would help keep prices stable through the May-July period and we would not get fish companies using the too many fish excuse, and dumping prices. (2) I believe this was an incidental fishies, and not one that you could target on, with just a few fish on board. 35 fish per trip is a fair number, and with a 3-1 ratio you would have to have a good number of salmon to fill the trip limit.

Please leave it as it is

3-1 with 35 trip limit.

Thanks for your fine work
with our resources may it continue
to stay stable

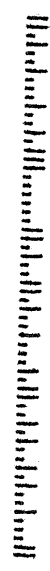
Harold Engh 7/V BRETON

TV Beisoy
1645 SW Seabrook Wy
Waldport Ore
97394



Pacific Fishery Management Council
2130 S.W. Fifth Avenue, Suite 224
Portland OR 97201

57201+4376





Ten Mile Creek Sanctuary

P. O. Box 496
Yachats, OR 97498
(541) 547-4227

Fax: (541) 547-3229

To: Pacific Fisheries Management Council
2130 SW Fifth Ave., Suite 224
Portland, OR 97201

From: Paul Engelmeyer
NW Policy Analyst
Living Oceans Program
National Audubon Society

March 25, 2001

Dear Mr. McIsaac

National Audubon Society welcomes this opportunity to comment on the proposed 2001 salmon fishing season. There are a number of issues and concerns that I would like to draw to your attention.

Coho Salmon

It is essential that the Council maximize spawner abundance on this Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho 2001 brood year. The parental spawning escapement that produced the OCN coho salmon returning in 2001 was the third lowest observed since 1950. The estimated coho salmon natural spawning abundance (Stratified Random Survey accounting) indicates that in two of four coastal subunits (North and North-Central) the 1998 brood year had a less than 4/ fish per mile density in all basins from the Nehalem River to the Siuslaw River. It is not a question that these populations have triggered the '**Critical Threshold**' designation.

When considering the 2001 salmon fishing options I urge the Council to review the Scientific and Statistical Committee's (SSC) supplemental technical memo dated 11/2000 which states "...**The SSC stresses that when stocks are in the 'Critical' parental spawner category there is no biological justification for allowing harvest.**" This level of concern is not just limited to the SSC. In the 9/6/2000 letter from the Independent

Multidisciplinary Science Team (IMST) to ODFW the team recommended the following, "...Because spawner abundance have been extremely low and recruitment for all three recent brood years (1995, 1996, 1997) has been below replacement, fishery impacts should be as close to zero as possible until established signs of recovery are observed."

In Preseason Report 1, Stock Abundance Analysis for 2001 Ocean Salmon Fisheries the document Table A-1 acknowledges that state and federal agencies have yet to define Conservation Objectives for a number of stocks such as;

- Columbia River coho (naturals) listed under Oregon's Endangered Species Act (ESA)
- Southern Oregon/Northern CA Coastal /ESA listed 5/97
- Central CA Coast Coho / ESA listed 10/96
- Central Valley Spring-run chinook /ESA listed 9/99
- CA Coastal chinook /ESA listed 9/99

It is critical that the Council moves forward with the development of Conservation Objectives as well as defining exploitation rates for all stocks impacted by Council management, such as Klamath Spring Chinook and Sacramento Fall Chinook.

I urge the Salmon Technical Team and the SSC to consider including the Columbia River coho (naturals) as a subunit of the OCN coho management regime. There must be consistency with the state of Oregon's salmon recovery strategy for all naturally spawning coho. When there is discussion concerning rebuilding strategies and/or increasing exploitation rates all indicators of recovery must be acknowledged and included in the analysis. The IMST has recently completed the report entitled, '**Salmon Escapement and Harvest Management: Implications for Rebuilding Stocks of Wild Salmon in Oregon**' which clearly identifies the criteria to evaluate recovery - abundance, productivity, spatial and temporal structure, genetic diversity and ecological functions.

Selective Fisheries Considerations

National Audubon Society is very concerned about the regional fisheries management's ability to appropriately analyze and manage selective fisheries. The risks and potential consequences of multiple selective fisheries create difficulties in modeling nonlanded mortalities. The region

has moved into a new fisheries management regime with inadequate review and analysis. We urge the Council to develop a comprehensive review of nonretention fisheries management. This review should include independent peer review process in addition to the Council's SSC and STT advisory bodies.

In the 9/6/00 letter to ODFW the Independent Multidisciplinary Science Team concluded; **"Current estimates of mortality from non-retention fisheries are highly variable, subject to substantial uncertainty, and cannot be characterized as accurate. Experimental methods are limited and subject to many sources of error. Even low incidental mortality rates of OCN coho salmon could significantly slow recovery for depressed stocks. Scientific review of hook and release mortalities should be an on-going process, as environmental conditions change."**

Ocean Productivity and Environmental Conditions

Recent information concerning ocean productivity and environmental conditions indicate that the region is sliding into a two year El Nino driven drought cycle. Projections are that there will be no relief until 2003. This information has significant ramifications for salmon populations region wide. There is potential for negative impacts to returning adults, out-migrating smolts, as well as fry that must deal with low summer flows. Short-term fluctuations in ocean productivity and adverse environmental conditions dictate the need to ensure maximize spawner abundance in order to protect genetic integrity of the numerous ESA listed salmon populations. I urge the state and federal agencies to take a precautionary approach when projecting wild salmon abundance over the next few brood cycles.

Terminal-Fishery

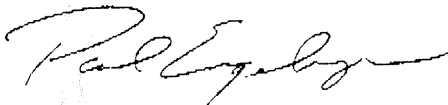
Upstream, Salmon and Society in the Pacific Northwest (1996, National Research Council) clearly indicates the need to transition to a new fishery management paradigm. One component of this new paradigm includes the terminal-fishery option. **"Catching salmon closer to the place where they spawn allows greater separation of hatchery from wild and threatened from nonthreatened populations. A way to achieve that separation is to allow terminal fisheries."** In light of the robust returns to some hatcheries and basins I urge state and federal agencies to move quickly this spring in developing a terminal catch strategy that fair and ecologically sound.

Recommendations:

National Audubon Society urges the Council to endorse the following recommendations,

- 1) Support Option III, the most conservative option for the 2001 salmon-fishing season, in order to maximize spawner abundance and protect genetic integrity of the numerous ESA listed salmon populations throughout the region.
- 2) Initiate an independent comprehensive review of the regional non-retention fisheries management regime.
- 3) Initiate technical analysis for including the Columbia River coho (naturals) into the OCN coho sub-unit management regime.
- 4) Develop a terminal fisheries management plan that maximizes the catch as well as protects the 'at risk' populations.
- 5) Utilize a precautionary approach when ESA listed salmon populations are being impacted or when knowledge base is limited.

Sincerely,



Paul Engelmeyer
Living Oceans Program
National Audubon Society



Marlyn Schafer, Chair Lucie La Bonté, Vice Chair Cheryl Thorp, Commissioner
(541) 247-7011 Ext. 222 P.O. Box 746, Gold Beach, OR. 97444 (541) 247-2718 (FAX)

Pacific Fishery Management Council
2130 SW Fifth Avenue Suite 224
Portland, OR 97201

Dear Sirs;

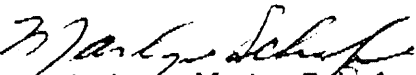
March 28, 2001

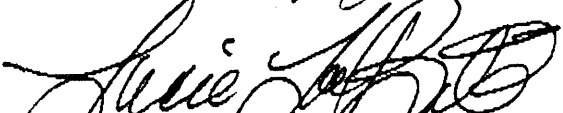
After reviewing the options for recreational and commercial opportunities for the 2001 salmon fishing season, the Curry County Board of Commissioners supports the Klamath Coalition's recommendations.

Option 1 is the preferred option for the 2001 recreational fishing season. This option will help maintain equity within the Klamath Management Zone. It is also a conservative approach that respects the impacts on Endangered Species Act listed fish in our region.

The Commission also supports the Option 1 for a commercial fishing season as the preferred option with some modification. We believe to help our small boat fishing fleet to survive the severe impacts from reductions in the ground fish fishery and a downtrend in the crab fishery, a June commercial fishery must be added to Option 1. Many of the small boat owners have families that depend on their livelihood. We need to be flexible to continue to maintain our small fishing fleet and to support this segment of our economy.

Sincerely,


Commissioner Marlyn Schafer, Chair


Commissioner Lucie La Bonté, Vice Chair


Commissioner Cheryl Thorp

Subject: Salmon Economic Analysis

Date: Wed, 28 Mar 2001 19:59:55 EST

From: <HERBHOLM@aol.com>

To: pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

P.F.M.C. in up to their dirty tricks again. Have public hearing on salmon options then tell nobody. We received your preseason report one day after the hearing and a day after allowable comments. I called the local daily Newspaper and they never received any public announcement from PFMC also none of the radio or TV station never received anything. I'm on your mailing list and have been for years. I also own two fishing boat.

Maybe the change in Washington administration will bring change to your dirty tricks. I sure will be documenting your past performance to them and asking for a change. There is no reason why the public can't comment. On important matter of this kind. You may think your God but your not.

Herb Holm 2821 Fairfield Street Eureka, California 95501-3524

P.O. Box 983
Lincoln City, OR 97367



Ph/Fax: (541) 994-2647

RECEIVED

MAR 21 2001

PFMC

OREGON SALMON COMMISSION

March 20, 2001

PFMC
2130 SW Fifth Avenue, Suite 224
Portland, OR 97201

RE: Incidental Halibut Landings in the Salmon Troll Fishery

The Oregon Salmon Commission at its meeting on March 19, 2001 voted to support the incidental halibut option #1. This option states, "License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip."

Please accept this letter as testimony on behalf of the Oregon Salmon Commission in support of Option #1 in the Incidental Halibut Harvest.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nancy Fitzpatrick". The signature is fluid and cursive, written over the printed name.

Nancy Fitzpatrick, Administrator
Oregon Salmon Commission

B.C.
Supplemental PSC Comments
from Jim Harp

**Report of Jim Harp
On Pacific Salmon Treaty Activities**

April 3, 2001

Since the March PFMC meeting there have been continued communications with Canada regarding the development of our respective fisheries plans for 2001. On March 26, Tribal and Washington State fishery managers met with representatives from Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans to review each country's salmon forecasts and fisheries outlooks for 2001.

The Tribal/State co-managers reported to Canada on our progress to date in developing fisheries plans through the PFMC and North of Falcon process. We described the range of options for ocean fisheries that were being considered by the PFMC, and the level of fishing that is anticipated inside Puget Sound. We told the Canadians that our boarder area fisheries were being planned in response to an expected overall increase in abundance of coho and the need to conserve Puget Sound chinook.

The Canadians also shared their forecasts for chinook, coho, chum, sockeye and pink salmon for 2001. They said their fisheries would be primarily influenced by their need to address critical stock concerns for West Coast Vancouver Island chinook and upper Fraser River and Georgia Strait coho. They explained that their pre-season fisheries plans would be finalized in mid-May. They did, however, provide information concerning their expected fisheries and catch levels.

We then discussed the need to better synchronize our respective fisheries planning processes in the future so that we could more easily address each other's stock concerns when developing our fishing plans.

The Pacific Salmon Commission is scheduled to convene a negotiating team in Vancouver B.C. during the week of April 23 to develop a southern coho management plan. This plan would address the management and allocation of coho in fisheries along the boarder of Washington and British Columbia. If negotiations are successful, this management plan is anticipated to be effective beginning in 2002.

**Report of Jim Harp
on the 2001 North of Cape Falcon Process**

April 3, 2001

Mr. Chairman, I'd like to give a brief report on this year's North of Cape Falcon meetings. As you know, each year the managers representing the states of Oregon and Washington and the treaty tribes of the Washington Coast, Puget Sound, and the Columbia River meet with the affected constituents to consider the condition of the resource and determine allowable fisheries that are possible under the circumstances. This year, we met on March 13 and 14 in Portland and again on March 27, 28, and 29 in Tukwilla.

It is always a difficult process as we try to shape Treaty and Non-Treaty fisheries for areas from the ocean to in-river for the various stocks of concern. This has continued to be a difficult process this year partly due to the continued depressed status of several stocks including meeting the new management objectives we have adopted for listed Puget Sound Chinook. There also continue to be issues to discuss surrounding the application of selective fisheries.

On the positive side we are forecasting significant improvements in coho production from many areas and should be able to have some of the best coho fisheries in many years. The challenge is to be able to access the abundant coho production while still meeting our conservation objectives for weaker coho stocks, like OCN, and a number of listed Chinook stocks.

We've spent considerable time in the NOF process defining specific fisheries strategies to address conservation concerns for Puget Sound Chinook salmon. The state of Washington and the tribes have a comprehensive and technically defensible management plan that has been tentatively approved by NMFS. We can report considerable success in developing fishing plans for 2001 that meet the requirements of this plan. However, we still have some more work to do and some difficult decisions to make. We are continuing to work this week on some additional fishery measures to meet our Puget Sound Chinook objectives and are optimistic we will get there before the week is over.

KFMC RECOMMENDATION TO PFMC

The KFMC met on April 2, 2001 and passed the following motion:

The KFMC recommends that the PFMC adopt Option 1 for the KMZ sport fishery, recognizing that minor modifications may be necessary to meet PFMC goals.

The KFMC discussed troll options. The KFMC agreed that the SAS is close to resolving the remaining issues regarding the troll fishery. The KFMC has no additional recommendations.

The KFMC discussed mechanisms and procedures for disposition of any harvestable surplus in the Klamath River recreational fishery, and will provide the California Fish and Game Commission, Hoopa Valley Tribe, and Yurok Tribe with a recommendation.

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

PROPOSED
OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR TENTATIVE ADOPTION
2001

April 3, 2001

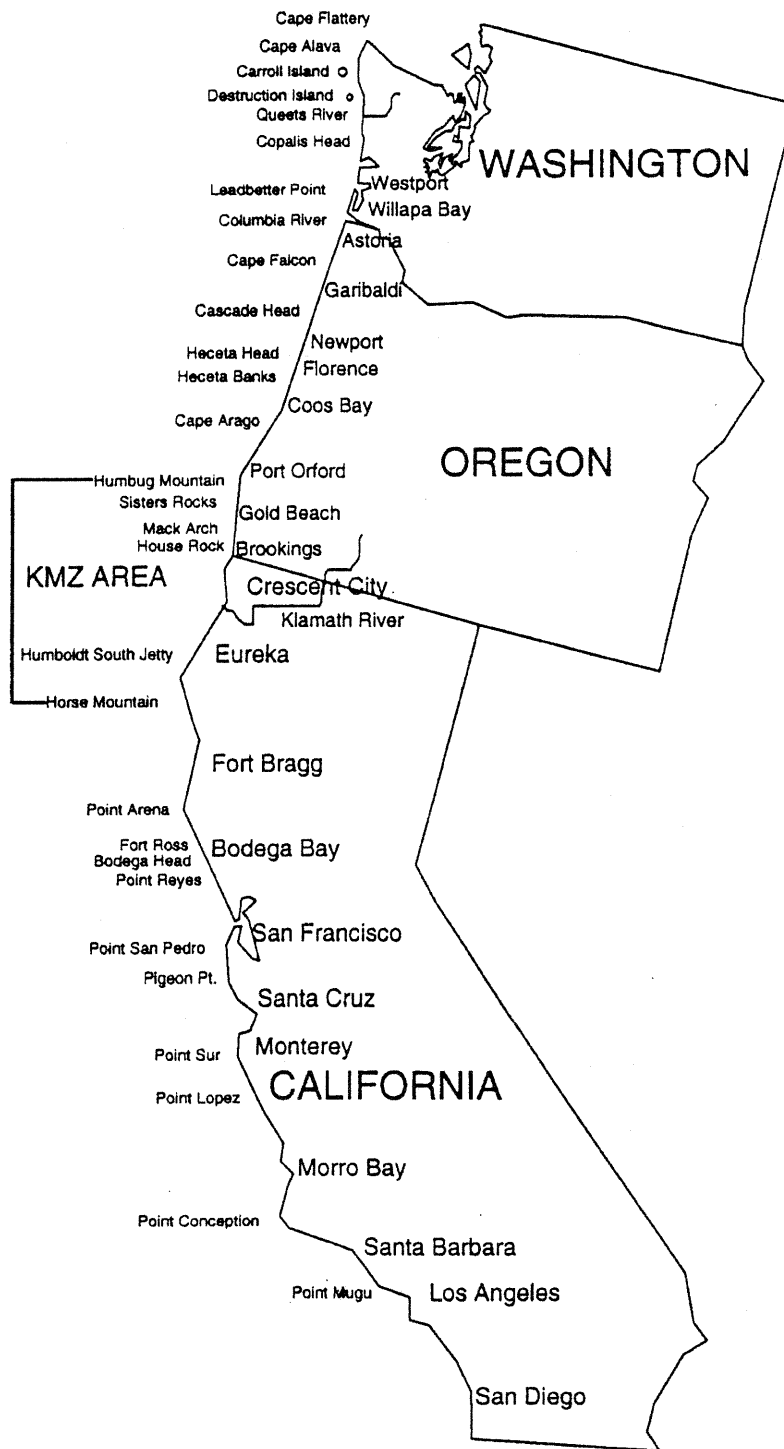


TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001.
(Page 1 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

- Overall allowable non-Indian catch north of Cape Falcon: 60,000 chinook; 300,000 coho.
 - Total allowable commercial catch apportioned in the three fisheries below (no preseason trade): 30,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (a total of 10,000 marked and unmarked coho (nonselective) for Cape Alava to Leadbetter Pt. fishery and 65,000 coho with healed adipose fin clips for Cape Alava to Cape Falcon fishery).
-

U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon

May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook guideline (see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. No more than 4 spreads per line beginning June 1 (see gear restrictions in C.2). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4.a and C.4.b). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (see C.7.a).

Cape Alava to Leadbetter Pt.

July 1 thru earliest of July 20 or 5,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 10,000 coho marked coho guideline (selective). All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). 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.

Cape Alava to Cape Falcon

July 21 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 5,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 65,000 marked coho guideline. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). See gear restrictions in C.2. 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.b).

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

Apr. 1 thru July 18; July 27 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.]

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

April 1 thru July 9; July 18 thru Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2.

June 3 thru earlier of June 30 or 1,500 chinook. All salmon except coho. Fishery follows a cycle of 2 days open/2 days closed (may be adjusted inseason to match management needs). 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.

Aug. 1 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 3,000 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.

TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001.
(Page 2 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

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.

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

May 1 thru earlier of May 31 or 2,500 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. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.

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. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro

May 24 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Mon. thru Fri. Oct. 1 thru Oct. 12. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Pt. San Pedro to U.S.-Mexico Border

May 1 thru Aug. 14. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Pt. Sur to U.S.-Mexico Border

May 1 thru Aug. 14 and Sept. 11 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions C.2.

In 2002, Council to consider opening a fishery from Apr. 15-30 south of Pt. Sur (see C.7.b).

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
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:

TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001.
(Page 3 of 4)

- a. Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
 - b. *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.
 - c. *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.
- 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, however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.
- C.4. Control Zone Definitions:
- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone (Figure 1)* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava. 48°10'00" N lat. and west of 125° 05'00" W long.
 - b. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" 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.
 - c. *Klamath Control Zone* - The ocean area at the Klamath River mouth bounded on the north by 41°38'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.5. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board and the estimated time of arrival. This stipulation will be implemented by state regulations for California, Oregon and Washington, as required.

TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001.
(Page 4 of 4)

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

- C.6. **Incidental Halibut Harvest:** During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. 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.

Option 1: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option 2: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 2 chinook, except 2 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 50 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, any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline may be transferred to the July/August harvest guidelines at a rate to be determined prior to April 6.
- 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 California south of Point Sur, 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 measures proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 3)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

- Overall allowable non-Indian catch: 60,000 chinook; 300,000 coho marked by a healed adipose fin clip (marked coho). The adipose fin is the small fleshy fin on the back of the fish just ahead of the tail.
- Total allowable recreational catch apportioned in the four fisheries below (no preseason trade): 30,000 chinook and fishery impacts for a landed catch of 225,000 coho with healed adipose fin clips.
- Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
- Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 82,600 marked (healed adipose fin clip) coho in Aug. and 57,400 marked coho in Sept.

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

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. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,700 chinook.

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 23 or subarea sub-quota of 5,350 coho; Sept. 24 through earlier of Oct. 21 or 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 1,000 chinook for the general season and 100 chinook for the set-aside season.

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport Area)

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. Inseason management may be used to maintain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 19,450 chinook.

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

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. **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 7,750 chinook.

South of Cape Falcon

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.a and C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

Selective fishery for marked hatchery coho (healed adipose fin clip):

June 22 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. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

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

May 22 thru July 8 and July 24 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. From May 22 thru July 8, no more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Beginning July 24, no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)**South of Cape Falcon (Continued)****Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)**

Feb. 17 thru July 24 and July 24 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.

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.

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.

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 Mt. To Pt. Arena	20.0 ^{a/}	-	20.0
South of Pt. Arena	20.0 ^{b/}	-	20.0

a/ **Except** 24.0 inches prior to June 1.

b/ **Except** 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.:*

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.

May 1 thru Oct. 31: No special gear restrictions other than anglers must use no more than 2 single point,

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

single shank barbless hooks.

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

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

Circle hook defined: 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.

C.3. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" 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 November 2001 meeting the Council will consider recommendation to open seasons for all salmon except coho prior to April 13 in areas off California between Pt. Arena and Pigeon Pt. 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.

TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures proposed by the SAS for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001.
(Page 1 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

- Overall allowable non-Indian catch north of Cape Falcon: 60,000 chinook; 300,000 coho.
- Total allowable commercial catch apportioned in the three fisheries below (no preseason trade): 30,000 chinook and 75,000 coho (a total of 10,000 marked and unmarked coho (nonselective) for Cape Alava to Leadbetter Pt. fishery and 65,000 coho with healed adipose fin clips for Cape Alava to Cape Falcon fishery).

U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon

May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook guideline (see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. No more than 4 spreads per line beginning June 1 (see gear restrictions in C.2). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4.a and C.4.b). Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (see C.7.a).

Cape Alava to Leadbetter Pt.

July 1 thru earliest of July 20 or 5,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 10,000 coho marked coho guideline (selective). All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). 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.

Cape Alava to Cape Falcon

July 21 thru earliest of Sept. 18 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 5,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 65,000 marked coho guideline. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). See gear restrictions in C.2. 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.b).

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

Apr. 1 thru July 18; July 27 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.]

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

April 1 thru July 9; July 18 thru Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2.

June 3 thru earlier of June 30 or 1,500 chinook. All salmon except coho. Fishery follows a cycle of 2 days open/2 days closed (may be adjusted inseason to match management needs). 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.

Aug. 1 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 3,000 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.

B.4.h
Supplemental Tribal Comments
April 2001

**Testimony of the
Columbia River Treaty Tribes
Before the Pacific Fishery Management Council
April 3, 2001
Sacramento, California**

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Rapheal Bill. I am a member of the Umatilla Tribe. I am here today to present testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce tribes.

The ocean fishery options under consideration this year appear to meet the ESA requirements for Snake River Fall chinook. However, because the forecast for Snake River Fall chinook is not finalized yet, we are placed in a situation where we can not completely judge the merits of any particular fishing option. Our tribes are faced with many challenges this year given the restrictions we will face for Snake River fall chinook as well as the balance of tule and bright fish in our fall fisheries.

Later in the meeting, the Council will receive a report from NMFS on salmon bycatch in the whiting fishery. We would encourage NMFS to not only report to the Council the number of salmon caught, but also any coded wire tag or other information indicating what stocks this fishery impacts. It is impossible to judge how much of a problem salmon impacts in the whiting fishery are if we don't know what stocks are impacted.

Yesterday, one of our staff gave a brief presentation to the Habitat Steering Group on the drought and hydropower situation in the Columbia River Basin. We appreciate the opportunity to work with the Council on this issue. Current data suggests that another El Nino event is forming in the Pacific which may extend the drought into 2002. Low flows and warm river temperatures will cause higher mortality. Predation, especially from birds will probably increase as well. This is a serious issue for the Council since the expected low survival of out-migrating juveniles this year and next will likely have adverse effects on both ocean and in-river fisheries for several years to come. There is still time for the Hydro-system operators to take actions to protect fish including providing some level of spill. NMFS still wants to transport fish in barges instead of providing spill, however transportation has not provided any benefits to fish. Transported fish do not return well to the natural spawning areas. Returning spawners is our measure of success.

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 effect of 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 Columbia River sport fishers to retain some listed fish that happen to have adipose fin clips.

We are also concerned Columbia river sport fisheries still allow the use of barbed hooks. This is inappropriate given the increasing number of selective fisheries that hook and release wild fish. It is possible that some of these wild fish may be hooked and released multiple times.

B.4.H
Supplemental Tribal
HVT Comments
"Reference
Only"

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 13 October 2000
TO: Darcy Baldy
FROM: George Kautsky
CC: Duane Sherman, Leonard Masten, Mike Orcutt
SUBJECT: Council Motion on 2000 HOOPA TRIBAL FALL CHINOOK
FISHERY
ATTACHMENT: Council Resolution 93-51

Given the motion made today by Tribal Council to reaffirm the 1993 Tribal Council resolution on Tribal harvest allocation, I have framed the language and attached the 93 resolution for your consideration.

"The Council moves to reaffirm Resolution 93-51 of the Hoopa Valley Tribe
"establishing an inter-tribal fall chinook harvest allocation between the Hoopa and
Yurok tribes. Further, the conditions of Resolution 93-51 which were specific to the
1993 management season apply equally to the 2000 season."

RESOLUTION OF THE HOOPA VALLEY TRIBE
HOOPA INDIAN RESERVATION
HOOPA, CALIFORNIA

RESOLUTION NO: 93-51

DATE APPROVED: MAY 24, 1993

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING AN INTER-TRIBAL KLAMATH FALL CHINOOK HARVEST
ALLOCATION BETWEEN THE HOOPA AND YUROK TRIBES.

WHEREAS: The Hoopa Valley Tribe did on June 20, 1972, adopt a Constitution and Bylaws which was approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on August 18, 1972, ratified by Act of Congress on October 31, 1988, and amended on June 19, 1990 and, by tribal law, the sovereign authority of the Tribe over the matter described herein is delegated to the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council, acting by resolution, and

WHEREAS: Pursuant to Article IX of the Constitution of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, the Tribal Council did enact the Fishing Ordinance of the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Ordinance No. 2-76, as amended, for the purpose of managing the fishery resources of the Tribe; and

WHEREAS: The Tribal Council has developed and implemented management programs through its Tribal Fisheries Department and Department of Public Safety and has demonstrated it's capability to manage it's fishery resource; and

WHEREAS: Since 1980, the Tribal Fisheries Department has participated in local, regional and national activities to develop integrated, comprehensive programs and projects that are designed to manage the Tribal fishery resources on a "gravel to gravel" basis; and

WHEREAS: Nothing in the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act, P.L. 100-580, regulates or otherwise determines the appropriate allocation share, or process for determining such share, for either the Hoopa or Yurok Tribes, of the harvestable surplus of fall chinook salmon of the Klamath and Trinity Rivers; and

RESOLUTION NO: 93-51

DATE APPROVED: MAY 24, 1993

SUBJECT: ESTABLISHING AN INTER-TRIBAL FALL CHINOOK HARVEST
ALLOCATION BETWEEN THE HOOPA AND YUROK TRIBES.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: That the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council, in exercising it's control over the Hoopa fishing rights and related activities, has determined that the inter-Tribal allocation of harvestable fall chinook salmon between the Hoopa and Yurok Tribes for the 1993 fishing season should be divided on a fifty-fifty (50/50) equal sharing basis of adult Klamath fall chinook.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Tribal Chairman is authorized to transmit this resolution to the Sacramento Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Tribal Chairman is authorized to execute any documents with the federal, state and local agencies necessary to carry out this policy.

C E R T I F I C A T I O N

I, the undersigned, as Chairman of the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council do hereby certify that the Hoopa Valley Tribal Council, composed of eight members, of which seven were present constituting a quorum at a special meeting thereof; duly and regularly called, noticed, and convened, and held this twenty-fourth day of May, 1993; and that this resolution was duly adopted by a vote of six for and none against, and that said resolution has not been rescinded or amended in any way.

DATED THIS 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1993.


DALE RISLING, SR, CHAIRMAN
HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COUNCIL

ATTEST: 

KIM H. NORTON, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HOOPA VALLEY TRIBAL COUNCIL

Salmon Trollers Marketing Association, Incorporated
P. O. BOX 137 FORT BRAGG, CALIFORNIA 95437 707-964-5500

Pacific Fisheries Management Council

Dear Sirs:

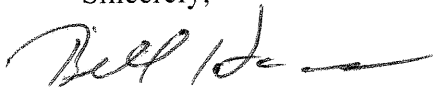
Salmon Trollers Marketing Association is a marketing and lobbying association representing salmon trollers who fish out of the port of Noyo in Fort Bragg, CA. We recently celebrated our fiftieth birthday as an association, are a member association of PCFFA, and have long been active and supportive of salmon restoration projects along the north coast of California. Historically, Fort Bragg was always one of the leading landing ports of king salmon on the entire west coast. We finally had a good September in 2000, after many years of dismal September openings in the Pt. Arena to Horse Mountain area. We look forward to a May 1 opening in the Pt. Arena to Horse Mountain area in 2001.

Not only would a May 1 opening in the Fort Bragg area help our member fishermen, it would also benefit our local processors and shore-side support facilities (fuel dock, ice dock, gear stores, etc.). Also, the community as a whole would benefit in that our grocery stores and restaurants could feature "locally caught" California King Salmon.

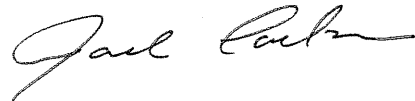
Salmon Trollers Marketing Association supports a May 1 opening in our area with as high a quota as feasible without delaying the Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes opening past June 24. We are totally against any opening in the Pt. Arena to Pt. Reyes area that forces landings in Bodega Bay only (part of option 11). Many of our members fish the Pt. Arena area during these openings and deliver the fish in Fort Bragg. A daily landing limit and directed port of delivery in an area fishery is absurd. It is barely tolerable in a test fishery.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Bill Haas, President



Jack Carlson, Salmon Committee

Statement of Jim Harp
On the Tentative Adoption of 2001 Management Measures
By the Pacific Fishery Management Council
April 3, 2001

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a brief statement regarding the tentative adoption of a quota for the ocean treaty troll fishery.

- This year our coho stocks are in much better shape than in previous years, with the possible exception of OCN stocks. However, all the ocean options analyzed by the STT indicated that the objectives for OCN stocks would be met under any of the options.
- For chinook, as I mentioned before, we have a difficult task of meeting the very low exploitation rate objectives defined in our comprehensive Chinook harvest plan for Puget Sound chinook. We are very close to meeting those objectives with the fisheries we are currently modeling and I am confident we will be able fully meet them with a few additional fishery adjustments.
- We also have to be aware of the impact from our fishery on Columbia River Chinook. We fully intend to continue to live up to the commitment that we made in 1988 to not increase our impacts on Columbia River chinook stocks of concern.
- We have been in the process of establishing, cooperatively with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, a package of fisheries that will ensure acceptable levels of impact on natural stocks of concern as well as providing opportunity to harvest hatchery stocks. In many cases we have not yet reached agreement on specific 2001 management measures, but the tribes are continuing to work cooperatively with WDFW in hopes of finding successful outcomes.

For the ocean treaty troll fishery, I would like to offer the following treaty troll management measures for tentative adoption and for analysis by the Salmon Technical Team:

A Treaty Troll Coho quota of 90,000, and a Chinook quota of 37,000.

This would consist of a May/June chinook only fishery and a July/August/September All Species fishery. Where the chinook will be split 50% into each fishery (18,500 in May/June and 18,500 in all species). In All Species fishery, the coho will have a split of 25,000 in July, 65,000 in August, with a carry over into September. Gear restrictions, size limits and other appropriate regulations would be as stated in previous Salmon Technical Team analysis.

TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF
2001 OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR ANALYSIS

Situation: In this action, the Council must narrow the March management options to the final season recommendations, including landing restrictions for Pacific halibut caught incidentally in the non-Indian commercial troll fishery. To allow adequate analysis before final adoption, the tentatively adopted recommendations should resolve any outstanding conflicts and be as close as possible to the final management measures. This is especially important to ensure that final adoption is completed on Thursday afternoon.

The Council's procedure provides any agreements by outside parties (e.g., North of Cape Falcon Forum, etc.) which are to be incorporated into the Council's management recommendations, must be presented to the Council in writing prior to adoption of the tentative options. The procedure also stipulates any new options or analyses must be reviewed by the Salmon Technical Team (STT) and public prior to the Council's final adoption.

In addition to adoption of the annual management measures, the Council must annually approve definitions for commercial and recreational fishing gear. For 2001, no new definitions were proposed in the adopted options. The 2000 definitions are provided in Attachment 1. These definitions have been unchanged since 1996.

If necessary, the STT will check back with the Council on Wednesday (Agendum B.5.) or at other times to clarify any questions or obvious problems with the tentative measures. The Council must settle all such issues on Wednesday to allow STT analysis and meet the final adoption deadline of Thursday afternoon.

Public comment letters received at the Council office by March 19 are included in Exhibit B.4.b. Summaries of the testimony presented at the public hearings will be provided at the meeting in the supplemental reports noted below.

Council Action: Adopt tentative treaty Indian commercial and non-Indian commercial and recreational management measures for STT analysis, including any proposed changes to the definitions for commercial and recreational fishing gear (Attachment 1) and landing restrictions for Pacific halibut caught incidentally in the non-Indian commercial troll fishery.

Reference Materials:

1. Definitions of fishing gear (Exhibit B.4, Attachment 1).
2. *Preseason Report II Analysis of Proposed Regulatory Options for 2001 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (mailed prior to the hearings and available at meeting).
3. Written public comment (Exhibit B.4.b, Public Comment).
4. Summary of public hearings (Exhibit B.4.a, Supplemental Public Hearing Report 1 through 5).

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 26, 2001	Hearing Officer:	Dr. Hans Radtke
Location:	Red Lion Hotel Coos Bay, OR	Other Council Members:	Mr. Burnie Bohn
		NMFS:	Mr. Chris Wright
Attendance:	18	Coast Guard:	Present
Testifying:	6	Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Mike Burner
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Klamath Fishery Management Council Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition (KMZFC) Salmon Advisory Subpanel Port of Coos Bay			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the six people testifying:

- Three commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- Two commented primarily on the recreational fishery.
- One commented on both the recreational and commercial troll fishery.

Commercial Troll Comments

Commercial trollers generally supported the quota numbers in Option I. Two trollers suggested additional time in June for the KMZ, particularly for the Oregon ports (see attached statements from Ralph Dairy and John Wilson, KMZFC). They felt that the May time frame was too early to ensure significant catch. They recommended that the additional impacts associated with the June KMZ fishery be balanced by less time in the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. troll fishery. One troller also recommended an additional 500 fish be added to the August KMZ fishery at the expense of the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. troll fishery, and moving the norther boundary from House Rock to Humbug Mt. in the September fishery to reduce impacts on Central California Coastal chinook stocks and take advantage of abundant Rogue River chinook stocks.

Recreational Comments

The recreational fishers generally supported Option I. One angler wanted the April gear restrictions for the area between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt. continued for the entire season, except for during the selective coho fishery (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). One angler wanted to extend the KMZ season by opening on May 12 and closing on Sept. 10, and balance impacts by taking days out in July and August. One angler did not like the 6 fish in 7 days regulation for the KMZ in the latter half of the season for economic reasons. One angler liked it for reasons associated with catch equability with California.

Written Statements (Attached)

1. Letter from Ralph and Lynn Dairy to the Council dated March 26, 2001.
2. Comments of John Wilson representing the KMZFC dated March 26, 2001.

PFMC
03/29/01

Ralph & lynn

From: Ralph & lynn [troller@wave.net]
Sent: Monday, March 26, 2001 1:29 PM
To: PFMC
Cc: senator Messerle; Representative Krieger
Subject: pfmc, Discrimination amended

This letter is to illustrate the Outlines of the Economic Discrimination we feel is being pushed upon us.

This summer from Humbug Mountain to Cape Falcon there will be a season of 208 days from Apl.1 to Oct.31. We believe this scenario is not **equitable** between all the **communities** and fishers in the southern ports as the **Magnuson-Stevens Act** states. As we in the southern ports will only have **30 days** of fishing for 2500 fish at 30 fish a day from Ca-Oregon Border to Humbug Mtn in August. Then 30 days for 2000 fish at 30 a day during Sept. in a tiny area from Ca.-Or. Border to House rock not allowing us to access to the Robust Rogue stocks that are returning at that time. We ask that you adopt the additional 14 days in June 1-15, for 1500 fish at 30 fish a day for the southern ports of **Brooking, Gold Beach** to be more **equitable** to the southern ports in the KMZ. At the cost of 3 Day closure to the north of Humbug Mountain to Falcon. Also add an additional 500 fish to the August 1-31 for 3000 fish at 30 fish a day for a cost of one more day closure above Humbug Mountain for a total of 4 days which still allow 204 Days of fishing to the north and we would gain an addition\14 Days in the southern ports of Brooking, Gold Beach and ~~port Orford~~.

Communities and fisherman have been discriminated since the conception of the KMZ zone. Historically 12 millions dollars of landings were landed in the KMZ zone. Southern ports of Brooking, Gold Beach bring in amounts barely measurable when compared to historic levels. The season was zeroed out in the KMZ, from 1990 to 1996 with seasons occurring from Humbug Mountain north in those time periods.

I feel we do not have representation for the southern Ore. Commercial fisherman and their communities. There is no teamwork from Oregon Representative's. NO communication of any sort for season setting scenarios.

Ralph Dairy, F/V Tammy B.
96465 coverdell Rd #45
Brookings Oregon 97415
E-mail troller@wave.net
541-469-5900

Comments on the 2001 Commercial Salmon Season options to Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and Pacific Fisheries Management Council. March 23, 2001(Amended March 26 2001)

The Communities of Gold Beach, Brookings and Harbor will not see an abundance of local king salmon over the docks, to the markets and to the consumer this year. As a matter of fact the three options offer little hope for increased harvest for commercial salmon fishermen in these ports. There is a huge demand for fresh local salmon that will not be available this year of abundance. These people want fresh chinook in their local fish markets and local fishermen want to participate in this abundance cycle, these options have left them out. This is economic discrimination directed at this already depressed area and segment of the economy. As the seafood processing representative on the State Restoration and Enhancement Board which manages the monies collected from commercial poundage and sport license fees, I am not happy with the present three options. There needs to be meaningful numbers of fish into southern ports.

The troll fishing representatives from Brookings and Harbor came away from the ODFW sponsored user group meeting believing there was support from ODFW for additional fish into south coast communities. When the options came out, the options did not include any additional fishing and in some cases offered less than years of less abundance.

Biologically, the commercial catch % made up of Klamath fish for the month of August is not much different from the area north of Humbug Mt. to Florence, so 3,000 fish landed in Coos Bay where the season goes almost all year would have just about the same number of Klamath fish as 3,000 landed in Brookings in August. The allowed 74,000 Klamath ocean harvest can accommodate additional fishing in southern Oregon and still meet harvest criteria. The catch in May has not materialized over the last five years but fish do begin to become available in June. August should be a strong month for Rogue fall Chinook, robust stocks with help from STEP and Watershed council projects. The increase in populations in the Rogue, Pistol, Winchuck, Chetco and the 1,000 3 year old Chinook that showed up at Indian Creek Fish Hatchery on the Rogue last fall, all indicate strong 2001 adult returns. There are no weak stock concerns here to preempt local fisheries into September.

In the future there should be retention of fin clipped Coho throughout the state in conjunction with Chinook harvest. The surplus hatchery Coho should be harvested. We made investments in those fish three years ago, and there will be waste. I realize this requires an amendment change with PFMC but selective hatchery stock fisheries are the future.

We are requesting that option 1 also include

June 1- 15 1,500 fish quota, Cal. Or. Border to Humbug Mountain 30 fish day. 750 added Klamath impact (50% Klamath fish)

August 1-30 500 additional fish: 3000 quota Cal. Or. border to Humbug Mountain 30 fish day. Less than 200 additional Klamath impact. (31 % Klamath fish)

September 1-30 Same as option one except, move the northern boundary from House Rock to Humbug Mtn. 2,000 cap for Oregon. Reduces potential impacts on Eel River, Mad River stocks. Klamath impact ? This troll option is the preferred option of the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition.

Thank you for reviewing this option.

John Wilson
Seafood Processor

DEFINITIONS OF FISHING GEAR

The Council's March options do not require any changes to the annual definitions of fishing gear. Hook restrictions, such as the California proposal for circle hooks with no offset between the point and shank, can be implemented in the annual regulations (Tables 1 and 2) under the areas in which they apply. Unless new information or a new proposal emerges during public review, Council staff believes the gear definition used from 1996-2000, as provided below, should be adopted for the 2001 regulations.

Commercial Troll Fishing Gear

1996-2000 Regulation

(Allows trolling or mooching off California.)

Troll fishing gear for the fishery management area (FMA) is defined as one or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel.

In that portion of the FMA off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

Recreational Fishing Gear

1996-2000 Regulation

(Allows trolling or mooching and only one rod and line north of Point Conception when fishing for or possessing salmon.)

Recreational fishing gear for the FMA is defined as angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached.

In that portion of the FMA off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington.

In that portion of the FMA off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line.

Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking or harvesting of fish.

PFMC
03/27/01

CLARIFY COUNCIL DIRECTION ON 2001 MANAGEMENT MEASURES, (IF NECESSARY)

Situation: If the Salmon Technical Team (STT) needs clarification of the tentative management measures before completing its analysis, the STT Chairman will address the Council in this agenda item.

Council Action:

- 1. If requested, provide any needed guidance to assist the STT in its analysis of the tentative management measures.**

Reference Materials: None.

PFMC
03/21/01

Incidental Halibut Management in Area 2A Salmon Troll Fishery										
Year	Licenses Issued ^{a/}					Pounds of Halibut			Restriction	
	WA	OR	CA	AK-2A	Total	Allocation	May-June Harvest	Total Harvest	Halibut per Chinook	Trip Limit
1995	-	-	-	-	124	16,068	2,125	2,125	1 per each 20	none
1996	22	74	4	14	114	16,068	9,521	9,521	1 + 1 per each 15	20
1997	57	184	10	20	271	21,635	17,570	17,570	1 + 1 per each 10	20
1998	42	188	15	18	263	25,344	9,123	13,124	1 + 1 per each 8	25
1999	54	197	12	25	288	23,490	9,955	9,955	1 + 1 per each 5	35
2000	49	154	8	24	235	24,464	20,925	22,350	1 + 1 per each 3	35
2001	63	224	11	37	335	34,046	-	-	1 + 1 per each 3 or 2 + 1 per each 2	35 or 50

a/ Licenses are issued by vessel number in the following order: AK, WA, OR, CA (i.e., if a vessel has both Alaska and Washington vessel numbers, the license would be issued to the Alaska vessel number.

PFMC
04/05/01

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE
SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR 2001 OCEAN FISHERIES***

April 5, 2001



TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures tentatively adopted for analysis for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

- Overall allowable non-Indian catch north of Cape Falcon: 60,000 chinook; 300,000 coho.
 - Total allowable commercial catch apportioned in the three fisheries below (no preseason trade): 30,000 chinook and 75,000 coho.
-

U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Falcon

May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or 17,000 chinook guideline (see C.7.a). All salmon except coho. No more than 4 spreads per line beginning June 1 (see gear restrictions in C.2). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4.a and C.4.b). The 17,000 chinook guideline includes a subarea guideline of 12,000 chinook for the area between the U.S.-Canada border and the Queets River. State regulations require that fishers fishing within the U.S. Canada Border to Queets River subarea and intending to land their catch outside of this subarea notify WDFW before they leave the subarea. 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. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (see C.7.a).

U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt.

July 1 thru earliest of July 27 or 7,000 chinook preseason guideline (see C.7.a) or 12,000 marked coho guideline. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). The 7,000 chinook guideline includes a subarea guideline of 4,000 chinook for the area between the U.S.-Canada border and the Queets River. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches or longer; no more than 4 spreads per line plus 1 flasher w/o hooks (see also C.2). Cape Flattery Control Zone closed (C.4.a). 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. State regulations require that fishers fishing within the U.S. Canada Border to Queets River subarea and intending to land their catch outside of this subarea notify WDFW before they leave the subarea.

Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon

July 20 through July 27. Catch in this fishery will be assessed against the 6,000 chinook and 63,000 marked coho guidelines in the Cape Alava to Cape Falcon fishery (below). All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions in C.2. 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.b).

Queets River to Cape Falcon

The earlier of the day following closure of the U.S.-Canada Border to Leadbetter Pt July troll fishery or July 28, but not before July 20, thru earliest of Sept. 30 or the overall chinook quota (preseason 6,000 chinook guideline; see C.7.a.) or 63,000 marked coho guideline. All salmon (all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip). See gear restrictions in C.2. 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.b).

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

Apr. 1 thru July 18; July 27 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.]

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

April 1 thru July 9; July 18 thru Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 thru Oct. 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions in C.2.

TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures tentatively adopted for analysis for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 4)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

May 1 thru May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restriction C.2.

June 3 thru earlier of June 30 or 1,500 chinook. All salmon except coho. Fishery follows a cycle of 2 days open/2 days closed (may be adjusted inseason to match management needs). 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.

Aug. 1 thru earlier of Aug. 31 or 3,000 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., 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.

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

May 1 thru earlier of May 31 or 3,000 chinook quota. All salmon except coho. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Sept. 1 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.

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. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro

May 24 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Mon. thru Fri. Oct. 1 thru Oct. 12. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 27 inches. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Pt. San Pedro to Pt. Sur

May 1 thru Aug. 14. All salmon except coho. Minimum size limit 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions in C.2.

Pt. Sur to U.S.-Mexico Border

May 1 thru Aug. 14 and Sept. 11 thru Sept. 30. All salmon except coho. Minimum size 26 inches thru June 30 and 27 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions C.2.

In 2002, Council to consider opening a fishery from Apr. 15-30 south of Pt. Sur (see C.7.b).

TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures tentatively adopted for analysis for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 4)

Area (when open)	B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)				
	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off	
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 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.

c. *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.

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, however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone (Figure 1)* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to Cape Alava 48°10'00" N lat. and west of 125° 05'00" W long.

b. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" 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.

TABLE 1. **Non-Indian commercial troll** management measures tentatively adopted for analysis for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 4 of 4)

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

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

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

 - 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.

Option 1: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option 2: License holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 2 chinook, except 2 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 50 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, 5,000 chinook from the area south of the Queets River in the May/June harvest guideline are the result of impacts assessed at the July-September harvest impact rate. Inseason, these 5,000 chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred south of the Queets River to the July-September harvest guideline at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the May/June fishery. Any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline in excess of 5,000 may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
 - 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 California south of Point Sur, 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.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

- Overall allowable non-Indian catch: 60,000 chinook; 300,000 coho marked by a healed adipose fin clip (marked coho). The adipose fin is the small fleshy fin on the back of the fish just ahead of the tail.
- Total allowable recreational catch apportioned in the four fisheries below (no preseason trade): 30,000 chinook and fishery impacts for a landed catch of 225,000 coho with healed adipose fin clips.
- Neah Bay/La Push agreed coho allocation as per Amendment 14. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
- Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 82,600 marked (healed adipose fin clip) coho in Aug. and 57,400 marked coho in Sept.

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

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. Chinook non-retention in Area 4B. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within a guideline of 1,700 chinook.

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

July 1 thru earlier of Sept. 23 or subarea sub-quota of 5,350 coho; Sept. 24 through earlier of Oct. 21 or 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 1,000 chinook for the general season and 100 chinook for the set-aside season.

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport Area)

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. Inseason management may be used to maintain season length and limit harvest within a guideline of 19,450 chinook.

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

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. **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 7,750 chinook.

South of Cape Falcon

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.a and C.2.b. See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

Selective fishery for marked hatchery coho (healed adipose fin clip):

June 22 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. All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Aug. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

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

May 17 thru July 8 and July 24 thru Sept. 3. All salmon except coho. 2 fish per day. From May 17 thru July 8, no more than 4 fish in 7 consecutive days. Beginning July 24, no more than 6 fish in 7 consecutive days. See gear restrictions in C.2. Klamath Control Zone (C.3.b) closed during Aug.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management measures tentatively adopted for analysis for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 2 of 3)

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

South of Cape Falcon (Continued)

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

Feb. 17 through 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.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.

Apr. 14 thru Nov. 13. 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 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. This opening could be modified to allow an earlier opening date following Council review at its November 2001 meeting.

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 Mt. To Pt. Arena	20.0 ^{a/}	-	20.0
South of Pt. Arena	20.0 ^{b/}	-	20.0

a/ **Except** 24.0 inches prior to June 1.

b/ **Except** 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.

TABLE 2. **Recreational** management measures tentatively adopted for analysis for ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 3 of 3)

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

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.*:
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.
May 1 thru Oct. 31: No special gear restrictions other than anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
- 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 (see circle hook definition below) must be used if angling with bait by any means other than trolling and no more than 2 such hooks shall be used. When angling with 2 hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed 5 inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

Circle hook defined: 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.

C.3. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. Lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" 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 November 2001 meeting the Council will consider recommendation to open seasons for all salmon except coho prior to April 13 in areas off California between Pt. Arena and the U.S.-Mexico border 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.

TABLE 3. Tentatively adopted **treaty Indian** ocean troll salmon fishery management measures, 2001. (Page 1 of 1)

Tribe and Area Boundaries ^{a/}	Open Seasons	Salmon Species	Minimum Size ^{b/} (Inches)		Special Restrictions by Area
			Chinook	Coho	
<u>S'KLALLAM</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat; 72 hook maximum per boat.
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>MAKAH</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat or no more than 4 hand-held lines per person.
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>QUILEUTE</u> - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N. lat. (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat. ^{d/}
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>HOH</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat. ^{d/}
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>QUINULT</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N. lat. (Point Chehalis)	May 1 thru earlier of June 30 or chinook quota. ^{c/}	All except coho	24	-	Barbless hooks. No more than 8 fixed lines per boat. ^{d/}
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	

a/ All boundaries may be changed to include such other areas as may hereafter be authorized by a federal court for that tribe's treaty fishery.

b/ Applicable lengths, in inches, for dressed, head-off salmon, are 18 inches for chinook and 12 inches for coho. Minimum size and retention limits for ceremonial and subsistence harvest are as follows:

Makah Tribe - None

Quileute, Hoh and Quinault tribes - Not more than 2 chinook longer than 24 inches in total length may be retained per day. Chinook less than 24 inches total length may be retained.

c/ The overall treaty troll ocean quotas are 37,000 chinook and 90,000 coho. The overall chinook quota is divided into 18,500 chinook for the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 18,500 chinook for the July through Sept. all-salmon season. If the chinook quota for the May/June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 thru Sept. 30.

d/ The area within a 6-mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N. lat.) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N. lat.) will be closed to commercial fishing. A closure within 2 miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N. lat.) may be enacted by the Quinault Nation and/or the State of Washington and will not adversely affect the Secretary of Commerce's management regime.

TABLE 4. Chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) in thousands of fish for Council-adopted ocean salmon fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}		
May/June (all except coho)	18.5	-
July-Sept. (all salmon)	<u>18.5</u>	<u>90.0</u>
Subtotal	37.0	90.0
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL		
Canada to Cape Falcon (May/June) ^{b/}	17.0*	-
Canada to Ledbetter Point (July) ^{c/}	7.0*	12.0
Queets River to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.) ^{c/}	<u>6.0*</u>	<u>63.0</u>
Subtotal	30.0	75.0
RECREATIONAL		
U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava (July 1-Sept. 30) ^{c/d/}	1.7*	23.4
Cape Alava to Queets River (July 1-Oct 21) ^{c/d/}	1.1* ^{e/}	5.8 ^{f/}
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (July 1- Sept. 30) ^{c/d/}	19.4*	83.3
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (July-Sept.3) ^{c/d/}	7.8*	112.5 ^{g/}
Subtotal	30.0	225.0
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	97.0	390.0
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)		
Humbog Mt. to OR-CA border (June)	1.5	-
Humbog Mt. to OR-CA border (Aug.)	3.0	-
Humbog Mt. to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.) ^{h/}	8.0	-
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (May)	<u>3.0</u>	-
Subtotal	15.5	
RECREATIONAL (selective coho fishery)		
Cape Falcon to Humbog Mt. (July) ^{c/}	-	55.0
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	15.5	55.0
a/ The overall chinook quota is divided into 18,500 chinook for the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 18,500 chinook for the July-Sept. all-salmon season. If the chinook quota for the May/June fishery is not fully utilized, the excess fish cannot be transferred into the later all-salmon season. The quotas include troll catches in ocean management areas and fish taken by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 thru Sept. 30. For the Makah encounter rate study, legal sized fish retained in open periods will be included in the tribal quota. b/ In the overall non-Indian commercial chinook quota north of Cape Falcon, 5,000 chinook from the area south of the Queets River in the May/June harvest guideline are the result of impacts assessed at the July-September harvest impact rate. Inseason, these 5,000 chinook (or remaining portion thereof) may be transferred south of the Queets River to the July-September harvest guideline at a one-to-one rate if not caught in the May/June fishery. Any chinook remaining in the May/June harvest guideline in excess of 5,000 may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis. c/ Fisheries directed primarily at marked hatchery coho. The coho quotas limit harvest to a landed catch of coho with healed adipose fin clips. d/ The subarea chinook harvest is a guideline. The fisheries are restrained by the overall chinook quota north of Cape Falcon. e/ The 1,100 sub area chinook guideline includes 100 chinook set aside for the Sept. 24 through Oct. 21 period. f/ The 5,850 sub area coho guideline includes 500 coho set aside for the Sept. 24 through Oct. 21 period. g/ The 112,500 sub area coho guideline includes 10,000 coho set aside for the Sept. 4-30 period. h/ 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.		

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council area fishery measures, 2001^{a/} (Page 1 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement or Other Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
		CHINOOK	
Upper Columbia River Brights	135.3	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 43.5 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	42.7	16.6	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Lower Columbia River Hatchery Tules	30.4	23.4	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.3 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest
Lower Columbia River Natural Tules	41.2%	65.0%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent exploitation rate of no more than 65.0% on Coweeman tules
Lewis River Wild (threatened)	18.4	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	61.8	11.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	45.0%	≤ 70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (ESA jeopardy standard).
Klamath River Fall	47.0	47.0	Natural spawning adult objective (33% of preseason predicted adult natural spawning escapement absent ocean fishing)
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 75.5 (thousand) fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	17.0%	≤ 17.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for threatened California coastal chinook
KMZ sport fishery allocation	17.0%	17.0%	KFMC allocation agreement
CA/OR allocation (minus KMZ sport)	55% / 45%	-	Council agreement for 2001
River recreational fishery allocation	39.5%	≥ 15.0%	Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 29.8 (thousand) fish for recreational inriver fisheries
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	31.0%	≥ 31.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for increase in 3 year adult spawner replacement rate over that observed for the 1989-1993 brood years
Sacramento River Fall	195.1	122.0-180.0	Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria for Council area fishery measures, 2001^{a/} (Page 2 of 2)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement or Other Criteria	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
		COHO	
Skagit	43.0%(5.0%) 46.9	≤60% 30.0	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	45.0%(9.0%) 18.1	≤50% 17.0	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP
Snohomish	43.0%(9.0%) 96.5	≤60% 70.0	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP
Hood Canal	45.0%(8.8%) 40.6	≤65% 21.5	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP
Strait of Juan de Fuca	37.0%(10.1%) 15.2	≤40% 12.8	2001 Annual management ceiling: total exploitation rate ^{d/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP
COASTAL NATURAL:			
Quillayute Fall	20.6	6.3-15.8	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	7.6	2.0-5.0	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets: Wild	10.6	5.8-14.5	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Grays Harbor	46.6	35.4	MSP level of adult spawners. Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	7.41%	≤15.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate
Northern California (threatened)	3.03%	≤13.0%	ESA jeopardy standard for surrogate R/K hatchery coho marine fishery exploitation rate
HATCHERY:			
Columbia River Early	651.3	38.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 19.6 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Late	268.7	19.4	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 15.2 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality of 2,000 coho; Southeast Alaska harvest of 178,500 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 55,000 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2000); WCVI recreational catch of 36,600.

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

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

TABLE 6. Projections of **chinook and coho harvest impacts** for ocean salmon fishery management measures, 2001. (NA = not available) (Page 1 of 1)

Available) (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2001 Catch Projection	2001 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	Observed in 2000	
			Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES: ^{b/} CHINOOK (thousands of fish)				
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Commercial Troll	37.0	7.0	7.6	2.1
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	30.0	17.5	12.9	2.7
Recreational	30.0	4.5	13.6	2.5
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.				
Commercial Troll	147.4	16.2	130.2	14.3
Recreational	6.3	0.7	12.9	0.8
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.				
Commercial Troll	15.4	1.7	5.3	0.6
Recreational	25.7	2.8	25.0	3.8
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.				
Commercial	330.2	36.3	427.4	48.2
Recreational	115.8	12.7	166.7	17.6
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES				
Commercial Troll	560.0	78.7	583.4	67.9
Recreational	177.8	20.7	218.2	24.7
INSIDE RECREATIONAL FISHERIES:				
Buoy 10	7.9	NA	5.9	NA
OCEAN FISHERIES: COHO (thousands of fish)				
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Commercial Troll	90.0	4.7	22.2	1.2
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{c/}	75.0	12.7	17.3	3.9
Recreational ^{c/}	225.0	26.2	77.5	9.2
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Commercial Troll	-	27.9	0.0	12.7
Recreational ^{c/}	55.0	12.9	19.9	9.9
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES				
Commercial Troll	165.0	45.3	39.5	17.8
Recreational ^{c/}	280.0	39.1	97.4	19.1
INSIDE RECREATIONAL FISHERIES:				
Buoy 10 ^{c/d/}	140.0	14.6	21.2	2.0

a/ The bycatch mortality reported in this table consists of hook-and-release and drop-off mortality of chinook and coho salmon in fisheries which have minimum size limits or special species retention restrictions (e.g., all-salmon-except-coho or all-salmon-except-chinook seasons, or selective fisheries for marked coho). The hook-and-release mortality rates used by the Council are provided below by gear and area. In addition, a drop-off mortality impact is applied which is generally 5% of the landed catch or estimated encounters for nonretention fisheries.

Commercial - 26% of fish hooked-and-released

Sport north of Pt. Arena - 14% of fish hooked-and-released

Sport south of Pt. Arena - 23.2% (weighted average of California style mooching and trolling) of fish hooked-and-released

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

c/ Selective fishery allows retention only of coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

d/ Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 82,600 marked coho in Aug. and 57,400 marked coho in Sept. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho harvest mortality and exploitation rates by fishery for Council-adopted fisheries, 2001. ^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery	Harvest Mortality and Exploitation Rate			
	OCN		RK	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	15	0.03	0	0.00
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2	0.00	0	0.00
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	82	0.17	0	0.00
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Treaty Indian Troll	318	0.68	0	0.00
Recreational	334	0.71	25	0.05
Non-Indian Troll	229	0.49	0	0.00
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON				
Recreational:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	453	0.97	45	0.09
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	186	0.40	632	1.27
Fort Bragg	117	0.25	337	0.68
South of Pt. Arena	173	0.37	97	0.20
Troll:				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	825	1.76	52	0.10
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	28	0.06	103	0.21
Fort Bragg	18	0.04	69	0.14
South of Pt. Arena	153	0.33	81	0.16
BUOY 10	98	0.21	63	0.13
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	444	0.94	---	---
TOTAL	3,475	7.41	1,504	3.03
2000 Total	4,340	8.23	1,065	5.97

a/ OCN adult spawners (SRS accounting): 2000 observed = 76,600; 2001 projection = 44,000.

TABLE 8. Expected mark rates for Council-adopted selective coho fisheries, 2001. (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	2000 Observed
North of Cape Falcon						
Neah Bay (Area 4)	Recreational	65.1%	51.1%	-	-	34%
	Non-Indian Troll	59.5%	-	-	-	-
La Push (Area 3)	Recreational	81.4%	65.4%	-	-	51%
	Non-Indian Troll	63.8%	-	-	-	-
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	81.9%	79.4%	-	-	70%
	Non-Indian Troll	71.5%	72.8%	-	-	-
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	88.2%	84.3%	-	-	86%
	Non-Indian Troll	83.7%	83.4%	-	-	-
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	84.8%	83.1%	-	83%
South of Cape Falcon						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Recreational	-	-	-	-	74%
Tillamook	Recreational	85.3%	84.4%	-	-	-
Newport	Recreational	78.8%	82.0%	-	-	-
Coos Bay	Recreational	80.1%	82.6%	-	-	-

**STATEMENT BY JIM HARP TO THE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
REGARDING THE 2001 OCEAN TREATY TROLL FISHERY
Thursday, April 5, 2001**

Mr. Chairman,

As I indicated in my statements earlier this week, the treaty tribes have been working with WDFW on a package of fishery regulations that meets this year's conservation requirements and also fairly distributes the opportunity for harvest on the more abundant stocks.

- The fisheries that the tribes have proposed are consistent with the improved abundance we expect for many Chinook and coho stocks while remaining consistent with the conservation needs for listed Chinook and coho stocks, such as OCN and Puget Sound Chinook. The proposed fisheries also take into account the need for the tribes to share the fishing opportunity in their respective areas.
- At the appropriate time, I will offer a motion for treaty troll quotas of 90,000 coho and 37,000 chinook.
- I believe the proposed quotas for the ocean treaty Indian troll fishery are consistent with the ESA requirements for Snake River chinook, OCN coho, and Puget Sound Chinook.
- The quota meets the commitment by the ocean tribes to the Columbia River Tribes in 1988 to not increase impacts on stocks of concern.
- The proposed quotas also meet the commitments made under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.
- This proposal for the treaty troll fishery is part of an evolving, but nearly complete, comprehensive package that includes in-river and Puget Sound fisheries.

**Testimony of the
Columbia River Treaty Tribes
Before the Pacific Fishery Management Council
April 6, 2001
Portland, OR**

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Terry Courtney Jr. I am a tribal fisherman and a member of the Fish and Wildlife Committee of the Warm Springs Tribe. I am here today to present testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce Tribes.

The ocean fishery package under consideration by the Council appears to meet the ESA requirements for Snake River fall chinook. The tribes are concerned about how well these fish will survive once they reach the Columbia River this year. The major source of mortality for Columbia River salmon is in the hydro-power system. The mortality from the dams is much greater than the mortality from ocean and in-river fisheries combined. With the low flows and warm river temperatures expected this year survival will be much less. Ocean and in-river fisheries and the Northwest economy will be impacted in two to five years. Even the hydro system biological opinion admits dams are expected to kill, on average, 88 percent of the downstream fall chinook juvenile migrants and 29 percent of the upstream fall Chinook adult migrants. The average hydro system mortality for juvenile steelhead is 46.5 percent and for adult steelhead is 17.5 percent. The mortality rates will be higher this year.

The federal government continues to want to deal with this problem by barging fish. The barging program has not achieved its objectives of increasing survival of fish returning to spawn as up river adults.

There is also a great deal of uncontrolled mortality due to predation from introduced exotic species as well as federally protected birds and marine mammals. Exotic species not only prey on salmon smolts but compete for food, oxygen and rearing space. Until these sources of mortality are controlled, it will continue inhibit recovery of our salmon.

The tribes would like to remind the Council that the Columbia River tribes are active in working toward the restoration and rebuilding of Columbia River salmon and steelhead runs. The tribes are involved in supplementation programs for chinook and coho. These supplementation programs are showing good results and are bringing fish back to areas such as the Umatilla, Wenatchee, and Yakama Rivers as well as areas in the Snake River Basin. The tribes are producing fish that support harvest by both tribal and non-tribal harvesters. The tribes have proposed additional supplementation programs in areas like the Salmon River and other areas that would offer even more benefits to Indian and non-Indian people.

Thank you.

**Motion For Final Adoption Of The Ocean Treaty Troll Fishery
(Thursday, April 5, 2001)**

Mr. Chairman,

For the 2001 ocean treaty troll salmon fishery in the area from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, Oregon, I move the following management structure be adopted by the Council:

The Treaty Indian ocean troll fishery would have a quota of 37,000 chinook and 90,000 coho. The overall chinook quota would be divided into an 18,500 chinook sub-quota for May 1 through June 30, and an 18,500 chinook sub-quota for an all species fishery in July, August and September. If the chinook quota for the May-June fishery is not fully utilized, the remaining fish would not be rolled over into the all species fishery. The treaty troll fishery would close upon the projected attainment of either the chinook or coho quota. Other applicable regulations are shown in Table 3 of STT Report B.6b.

FINAL ACTION ON 2001 MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Situation: The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will briefly review its analysis of the tentative management measures and answer Council questions. Final adoption of management measures, including fishing gear definitions (Attachment 1 from Exhibit B.4, or as modified) and incidental troll-caught halibut harvest restrictions, will follow the comments of the advisors, tribes, agencies, and public.

This action is for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, and the final motions must be visible in writing. To avoid unnecessary delay and confusion in proposing final regulations, minor edits may be made to the STT analysis and other documents provided by the staff. If major deviations from existing documents are anticipated, Council members should be prepared to provide a written motion that can be projected on a screen or quickly photocopied. Please prepare your motion documents or advise Council staff of the need for, or existence of, additional working documents as early as possible before the final vote.

Council Action:

1. **Adopt final treaty Indian commercial troll and non-Indian commercial troll and recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures, including definitions for recreational and non-Indian commercial troll fishing gear (Exhibit B.4, Attachment 1), and restrictions for incidental troll-caught halibut, for submission to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. (*Motions must be visible in writing prior to vote.*)**
2. **Authorize Council staff, National Marine Fisheries Service, and STT to draft and revise the necessary documents to allow implementation of the recommendations in accordance with Council intent.**

Reference Materials:

1. STT Analysis of Tentative 2001 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures (Exhibit B.6, Supplemental STT Report B.6.b).
2. Definitions of Fishing Gear (Exhibit B.4, Attachment 1).

PPMC
03/19/01