

IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES 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 the salmon FMP that have failed to meet their spawner escapement objective in each of the past three years. For any stock so identified, which is not an exception to the overfishing concern, the salmon FMP requires the STT and Habitat Committee (HC) 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.

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 salmon FMP overfishing criteria, the STT, HC, 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.

The salmon FMP also requires that for any stock projected to fall short of its conservation objective, the Council should notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, and request the cause be identified, if possible. 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.

Table D-1 (Exhibit D.1.a, Attachment 1) has been extracted from the STT's Preseason Report I. It indicates that only one stock, Grays Harbor fall chinook, has not achieved its natural spawner escapement objectives in each of the three most recent years. However, this stock is an **exception** under the overfishing concern criteria by virtue of historical harvest impacts of less than five percent in Council-managed ocean salmon fisheries.

Council Action:

- 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 the salmon FMP. (For stocks that 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.)**

3. **Identify naturally spawning stocks projected to fall short of their conservation objectives and notify the appropriate parties, requesting a formal assessment of the primary factors leading to the shortfalls if the stock(s) have fallen short for the two most recent years.**

Reference Materials:

1. Exhibit D.1.a, Attachment 1: Table D-1.
2. Exhibit D.1.b, Supplemental STT Report: Report of the Salmon Technical Team

Agenda Order:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| a. Agendum Overview | Chuck Tracy |
| b. Report of the Salmon Technical Team (STT) | Dell Simmons |
| c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies | |
| d. Public Comments | |
| e. Council Action: Identify Any Actions Necessary Under the Council's Overfishing Review Procedure | |

PFMC
03/19/04

TABLE D-1. Achievement of **conservation objectives** for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. Bolded numbers indicate a failure to meet the conservation objective. Stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act are not included. (Page 1 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; preseason or postseason impact or replacement rate)										Overfishing Criteria	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^{a/}	2004 ^{b/}	Alert ^{c/}	Concern ^{d/}	Exception ^{e/}
	CHINOOK											
Sacramento River Fall	299.6	342.9	238.1	386.8	413.8	544.9	775.7	519.6	>180.0	No	No	
122.0 - 180.0 adult spawners												
Klamath River Fall - no less than 35.0 adult natural spawners	81.3	46.1	42.5	18.5	82.7	77.8	65.6	87.4	<35.0	No	No	
Southern, Central and Northern Oregon Coast Spring and Fall	133.1	93.3	87.7	104.4	76.4	165.2	222.4	234.8	>60.0	No	No	
No less than 60 adult spawners/mile. ^{u/}												
Upper Columbia River Bright Fall	73.9	67.1	63.8	78.4	66.4	110.5	141.6	179.0	>43.5	No	No	✓
43.5 adults over McNary Dam												
Council area base period impacts <4%.												
Columbia River Summer Chinook	15.0	27.9	21.4	26.2	30.6	76.2	127.4	114.8	>80.0	No	No	✓
80.0 to 90.0 adults over Bonneville Dam.												
Council area base period impacts <2%.												
Long history of dam passage and habitat losses.												
Grays Harbor Fall - 14.6 adult spawners (MSP)	20.2	18.2	12.5	7.8	4.9	9.5	11.3	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	Limited ^{e/}	Limited ^{e/}	✓
Grays Harbor Spring - 1.4 adult spawners	4.5	4.5	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.6	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Queets Fall - no less than 2.5 adult spawners (MSY)	3.4	2.5	4.0	1.9	3.6	2.9	2.3	5.0	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Queets Spring/Summer - no less than 0.7 adult spawners	0.78	0.54	0.49	0.37	0.25	0.57	0.75	0.2	NA ^{g/}	Limited ^{e/}	No	✓
Hoh Fall - no less than 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	3.0	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.6	4.5	1.4	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Hoh Spring/Summer - no less than 0.9 adult spawners	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.2	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Quillayute Fall - no less than 3.0 adult spawners (MSY)	7.3	5.4	6.7	3.3	3.7	5.1	6.1	7.4	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓
Quillayute Spring/Summer - 1.2 adult spawners (MSY)	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	NA ^{g/}	NA ^{g/}	No	✓

TABLE D-1. Achievement of **conservation objectives** for natural stocks listed in Table 3-1 of the Salmon FMP. 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 replacement rate)	Observed or Projected Conservation Achievement (postseason estimates of thousands of spawners or spawners per mile; preseason or postseason impact or replacement rate)											Overfishing Criteria	
	COHO											Alert ^{d/}	Exception ^{e/}
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 ^{a/}	2004 ^{b/}	2005 ^{c/}	2006 ^{d/}		
Grays Harbor - 35.4 adult spawners (MSP)	63.6	22.5	35.6	33.3	35.9	56.8	>35.4	>35.4	>35.4	No	No	No	No
Queets - 5.8 to 14.5 adult spawners (MSY range)	12.6	1.9	5.5	5.3	8.6	22.4	23.1	>5.8	>5.8	No	No	No	No
Includes supplemental adults.													
Hoh - 2.0 to 5.0 adult spawners (MSY range)	4.9	1.4	4.4	4.6	6.8	10.8	9.0	>2.0	>2.0	No	No	No	No
Quillayute Fall - 6.3 to 15.8 adult spawners (MSY range)	11.0	4.6	13.9	9.4	13.3	18.9	14.7	14.8	>6.3	No	No	No	No
Western Strait of Juan de Fuca - 11.9 adult spawners	3.7	4.1	15.1	8.0	16.9	34.3	>11.9	NA	>11.9	NA	NA	No	No
Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca - 0.95 adult spawners	1.89	1.30	1.94	1.36	2.11	2.6	>0.95	NA	>0.95	NA	NA	No	No
Hood Canal - 21.5 adult spawners (MSP)	37.1	95.8	101.1	16.6	27.3	94.7	39.3	>21.5	>21.5	No	No	No	No
Skagit - 30.0 adult spawners (MSP)	8.3	32.6	73.6	28.6	63.7	92.0	46.7	>30.0	>30.0	No	No	No	No
Stillaguamish - 17.0 adult spawners (MSP)	10.4	10.9	27.3	7.0	28.3	73.6	27.3	>17.0	>17.0	No	No	No	No
Snohomish - 70.0 adult spawners (MSP)	53.1	58.2	150.1	61.3	94.2	261.8	161.6	>70.0	>70.0	No	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 in the case of 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. Baldrige, and subsequent U.S. District Court orders. The Council will notify pertinent fishery and habitat managers, advising that the stock or MSP conservation objectives. For all natural stocks which meet the conservation alert criteria, the Council will request the pertinent 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, the STT to recommend and the Council to adopt management measures to end the overfishing concern and recover the stock in as short a time as possible, preferably within ten years or less. The HC to provide recommendations for habitat restoration and enhancement measures within a suitable time frame.

e/ **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) - Use the expertise of STT and HC 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.

IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING ESCAPEMENT GOALS FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) is responsible for identifying natural salmon stocks with conservation objectives that have failed to achieve their escapement objectives for the past 3 years. Amendment 14 identifies three exceptions to the application of the overfishing criteria, (1) Hatchery Stocks; (2) Natural stocks with low impacts from Council fisheries; and (3) Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed stocks. Hatchery stocks are excepted, because they generally do not need the protection of overfishing criteria and special Council rebuilding programs. Natural stocks with minimal Council impacts are excepted, because the Council's ability to directly affect the escapements of these stocks through harvest restrictions is virtually nil. ESA-listed stocks are exempted, because the Council considers the jeopardy standards and recovery plans developed by NMFS to be interim rebuilding plans. Attachment 1, Table C-2, (reproduced from Table I-2 from Preseason Report I) shows that only one chinook stocks has not met its goals for at least 3 consecutive years: Grays Harbor fall chinook, which has failed to meet its goal for five consecutive years.

This stock is an exception under the second criteria. The STT believes that Council-area fisheries continue to exert exploitation rates below 5%.

Possible causes for the failure of Grays Harbor fall chinook to meet escapement goals are being investigated by state and tribal managers.

PFMC
04/08/02

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON
IDENTIFICATION OF STOCKS NOT MEETING CONSERVATION OBJECTIVES FOR
THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS

Mr. Dell Simmons of the Salmon Technical Team reviewed the escapements of natural salmon stocks for the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). Based on current data, only the Grays Harbor fall chinook stock has failed to meet its escapement goal for three consecutive years. This stock is an exception to the overfishing criteria because Pacific Fishery Management Council fisheries have limited impacts on this stock. The most recent available escapement datum is for 2002. The estimated escapement of this stock in 2002 was 11,300, while the escapement goal is 14,000. The last time this stock attained its escapement goal was in 1997.

PFMC
04/05/04

TENTATIVE ADOPTION OF
2004 OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR ANALYSIS

Situation: The Council adopted three salmon management options in March which were published in Preseason Report II and sent out for public review. A draft environmental assessment (EA) of the March options and the status quo (2003 regulations) option will be available at the meeting. The draft EA analyzes impacts to the environment (Exhibit D.2.a, Supplemental Attachment 2).

In this action, the Council must narrow the March management options to the final season recommendations. 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 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.) 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 2004, no new definitions were proposed in the adopted options. The 2003 definitions are provided in Exhibit D.2.a, Attachment 1.

If necessary, the STT will check back with the Council on Wednesday (Agendum D.4) 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.

Summaries of the testimony presented at the public hearings will be provided at the meeting in the supplemental reports noted below (Exhibit D.2.c). Public comment letters received at the Council office by March 30 are included in Exhibit D.2.1.

Council Action:

- 1. Adopt tentative treaty Indian commercial and non-Indian commercial and recreational management measures for STT analysis.**
- 2. Adopt tentative definitions for commercial and recreational fishing gear.**

Reference Materials:

1. *Preseason Report II Analysis of Proposed Regulatory Options for 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (mailed prior to the hearings and available at meeting).
2. Exhibit D.2.a, Attachment 1: Definitions of Fishing Gear.

3. Exhibit D.2.a, Supplemental Attachment 2: Draft environmental assessment of Council proposed management options for West Coast ocean salmon fisheries.
4. Exhibit D.2.c, Supplemental Public Hearing Reports 1 through 4: Summary of public hearings.
5. Exhibit D.2.l, Public Comment.

Agenda Order:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| a. Agendum Overview | Chuck Tracy |
| b. Update on Estimated Impacts of March 2004 Options | Dell Simmons |
| c. Summary of Public Hearings | Hearing Officers |
| d. Recommendations of the U.S. Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission | J. Harp |
| e. Recommendations of the North of Cape Falcon Forum | OR, WA, and Tribes |
| f. Recommendations of the Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC) | Dan Viele |
| g. NMFS Recommendations | Bill Robinson |
| h. Tribal Recommendations | Jim Harp |
| i. State Recommendations | P. Anderson/N. Coenen/E. Larson |
| j. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies | |
| k. Summary of Written Public Comment | Chuck Tracy |
| l. Public Comment | |
| m. Council Action: Tentatively Adopt Management Measures for 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries | |

PFMC

03/19/04

DEFINITIONS OF FISHING GEAR

The Council's March options do not require any changes to the annual definitions of fishing gear. Unless new information or a new proposal emerges during public review, Council staff recommends the gear definition used from 1996-2003, as provided below, be adopted for 2004 regulations.

Commercial Troll Fishing Gear

1996-2003 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

1996-2003 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
03/19/04

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
PROPOSED 2004 MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR THE OCEAN
SALMON FISHERY
MANAGED UNDER THE PACIFIC COAST SALMON PLAN

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For

National Marine Fisheries Service,
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,
Department of Commerce

APRIL 2004

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COVER SHEET

AMENDMENT 16-3 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Proposed Action:

Implementation of 2004 management measures will allow fishermen to harvest surplus production of healthy natural and hatchery salmon stocks within the constraints specified under the Salmon Fishery Management Plan (FMP) and consultation standards established for Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed salmon stocks. In achieving this goal, management measures must take into account the allocation of harvest among different user groups and port areas. This is not done by stock, but rather by total allowable catch (TAC) and species. Section 5.3 of the Salmon FMP enumerates specific allocation objectives.

Type of Statement:

DRAFT Environmental Assessment

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Abstract:

An environmental assessment (EA) is used to determine whether an action being considered by a federal agency has significant impacts. If such impacts are anticipated, then an environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared. This document analyzes the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of proposed management measures for ocean salmon fisheries occurring off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) produces four documents that provide information for decision making and report the annual management measures recommended for implementation in the coming fishing season. (These are the Review of 2003 Ocean Salmon Fisheries and Preseason Reports I, II, and III, listed in the bibliography.) These documents form the basis for the description of alternatives and the impact analysis in this EA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	v
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	vii
ABSTRACT	1
1 Introduction	1
1.1 How This Document is Organized	1
1.2 Purpose and Need	1
1.2.1 Problems for Resolution	1
1.2.2 Purpose of the 2004 Management Measures	2
1.3 Background and Related Documents	3
1.3.1 Pacific Coast Salmon Plan	3
1.3.2 Review of 2003 Ocean Salmon Fisheries	4
1.3.3 Preseason Report I	4
1.3.4 Preseason Report II	4
1.3.5 Preseason Report III	4
1.3.6 Area 2A Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan	4
1.3.7 2003 Groundfish Fishery Environmental Impact Statement	5
1.4 Scoping Summary	5
1.5 Relevant Issues	6
2 Alternatives Including the Preferred Alternative	13
2.1 Preferred Alternative	13
2.2 No Action Alternative	13
2.3 Other Alternatives Considered	13

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
3 Affected Environment	17
3.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks and Non-salmon Incidental Catch	17
3.1.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks	17
3.1.2 Non-salmon Incidental Catch	19
3.2 Salmon Stocks Listed Under the Endangered Species Act	20
3.3 Socioeconomic Environment	21
3.3.1 U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	21
3.3.2 Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain (Central Oregon Coast)	23
3.3.3 Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain (Klamath Management Zone)	24
3.3.4 South of Horse Mountain	24
4 Environmental Consequences	39
4.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative	39
4.1.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks	39
4.1.2 Non-target Species	39
4.1.3 ESA-listed Salmon	40
4.1.4 Socioeconomic Impacts	40
4.1.5 Reasons for Choosing the Preferred Alternative	40
4.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative	40
4.2.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks	40
4.2.2 Non-target species	41
4.2.3 ESA-listed Salmon	42
4.2.4 Socioeconomic Impacts	42
4.2.5 Reasons for Rejecting the No Action Alternative	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
4.3 Impacts of Other Alternatives Considered	43
4.3.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks	43
4.3.2 Non-target Species	44
4.3.3 ESA-listed Salmon Stocks	44
4.3.4 Socioeconomic Impacts	45
4.3.5 Reasons for Rejecting Other Alternatives Considered	46
4.4 Cumulative Impacts	46
4.5 Summary and Comparison of Impacts Between Alternatives	47
5 Consistency with Other Applicable Law	59
6 Reference Material	61
6.1 Bibliography	61
6.2 List of Public Meetings, Agencies, and Persons Consulted	62
6.3 List of Preparers	63
7 Appendix A: Detailed Descriptions of Management Alternatives	65

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
TABLE 2-1 Comparison of impacts of the alternatives on selected key stocks	15
TABLE 3-1 Chinook and coho salmon stocks managed under the Salmon FMP	26
TABLE 3-2a Chinook 2003 predicted stock status	27
TABLE 3-2b Coho 2003 predicted stock status	28
TABLE 3-3 Recreational landings by port and zone in 2002	29
TABLE 3-4 Incidental overfished groundfish landings in non-Indian commercial salmon troll fisheries by salmon management area for 2000 and 2001	30
TABLE 4-1a Chinook harvest impacts	49
TABLE 4-1b Coho harvest impacts	49
TABLE 4-1c Summary of the distribution of impacts within each alternative	50
TABLE 4-1d Projected key stock escapements or management criteria for 2003 ocean salmon fishery alternatives	51
TABLE 4-2a Preliminary projections of exvessel value for non-Indian troll regulatory options	54
TABLE 4-2b Projections of angler trips and coastal community income generated for recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to the 2002 baseline	55

LIST OF FIGURES

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 3-1 Preseason chinook forecasts	31
Figure 3-2 Preseason coho salmon forecasts	32
Figure 3-3 Salmon management zones and ports	33
Figure 3-4a Treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial chinook landings by zone	34
Figure 3-4b Treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial coho landings by zone	34
Figure 3-5a Recreational chinook landings by zone	35
Figure 3-5b Recreational coho landings by zone	35
Figure 3-6 Recreational fishing effort by management zone	36

LIST OF FIGURES
(continued)

	<u>Page</u>
Figure 3-7a Coastal community level personal income impacts associated with Council area commercial salmon fisheries	37
Figure 3-7b Coastal community level personal income impacts associated with Council area recreational salmon fisheries	37
Figure 4-1 Chinook harvest impacts	56
Figure 4-2 Coho harvest impacts	57

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CCC	Central California Coastal (natural coho)
Council	Pacific Fishery Management Council
CPUE	catch per unit of effort
CVI	Central Valley Index
EA	environmental assessment
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFH	essential fish habitat
EIS	environmental Impact Statement
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESU	evolutionarily significant unit
FMP	fishery management plan
FMU	fishery management unit
FONSI	finding of no significant impact
FRAM	Fishery Regulation Assessment Model
IPHC	International Pacific Halibut Commission
KFMC	Klamath Fishery Management Council
KMZ	Klamath Management Zone
KOHM	Klamath Ocean Harvest Model
Magnuson-Stevens Act	Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
OCN	Oregon coastal natural (coho salmon)
OPI	Oregon Production Index (area)
R/K	Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho)
SEIS	supplemental EIS
SONCC	Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (natural coho)
STT	Salmon Technical Team
TAC	total allowable catch

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ABSTRACT

An environmental assessment (EA) is used to determine whether an action being considered by a federal agency has significant impacts. If such impacts are anticipated, then an environmental impact statement (EIS) must be prepared. This document analyzes the environmental and socioeconomic impacts of proposed management measures for ocean salmon fisheries occurring off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) produces four documents that provide information for decision making and report the annual management measures recommended for implementation in the coming fishing season. (These are the Review of 2003 Ocean Salmon Fisheries and Preseason Reports I, II, and III, listed in the bibliography.) These documents form the basis for the description of alternatives and the impact analysis in this EA.

1 Introduction

1.1 How This Document is Organized

The Council develops annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries occurring off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California^{1/} and submits them to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce for review and implementation. The Secretary of Commerce then either approves and implements the measures or disapproves them and returns them for further consideration by the Council. The scope of the measures that may be chosen in this annual process is limited by the management framework established in the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (Salmon FMP), a fishery management plan (FMP) first developed by the Council in 1977 and subsequently amended 14 times, most recently in 1999. The Salmon FMP conforms to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act), the principal legislation governing fishery management within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), which extends from the outer boundary of the territorial sea to a distance of 200 nautical miles from shore.

This document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 to assess the impacts on the human environment that may result from the proposed action. It contains the elements consistent with an EA. The rest of this section discusses the reasons for establishing new management measures for the 2004 season. This description of *purpose and need* defines the scope of the subsequent analysis. Section 2 outlines *different alternatives* that have been considered to address the purpose and need. Based on public input and analysis of the impacts, a preferred alternative is formulated and adopted during the Council's April meeting. Section 3 describes the *affected environment*. This information provides the basis for the analysis contained in Section 4, which *assesses the potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts* of the alternatives outlined in Section 2. A list of agencies and persons consulted during preparation of the EA may be found in Section 6.3. Appendix A provides detailed information on the 2004 management measures (preferred and other alternatives) and 2003 measures, which comprise the no action alternative.

1.2 Purpose and Need

1.2.1 Problems for Resolution

Salmon are anadromous fish, spending a part of their life in ocean waters, but returning to freshwater rivers and streams to spawn and then die. After rearing in freshwater for up to two years (depending on species),

1/ In addition to these three coastal states, Council membership includes Idaho, because salmon spawn in rivers in that state.

young fish migrate to the ocean for rearing until they are ready to return to their natal rivers to spawn. Council-managed ocean salmon fisheries mainly catch chinook and coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* and *O. kisutch*); pink salmon (*O. gorbuscha*) are also caught in odd-numbered years, principally off of Washington. Fisheries not managed by the Council also impact stocks that are part of the Salmon FMP management unit (Salmon FMU). These fisheries include those prosecuted by Indian tribes and freshwater commercial and recreational fishers in state territorial and internal waters (including rivers and estuaries), as well as Canadian and Alaskan marine fisheries. Historical and contemporary habitat modification and degradation, primarily in and along rivers and streams that are critical to spawning and juvenile survival, have led to precipitous declines in West Coast salmon populations. As a result, several stocks within the salmon FMU have been listed as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Adult returns also fluctuate from year to year due to variability in juvenile production and survival rates.

Salmon originating from hatcheries have become an important component of all West Coast fisheries. Hatcheries have been established primarily for mitigation of development (hydropower, irrigation, etc.) and for fishery augmentation. When establishing annual management measures, the Council must set catch restrictions in order to meet the competing demands of different user groups and the need to ensure enough fish spawn, so that populations are sustained. These considerations must be applied to each stock.

1.2.2 Purpose of the 2004 Management Measures

This action, implementation of 2004 management measures, will allow fishermen to harvest surplus production of healthy natural and hatchery salmon stocks within the constraints specified under the Salmon FMP and consultation standards established for ESA-listed salmon stocks. In achieving this goal, management measures must take into account the allocation of harvest among different user groups and port areas. This is not done by stock, but rather by total allowable catch (TAC) and species. (Section 5.3 of the Salmon FMP enumerates specific allocation objectives.) The Salmon FMP also establishes nine more general harvest-related objectives:

1. Establish ocean exploitation rates for commercial and recreational salmon fisheries that are consistent with requirements for stock conservation objectives, specified ESA consultation standards, or Council adopted rebuilding plans.
2. Fulfill obligations to provide for Indian harvest opportunity as provided in treaties with the United States, as mandated by applicable decisions of the federal courts, and as specified in the October 4, 1993 opinion of the Solicitor, Department of Interior, with regard to federally-recognized Indian fishing rights of Klamath River Tribes.
3. Seek to maintain ocean salmon fishing seasons that support the continuance of established recreational and commercial fisheries, while meeting salmon harvest allocation objectives among ocean and inside recreational and commercial fisheries. These allocations will be fair and equitable, and fishing interests shall equitably share the obligations of fulfilling any treaty or other legal requirements for harvest opportunities.
4. Minimize fishery mortalities for those fish not landed from all ocean salmon fisheries as consistent with optimum yield and bycatch management specifications.
5. Manage and regulate fisheries, so the optimum yield encompasses the quantity and value of food produced, the recreational value, and the social and economic values of the fisheries.

6. Develop fair and creative approaches to managing fishing effort and evaluate and apply effort management systems as appropriate to achieve these management objectives.
7. Support the enhancement of salmon stock abundance in conjunction with fishing effort management programs to facilitate a return to economically viable and socially acceptable commercial, recreational, and tribal seasons.
8. Achieve long-term coordination with the member states of the Council, Indian tribes with federally recognized fishing rights, Canada, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, Alaska, and other management entities which are responsible for salmon habitat or production. Manage consistent with the Pacific Salmon Treaty and other international treaty obligations.
9. In recommending seasons, to the extent practicable, promote the safety of human life at sea.

These objectives, along with the conservation objectives established under the ESA, provide "sideboards" for setting management measures necessary to implement the Salmon FMP, which conforms to the terms and requirements of the Magnuson-Stevens Act and the National Standards Guidelines.

1.3 Background and Related Documents

For regulatory purposes, the fishing season, or term during which annually-developed management measures apply, is May 1 to April 30. Most ocean salmon fishing occurs from early to mid-May until late September. However, it is common for seasons to open earlier than May 1 in some areas. These openings may be anticipated in the previous year's management process with an option for "inseason" modification to allow what are considered early openings (but in terms of the management cycle are actually late openings). But in terms of impacts analysis these "late openings" are considered part of the next year's season. In other words, all fishery impacts occurring after September of 2003 are modeled when analyzing impacts in the 2004 season, which for regulatory purposes starts on May 1.

Any material incorporated into this EA by reference may be obtained by contacting the Council at the address on the front of this document. In-text citations are not given for Council-produced documents referred to in this EA, but they are listed in bibliography. Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Council office.

1.3.1 Pacific Coast Salmon Plan

As mentioned above, the Salmon FMP establishes conservation and allocation guidelines for annual management. This framework allows the Council to develop measures responsive to conditions in a given year. The Salmon FMP describes the types of management measures that may be applied and the flexibility available for modification during the process of developing annual management plans. These measures include setting size limits, bag limits for recreational fishers, gear restrictions, seasons, and quotas. The alternatives described in Section 2 are structured around variations within each type of management measure. They are assessed in light of the allocation and harvest objectives in the Salmon FMP discussed above.

Sections 8 and 9 of the Salmon FMP outline the annual process for developing management measures. This process results in a review of the previous year's fishery and three preseason reports, drafted by the Council's Salmon Technical Team (STT), that reflect the information gathering, analysis, and decision-making necessary to develop annual management measures.

This management regime has been subject to several previous environmental impact analyses. From 1976 through 1983, the Council prepared an EIS or supplemental EIS (SEIS) for each year's salmon fishing season. In 1984 an EIS was prepared when the Salmon FMP was comprehensively amended to implement the framework for annual management. This resulted in a much more efficient management process and obviated the substantial staff burden of preparing an EIS or SEIS annually. A still more recent SEIS accompanied Amendment 14, which was implemented in 2001. These environmental impact analyses provide considerable basis for narrowing the scope of the analysis for this year's management measures. They also represent an information and analytical resources that, as appropriate, are incorporated into this document.

1.3.2 Review of 2003 Ocean Salmon Fisheries

This document is the first in a series of annual documents prepared by the Councils STT. It provides a historical context for fishery impacts, spawning escapement, and management performance for Salmon FMU stocks, annual regulations governing Council area salmon fisheries, and economic factors associated with Council area salmon fisheries. Information on inland marine and freshwater fisheries, as well as ocean fisheries in Canada and Alaska, are also presented. This document provides a baseline for the fishery impacts and economic assessments used in this EA.

1.3.3 Preseason Report I

This document is the second in the series prepared by the STT and presents projected stock abundance for Salmon FMU stocks and an analysis of the status quo management measures on projected abundance for the coming season. This analysis serves as the no action alternative in this EA.

1.3.4 Preseason Report II

This document is the third in the STT series. It documents the range of management options adopted by the Council for the coming season, which are released to the public for review and comment. The report includes an analysis of the effects of the management measures on conservation objectives for key Salmon FMU stocks, including those listed under the ESA, as well as an economic assessment of the options. These options serve as alternatives that are analyzed in this EA. The options also help inform managers in other forums of the likely range of ocean fishery impacts, so inland marine and freshwater fisheries can be structured to achieve the necessary conservation objectives and allocation agreements.

1.3.5 Preseason Report III

This is the final document in the STT series. It details the management measures adopted by the Council for recommendation to the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) as the coming season's regulations. It includes an analysis of the effects of the management measures on conservation objectives for key Salmon FMU stocks, an assessment of the consultation standards for ESA-listed salmon, and an EA. These management measures serve as the preferred alternative analyzed in this EA.

1.3.6 Area 2A Pacific Halibut Catch Sharing Plan

A catch sharing plan for Pacific halibut in area 2A (southern U.S. waters) was developed in 1995 to allocate the halibut quota among various user groups and geographic areas. The catch sharing plan included, among other things, an annual allocation of Pacific halibut for the non-Indian commercial salmon fishery, to be taken incidentally during Council area fisheries. The EA assessed the impacts of the commercial salmon fishery on the halibut resource.

1.3.7 2004 Groundfish Fishery Environmental Impact Statement

The 2004 Council area groundfish fishery management measures were the subject of an EIS that included the likely effects of Council area recreational and commercial salmon fisheries on important groundfish stocks. Alternative management measures for salmon fisheries were analyzed, but no modifications to salmon fisheries were recommended, due to the insignificant impacts on groundfish stocks of concern.

1.4 Scoping Summary

The scoping process occurs early in any EA process. It involves consultation with affected and interested parties—both inside and outside of agencies implementing the management measures—in order to determine which issues, because of their potential significance, should be analyzed in depth. Just as important, this process is used to eliminate those issues that are not significant or have been addressed in other documents. This narrowing of scope allows the preparers to focus their attention on key issues. It should be emphasized that the subject of this EA, the annual management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, falls within the scope of the Salmon FMP. As noted, the Salmon FMP establishes very specific management goals and outlines the process for developing management measures to achieve these goals. Fishery managers involved in the process often refer to the "sideboards" established in the Salmon FMP; this represents the scope of action that may be contemplated during the annual process.

Early scoping is conducted by the STT, which comprises fishery scientists from NMFS, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the three West Coast states, and Indian tribes. Their review of the previous year's fishery provides information that may be relevant to issues that can surface in the coming year. After the review document is produced, the STT and Council staff compile preseason forecasts of the abundance of salmon for the coming fishing season, which for the most part begins in May, although there are limited early openings. This compilation, published as Preseason Report I, is produced in February each year and describes, to the extent practicable, the expected impacts (in terms of meeting conservation objectives) if the previous year's management measures were applied to abundance for the current season. The STT uses several linked computer models to determine fishing mortality, given a set of management measures.

The two Council meetings held in March and April each year, which focus on salmon management, provide opportunities to gain input from a broad cross-section of interested parties and the public, including those fishermen likely to be directly affected by the management actions. At the March meeting, the Salmon Advisory Subpanel, with members representing commercial and recreational fishermen, charter boat operators, Indian Tribe representatives, and conservationists, develops three "season options" covering a range from relatively low fishing mortality (more "conservative") to relatively high fishing mortality (more "liberal"). Components of each option may be developed separately for different parts of the coast by subgroups representing commercial, recreational, and tribal interests in each of the three West Coast states. An initial "draft" of these options is then analyzed by the STT, using Council-approved computer models and procedures, which are calibrated to preseason abundance forecasts and expectations for fisheries outside the Council's area of responsibility (i.e., fisheries occurring in Alaskan, Canadian, and inside waters) to project the impact of management measures (e.g., the duration and timing of season openings, quota levels, retention restrictions by species for different sections of the coast) on the ability to meet the Salmon FMP conservation and allocation goals. The options may be further modified, depending on the results of the STT analysis, and are then brought before the Council for examination. The Council also receives comments and recommendations from other bodies involved in salmon management, including NMFS, Indian tribes, Klamath Fishery Management Council (KFMC), and state representatives that sit on the Council, as well as the general public. Council members often recommend additional modifications to the options to ensure conservation objectives and legal obligations are met, clarify provisions, or to balance catch allocation in

response to socioeconomic considerations. Over the course of the March meeting, management options are brought before the Council several times before refined final options are approved for public review.

In the week after the March meeting, the STT and Council staff produce Preseason Report II, which describes each of the three options developed during the March meeting and presents the STT's analysis of their expected impacts in terms of conservation objectives, legal obligations, catch, and economic factors. Along with the Review and Preseason Report I, Preseason Report II is an information source for public hearings. These hearings are held in coastal communities between the March and April Council meetings. Along with any written comments submitted to the Council, testimony during these hearings on the three options are summarized and presented at the April Council meeting.

In addition to the Council process, notice and opportunity for public comment is provided through meetings and caucuses of state, tribal, and local governments, and the various user groups. This parallel process occurs throughout the February to April time frame when Council recommendations are developed. The two main forums that concern salmon fisheries on the West Coast are KFMC, established at 16 U.S.C. 46085-2, which focuses on management measures directed at Klamath River fall chinook, and the North of Cape Falcon Forum, sponsored by the state of Washington and northwest Indian tribes with treaty fishing rights, which focuses on chinook and coho fisheries from Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Canadian/Washington border. Other forums include *U.S. v. Oregon* meetings related to ocean and Columbia River fisheries and meetings held by the Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, and the California Fish and Game Commission. Commission meetings provide opportunities for stakeholders to participate in the process of providing policy guidance to Council members and advisory body representatives. Recommendations and information from these forums are incorporated into the Council process when representatives from these entities provide comments and information at Council-sponsored functions.

Finally, during the April meeting, the Council crafts the set of management measures that will regulate the coming fishing season. Although it may choose any one of the season options already developed, typically the adopted measures blend elements from these options, taking into consideration public comment, the results of deliberations in the North of Falcon and Klamath forums, and additional information regarding stock status and fishery expectations that may become available. The Council adopts fishery management measures for recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce. The STT and Council staff then prepare Preseason Report III, which describes the adopted management measures; like the two preceding preseason reports, it contains an analysis of impacts, or fishing mortality to specific stocks, expected from ocean salmon fisheries under this regime. The Council-adopted management measures are then transmitted to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce, so they may be promulgated as the federal regulations that govern ocean salmon fisheries for the year in question. (Section 6.3 lists public meetings held and agencies and persons consulted during the annual management process.)

1.5 Relevant Issues

In addition to the scoping activities described above, previous environmental impact analyses for Council-managed salmon fisheries, and other Council documents, are a valuable resource that can be used to narrow the scope of this analysis to potentially significant issues. These documents present issues that the proposed action is likely to affect and aspects of the environment that may have changed since the completion of previous analyses. Agency guidance, in the form of NOAA Administrative Order 216-6, Environmental Review Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act, is a good starting point for identifying potentially significant issues. Section 6.01, which parallels NEPA implementing regulations (40 CFR 1508.27), lists 11 factors that should be used to determine the significance of any major action taken by NOAA. These are:

1. Impacts may be both beneficial and adverse -- a significant effect may exist even if the federal agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.
2. Degree to which public health or safety is affected.
3. Unique characteristics of the geographic area.
4. Degree to which effects on the human environment are likely to be highly controversial.
5. Degree to which effects are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks.
6. Degree to which the action establishes a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration.
7. Individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant impacts.
8. Degree to which the action adversely affects entities listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historic resources.
9. Degree to which endangered or threatened species, or their critical habitat as defined under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, are adversely affected.
10. Whether a violation of federal, state, or local law for environmental protection is threatened.
11. Whether a federal action may result in the introduction or spread of a nonindigenous species.
Section 6.02 of the Order enumerates a more specific set of guidelines for identifying potentially significant environmental impacts resulting from a fishery management action. These are:
 - a. The proposed action may be reasonably expected to jeopardize the sustainability of any target species that may be affected by the action.
 - b. The proposed action may be reasonably expected to jeopardize the sustainability of any non-target species.
 - c. The proposed action may be reasonably expected to cause substantial damage to the ocean and coastal habitats and/or essential fish habitat as defined under the Magnuson-Stevens Act and identified in FMPs.
 - d. The proposed action may be reasonably expected to have a substantial adverse impact on public health or safety.
 - e. The proposed action may be reasonably expected to adversely affect endangered or threatened species, marine mammals, or critical habitat of these species.
 - f. The proposed action may be reasonably expected to result in cumulative adverse effects that could have a substantial effect on the target species or non-target species.
 - g. The proposed action may be expected to have a substantial impact on biodiversity and ecosystem function within the affected area (e.g., benthic productivity, predator-prey relationships, etc).

- h. If significant social or economic impacts are interrelated with significant natural or physical environmental effects, then an EIS should discuss all of the effects on the human environment.
- i. A final factor to be considered in any determination of significance is the degree to which the effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial. Although no action should be deemed to be significant based solely on its controversial nature, this aspect should be used in weighing the decision on the proper type of environmental review needed to ensure full compliance with NEPA. Socioeconomic factors related to users of the resource should also be considered in determining controversy and significance.

Both sets of guidelines are used in this assessment, but in different ways. The Section 6.02 guidelines are resource or topic specific and have been used to structure the analysis and screen for environmental components and effects that should be evaluated. Within this framework effects are evaluated based on the 11 factors listed in Section 6.01, as relevant.

As noted above, thorough scoping of the EA process should focus on those environmental components likely to be affected by the proposed action. NAO 216-6 Section 6.02 guidelines are used as a screen. If equivalent effects have already been considered in a previous environmental document, then this assessment can tier off that document. In this way, effects known not to be significant and resource components known not to be affected can be eliminated from consideration. This screening process is summarized below.

6.02(a) - Salmon Fishery Management Unit: Management measures developed annually for Council-managed fisheries control, by various means, the number of fish that will be harvested. They directly affect salmon FMU populations. Because both the population status and the management measures change each year, and these changes may have significant impacts, this EA considers the impact of different harvest levels under alternatives considered by the Council. The Council's recommended management measures seek to maximize harvest opportunity by targeting stocks that have the largest harvestable surpluses (that is, fish in excess of established conservation needs) while constraining impacts on all stocks within allowable levels. The analysis focuses on fishing mortality to specific stocks, especially in relation to conservation objectives, legal obligations, and socioeconomic allocations identified in the FMP. Although salmon are target species, management measures are crafted to constrain impacts to salmon stocks that are either ESA-listed or whose status warrants critical attention. All coho stocks originating in Washington, Oregon, and California are significantly affected by Council area fisheries. Some chinook stocks are caught in such low numbers in Council area fisheries that, according to the Salmon FMP, Council action would have negligible effects on stock status (see Salmon FMP Section 3.2.4.2). Therefore, the impact of management alternatives on these salmon stocks are considered in terms of potential mortality from Council-managed fisheries along with target stocks and in terms of the specific standards established by the ESA for listed stocks, through agreement with treaty Indian tribes under the provisions of *U.S. v. Washington* and subsequent U.S. District Court Orders (see below), or the provisions of Pacific Salmon Treaty agreements.

The criteria used in this EA to evaluate the significance of alternatives in terms of sustainability of Salmon FMU stocks is meeting the conservation objectives established in the Salmon FMP, NMFS ESA consultation standards, U.S. District Court orders, and/or the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

6.02(b) - Non-target Species: Commercial salmon trollers catch a range of species aside from salmon, albeit in low numbers. The 2000 SEIS found that the impacts of the fishery on fish other than salmon were not significant (see Section 5.2.3). Characteristics of the salmon fishery, such as changes in gear or method of deployment (including time and area) have not changed substantially since the SEIS was completed; however, the status of some of the non-salmon fish stocks taken as incidental catch has changed. For example, there are now eight groundfish species that have been declared overfished and for which rebuilding plans are being

developed: bocaccio, cowcod, darkblotched, canary, widow, and yelloweye rockfish, Pacific ocean perch, and lingcod. These and other groundfish species are managed under the Council's Groundfish FMP. Under this plan, annual management measures are established for these species and an environmental impact analysis is prepared in connection with that process, which also covers landings in the ocean salmon fishery. The EIS for 2004 groundfish management measures found that catch levels for target salmon fisheries would not have a significant impact. Although not anticipated to have a significant impact, the effect of salmon fishing on selected groundfish species is considered in this EA. The criteria used in this EA to evaluate the significance of alternatives in terms of sustainability of non-target groundfish stocks is the likelihood of landing more overfished groundfish species than recent year maximum estimated catch.

Pacific halibut (*Hippoglossus stenolepis*) is also incidentally caught in the salmon fishery, but continues to be a healthy stock. During its March and April meetings, the Council sets management measures for incidentally-caught Pacific halibut in the commercial salmon fishery. Halibut are demersal (bottom-dwelling) fish that may be caught during fisheries that target salmon. The International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) manages halibut fisheries throughout the entire North American range of the fish (Alaska, British Columbia, and the U.S. West Coast) by means of allocated catch quotas. (More information on the IPHC and halibut life history and management is available from the IPHC web site, <http://www.iphc.washington.edu/halcom/>.) The allocation, established annually by the IPHC for the West Coast (referred to Area 2A in the IPHC's scheme of management zones), is subdivided among various user groups according to a catch sharing plan developed by the Council. This plan allocates 15% of the non-Indian commercial halibut allocation in Area 2A to the salmon troll fishery incidental catch during May and June (with provision for additional harvest from July through September if sufficient quota remains). In 1994, an EA was prepared for the catch sharing plan that allocates halibut catch among West Coast fishing sectors. The catch sharing plan is modified annually, or as necessary to accommodate changes, and an EA or Categorical Exclusion is prepared. Incidental catch in the salmon fishery in 2004 falls under terms of this plan and impacts are not different from those analyzed in the EAs, which concluded they are not significant. Therefore, no further consideration of effects on Pacific halibut will be given in this EA.

6.02(c) - Affected Habitat Including Essential Fish Habitat: Appendix A of Amendment 14 (EFH Appendix A) describes salmon EFH and fishing and non-fishing impacts to this habitat. It found there is no evidence of direct gear effects on this habitat from Council-managed salmon fisheries (page A-58). Although some types of gear, such as bottom trawls are known to have habitat impacts, these gear types are not used in the ocean salmon fisheries considered here, nor is it clear that these impacts affect habitat important to salmon. Non-fishing impacts to salmon habitat have been extensive and significant (see pages A-62 to A-110 in EFH Appendix A). However, salmon harvest management measures do not affect the activities that cause these impacts. Because EFH impacts are extensively described and analyzed in EFH Appendix A, and this analysis demonstrates that the fishery has no significant impacts, EFH will not be considered further in this environmental assessment.

6.02(d) - Biodiversity and Ecosystem Function: The 2000 SEIS discusses impacts of the fishery to higher trophic level species including seabirds (Section 5.2.4 and 5.2.5 on pages 5-5 to 5-7) and lower trophic level species (Section 5.2.6 on page 5-7). Higher trophic level species affected by the salmon fishery include marine mammals, particularly harbor seals and sea lions. Salmon form a part of the diet of these animals, so marine mammals may compete with fisheries over this resource. These marine mammal species are opportunistic feeders and, in general, their populations have been increasing. (However, some other species' populations have been declining.) According to the SEIS analysis, there are insufficient data to distinguish between the natural and anthropogenic factors that affect these species. However, from what is known, it is unlikely that Council-managed salmon fisheries are having a significant effect. The SEIS found that direct impacts on seabirds are minimal to non-existent. Indirect impacts, due to competition for salmon and the availability of processing offal as a food source, were determined to be minimal. The SEIS notes that "any

amount of harvest removes animals that otherwise would have remained in the ecosystem” to prey on lower trophic levels. However, it concludes that fishery removals are not significant in this respect and that wide-scale changes in oceanographic conditions, resulting from El Niño events for example, are the primary determinants of abundance and structure of lower trophic level populations. Maintaining biodiversity, by conserving evolutionarily significant salmon stocks, is a key management goal. Since biodiversity impacts correlate with fishing mortality to depressed and ESA-listed wild stocks, these impacts can be addressed in assessing impacts to target stocks, as discussed above. Based on the analysis in the SEIS, and the fact that determining conditions have not changed significantly, biodiversity and ecosystem impacts will not be separately considered in this document.

6.02(e) - Protected Species Interactions: Section 5.2.4 of the SEIS, referenced above, also discusses direct interactions between marine mammals and ocean salmon fishing vessels. These interactions include vessels approaching these animals, marine mammals feeding on hooked salmon, and rarely, animals that become hooked by or snagged in the gear. The SEIS concludes that these interactions do not constitute a significant impact; the document also notes that these fisheries are classified under the Marine Mammal Protection Act as Category III, indicating there is no record of such impacts. Other listed species that might be affected by the salmon fishery include sea turtles and certain seabirds. Similarly, the SEIS considered possible impacts to these species and determined they were not significant. Therefore, interactions with these protected species will not be considered here. However, various salmon, steelhead, and trout stocks (or evolutionarily significant units^{2/} [ESUs]) that are potentially caught in the fishery are listed under the ESA. Since 1992, NMFS has issued biological opinions indicating ocean salmon fisheries do not jeopardize the continued existence of ESA-listed salmonids or adversely affect their critical habitat (see Section 6.2 for a list of relevant biological opinions). This determination has been reached through the Section 7 consultation or Section 4(d) determinations process pursuant to the ESA. This process established a set of "consultation standards" the fishery must satisfy in order to avoid a determination that the action jeopardizes the continued existence of a listed ESU. ESA consultation standards must be considered when developing management measures because the proposed action constrains harvest levels in response to stock status, conservation objectives, and legal obligations. As noted above, listed salmon stocks are also components of the target species, but ESA-listed stocks are considered separately under the protected species heading. The criteria used in this EA to evaluate the significance of alternatives in terms of effects on ESA-listed salmon species is meeting NMFS ESA consultation standards.

6.02(f) - Public Health and Safety: Fisheries management can affect safety if, for example, season openings make it more likely that fishermen will have to go out in bad weather because fishing opportunities are limited. The EA incorporated into Amendment 8 to the Salmon FMP analyzed alternatives to adjust management measures if unsafe weather affected fishery access. The Council's preferred alternative in the Amendment 8 EA was the no action alternative, under which weather-related issues are considered during inseason adjustments to management measures. The range of management measures considered for the proposed action would be within the range described in that EA. Since these types of potential impacts have been previously analyzed and found not to be significant, they are not discussed in this EA.

6.02(g) - Socioeconomic Environment: As noted above, socioeconomic effects are only considered if they are interrelated with environmental effects (see also 40 CFR 1508.14). The 2000 SEIS describes how management measures that could be part of the proposed action have interrelated environmental effects. Allocation of fish between different user groups is the main socioeconomic factor the Council considers when

2/ An ESU constitutes a "distinct population segment" for the purposes of listing, delisting, and reclassifying species under the ESA. (See 61 FR 4722 for the current policy on recognizing distinct population segments.)

formulating annual management measures. Since management measures with these interrelated effects change from year to year, and they may cause potentially significant impacts, this environmental assessment considers certain socioeconomic effects. Overall harvest opportunities and those related to allocation can affect some communities more than others. Disproportional impacts to particular communities resulting from management alternatives are described. The criteria used in this EA to evaluate the significance of alternatives in terms of socioeconomic impacts is deviation from the low end of the range of recent community level personal income impacts generated from Council area commercial and recreational salmon fisheries, and meeting the allocation provisions of the Salmon FMP and of other relevant agreements.

6.02(h) - Cumulative Effects: This class of effects is usually considered separately, because it requires consideration of the impacts of actions other than the proposed action that may occur at different times or places. The incremental effects of these many actions may be collectively significant. In the context of salmon management, for example, past and "reasonably foreseeable" management measures may be considered as well as impacts to salmon habitat not caused by the proposed action. The effect of regulations for the ocean salmon fishery in any given year should be assessed with past and future annual regulations since they affect a given population cohort. Although habitat impacts have been considered in previous documents, the cumulative effects of these impacts when combined with fishing permitted under Council authority should also be assessed. For these reasons, cumulative effects are considered.

6.02(i) - Controversy: The final factor, controversy, is not by itself a basis for determining significance. Like other more general factors it is considered during EA preparation, but is not used to structure the analysis.

The finding of significance in the guidelines above indicates effects outside the scope of analysis in earlier NEPA documents prepared for the Salmon FMP, ESA consultation standards, or other relevant agreements. For this EA, selection of alternatives with significant effects would require development of an EIS, whereas selection of alternatives without significant effects would be expected to result in a FONSI.

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2 Alternatives Including the Preferred Alternative

Management alternatives applicable to this EA are developed during the annual process described above (see Section 1.4). Preseason Report I contains salmon stock abundance projections for the current year and analyzes the impacts if the previous year's management regime were to be implemented. In the NEPA context, the previous year's management regime constitutes the "no action alternative": the expected impacts without the implementation of new management measures that respond to changes in the status of the salmon stocks that are significantly affected by Council area fisheries. (According to the regulatory regime for ocean salmon fishing, the fishing season is governed by regulations established annually and apply until new measures are implemented.) Preseason Report II presents the three options developed during the March Council meeting, which represent the reasonable range of alternatives that, according to NEPA regulations, must be considered by the decision makers. The final management measures developed at the April Council meeting, and based on the options in Preseason Report II, public comment, and input from the Council's advisory bodies, represent the preferred alternative, which is described in Preseason Report III. Therefore, for the purposes of this EA there are five alternatives drawn from Preseason Reports I through III. Table 2-1 summarizes the projected impacts of these alternatives.

2.1 Preferred Alternative

N/A

2.2 No Action Alternative

As noted above, the no action alternative consists of the previous year's regulations. For analytical purposes, 2004 chinook and coho abundance was modeled with 2003 preseason management measures and assumptions (no 2003 inseason actions are considered). These management measures may be found in Table I-1 through I-3 of the Preseason Report III for 2003 and are reproduced in Appendix A to this EA.

2.3 Other Alternatives Considered

Management measures for the three options developed during the March Council meeting are summarized in Tables 1, 2, and 3 in the 2004 Preseason Report II. (These tables are reproduced in Appendix A.) Option I generally provides the most liberal seasons for both coho and chinook coastwide, with the exception of the commercial fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mt., Oregon, and between Horse Mt. and Pt. Arena, California, where Option II is the most conservative, and between Humbug Mt. and the OR/CA border where Option III is the most liberal. All fisheries allowing coho retention are selective for coho marked with a healed adipose fin clip. However, there are provisions for inseason action to allow retention of all legal sized coho in commercial and recreational fisheries north of Cape Falcon, with specific dates set for decision points.

All recreational and commercial non-Indian fisheries north of Cape Falcon, Oregon are managed on quotas (or guidelines) to be taken within a specified time frame. The total allowable catch (TAC) is allocated among port areas based on terms of the Salmon FMP. North of Cape Falcon the non-Indian commercial TAC is 62,000 chinook and 68,750 coho for Option I; 45,000 chinook and 56,250 coho for Option II; and 30,000 chinook and 43,750 coho for Option III. The recreational TAC north of Cape Falcon is 58,000 chinook and 206,250 coho for Option I; 45,000 chinook and 168,750 coho for Option II; and 30,000 chinook and 131,250 coho for Option III. The treaty Indian TAC north of Cape Falcon is 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho for Option I; 40,000 chinook and 75,000 coho for Option II; and 30,000 chinook and 60,000 coho for Option III.

Fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon, are managed primarily by season dates, although quota fisheries within specified time frames are employed in some fisheries. Coho quotas for the central Oregon mark selective recreational coho fishery are 75,000 for Option I, 65,000 for Option II, and 55,000 for Option III. The area included in the mark selective recreational coho fishery is from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border for Option I, and Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., Oregon, in Options II and III. Commercial non-Indian quotas for the June-September time frame in the Oregon portion of the KMZ are 10,500 chinook in Option I, 10,300 in Option II, and 11,300 in Option III. In the California portion of the KMZ, the September commercial non-Indian quota are 10,000 chinook for Options I and II, and 5,000 chinook for Option III.

TABLE 2-1. Comparison of impacts of alternatives on selected key stocks. Source for preferred alternative is Preseason Report III, for no action and options I, II, and III is Preseason Report II.
(Page 1 of 2)

Impact Criterion	Preferred Alternative	No Action	Option I	Option II	Option III
Chinook					
California Central Valley fall chinook escapement Goal: 122,000-180,000	N/A	445,800	454,500	454,500	454,500
California Coast (Klamath fall chinook Age 4 harvest rate) Goal: ≤16%	N/A	16.1%	14.9%	15.0%	14.9%
Klamath River (Natural spawning adults) Goal: ≥35,000	N/A	<35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Oregon Coast	N/A		Natural spawner escapement goal met		
Columbia River Natural Tule (total exploitation rate) Goal: ≤49%	N/A	N/A	45%	41%	37%
Snake River Fall Index (exploitation rate as a percentage of the base period) Goal: ≤70%	N/A	N/A	74%	68%	63%
Washington Coast and Puget Sound	N/A	Council fisheries have a minor impact on these stocks; no evaluation			
Coho					
Oregon Production Index (OPI)	N/A	Conservation goals met for all stocks except : 18% OCN exploitation rate	Conservation goals met for all stocks; Upper Columbia sharing agreement not met.	Conservation goals met for all stocks; Upper Columbia sharing agreement met.	
Washington Coast and Puget Sound	N/A	Conservation goals met for all stocks		Conservation goals met for all stocks	
Canadian Stocks (Interior Fraser total exploitation rate for southern U.S. fisheries) Goal: ≤10%	N/A	12.5%	12.0%	10.9%	10.0%

TABLE 2-1. Comparison of impacts of alternatives on selected key stocks. Source for preferred alternative is Preseason Report III, for no action and options I, II, and III is Preseason Report II.
(Page 2 of 2)

Impact Criterion	Preferred Alternative	No Action	Option I	Option II	Option III
Coastwide community income associated with the non-Indian commercial troll fishery (millions \$)	N/A	No dollar value determined because this alternative was not viable	27.0	25.4	25.5
Coastwide community income associated with the recreational ocean salmon fishery (millions \$)	N/A	No dollar value determined because this alternative was not viable	29.1	26.0	23.6

3 Affected Environment

The following descriptions summarize information provided in the Salmon FMP and preseason reports.

3.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks and Non-salmon Incidental Catch

3.1.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks

Salmon are anadromous, living in the ocean, but returning to freshwater to spawn, and semelparous, dying after they spawn. Eggs are laid in nests (called redds) in stream bottoms with fairly specific characteristics, including clear, cool water and suitable gravel for redd excavation. After an incubation period, which varies depending on water temperature, the eggs hatch into yolk sac larvae, which remain in the gravel until the sac is absorbed. These fry emerge, and after maturing into smolts capable of living in salt water, migrate downstream. These smolts may pause in lakes or estuaries before entering the ocean environment. Adults then spend from one to four years in the ocean before returning to spawn. Salmon return predominantly to their natal streams to spawn. Several stocks may return to freshwater during a given season; this constitutes a seasonal "run". Therefore, management measures aim to constrain fishery impacts on distinct stocks or runs to levels appropriate for their status, as determined by the difference between projections of abundance and conservation needs.

Individual stocks exhibit considerable variability within these life history parameters: pre-spawning adult and post-hatchlings can spend varying amounts of time in freshwater, fish can mature at different ages, and ocean migration patterns can differ. In addition to natural characteristics, the development of hatchery rearing programs over the past century has added another dimension to management. As noted in Section 1, Council-managed ocean fisheries catch mostly chinook and coho salmon, and, to a lesser extent, pink salmon in odd-numbered years.

Population sustainability is predicated on the return of a sufficient number of adult fish, referred to as escapement, and their ability to successfully spawn. (Hatchery programs have the goal of increasing survival of juvenile fish by raising them under artificial conditions where mortality is comparatively low.) Management focuses on ensuring sufficient escapement for particular stocks and must also consider the timing of the seasonal runs in setting fishing seasons. Escapement levels can be assessed by monitoring the number of fish that reach freshwater spawning areas. Alternatively, managers may use allowable fishery exploitation rates instead of or in addition to escapement measures. Exploitation rates are commonly used to allow some fishing opportunity that might otherwise be precluded if management goals were based exclusively on escapement levels for depressed stocks. The abundance of hatchery-raised salmon, which in comparison to wild stocks are a less important reservoir of genetic variability,^{3/} has prompted management measures that direct fishermen to target and retain hatchery stocks in preference to wild fish.

Both chinook and coho salmon have specific life history features. Chinook show considerable life history variation. In addition to age of maturity and timing of entry to freshwater, stream-type and ocean-type races have been identified. Stream-type fish spend one to two years in freshwater as juveniles before moving to the ocean. Adults enter freshwater in spring and summer, and spawn upriver in late summer or early fall. Juvenile ocean-type fish spend a few days to several months in freshwater, but may spend a long time in estuarine areas. The timing of adult entry varies from late summer-early fall into winter months. In some

3/ Because the parent stock is fairly small, genetic diversity of these populations is lower. A related issue arises when hatchery-raised fish, returning to spawn as adults, interbreed with wild stocks, affecting wild population fitness.

river systems, chinook may enter freshwater throughout a good portion of the year. However, not all runs types are equally abundant. In Oregon and Washington, spring (March through May) and fall (August through November) chinook runs are most common; a few stocks run in summer (May through July). In California there are also late fall and winter runs (December through July) in the Sacramento River. (A late fall run has also been reported from the Eel River.) Chinook salmon mature and return to spawn between two to six years of age, although most returning fish are three to five years old. Precocious males that return to spawn early, at age two or three, are called "jacks." In contrast to chinook, coho salmon have a relatively fixed residence time in fresh and saltwater and mature predominantly as age-3 fish. Juveniles spend at least a year in freshwater and usually 18 months at sea before maturity. Like chinook, precocious male coho jacks return to spawn early. Although their historic range stretches south to Monterey Bay, California, most production currently occurs north of California. Most coho spawning sites are in smaller, low-gradient streams and tributaries. Unlike the year round distribution of chinook runs, coho generally return to spawn in the fall. Pink salmon are caught in significant numbers in odd numbered years, such as 2003, and can be considered target species in odd numbered years for the purposes of this EA. Pink salmon spawn in areas close to saltwater, and have a very short freshwater residence time as juveniles, migrating to the ocean soon after emergence. Adults return almost exclusively as 2-year-olds. (Additional information about Council-managed salmon species' life histories may be found in EFH Appendix A, which describes salmon EFH.)

Salmon FMP Table 3-1 (an updated version is in Table A-1 in Appendix A of Preseason Report I) summarizes the individual West Coast stocks (or runs) identified for the purpose of managing ocean fisheries. This table describes salmon conservation objectives for each stock or run. Chinook stocks are grouped into six major geographic categories, coho into three, and pink into two. For reference, chinook and coho geographic categories and component stocks (both hatchery and wild) are listed in Table 3-1 in this document. Note that two wild chinook stocks are listed as endangered under the federal ESA and 17 are listed as threatened, and three wild coho stocks are listed as threatened. Lower Columbia River natural coho are also listed as candidate species under the federal ESA and as endangered under the Oregon State-ESA. Because salmon are anadromous, it is relatively easy to monitor the number fish that return to spawn (inriver escapement) and determine whether conservation objectives have been achieved. However, managers also need to predict ocean abundance and ocean escapement (number of fish reaching freshwater and available for inriver fisheries and escapement to spawning grounds). Although predictions cannot be made for all of the stocks listed in the Salmon FMP, estimates are made for the major stock components of the fishery. The components of the harvest for which abundance predictions are made is sufficient to allow reasonable projections of overall catch and bycatch mortality. Tables I-1 and I-2 in Preseason Report I summarize preseason estimates for the current season (2004) and several preceding years. Preseason Report I also provides detailed information on the performance of each predictor and a summary of 2004 stock status based on predictions. These summaries are reproduced in Tables 3-2a and 3-2b.

Overall, abundance projections for chinook and coho indicate that significant fisheries can be conducted off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California in 2004. Figures 3-1 and 3-2 display the forecast data from Preseason Report I Tables I-1 and I-2. (It should be noted that these tables use different measures for some of the stocks, such as ocean abundance versus ocean escapement, so that the comparisons made in the figures are not exact. Nonetheless, they provide a general idea of the relative abundance of different stocks. Consult Preseason Report I for more information on the predictors.) The figures show that for California stocks, chinook abundance is predicted to be slightly lower in 2004 than in 2003, while Columbia River stocks are predicted to be slightly higher. Coho salmon abundance in 2004 is expected to be higher for all stocks except Oregon Production Index (OPI) hatchery stocks. Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho are predicted to be up by 23%, and OPI hatchery coho are predicted to be down 38% from 2003 (Table 3-2).

3.1.2 Non-salmon Incidental Catch

Groundfish

These species are managed under the Council's Groundfish FMP. Under this plan biennial management measures are established for these species, and an EIS is prepared in connection with that process. The biennial management measures anticipate and take into account incidental groundfish in the ocean salmon fishery. This incidental groundfish catch is considered part of the open access groundfish fishery. During the groundfish process, expected groundfish bycatch in the salmon fishery is estimated, based on previous year's incidental catch levels. In 2004, no regulations specific to the ocean commercial salmon troll fishery were implemented as part of groundfish annual management. While the levels of salmon catch fluctuate from year to year, the amount of groundfish taken as incidental catch is very low, so changes in the salmon fishery do not substantially alter the projections for harvest-related mortality in the groundfish fishery (projections made as part of the development of the groundfish annual specifications). Any unexpected expansion in incidental groundfish harvest would be taken into account in management of the groundfish open access fishery and appropriate inseason adjustments made to groundfish regulations (e.g., season closures or reduced landing limits).

Various groundfish species are caught incidentally in ocean salmon fisheries. Table 3-4 shows landings of selected, overfished groundfish species and total groundfish landings in 2000 and 2001. Five of the eight overfished species are listed in the table; of the remaining four, darkblotched rockfish, Pacific Ocean perch and cowcod are unlikely to be caught because they occur in habitats outside areas where salmon trolling occurs. Although data from 2002 and 2003 are not available at this time, it is not likely that there has been a substantial change in amount of groundfish catches in salmon fisheries. The table also lists OYs for the reported overfished species. It can be seen that the 2001 landings represent a small fraction of these OYs. The EIS for 2004 groundfish specifications and management measures also provides estimates of catch mortality by fishery for 2004. These estimates are generally in line with 2001 landings, except that the document reports an estimate of 1.6 mt of canary rockfish total catch for the commercial salmon troll fishery. Canary rockfish are probably of greatest concern since they have one of the lowest OYs (47.3 mt) so salmon troll catches represent a greater proportion of this limit.

A recreational vessel (charter or private) may target both groundfish and salmon on a single trip. Recreational groundfish catches are regulated through the groundfish management process. In 2004, various bag limits were imposed, varying by state or region and species, to limit catches of overfished species. Seasonal closures to recreational groundfish fisheries have also been implemented.

If incidental groundfish catch in the salmon fishery were to expand enough to cause increased restrictions in the open access groundfish fishery, the primary effect would depend on the nature of the restriction. If a season closure were to be imposed, the greatest burden of the reduction would be imposed on vessels targeting groundfish. Groundfish taken incidentally in fisheries targeting nongroundfish species would be discarded. If a trip limit reduction were to be imposed, the reduction would be borne primarily by the sector of the open access fishery that makes trips close to the existing limit and would be further constrained by the reduction of those limits. The effect of the constraint, whether a trip limit reduction or season closure, would be regulatory discards (to the degree that the incidental harvest is unavoidable) and discard mortality (to the degree that discarded fish die). Again, given the level of bycatch in the salmon fishery, it does not appear likely that a substantial increase in groundfish catch will be expected with the increase in salmon harvest.

Other Species

Other Council managed-species such as halibut, highly migratory species, and coastal pelagic species are also landed jointly with salmon. For all of these stocks, fish caught on the same trip with salmon are documented. Data on the commercial segment of these fisheries shows the co-occurrence rates for salmon and these other Council-managed species is low, as well as for non-Council-managed species. Changes in the salmon fishery are not expected to have a substantial impact on the directed fisheries for these non-salmon stocks. Fisheries for these non-salmon species are managed under other Council management plans or other jurisdictions. At present these other non-salmon stocks are not the subject of overfishing concerns.

3.2 Salmon Stocks Listed Under the Endangered Species Act

ESA-listed species are managed under regulations pursuant to that law in addition to the MSA. "Take" (a term that covers a broader range of impacts than just mortality) of listed species may be allowed as long as it is not the primary purpose of the activity. (Therefore, catches of ESA-listed stocks are termed incidental take.) For salmon fisheries, this means that incidental mortality may be allowed (including, for example, fish that are released or "drop off" the hook and consequently die). As part of the process authorizing such take, regulatory agencies must consult with NMFS^{4/} in order to ensure that fisheries conducted in the Council area do not "jeopardize the continued existence of the species" (or in the case of salmon, the listed ESUs). Because of the Council's central role in developing fishery management regimes, it must take the results of such consultations into account. Typically this process, termed a "Section 7 consultation" after the relevant section in the ESA, results in a biological opinion that applies a set of "consultation standards" to the subject activity and mandates those actions that must be taken in order to avoid such jeopardy. The consultation standards, which are quantitative targets that must be met to avoid jeopardy, are also incorporated into the Salmon FMP and play an important part in developing annual management measures. A Section 7 consultation may be reinitiated periodically as environmental conditions change and new measures may be required to avoid jeopardy. (Biological opinions for Council-managed salmon stocks are listed in Section 6.2 and are available from the NMFS Northwest Region office. These documents also provide detailed information on the biology and status of these stocks.)

In addition to the Section 7 consultation, actions that fall under the jurisdiction of the ESA may also be permitted through ESA Section 10 and ESA Section 4(d). Section 10 generally covers state and research activities that may affect ESA listed species. Section 4(d) covers the activities of state and local governments and private citizens.

Section 4(d) of the ESA requires NMFS and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to promulgate "protective regulations" for threatened species (Section 4(d) is not applicable to species listed as endangered) whenever it is deemed "necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of such species."

"Whenever any species is listed as a threatened species pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, the Secretary shall issue such regulations as he deems necessary and advisable to provide for the conservation of such species. The Secretary may by regulation prohibit with respect to any threatened species any act prohibited under section 9(a)(1) of this title ..."

These protective rules for threatened species may apply to any or all of the ESA Section 9 protections that automatically prohibit take of species listed as endangered. The rules need not prohibit all take. There may

4/ NMFS is the designated agency for listed marine species. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for listed terrestrial species.

be an "exception" from the prohibitions on take so long as the take occurs as the result of a program that adequately protects the listed species and its habitat. In other words, the 4(d) rule can restrict the situations to which the take prohibitions apply.

Sec 9(a)(1) includes the take prohibition. The Fish and Wildlife Service has adopted a blanket regulation automatically applying the take prohibition to all threatened species upon listing. NMFS has no comparable blanket 4(d) regulation. Instead, NMFS promulgates 4(d) regulations on a species-by-species basis once a species is listed as threatened.

In proposing and finalizing a 4(d) rule, NMFS may establish exemptions to the take prohibition for specified categories of activities that NMFS finds "contribute to conserving the listed salmonids." Other exemptions cover habitat-degrading activities (and tribal and recreational fishing activities) that NMFS believes are governed by a program that adequately limits impacts on listed salmonids.

As part of the process for developing annual management measures, NMFS provides guidance to the Council on minimizing the take of listed species. This guidance, a letter dated March 5, 2004, was presented to the Council during its March meeting. It describes requirements under relevant biological opinions and consultation standards for the current season. Pages 4-10 in Preseason Report II and Appendix A in Preseason Report III summarize this guidance.

For most ESA-listed stocks, NMFS guidance does not differ from the consultation standard. However, the guidance for Puget Sound chinook differs from the consultation standards summarized on page 8 of Preseason Report II. Fisheries impacting threatened naturally spawning chinook from Puget Sound and the Strait of Juan de Fuca were exempted from ESA take limitations by virtue of being managed under a Resource Management Plan (RMP) submitted under Limit 6 of the 4(d) rule in 2001-2003. Though the current RMP expires in May of 2004, state and tribal co-managers have established management objectives based on total exploitation rate constraints for this year. An RMP for 2004 including these objectives is currently under review by NMFS. Pending the completion of that review, NMFS provided guidance to the Council at its March meeting. That guidance includes impacts in inside fisheries as well as ocean fisheries. The fishery regimes developed by the state and tribal managers during the preseason planning process are considered in conjunction with the Council's regimes to ensure compliance with NMFS guidance.

3.3 Socioeconomic Environment

Chapter IV in the Review of 2003 Ocean Salmon Fisheries provides information on the socioeconomic environment. More extensive information on ocean and inside salmon fisheries is provided in Appendix B to the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan. Information on fishing communities is provided in Appendices A and B to the Council's description of West Coast fishing communities.

The most significant trend in the non-Indian commercial troll fishery is a long-term decline in the real exvessel value of landings (see Figure IV-4 in the Review). This is due both to a decline in landings and declines in the real exvessel price for coho and chinook (see Figure IV-3 in the Review), although price per pound for chinook did increase slightly in 2003. Coastwide, the number of participants has declined and in 2003 was 6% less than in 2002. In California participants decreased by 18% compared to 2002 and 76% compared to the 1986-1990 average; in Oregon participants increased by 5% compared to 2002 but declined by 75% compared to the 1986-1990 average; in Washington participants increased by 9% compared to 2002 but declined by 91% compared to the 1986-1990 average. Recreational fishing for ocean salmon includes private vessels, charter boats, and some shore-based fishing, although this last component accounts for a small amount of the recreational ocean catch. California exhibits the highest proportion of charter boat participation of the three states. Measured by number of trips, Oregon had the highest overall level of participation in 2003,

although California usually has the highest effort. In 2003, California effort declined to the lowest level since 1992. Effort in Oregon and Washington increased from 2002 levels, and was among the highest levels in both states since the early 1990s (Figure 3-6). Over the long term there has been a decline in the number of ocean recreational trips, with most of the decline occurring from the Eureka area north. In recent years, there has been some recovery in Washington and Oregon north of Humbug Mountain with the creation of mark-selective fisheries for coho with healed adipose fin clips.

While analysis of impacts to the natural environment is organized around stocks that spawn in particular rivers, the social dimension, including management measures, is organized around ocean management areas, as described in the Salmon FMP. These areas also correspond to some extent with the ocean distribution of salmon stocks, although stocks are mixed in offshore waters. Broadly, from north to south these areas are (1) from the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon (45° 46' N latitude), which is on the Oregon coast south of the Columbia River mouth; (2) between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain (42° 40' 30" N latitude) on Oregon's southern coast; (3) the Klamath Management Zone, which covers ocean waters from Humbug Mountain in southern Oregon to Horse Mountain (40° 05' N latitude) in northern California; and (4) from Horse Mountain to the U.S./Mexican border. (There are also numerous subdivisions within these areas used to further balance stock conservation and harvest allocation needs.) Figure 3-3 shows the boundaries of these areas and the main port areas within them. The following description of the fisheries and fishing communities is organized around these areas and is derived from the Review. For the purpose of characterizing the economic impact of Council area salmon fisheries, coastal community level personal income impacts were used (Figures 3-7a and 3-7b).

3.3.1 U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

Stocks on Which the Fisheries Rely

Columbia River tule stocks comprise the bulk of the chinook salmon caught in this area, although stocks from British Columbia, Puget Sound, Central and Northern Oregon, and California also contribute. (See Preseason Report I and especially Table A-1 for details on the occurrence of stocks in ocean fisheries.) Columbia River, Washington Coast, and Puget Sound stocks are the main contributors to coho catches in this area. Indian tribes land a portion of the total catch in accordance with treaty rights. Pink salmon that contribute to fisheries in this zone originate primarily from Puget Sound and the Fraser River.

Commercial Fisheries

The area north of Cape Falcon covers fisheries around the Columbia River mouth and the Washington coast. Ports in this area include Neah Bay and La Push on the Olympic Peninsula; Westport on the central Washington Coast; Ilwaco, Washington, on the north side of the Columbia River mouth; and Astoria, Oregon, on the south side of the Columbia River mouth. (Smaller ports whose landings statistics are grouped with those of these ports are listed in footnotes to Table IV-6 through IV-8 in the Review of 2003 Ocean Salmon Fisheries.) Figures 3-4a and 3-4b display historical commercial landings by major catch areas by state. In the figures, port areas have been grouped by management areas and show that the north of Cape Falcon area accounts for a small proportion of commercial chinook landings, about 11% in 2003. Coho stocks experienced serious declines in the early 1990s. Regulatory action to limit catches accounts for the immediate fall in landings; retention of coho has been prohibited south of Cape Falcon since 1993. Thus, total coho landings are small and all but some minor illegal landings are made north of Cape Falcon. (For more information on the history of these management actions refer to Amendment 13 to the Salmon FMP.)

Tribal Fisheries

The Hoh, S'Klallam, Makah, Quileute, and Quinault tribes participate in ocean troll fisheries in the area from Grays Harbor northward. Ceremonial and subsistence fishing also occurs. There are no tribal fisheries in ocean waters south of this zone. Tribal fisheries operate in Puget Sound, Washington coastal rivers, the Columbia River, the Klamath River, and other coastal bays, estuaries, and rivers. Tribal fisheries are discussed in detail in Appendix B to the EIS prepared for Amendment 14 to the Salmon FMP.

Recreational Fisheries

In 2003, the north of Cape Falcon area accounted for 49% of the total Council-wide ocean area recreational landings of all salmon species (Table 3-3; Figure 3-5). As with commercial landings, the north of Cape Falcon area accounts for the largest share of coho landings at about 67% in 2003. The Salmon FMP allocates a larger portion of the coho total allowable catch to the recreational fishery as reflected in the management measures. This is facilitated by allowing retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip. In 2003, ports north of Cape Falcon accounted for 35% of recreational fishing trips in the Council area (Figure 3-6). Almost two-thirds of these trips were made by private vessels. Westport and Columbia River ports (Astoria and Ilwaco) are the dominant ports for charter trips.

Two recreational fisheries adjacent to this ocean management area are particularly important considerations in estimating the impacts of management options for the ocean. One is referred to as the Buoy 10 recreational fishery, in reference to a navigational aid at the entrance to the Columbia River that demarcates the inner boundary between the ocean and the Columbia River. This fishery is important because it impacts a substantial portion of chinook and coho stocks from the Columbia River at a point where fish are just entering freshwater and because it also intercepts coho stocks destined for other river systems. The second fishery is referred to as Area 4B in reference to state waters near Neah Bay in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Like the Buoy 10 fishery, recreational fisheries here intercept both local and non-local stocks, in this case, predominantly stocks entering Puget Sound or returning to Canadian Rivers. When the ocean fishery is open, Area 4B is managed as part of the ocean fishery; however, when the ocean fishery closes, the state will often keep the Area 4B fishery open as a state-managed fishery. There was no Area 4B fishery in 2003.

3.3.2 Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain (Central Oregon Coast)

Stocks on Which the Fisheries Rely

Fisheries in this area catch a mix of stocks, which varies from year to year in response to the status of individual stocks. Oregon Coast chinook, Central Valley, and Klamath River chinook stocks contribute substantially to these fisheries. Although regulations have prohibited retention of coho in commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon since 1993, limited recreational fishing that is selective for coho with healed adipose fin clips has been permitted since 1999. Washington coastal, Columbia River, and Oregon, coastal coho stocks are encountered in this area.

Commercial Fisheries

Oregon coast ports between Cape Falcon and the KMZ are the major contributors to chinook landings, along with California ports south of the KMZ; in 2003, the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain harvest accounted for about one-third of all commercial chinook landings from the Council area (Figure 3-4). Coho landings were very large between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain until 1992 when, as noted, stock declines coupled with regulatory actions eliminated most landings south of Cape Falcon. (Some mortality to coho stocks still occurs in conjunction with effort targeted on chinook. Mortality from gear encounters, including

drop-off and hook-and-release, is accounted for in coho mortality estimates.) Tillamook, Newport, and Coos Bay are the major port areas in this zone; almost half of the chinook landings were made at Newport.

Recreational Fisheries

Central Oregon recreational coho landings accounted for about 33% of Council area-wide recreational coho catch (Table 3-3) and 27% of the total recreational salmon catch (Figure 3-5) in 2003. Seasonal management measures allowed a selective fishery for hatchery-produced coho with a healed adipose fin clip in this area. This area accounted for 28% of Council area-wide recreational fishing trips in 2003; 83% were on private boats (Figure 3-6). Of the three ports in this area, Newport originated the most charter trips in 2003. But the two other ports (Tillamook and Coos Bay) each originated more private trips than the number of charter trips out of Newport. Thus, while Newport is an important center for charter fishing, recreational fishing on private boats is important at all of the ports in the area.

3.3.3 Humbug Mountain to Horse Mountain (Klamath Management Zone)

The KMZ covers waters in southern Oregon and northern California around the mouth of the Klamath River. This is geographically the smallest zone. A significant component of the allocation issues in this zone are the harvest needs of Klamath River tribal and sport fisheries.

Stocks on Which the Fisheries Rely

The KMZ was created to focus management on Klamath River fall chinook because the impacts of ocean fisheries have predominantly occurred in this area. Other major contributors to the harvest in this area include the Sacramento Valley and southern Oregon coast chinook stocks. Retention of coho is prohibited.

Commercial Fishery

This area accounts for a small proportion of commercial landings. In 2003, only about 1% of Council area-wide commercial chinook landings were made at the three major ports in this zone: Brookings, Oregon; and Crescent City and Eureka in California (Figure 3-4).

Recreational Fishery

This area accounts for a small portion of recreational landings, about 9% of coastwide chinook landings (Table 3-3; Figure 3-5). About 8% of Council area-wide angler trips occurred in the KMZ in 2003, with about 95% of these trips made on private vessels (Figure 3-6). Charter fishing in the zone, from a Council area-wide perspective, accounted for less than half a percent in 2003.

3.3.4 South of Horse Mountain

Although this area is defined as stretching to the U.S./Mexican border, ocean salmon fishing generally occurs only as far south as Point Conception.

Stocks on Which the Fisheries Rely

Central Valley chinook stocks are important throughout this area, particularly south of Fort Bragg (Point Arena). Southern Oregon chinook stocks contribute to fisheries in the northern portion of this area. Klamath chinook and Sacramento River winter run stocks are also caught in this area and the conservation needs for

these stocks often have a significant effect on ocean harvest management measures. Coho retention is prohibited.

Commercial Fisheries

California commercial fisheries historically have been the major component of Council area-wide ocean salmon fishing, consistently accounting for a major share of chinook landings; 54% in 2003 and as much as 75% as recently as 2000 (Figure 3-4). Coho were less important historically than chinook; coho retention in commercial fisheries south of Cape Falcon has not been allowed since 1993.

Major ports in this area (as listed in Review Table IV-6) are Fort Bragg, San Francisco, and Monterey. In recent years San Francisco has been the major port for commercial landings, accounting for about two-thirds of landings at the three ports; however, because of increased opportunity in 2003, Fort Bragg was the primary port of landing in 2003 with 50% of the total. Opportunity in Fort Bragg was reduced beginning in 1990 to reduce impacts on Klamath River fall chinook. Monterey and Fort Bragg had a greater share of landings in the past, and as recently as 2000 Monterey landings were almost equal to San Francisco's.

Recreational Fisheries

This area had the largest share of Council area-wide recreational chinook landings in 2003 at 50% (Table 3-3; Figure 3-5); coho landings were negligible, reflecting regulations prohibiting coho retention. (The reported landings includes some illegal harvest, as footnoted in the Review tables.) The number of recreational trips has remained more stable over the long term in the area south of Horse Mountain than in areas to the north where effort declined substantially in the 1990s (Figure 3-6). As a result, the number of trips occurring in this area as a proportion of coastwide trips has generally increased, and accounted for the largest share of angler trips in Council area recreational salmon fisheries. In 2003, however, the area south of Horse Mountain accounted for only about 29% of the trips, less than the 35% north of Cape Falcon and similar to the 28% from central Oregon. This was due to a combination of factors, including increased coho opportunity in northern areas and poor catch rates for chinook in the area south of Horse Mt. Charter fishing historically, and today, has accounted for a much larger fraction of recreational trips in this area, as compared to areas to the north; in 2003, 48% of trips south of Horse Mountain were made by charter vessels. San Francisco is by far the largest port for charter trips, while private recreational trips are more evenly distributed among the three ports in this area.

TABLE 3-1: Chinook and coho salmon stocks managed under the Salmon FMP. (Page 1 of 1)

Chinook	Coho
California Central Valley Sacramento River Fall Sacramento River Spring (threatened) Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	
Northern California Coast Eel, Mattole, Mad (all threatened), and Smith Rivers, Fall and Spring Klamath River Fall Klamath River Spring	
Oregon Coast Southern Oregon (aggregate of several stocks) Central and Northern Coast (aggregate of several stocks)	Oregon Production Index Area Central California Coast (threatened) Northern California (threatened) Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened) Columbia River Late Hatchery Columbia River Early Hatchery Columbia River Natural (federal candidate, Oregon State-endangered)
Columbia River Basin North Lewis River Fall (threatened) Lower River Hatchery Fall Lower River Hatchery Spring Upper Willamette Spring (threatened) ^{a/} Mid-Columbia Bright Hatchery Fall Spring Creek Hatchery Fall Klickitat, Warm Springs, John Day, and Yakima Rivers Spring ^{a/} Snake River Fall (threatened) Snake River Spring/Summer (threatened) ^{a/} Upper River Bright Fall ^{a/} Upper River Summer ^{a/} Upper Columbia River Spring (endangered) ^{a/}	
Washington Coast Willapa Bay Fall Natural ^{a/} Willapa Bay Fall Hatchery Grays Harbor Fall ^{a/} Grays Harbor Spring ^{a/} Quinalt Fall ^{a/} Queets Fall ^{a/} Queets Summer/Spring ^{a/} Hoh Fall ^{a/} Hoh Spring/Summer ^{a/} Quillayute Fall ^{a/} Quillayute Spring/Summer ^{a/} Hoko Summer/Fall ^{a/}	Washington Coastal Willapa Bay Hatchery Grays Harbor Quinalt Hatchery Queets Hoh Quillayute Fall Quillayute Summer Hatchery Western Strait of Juan de Fuca
Puget Sound Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Summer/Fall (threatened) ^{a/} Skokomish Summer/Fall (threatened) ^{a/} Nooksack Spring (threatened) ^{a/} Skagit Summer/Fall (threatened) ^{a/} Skagit Spring (threatened) ^{a/} Stillaguamish Summer/Fall (threatened) ^{a/} Snohomish Summer/Fall (threatened) ^{a/} Cedar River Summer/Fall-Lake Washington (threatened) ^{a/} White River Spring (threatened) ^{a/} Green River Summer/Fall (threatened) ^{a/} Nisqually River Summer/Fall-South Puget Sound (threatened) ^{a/}	Puget Sound Eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca Hood Canal Skagit Stillaguamish Snohomish South Puget Sound Hatchery
Southern British Columbia Coastal Stocks ^{a/} Fraser River ^{a/}	Southern British Columbia Coast Coastal Stocks Fraser River

a/ This stock impacted at a rate of less than 5% in Council area fisheries.

TABLE 3-2a. Chinook 2003 predicted stock status. (Page 1 of 1)

Stock/Predictor	Status
Sacramento River Fall Chinook	A total of 39,800 age-two chinook are estimated to have returned to the Central Valley in 2003, forecasting a 2004 CVI of 831,8100 adult chinook, which is 75% the 2003 pre-season forecast.
Klamath River Fall Chinook	The forecast September 1, 2003 (pre-season) ocean abundance of Klamath River fall chinook salmon is 72,100 age-three fish, 134,500 age-four fish, and 9,700 age-five fish. This is comparable to last year's pre-season forecast of 132,400 age-four, and 6,500 age-five fish, but lower than last year's forecast of 171,300 age-three fish.
Oregon Coastal Chinook, North Migrating	Based on the density index of total spawners, the generalized expectation for Oregon coastal north migrating (NOC and MOC) stocks in 2004 is for above average abundance. The density of adults observed since 1985 has met or exceeded the goal of 60-90 spawners per mile, a primary indicator that these stocks are generally healthy
Oregon Coast Chinook, South/Local Migrating	A quantitative estimate is made only for Rogue River fall chinook; the ocean abundance index for 2004 is 28,100 chinook, slightly below 2003, but still the third highest the highest since 1988.
Columbia River Fall Chinook	Abundance predictions are made for five major fall stock units characterized as being hatchery or natural production and originating above or below Bonneville Dam. The upriver brights (URB) and lower river wild (LRW) are primarily naturally produced stocks. The lower river hatchery (LRH) tule, Spring Creek Hatchery (SCH) tule, and mid-Columbia brights (MCB) are primarily hatchery produced stocks. The tule stocks generally mature at an earlier age than the natural fall stocks and do not migrate as far north. Minor stocks include lower river bright (LRB), a naturally produced stock, and Select Area brights (SAB), a hatchery stock originally from Rogue River stock; both occur downstream from Bonneville Dam.
Washington Coastal Chinook	The preliminary forecast for 2004 URB fall chinook ocean escapement is 292,200 adults, slightly above the 2003 forecast of 280,400. The forecast is about 55% greater than the recent ten-year average of 189,100. No pre-season forecast for 2004 ocean escapement of ESA-listed Snake River wild fall chinook is currently available. Ocean escapement of LRW fall chinook in 2004 is forecast at 24,100 adults. The forecast indicates a return similar to the last two years, which were the largest since 1989, and is almost double the recent ten-year average return of 14,300. The preliminary forecast for 2004 ocean escapement of LRH fall chinook is for a return of 77,100 adults, which would be less than last years forecast of 115,900, but similar to the recent ten-year average of 75,100. Ocean escapement of SCH fall chinook in 2004 is projected to be 138,000 adults. Although it would be less than last years actual return, it would still be the third largest return since 1982, and almost double the recent ten-year average of 67,100. The preliminary forecast for the 2004 ocean escapement of MCB fall chinook is 90,400 adults, down slightly from last year's forecast, but still above the recent 120-year average of 64,900.
Puget Sound Chinook	Pre-season forecasts for most Washington coastal chinook stocks were not available for inclusion in Pre-season Report I. The Willapa Bay hatchery fall chinook ocean escapement abundance forecast is 14,700 adults, similar to the 2003 pre-season forecast. The natural fall chinook ocean escapement abundance forecast is 4,100 adults, up approximately 67% from the 2003 pre-season forecast.
	Spring chinook originating in Puget Sound are expected to remain depressed. Runs in the Nooksack, Skagit, White, and Dungeness rivers are of continuing concern. Preliminary information for Puget Sound summer/fall stocks indicates the total 2004 return (229,700) is expected to be similar to the 2003 pre-season forecast of 227,400. However, the natural chinook return is predicted to be about 28% higher in 2004. This is largely due to the higher predicted returns of Snohomish River chinook. The 2004 forecast for this system is 15,700, compared to the 2003 forecast of 5,450. Natural stocks from Puget Sound have experienced improved survival in recent years, however, production and escapements remain depressed.

TABLE 3-2b. Coho 2003 predicted stock status. (Page 1 of 1)

Stock/Predictor	Status
Oregon Production Index Area—Public Hatchery Coho	The OPIH abundance prediction for 2004 is 623,900 coho, 72% of the 2003 prediction and 65% of the preliminary 2003 post-season estimate.
Oregon Production Index Area—Oregon Coastal Natural Coho	The 2004 pre-season prediction for OCN (river and lake systems combined) is 150,900 coho, 128% of the 2003 pre-season prediction and 54% of the 2003 post-season estimate. The 2004 pre-season SRS prediction for OCN and OCNL components are 125,400 and 25,500 coho, respectively.
Oregon Production Index Area—Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program Hatchery Coho	The 2003 pre-season STEP index abundance prediction is 3,100 coho, slightly below the 2003 pre-season prediction of 3,600.
Willapa Bay	The 2004 Willapa Bay hatchery coho abundance forecast is 55,000 ocean recruits, an 18% increase from the 2003 pre-season forecast of 46,700. The natural coho ocean abundance forecast is 36,700 ocean recruits, which is the average terminal run size estimate from 1998-2002.
Grays Harbor	The abundance forecast for Grays Harbor natural stock coho for 2004 is 118,900 ocean recruits, double the 2003 forecast. The forecast for hatchery stock ocean abundance is 71,700 adults, 12% greater than the 2003 forecast.
Quinalt River	The 2004 forecast for Quinalt natural coho is 92,800 ocean recruits, a 51% increase from the 2003 projected level of 47,700.
Queets River	The Quinalt hatchery coho forecast is 18,200 ocean recruits, a decrease of 12% compared to the 2003 forecast level of 20,600. The Queets natural coho forecast is 18,500 ocean recruits, a decrease of 23% compared to the 2003 forecast level of 24,000. The forecast for supplemental production is 2,500 ocean recruits. The Queets hatchery (Salmon River) coho forecast is 17,100 ocean recruits, a decrease of 31% compared to the 2003 forecast level of 24,900.
Hoh River	The Hoh River natural coho forecast is 8,100 ocean recruits, a decrease of 35% compared to the 2003 forecast of 12,500.
Quillayute River	The Quillayute River summer natural and hatchery coho forecasts for 2004 are 1,080 and 6,100 ocean recruits, respectively. The 2004 forecast abundance of natural summer coho is nearly identical to the 2003 forecast while the hatchery forecast is 13% above the 2003 forecast level. The Quillayute River fall natural and hatchery coho forecasts are 21,200 and 20,900 ocean recruits, respectively. The 2004 forecast abundances of natural and hatchery components of Quillayute fall coho are 15% below and 38% above their respective 2003 forecast levels.
North Washington Coast Independent Tributaries	The 2004 forecast of natural coho production for these independent streams is 12,700, down slightly from the 2003 forecast of 14,900. The 2004 hatchery forecast of 4,300 is less than half the 2003 forecast of 10,700.
Puget Sound	The 2004 total hatchery and wild coho ocean recruit forecast for the Puget Sound region is 1,116,498, which is 8% above the 2003 forecast. The hatchery forecast of 502,134 is 2% above the 2003 forecast, and the wild forecast of 615,152 is 15% above the 2003 forecast. The 2004 forecasts for Strait of Juan de Fuca natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 41,603 and 22,834, respectively. For purposes of implementing the 2002 PSC coho agreement, the status of the Strait of Juan de Fuca management unit is "abundant" with a total fishery exploitation rate limit of 60%. The 2004 forecasts for Nooksack-Samish natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 27,500 and 76,610, respectively. The 2004 forecasts for Skagit River natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 155,814 and 22,788 (20,903 from in-river hatchery production, 1,885 from Oak Harbor Net Pens) respectively. For purposes of implementing the 2002 PSC coho agreement, the status of the Skagit management unit is "abundant" with a total fishery exploitation rate limit of 60%. The 2003 forecast for Stillaguamish natural coho ocean recruits is 37,800. For purposes of implementing the 2002 PSC coho agreement, the status of the Stillaguamish management unit is "abundant" with a total fishery exploitation rate limit of 50%. The 2004 forecast for Snohomish River natural coho ocean recruits is 38,000. The Snohomish regional hatchery forecast is 48,300; 11,700 for the Wallace Hatchery facility, 31,300 for the Tulalip Bay facility, 3,280 for the Possession Bait House Net Pen located on southeast Whidbey Island, and 2,050 for the Mukilteo Net Pen. For purposes of implementing the 2002 PSC coho agreement, the status of the Snohomish management unit is "abundant" with a total fishery exploitation rate limit of 60%. The 2004 forecasts for Hood Canal region natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 61,300 and 288,369, respectively. The 2004 forecasts for Hood Canal region natural and hatchery coho ocean recruits are 98,152 and 42,733, respectively. For purposes of implementing the 2002 PSC coho agreement, the status of the Hood Canal management is "abundant" with a total fishery exploitation rate limit of 65%.

TABLE 3-3: Recreational landings by port and area in 2003 (thousands of fish and percent). (Page 1 of 1)

Port/Zone	Chinook	Coho	Total
North of Falcon			
Neah Bay	4.7 (2.8%)	19.7 (7.8%)	24.4 (5.8%)
La Push	1.9 (1.1%)	3.4 (1.3%)	5.3 (1.3%)
Westport	21.8 (13.0%)	32.3 (15.5%)	61.1 (14.5%)
Ilwaco	5.8 (3.4%)	76.7 (30.3%)	82.5 (19.6%)
Astoria	2.3 (1.4%)	29.8 (11.8%)	32.1 (7.6%)
Total	36.4 (21.7%)	168.9 (66.7%)	205.4 (48.8%)
Falcon to Humbug			
Tillamook	5.4 (3.2%)	21.2 (8.4%)	26.6 (6.3%)
Newport	12.4 (7.4%)	38.5 (15.2%)	50.9 (12.1%)
Coos Bay	15.0 (8.9%)	24.1 (9.5%)	39.1 (9.3%)
Total	32.8 (19.5%)	83.8 (33.1%)	116.6 (27.7%)
KMZ			
Brookings	5.5 (3.3%)	0.1 (0.0%)	5.6 (1.3%)
Crescent City	0.4 (0.2%)	0.0 (0.0%)	0.4 (0.1%)
Eureka	8.3 (4.9%)	0.1 (0.0%)	8.4 (2.0%)
Total	14.2 (8.5%)	0.2 (0.1%)	14.4 (3.4%)
South of Horse Mt.			
Fort Bragg	15.9 (9.5%)	0.1 (0.0%)	16.0 (3.8%)
San Francisco	55.7 (33.2%)	0.2 (0.1%)	55.9 (13.3%)
Monterey	12.7 (7.6%)	0.1 (0.0%)	12.8 (3.0%)
Total	84.3 (50.2%)	0.4 (0.2%)	84.7 (20.1%)
Council Area Total	167.8 (100.0%)	253.3 (100.0%)	421.1 (100.0%)

TABLE 3-4. Incidental overfished groundfish landings (lbs) in non-Indian commercial salmon troll fisheries by salmon management area for 2000 and 2001.^{a/} (Page 1 of 1)

Port Area/Year	Lingcod	Bocaccio	Species Canary	Widow	Yelloweye ^{b/}	All Groundfish ^{c/}
Neah Bay-La Push						
2000	NA	NA	469	65	205	5,788
2001	NA	NA	175	40	101	5,900
Westport-Astoria						
2000	NA	NA	119	15	-	2,399
2001	NA	NA	97	-	-	835
Central Oregon						
2000	NA	NA	2,332	102	132	18,250
2001	NA	NA	1,264	136	99	18,274
Oregon KMZ						
2000	NA	NA	167	9	4	1,693
2001	NA	NA	185	70	9	1,867
California KMZ						
2000	-	NA	-	-	-	249
2001	40	NA	-	-	-	64
Fort Bragg						
2000	50	12	91	-	NA	711
2001	121	9	61	22	NA	470
San Francisco						
2000	455	106	115	6	NA	2,971
2001	439	2	51	-	NA	807
Monterey-Conception						
2000	183	311	65	-	NA	2,308
2001	-	16	8	-	NA	166
Total						
2000	688	429	3,357	197	341	34,369
2001	600	27	1,841	268	209	28,382
Total (mt)						
2000	0.31	0.20	1.53	0.09	0.16	15.62
2001	0.27	0.01	0.84	0.12	0.10	12.90
2004 OY (MT)	651	250	47	240	22	

a/ Salmon troll landings are defined as those for which salmon represents at least 50% by weight of the total ticketed landing. Other overfished groundfish (darkblotched rockfish, Pacific Ocean perch, cowcod and whiting) are not recorded as landed. N/A indicates that individual species estimates were not made. Data from PacFIN.

b/ Yelloweye rockfish were not separated on landing tickets, so a proxy of shelf rockfish with an exvessel value of >\$1.00/lb was used for areas north of Cape Mendocino. For areas south of Cape Mendocino yelloweye catch was not estimated, however landings are assumed negligible because of species distribution, the absence of commercial landings in the area between Cape Mendocino and the OR/CA border, and the scarcity of recreational landings in California.

c/ All Groundfish category includes species where individual estimates were not available.

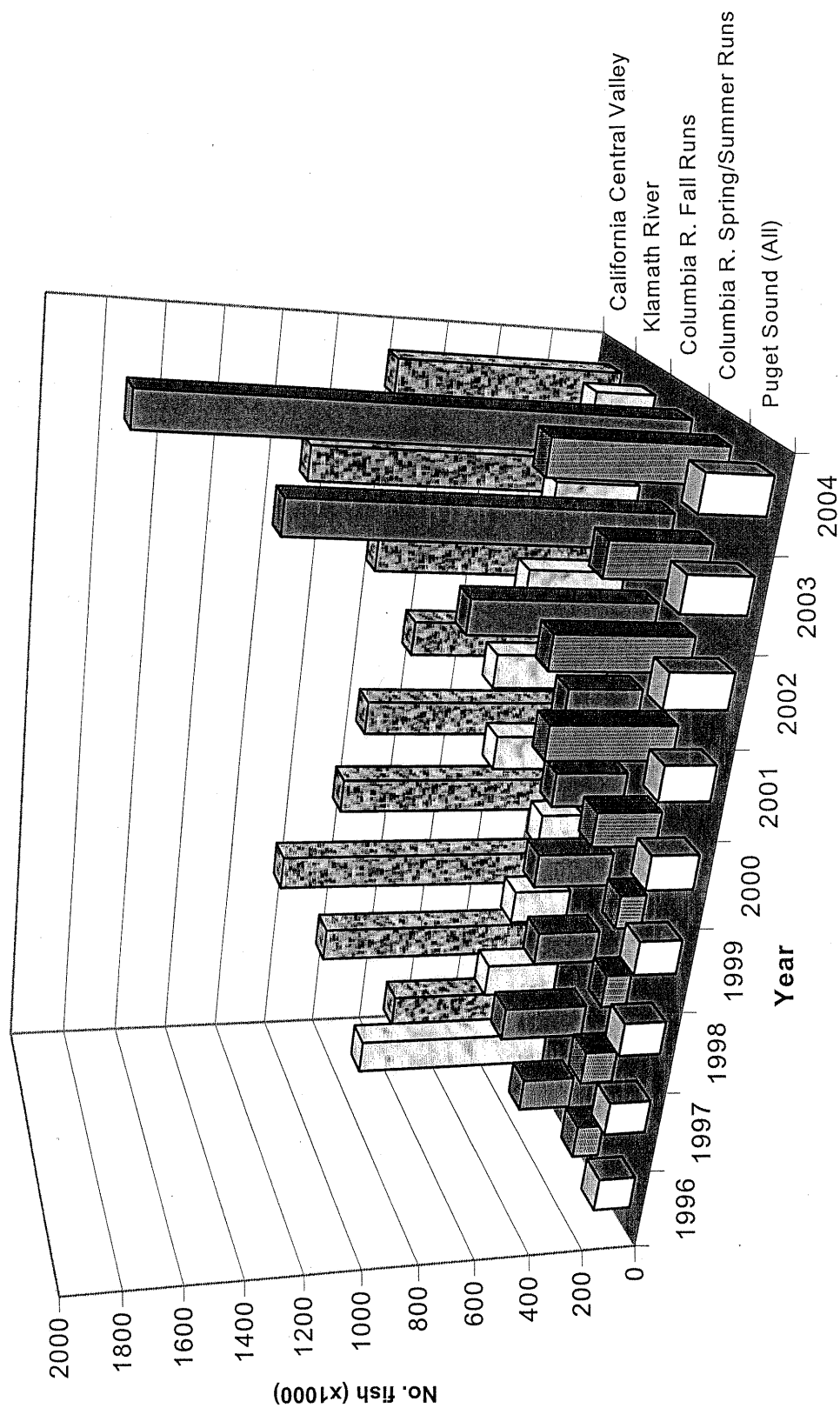


FIGURE 3-1 Preseason chinook forecasts.

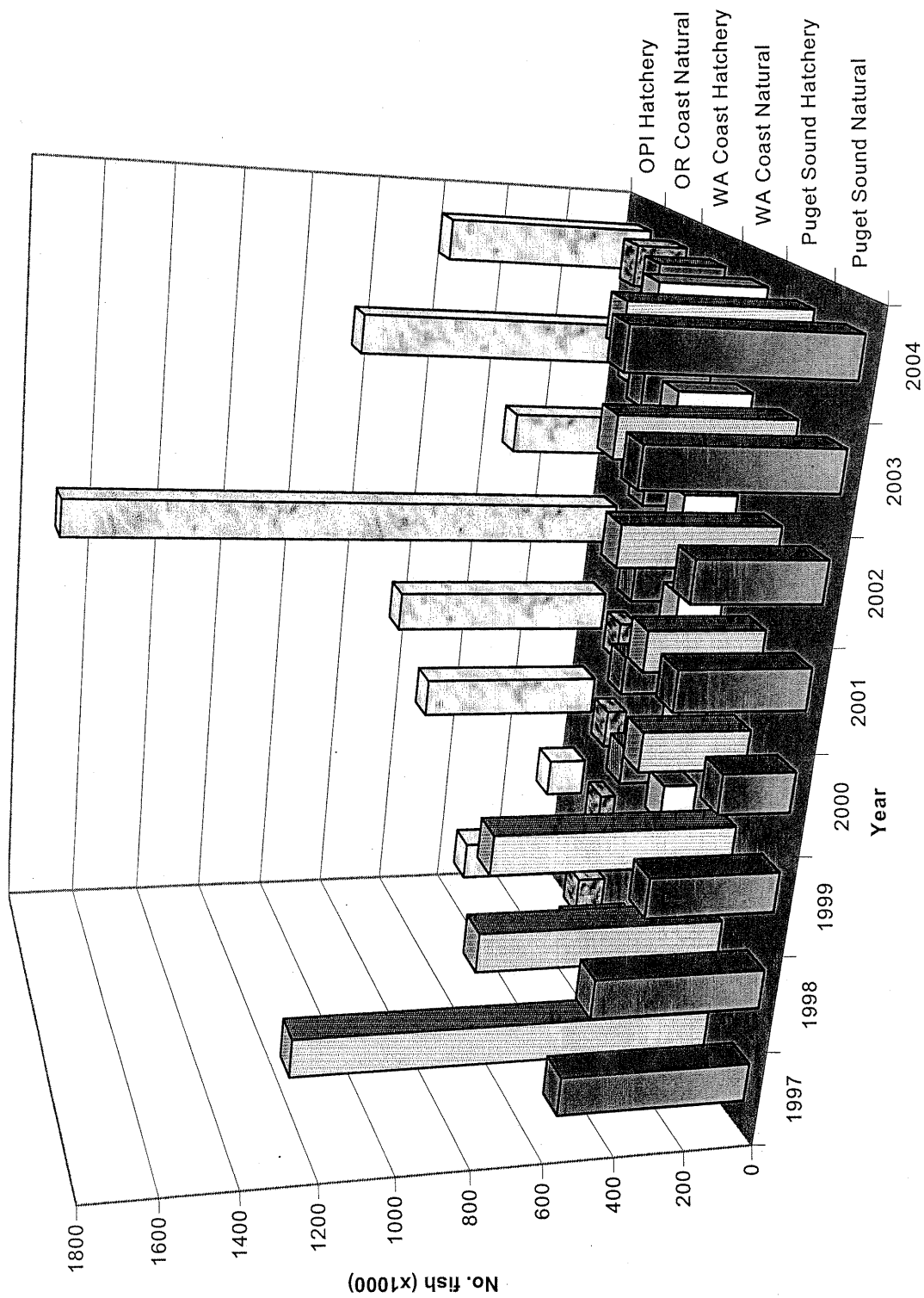
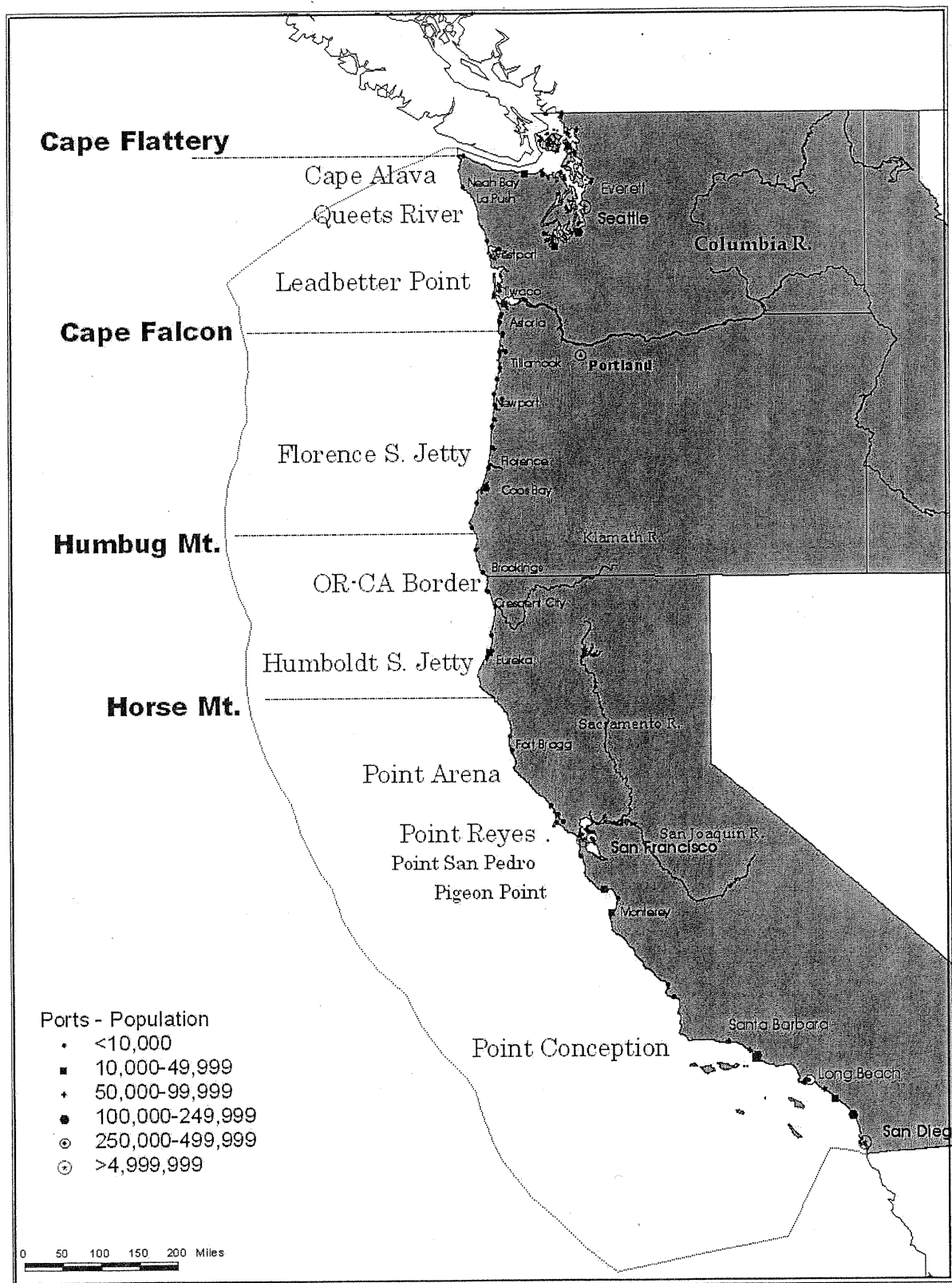


FIGURE 3-2 Preseason coho forecasts.



FIG

FIGURE 3-3. Salmon management zones and ports.

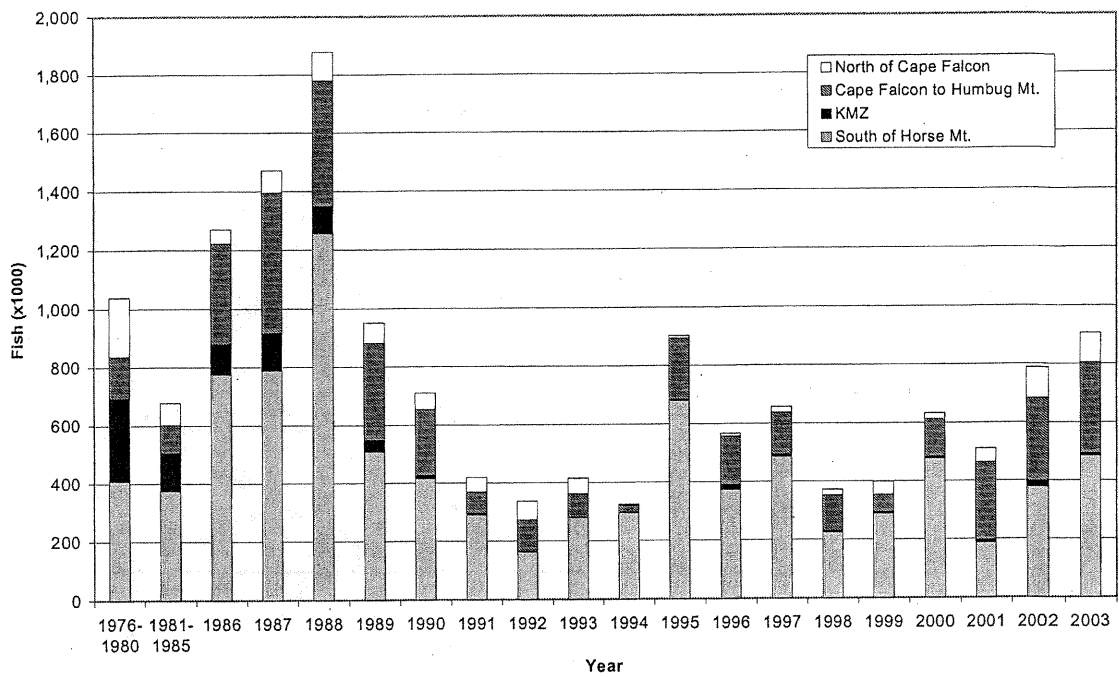


FIGURE 3-4a. Treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial chinook landings by zone.

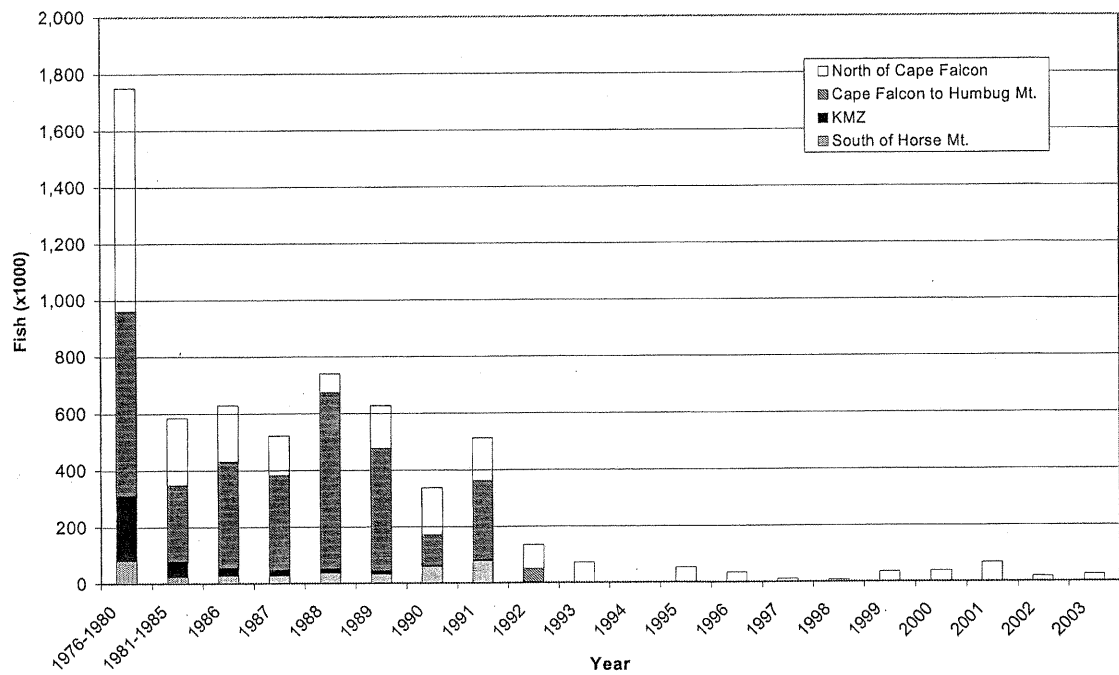


FIGURE 3-4b. Treaty Indian and non-Indian commercial coho landings by zone.

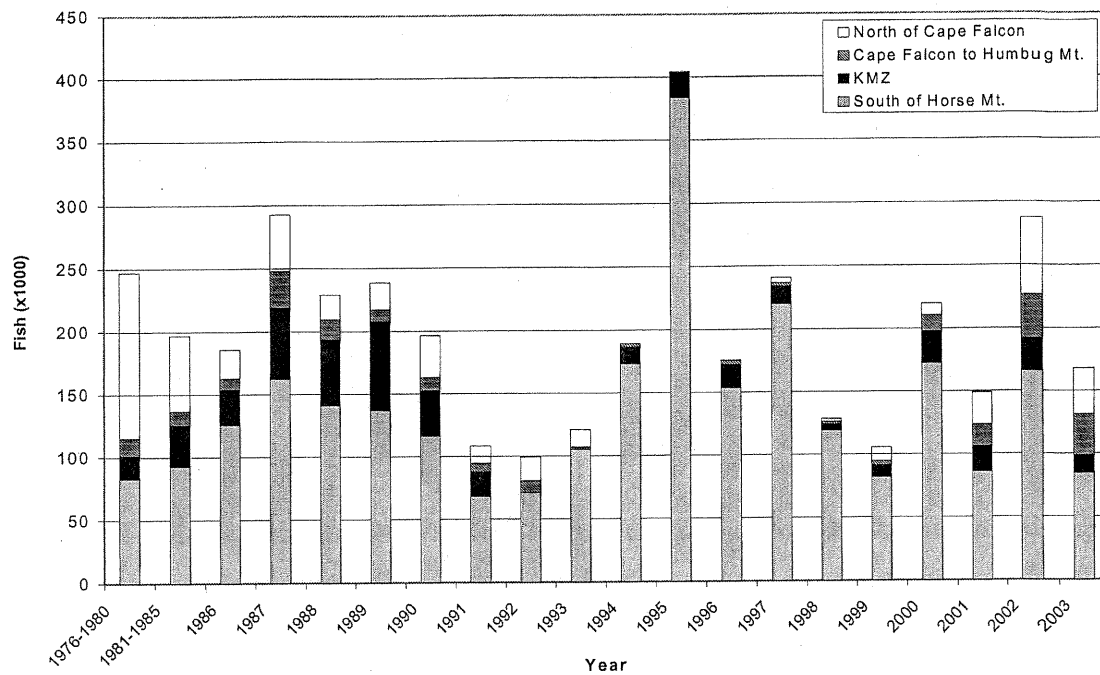


FIGURE 3-5a. Recreational chinook landings by zone.

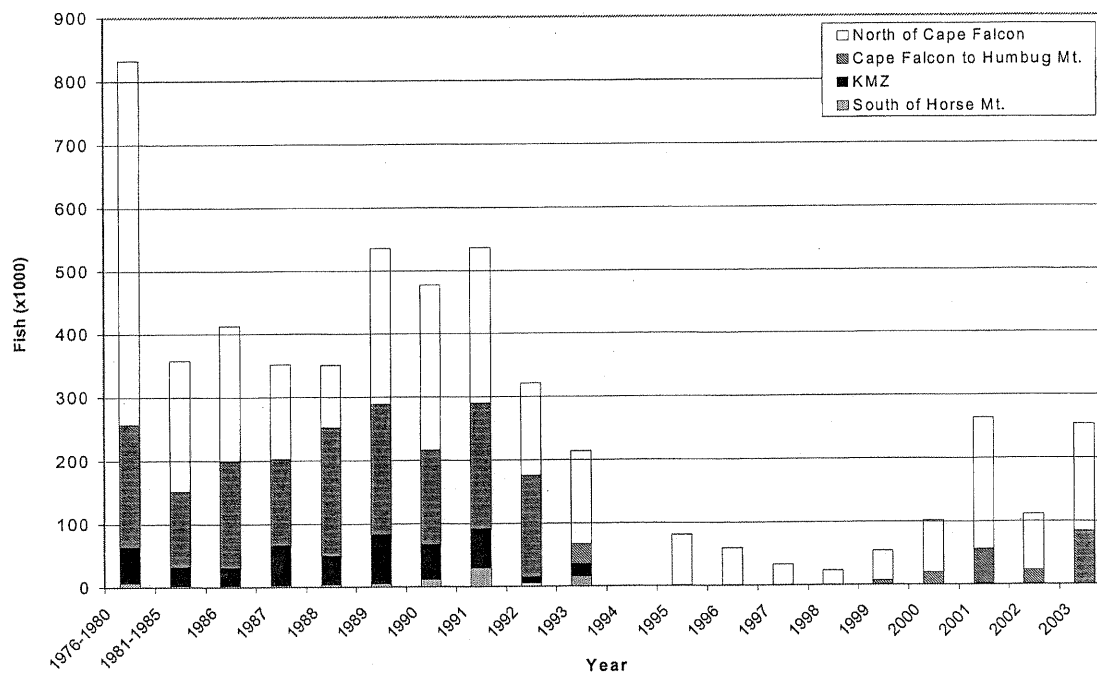


FIGURE 3-5b. Recreational coho landings by zone.

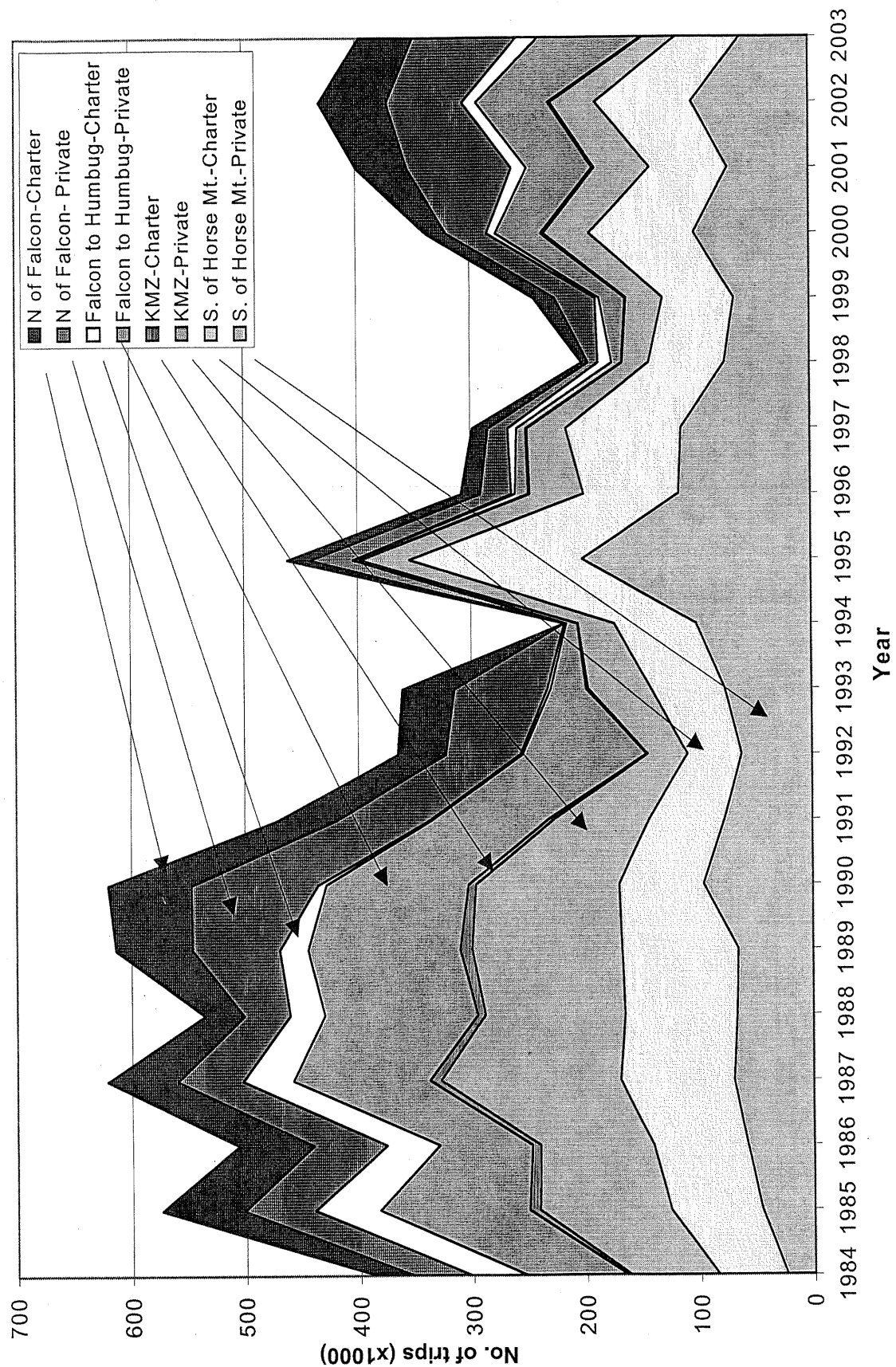


FIGURE 3-6. Recreational fishing effort by zone.

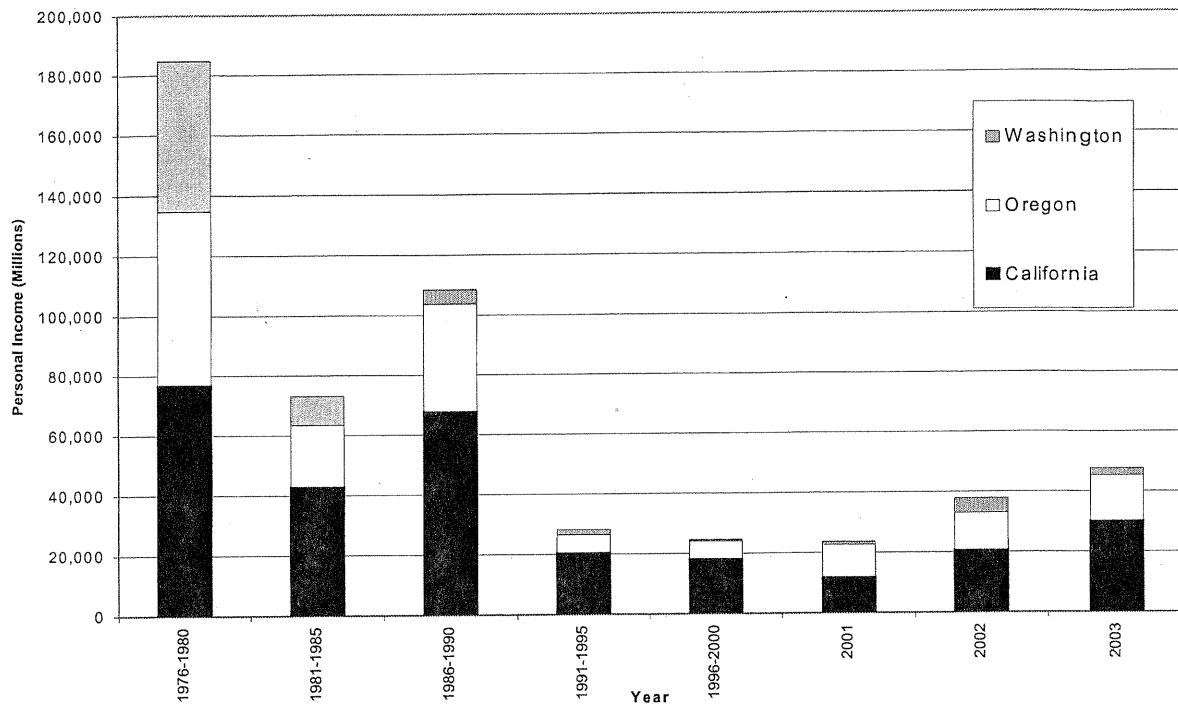


FIGURE 3-7a. Coastal community level personal income impacts associated with Council area commercial salmon fisheries.

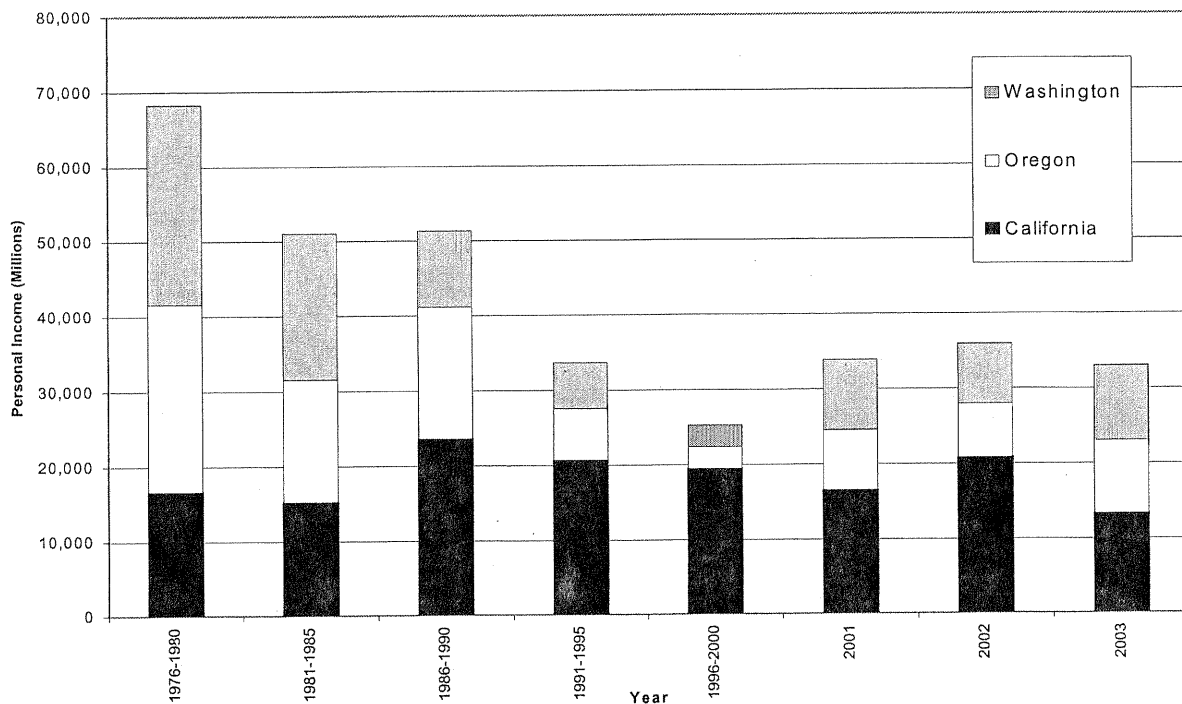


FIGURE 3-7b. Coastal community level personal income impacts associated with Council area recreational salmon fisheries.

4 Environmental Consequences

The factors evaluated for significance in this EA are those listed in Section 6.02 of NAO 216-6, with specific application to these alternatives as detailed in Section 1.5 of this EA. Some of those factors have already been eliminated from further consideration in this analysis through the screening process applied in Section 1.5 of this EA, including essential fish habitat; public health and safety; and biodiversity and ecosystem function. Criteria for evaluating significance of the remaining factors are described in Section 1.5 of this EA.

For purpose of analysis, alternatives are compared to the 2003 fishery as a baseline. Two views of the 2003 fishery are presented, one is the preseason estimates of expected 2003 harvest and impacts (projected) and the other is the postseason estimate of 2003 harvest and impacts (actual). The 2003 projected impacts provide a relevant comparison of the modeled fisheries on which the Council based their decisions. These comparisons are most appropriate for biological factors such as conservation objectives. Actual 2003 impacts provide a more appropriate context for the likely economic impacts of 2004 fisheries, since 2004 projections are based primarily on actual 2003 impacts.

The No Action Alternative is analyzed as application of the previous year's regulations (without any inseason modifications) to the current year's abundance forecasts. The primary purpose this analysis is to provide context for the current preseason planning process by illustrating which fisheries will require modification to meet Salmon FMP, ESA, and other conservation and allocation objectives. Because of the dynamic nature and life history characteristics of salmon populations, and the numerous stocks that are intercepted in mixed stock ocean fisheries, application of the previous year's regulations is unlikely to meet all the criteria for conservation objectives while optimizing economic benefits from the fisheries.

Figures 4-1 and 4-2 display the projected total fishing mortality^{5/} of each option. In the annual season-setting process and in this EA, this combined mortality is referred to as the impact of management measures. Tables 4-1a through 4-1c compare projected impacts (harvest plus bycatch) of the preferred alternative, other alternatives considered, and 2003 projections.^{6/} Table 4-1c summarizes the distribution of impacts by species and fishery sector for each option. Table 4-1d compares projected escapement, harvest rates, and allocations, collectively referred to as conservation objectives associated with the various alternatives. (The 2003 values in the tables and figures are projected harvest impacts, taken from the 2003 Preseason Report II. Actual harvest impacts are different.)

4.1 Impacts of the Preferred Alternative

N/A

4.1.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks

N/A

4.1.2 Non-target Species

5/ The values in these charts include both catch and bycatch mortality, as given in Preseason Report II, Table 6 and Preseason Report III, Table 6.

6/ The 2003 projected impacts are not equivalent to the no action alternative because they are projected on 2003 stock abundances rather than 2004 abundance.

As discussed in Section 3.1.2, impacts of the alternatives are related both to the changes in the amount of groundfish caught in the ocean salmon fishery and how this would interact with the trip limit regime governing this fishery and other open access groundfish fisheries. No analysis is available to project groundfish landings based on management measures contained in the alternatives. But in very general terms it is likely that changes in salmon fishing mortality and incidental catches correlate (assuming a rough correlation between salmon fishing mortality and fishing effort). In comparison to the 2003 baselines, both recreational and commercial chinook fishing mortality is likely to be about the same or less than in 2003. (Council-area wide, 2004 projections fall below 2003 preseason projections and postseason estimates.) In comparison to the other management options however, projected commercial and recreational chinook mortality is slightly less than under the other options considered for 2003. Because chinook salmon typically occur at greater depths than coho, rockfish incidental catch is more likely when targeting chinook. Projected 2004 coho catches are also less than the 2003 baselines (preseason projections and postseason estimates). Although rockfish are less commonly caught when targeting coho, this opportunity could increase total fishing effort, particularly among recreational fishers who more commonly target coho salmon. However, recreational bag limits (and in California, seasons) have been put in place for overfished rockfish under the Groundfish FMP. This discourages targeting rockfish during a recreational trip (once the salmon bag limit is reached). However, changes in CPUE for both chinook and coho could affect commercial and recreational fishing strategy, potentially increasing incidental rockfish catches. For example, if recreational fishermen take longer to reach their salmon bag limits incidental groundfish catch opportunity may increase. If commercial fishermen target rockfish less when salmon CPUE is high, decreased salmon catch rates may modify this behavior.

For the above reasons, it is difficult to predict the effect of the alternatives on groundfish catches. But assuming the correlation between salmon and groundfish harvests, impacts can be generally assessed. For both the recreational and commercial salmon fisheries, salmon harvests are expected to decrease coastwide compared to 2003. However, the allocation of Pacific halibut has increased for 2004. Halibut fisheries are more prone to incidental catch of rockfish and lingcod, so combination salmon/halibut trips probably account for a relatively larger impact to groundfish species than salmon-only trips. This may result in a slight decrease in groundfish bycatch rates. Therefore, incidental harvest of groundfish is likely to be at about the same level or slightly lower than in 2003. Any unexpected expansion in incidental groundfish harvest would be taken into account in management of the groundfish open access fishery and appropriate inseason adjustments made to groundfish regulations (e.g. season closures or reduced landing limits).

The likelihood of similar or reduced groundfish landings compared to 2003 under this alternative meet the criteria for non-significance established in Section 1.5 of this EA based on the significance test in NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02 regarding impacts to non-target species.

4.1.3 ESA-listed Salmon

N/A

4.1.4 Socioeconomic Impacts

N/A

4.1.5 Reasons for Choosing the Preferred Alternative

N/A

4.2 Impacts of the No Action Alternative

4.2.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks

The STT uses the Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) and Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) to evaluate the impacts to coho stocks and Klamath River fall chinook, which are reported in Preseason Report I. The projected escapement of Sacramento River fall chinook is estimated based on recent year average CVI harvest rates and stock composition, and is also reported in Preseason Report I. Impacts to other chinook stocks, primarily those from the Columbia River north, which are modeled with the Chinook FRAM, can not be estimated until later in the preseason planning process. Therefore, the effects of the No Action Alternative on those stocks are not reported in this DEA.

Sacramento Fall Chinook: The Central Valley Index (CVI) is used to assess the abundance of combined Central Valley chinook stocks. The Sacramento River fall run comprises over 90% of Central Valley chinook stocks. The CVI harvest index, based on the CVI, is a ratio of harvested fish to the population (as measured by harvest and escapement). A repeat of 2003 regulations in 2004 would result in a CVI index value similar to the last five years. Because of the strength of this year's run, the calculated escapement would be 445,800 fish, substantially above the target range of 122,000-180,000 fish.

Klamath River Fall Chinook: The Klamath Ocean Harvest Model forecasts a spawning population of approximately 39,700 adults, of which 23,700 would be expected to spawn in natural areas. This is below the conservation objective minimum of 35,000 naturally spawning adults. The river tribal and recreational harvest allocations under this scenario are, respectively, 51.7% (of the overall harvest) and 27.9% (of the non-tribal harvest), which exceed the 2004 allocations for these two sectors of 50% and 15%, respectively.

Oregon Coastal Chinook: The conservation objective of an aggregate 150,000 to 200,000 naturally spawning adults would be met if 2003 regulations were applied.

Columbia River Fall Chinook: All five major stock units (Lower River Wild, Upper River Brights, Mid-Columbia Brights, Spring Creek Hatchery and Lower River Hatchery) would exceed the conservation objectives set for them.

Washington Coast and Puget Sound Chinook: Council-managed fisheries have a minor impact on these stocks since they are generally distributed further north, in Canadian and Alaskan waters. For this reason, an evaluation of impacts was not made.

Oregon Production Index Coho: Ocean escapements into the Columbia River in 2003 would be sufficient to provide inside harvest and meet hatchery egg take goals.

Washington Coast and Puget Sound Coho: Under 2003 regulations, ocean escapements for Washington coast and Puget Sound natural coho stocks would be expected to be at levels that would permit attainment of Salmon FMP escapement goals for all stocks. Impacts from inside (e.g., freshwater and Puget Sound) fisheries would ultimately determine levels of anticipated spawning escapements.

All Salmon FMU stocks meet their conservation objectives under this alternative except for the Klamath fall chinook natural spawning escapement (Table 4-1d). Therefore, the effects of this alternative on Salmon FMU stocks are considered significant based on the criteria established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the significance test in NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02 for target species.

4.2.2 Non-target species

The rationale outlined in Section 4.1.2 applies to the other alternatives. The no action alternative would not necessarily result in the same level of incidental catch as occurred in 2003 because of changes in the abundance of non-target species stocks and the interaction between salmon CPUE and incidental species catch rates. This alternative allows harvest opportunity for chinook and coho, suggesting that it would result in higher rockfish catches in comparison to the other alternatives; however, there is insufficient information to quantify this difference. This alternative would likely result in similar landings of groundfish as occurred in 2003.

The likelihood of similar or reduced groundfish landings compared to 2003 under this alternative meet the criteria for non-significance established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the requirements of NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02 regarding non-target species.

4.2.3 ESA-listed Salmon

The STT modeled the expected impacts of 2003 regulations on ESA-listed chinook and coho stocks that Council area fisheries impact at greater than a 5% , allowing comparison of the biological consequences of the No Action Alternative with those of the other alternatives. Consultation standards would not be met for Snake River fall chinook, California coastal chinook, Sacramento River winter chinook, and Oregon Coastal coho. Therefore, the effects of this alternative on ESA listed salmon stocks are considered significant based on the criteria established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the significance test in NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02.

4.2.4 Socioeconomic Impacts

Management measures are tailored to achieve the greatest fishing opportunity, and thus economic return, within the constraints of sustainable management. The 2004 chinook and coho abundances are generally lower coast-wide than those expected in 2003. The coast-wide economic consequences of applying the 2003 management regulations to 2004 stock abundances are likely positive in the short-term, but negative in the long-term.

This alternative adheres to the Salmon FMP allocation provisions for sharing of chinook and coho total allowable catch between recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon, and for sharing the recreational coho allocation among port areas north of Cape Falcon. This alternative does not meet the terms of the agreement reached in the *U.S. v. Oregon* forum for allocation of coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam (Table 4-1d).

Short-Term

Dollar values have not been assigned to the short-term economic effects of this option because it is not considered a viable option in that it would not meet the conservation objectives indicated in the purpose and need for these management actions (Section 1.2). This option would not be in the range of options discussed in the most recent EIS, prepared for Amendment 14 to the Salmon FMP, because it would not meet the natural spawner escapement objective for Klamath fall chinook or NMFS ESA consultation standards for Snake River fall chinook, Sacramento River winter chinook, California coastal chinook, and Oregon coastal coho.

The 2003 management measures would result in an over-harvest of chinook salmon in the ocean fisheries. North of Cape Falcon, abundance projections in 2004 for all stocks on which Council-area fisheries rely are

lower than in 2003, which is reflected in preseason catch projections for the two years: 90,000 to 180,000 chinook in 2004 versus 184,000 fish estimated preseason for 2003. A similar situation will occur south of Cape Falcon, with a range of projected catch in 2004 of 614,500 to 624,000 versus a 2003 projection of 820,800. Thus, application of 2003 management measures would result in an over-harvest, providing greater short-term benefits to ocean fishers. Ocean escapement of chinook would be lower for those stocks present in lower abundance. If declines in ocean escapement cannot be compensated for with reduced inside harvest, there would be long-term adverse effects on stock productivity from under escapement.

The situation for coho is similar to chinook. The preseason projected harvest for 2003 was 478,000 coho coastwide, for commercial and recreational fisheries combined, versus a projected range of 290,100 to 439,600 coho for 2004. The difference between these values does not reflect the actual over-harvest (since other variables in the models are different). But environmentally sustainable harvest would be exceeded for some natural stocks.

This overall picture is further complicated by the implicit and explicit allocation of fishing opportunity among sectors and areas that would result from a repeat of 2003 management measures. Over the short term, relative to what would be allowed under regulations tailored to 2004 abundances, more opportunity to harvest coho will benefit recreational fishers and fisheries north of Cape Falcon, which take a large share of the total coho harvest, more than commercial fishers and fisheries south of Cape Falcon. Greater opportunity to harvest chinook, relative to what would be allowed under regulations tailored to 2004 abundances, would tend to benefit commercial fisheries more, and recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon.

Long-Term

Effects on long-term harvest opportunities depend on the level of escapement relative to the real MSY escapement level given existing environmental conditions (the real MSY escapement is largely an unknown factor). Any substantial over- or under-escapement is likely to result in less future harvest opportunity than would otherwise have occurred. Assuming that management targets are, on average, at MSY levels, and a standard Ricker type spawner-recruit relationship, it is likely that any deviation of spawning escapements below the management targets, or above the level associated with maximum production, will result in lower future production than would otherwise occur.

Although a specific analysis was not conducted, the coastal community-level personal income impacts of this alternative likely fall within the range observed in recent years (Figure 3-7). However, this alternative does not meet the allocation agreement for upper Columbia River coho under *U.S. v. Oregon* (Table 4-1d). Therefore, the effects of this alternative on the socioeconomic environment are considered significant based on the criteria established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the significance test in NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02.

4.2.5 Reasons for Rejecting the No Action Alternative

N/A

4.3 Impacts of Other Alternatives Considered

4.3.1 Salmon Fishery Management Unit Stocks

Anticipated impacts of the options developed during the March Council meeting are described on pages 11-13 in Preseason Report II. Table 4-1d compares key stock escapements, ocean exploitation rates, or other criteria to objectives. All of the options would meet conservation objectives for Salmon FMP stocks except that

objectives would not be met under Option I for Snake River fall chinook, and under Options I and II for interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho. In addition to conservation objectives, the allocation objective for upper Columbia River coho would not be met under Option I.

Both commercial and recreational chinook impacts would decrease from a baseline of 2003 projected levels for all three options coastwide (Figure 4-1). Coho impacts in 2004 for both commercial and recreational fisheries would decrease in all areas under all three options compared to 2003 baseline (projected) levels (Figure 4-2). If options to allow retention of un-marked coho are exercised, impacts associated with conservation objectives could not increase over preseason projections, however, landed catch and bycatch mortality would be reduced.

In terms of overall impacts for both chinook and coho, Option I has the greatest impacts, Option II is intermediate, and Option III has the fewest impacts, although the distribution of impacts differs somewhat within the various zones. Chinook impacts in Option II commercial fisheries are lower in central Oregon and south of Point Arena, California, than in Option III. Similarly, coho impacts are greater in the commercial fishery in Option II south of Cape Falcon than in Option III. Chinook impacts in all recreational options south of Horse Mt., California are the same.

The long-term effects of surplus escapement for salmon FMU stocks associated with these alternatives would result in some density dependant effects that could reduce future production, but may also contribute to greater ecosystem productivity that could increase future production. The long-term effects of under-escapement, although partially compensated for by density dependant effects, would likely reduce future production and have negative impacts to ecosystem productivity.

All Salmon FMU stocks meet their conservation objectives under Option III, however under Option I for Snake River fall chinook, and Options I and II for Interior Fraser coho, conservation objectives would not be met under current assumptions regarding Alaskan, Canadian, and inside fishery projections (Table 4-1d). Therefore, the effects of Options I and II on Salmon FMU stocks are considered significant based on the criteria established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the requirements of NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02. The effects of Option III are not considered significant.

4.3.2 Non-target Species

Assuming an essentially linear correlation between salmon and non-target species impacts, as discussed previously, Options I, II and III could result in lower rockfish bycatch than the no action alternative. Again, there is insufficient information to determine what these harvest levels might be. It is also possible that management measures in these options intended to reduce salmon catches could distort any correlation between salmon and rockfish catch rates by motivating more targeting on rockfish in response to the limits on salmon harvest opportunity. These alternatives would likely result in similar to lower landings of groundfish compared to the no action alternative.

The likelihood of similar or reduced groundfish landings compared to 2003 under this alternative meet the criteria for non-significance based on the criteria established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the significance test in NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02 regarding non-target species.

4.3.3 ESA-listed Salmon Stocks

According to Preseason Report II (pages 11-13), consultation standards for most ESA listed salmon species were met by all the options, with the exception of Option I for Snake River fall chinook. At the time the options were adopted for public review, final preseason catch expectations for Alaskan and Canadian fisheries

were unavailable. The Council adopted Option I as a viable alternative contingent on final preseason expectations for Snake River fall chinook impacts consistent with the NMFS ESA consultation standard, and so that elements of Option I could be incorporated into a preferred alternative if the consultation standard was not met.

Puget Sound chinook did not have final consultation standards in place at the time Preseason Report II was published, although NMFS did provide interim guidance, which for some stocks differed from the RMP submitted by the state and tribal comanagers. It should also be noted that the analyses of impacts in Preseason Report II were based on preliminary estimates of inside fisheries, which were still under negotiation. The inside fisheries have significant impacts on these stocks, but it is likely that consultation standards and other management objectives could be met through those negotiations if one of these options were selected as a preferred alternative without modification. An analysis of impacts associated with ocean fisheries within the scope presented in the Salmon FMP is included in the NMFS biological opinions. (See section 6.2 for a list of relevant biological opinions.) NMFS ESA consultation standards are identified in Appendix A of Preseason Report III.

The long-term effects of different spawning escapement levels on ESA-listed salmon species or other constraining stocks resulting from Option I, under the preliminary assumptions of Alaskan and Canadian fishery impacts, are likely to include reduced juvenile production and ecosystem productivity. If not effectively allocated to inside fisheries, reduced harvest impacts under Options II and III would allow higher spawning escapement and possibly increase production. However, the level of production associated with escapement expected under these options is not expected to substantially affect the recovery of depressed stocks or affect the intrinsic productivity of the stocks.

All ESA-listed salmon stocks meet NMFS ESA consultation standards under Options II and III. Therefore, the effects of these alternatives on ESA-listed salmon stocks are considered not significant based on the criteria established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the significance test in NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02. Option I, however, does not meet the consultation standard for lower Snake River fall chinook. Therefore Option I does not meet the criteria for non-significance.

4.3.4 Socioeconomic Impacts

Coastal community level personal income impacts from recreational fisheries are projected to range from \$23.6 million for Option III to \$29.1 million for Option I (Table 2-1). The range for commercial fisheries is projected to be from \$25.5 million in Option III to \$27.0 million in Option I. Total income impacts range from \$49.1 million to \$56.1 million. These values fall within the range of recent years (Figure 3-7).

The landing requirements for commercial fishers north of Cape Falcon in Option II may allow some additional flexibility over those in Options I and III, and the no action alternative. Option II allows fishers to land fish caught north of Cape Falcon in ports south of Cape Falcon and transport their fish to buyers outside the port of landing before recording the delivery on a fish receiving ticket. The intent is to allow small scale fishers the opportunity to seek out specialty markets, such as restaurants, where they can obtain higher prices for their catch, which would increase slightly the ex-vessel revenue projected for Option II. The landing language could also delay and complicate reporting of catch to track the quota, which could lead to more conservative management and delays in reopening the fishery after closures.

Options I, II, and III adhere to the Salmon FMP allocation provisions for sharing of chinook and coho total allowable catch between recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon, and for sharing the recreational coho allocation among port areas north of Cape Falcon. Option I, however, does not meet the

terms of the agreement reached in the *U.S. v. Oregon* forum for allocation of coho destined for areas above Bonneville Dam based on preliminary assumptions for in-river fisheries (Table 4-1d).

Short Term

Tables 9 and 10 and Figures 1 and 2 in Preseason Report II show the short-term ocean area economic impacts of the alternatives in comparison to the 2003 baseline (actual) derived from postseason estimates. For the commercial fishery these are expressed as exvessel value and local community income impacts (in dollar terms). For the recreational fishery the tables show angler trips and, as with the commercial sector, local community income impacts. Short-term economic effects in the ocean fishery generally correlate with the harvest impacts discussed above. Referring to Preseason Report II, commercial fishers in most areas, and those relying on commercial fisheries, are expected to experience a slight to modest decrease in economic activity in 2004, as compared to the 2003 postseason (actual) baseline (Table 4-2a). The KMZ, where an increase is expected, is the exception.

Recreational fishing and those relying on recreational fisheries are expected to experience activity ranging from a slight decrease to a slight increase, depending on area and the option considered (Table 4-2b). Option I will generate a similar or slight increase in income for all areas compared to 2003, while Option III will generate similar or less of such income in all areas. Option II will generate similar or less recreational fishery related income in all areas except north of Cape Falcon, where there will be a slight increase. However, Options I and II are not expected to meet some of the NMFS ESA consultation standards or other management objectives.

Long Term

Long-term socioeconomic and biological impacts are generally correlated. Changes in population productivity, due to spawning escapement levels and biophysical conditions, determine future harvest opportunity. Because Options I and II may not meet MSY escapement objectives, they may have adverse effects on stock productivity with long-term consequences that are outside the scope of the Amendment 14 SEIS and may not meet the objectives of the Salmon FMP.

Under these alternatives, the coastal community-level personal income impacts fall within the range observed in recent years, however, Option I does not meet the conditions for the *U.S. v. Oregon* coho allocation agreement (Table 4-1d). Therefore, the effects of Option I on the socioeconomic environment are considered significant, based on the criteria established in Section 1.5 of this EA for meeting the significance test in NOAA NAO 216-6 Section 6.02. The effects of Options II and III are not considered significant.

4.3.5 Reasons for Rejecting Other Alternatives Considered

N/A

4.4 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative effects are caused by the aggregate of past, present and reasonably foreseeable actions, including impacts outside the scope of the proposed action (in this case annual management measures). Two broad categories of cumulative impacts can be identified for salmon species that are affected by Council-managed ocean commercial and recreational fisheries. The first category includes other ocean fisheries, many of which are managed by the Council, and so-called inside fisheries prosecuted in internal waters (like Puget Sound) and in rivers as salmon migrate towards their spawning grounds. Fishing mortality also has some broader ecological effects since it removes salmon that might otherwise be consumed by other ecosystem components.

The second category comprises human activities that affect the sustainability of salmon populations. Because salmon spend part of their life cycle in freshwater, they are more vulnerable to a broad range of human activities (since humans spend most of their time on land) that affect the quality of these freshwater environments. These effects are generally well known and diverse. They include physical barriers to migration (dams), changes in water flow and temperature (often a secondary effect of dams or water diversion projects), and degradation of spawning environments due to increased silt in the water due to adjacent land use. A very large proportion of the long-term, and often permanent, declines in salmon stocks is attributable this class of impacts. (For a detailed summary of non-fishing impacts to salmon habitat see Section 3.2.5 of the EFH Appendix A to Amendment 14.)

Consideration of cumulative effects is intrinsic to fishery management. When developing management measures, fishery managers try to account for all sources of mortality in a given population and the productivity of that population. This accounting does not have to be explicit, in that total mortality is exactly partitioned among each cause, except that natural and fishing mortality are distinguished. The aggregation accounts for a wide variety of effects, including past fishing mortality. Future fishing mortality is not accounted for in population models, but it can be broadly anticipated based on limits set by the management regime. Other actions—that, for example, degrade habitat—are accounted for in estimates of natural mortality and population productivity. In the case of salmon, fishing mortality is reasonably accounted for because quotas or allocations to other fisheries are known or foreseeable. Natural mortality is estimated and accounts for all non-fishing impacts to a given population. By the same token, productivity estimates include reproductive success and recruitment to the adult, fishable population. This accounts for short and long-term changes to spawning habitat, among other things. Although salmon's anadromous life cycle is its "Achilles heel" in one sense (because it exposes key life stages to human-induced impacts) it makes the task of stock assessment much easier because reproductive success can be estimated with a fair degree of certainty. Marine survival is harder to measure. But taken together, as part of the stock assessment, these measures effectively account for cumulative effects to salmon targeted by the proposed action. However, the effect of fishing on the ecosystem, due to the shift in balance between fishing and natural mortality, is much harder to predict. Fish removed by fishermen are unavailable to other trophic levels, to be eaten by predators or recycled by decomposers for example. These effects cannot be readily assessed, but there is no indication that fishing mortality substantially contributes to ecosystem-wide effects.

Despite the effectiveness of these management models in accounting for cumulative impacts, uncertainty by itself can be considered an additional source of cumulative impacts. Although easier for salmon than other marine species, it is inherently difficult to precisely measure many population parameters. These multiple uncertainties have a compound effect, and in this sense uncertainty produces cumulative effects that must be accounted for in decision making. For example, drop-off mortality cannot be measured directly and must be estimated. Similarly, mortality from recreational fishing is, in many cases, difficult to estimate because it is hard to monitor fisheries with many thousands of participants fishing in the ocean, rivers and streams. The cumulative effect of error in parameter estimates ultimately determines managers' success in setting management targets that ensure sustained exploitation across all users. The discussion of abundance predictors and comparison of preseason predictions with post-season estimates, found in the Review of 2003 Ocean Salmon Fisheries, shows that predictions are generally accurate. In comparison to other fisheries, these cumulative errors have not detracted from management performance.

The alternatives do not differ greatly in the context of cumulative impacts since all other impacts besides those resulting from the proposed action, discussed here, apply equally to each of the alternatives. For this reason the direct impacts of the alternatives, in this case the level of fishing mortality that would result, correlates directly with cumulative impacts. As a result, alternatives that allow greater harvest (e.g., Option I in comparison to Option III) produce a greater cumulative impact.

4.5 Summary and Comparison of Impacts Between Alternatives

The preferred alternative N/A

The no action alternative would have a significant negative impact because it would not respond to changes in chinook and coho stock status, resulting in over-harvest of stocks. Re-application of 2003 management measures would increase impacts on some ESA-listed salmon and the objective for natural spawning Klamath River fall chinook would not be met. The short-term economic value for this option was not estimated because the alternative does not meet the purpose and need for action. Further, the impacts of this alternative were compared to criteria established for determination of significance based on NOAA NAO 216-6, section 6.02, and found to be significant.

Option I has the highest overall harvest impacts to both chinook and coho of the three options, but would not meet all conservation and management objectives. Short-term commercial and recreational economic value is higher than Options II and III. Further, the impacts of this alternative under preseason assumptions were compared to criteria established for determination of significance based on NOAA NAO 216-6, section 6.02, and found to be significant.

Option II is intermediate in terms of overall harvest impacts. This option would not meet the conservation objective for Interior Fraser (Thompson River, BC) coho, under preseason expectations for inside fisheries. The short-term commercial economic value of this option is likely intermediate between Options I and III. Further, the impacts of this alternative were compared to criteria established for determination of significance based on NOAA NAO 216-6, section 6.02, and found to be significant.

Option III has the lowest overall harvest impacts. It would also meet conservation and allocation objectives for all stocks. The short-term commercial and recreational economic value of this option is less than Options I and II. Further, the impacts of this alternative were compared to criteria established for determination of significance based on NOAA NAO 216-6, section 6.02, and found to be not significant.

TABLE 4-1a: Chinook harvest impacts (catch and bycatch combined, thousands of fish) and percent distribution within each option. (Page 1 of 1)

	Troll						Recreational					
	2003 Baseline			2003 Baseline			2003 Baseline			2003 Baseline		
	Preferred	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate	Option I	Option II	Option III	Preferred	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate	Option I	Option II	Option III
Thousands of Fish												
Treaty Indian	68.9	68.9	39.8	69.3	46.1	34.5						
N. of C. Falcon Non-Indian	88.9	88.9	96.4	79.6	57.7	36.0	70.2	70.2	43.0	53.7	35.8	58.0
C. Falcon to Humbug Mt.	135.4	135.4	350.4	144.2	126.1	142.2	30.4	30.4	36.2	23.9	23.0	26.0
KMZ	23.2	23.2	10.1	24.1	23.9	19.4	41.9	41.9	15.8	31.7	30.5	39.4
S. of Horse Mt.	506.1	506.1	528.2	349.5	342.2	349.5	164.3	167.3	93.6	110.1	110.1	167.3
Total	822.5	822.5	1,024.9	666.7	596.0	581.6	309.8	309.8	188.6	219.4	199.4	280.7
Percent												
Treaty Indian	8.4%	8.4%	3.9%	10.4%	7.7%	5.9%						
N. of C. Falcon Non-Indian	10.8%	10.8%	9.4%	11.9%	9.7%	6.2%	22.7%	22.7%	22.8%	24.5%	18.0%	20.7%
C. Falcon to Humbug Mt.	16.2%	16.5%	34.2%	21.6%	21.2%	24.5%	9.8%	9.8%	19.2%	10.9%	11.5%	9.3%
KMZ	2.8%	2.8%	1.0%	3.6%	4.0%	3.3%	13.5%	13.5%	8.4%	14.4%	15.3%	14.0%
S. of Horse Mt.	61.5%	61.5%	51.5%	52.4%	57.4%	60.1%	53.0%	54.0%	49.6%	50.2%	55.2%	59.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-1b: Coho harvest impacts (catch and bycatch combined, thousands of fish) and percent distribution within each option. (Page 1 of 1)

	Troll						Recreational					
	2003 Baseline			2003 Baseline			2003 Baseline			2003 Baseline		
	Preferred	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate	Option I	Option II	Option III	Preferred	Preseason Projection	Postseason Estimate	Option I	Option II	Option III
Thousands of Fish												
Treaty Indian	95.3	95.3	11.6	96.1	79.8	63.8						
N. of C. Falcon Non-Indian	101.6	101.6	21.3	100.1	82.3	63.7	256.4	256.4	192.4	250.1	204.0	157.1
S. of C. Falcon.	16.7	16.7	43.2	12.7	11.2	12.4	110.7	110.7	105.4	99.7	88.4	76.8
Total	213.6	213.6	76.1	208.9	173.3	139.9	367.1	367.1	297.8	349.8	292.4	233.9
Percent												
Treaty Indian	44.6%	44.6%	15.2%	46.0%	46.0%	45.6%						
N. of C. Falcon Non-Indian	47.6%	47.6%	28.0%	47.9%	47.5%	45.5%	69.8%	69.8%	64.6%	71.5%	69.8%	67.2%
S. of C. Falcon	7.8%	7.8%	56.8%	6.1%	6.5%	8.9%	30.2%	30.2%	35.4%	28.5%	30.2%	32.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

TABLE 4-1c: Summary of the distribution of impacts within each alternative (thousands of fish and percent of total). (Page 1 of 1)

	Commercial	Recreational	Total
Preferred Alternative			
Chinook	NA	NA	NA
Coho	NA	NA	NA
Total	NA	NA	NA
2003 Baseline (preseason projection)			
Chinook	822.5 (48.0%)	309.8 (18.0%)	1,132.3 (66.0%)
Coho	213.6 (12.5%)	367.1 (21.5%)	580.7 (34.0%)
Total	1,036.1 (60.5%)	676.9 (39.5%)	1,713.0 (100.0%)
2003 Baseline (postseason estimate)			
Chinook	1,024.9 (73.1%)	186.6 (11.9%)	1,213.5 (76.4%)
Coho	76.1 (4.8%)	297.8 (18.8%)	373.9 (23.6%)
Total	1,101.3 (69.4%)	486.4 (30.6%)	1,587.4 (100.0%)
Option I			
Chinook	666.7 (45.6%)	237.4 (16.2%)	904.1 (61.8%)
Coho	208.9 (14.3%)	349.8 (23.9%)	558.7 (38.2%)
Total	875.6 (59.9%)	587.2 (40.1%)	1,462.8 (100.0%)
Option II			
Chinook	596.0 (46.5%)	219.4 (17.1%)	815.4 (63.6%)
Coho	173.3 (13.5%)	292.4 (22.8%)	467.5 (36.4%)
Total	769.3 (60.0%)	511.8 (40.0%)	1,281.1 (100.0%)
Option III			
Chinook	581.6 (50.4%)	199.4 (17.3%)	781.0 (67.6%)
Coho	139.9 (12.1%)	233.9 (20.3%)	373.8 (32.4%)
Total	721.5 (62.5%)	433.3 (37.5%)	1,154.8 (100.0%)

TABLE 4-1d. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria adopted by the Council for ocean fishery options, 2004.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
	Preferred	No Action	Option I	Option II	Option III	
CHINOOK						
Columbia Upriver Brights		>57.3	291.7	293.4	295.1	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights		>16.6	90.2	90.7	91.3	16.6 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules		>31.1	80.0	82.6	85.1	31.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules		NA	45%	41%	37%	≤49% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)		>5.7	24.3 ^{d/}	24.6 ^{d/}	24.7 ^{d/}	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules		>11.1	144.2	157.0	167.6	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		>70%	74% ^{e/}	68%	63%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall		23.7	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest		51.7	50%	50%	50%	50.0% Equals 31.1, 31.1, and 31.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries for Options I, II, and III.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate		16.1%	14.9%	15.0%	14.9%	≤16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation			14.1%	14.1%	14.1%	- None specified for 2004.
CA:OR troll fishery allocation			52.48	51.49	51.49	51.49 KPMC recommendation for 2004.
River recreational fishery allocation		27.9%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	≥15.0% Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 4.7, 4.7, and 4.7 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries for Options I, II, and III, respectively.

TABLE 4-1d. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria adopted by the Council for ocean fishery options, 2004.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted			
CHINOOK (Continued)						
	Preferred	No Action	Option I	Option II	Option III	
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)		No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall		445.8	454.5	454.5	454.5	122.0- 180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
COHO						
PUGET SOUND NATURAL	Preferred	No Action	Option I	Option II	Option III	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)		>10%	12.0%(6.5%)	10.9%(5.5%)	10.0%(4.4%)	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{d/}
Skagit		129	35%(4.6%) 130.4	35%(4.7%) 131.7	34%(3.9%) 132.9	≤60% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{d/} 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish		28	37%(8.0%) 27.3	36%(6.7%) 27.7	35%(5.5%) 28.1	≤50% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{d/} 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish		139	35%(8.0%) 133.2	34%(6.7%) 135.3	33%(5.5%) 137.3	≤60% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{d/} 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal		80	34%(5.6%) 80.7	31%(4.9%) 81.4	33%(3.9%) 82.3	≤65% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{d/} 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca		32	12%(6.1%) 31.9	11%(5.0%) 32.4	10%(4.0%) 32.7	≤60% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{d/} 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
COASTAL NATURAL:						
Quillayute Fall		18	17.6	18.1	18.5	6.3-15.8 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.

TABLE 4-1d. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria adopted by the Council for ocean fishery options, 2004.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
	COHO (continued)					
	Preferred	No Action	Option I	Option II	Option III	
Hoh		7	6.5	6.7	6.9	2.0-5.0 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Wild		14	14.6	15.0	15.4	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental		1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	-
Grays Harbor		102	102.1	104.0	103.8	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)		18.0%	14.8%	13.2%	12.3%	≤15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)		10.5%	8.6%	8.5%	8.1%	≤13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
COLUMBIA RIVER: ^{f/}						
Upper Columbia		<50%	45%	53%	58%	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early		128	155.9	179.2	194.7	38.7 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late		64	83.3	110.4	135.3	19.4 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 11.3 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI mortality for coho of the 2003 level; Southeast Alaska TAC of 355,000 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 151,826 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2003).

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

c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.

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

e/ The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.

f/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2003 preseason levels based on 2004 abundance.

TABLE 4-2a. Preliminary projections of exvessel value for 2004 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options. (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Option	Exvessel Value (thousands of dollars) ^{g/}				
		Projected 2004 ^{h/}	2003 Actual	Percent Change from 2003	1976-1990 Average ^{i/}	Percent Change from 1976-1990 Average
North of Cape Falcon	I	1,483	1,380	7%	5,651	-74%
	II	1,106		-20%		-80%
	III	767		-44%		-86%
	Preferred	NA				
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	2,798	6,757	-59%	15,230	-82%
	II	2,447		-64%		-84%
	III	2,759		-59%		-82%
	Preferred	NA				
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt.	I	570	242	135%	7,659	-93%
	II	565		133%		-93%
	III	460		90%		-94%
	Preferred	NA				
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	2,487	5,997	-59%	7,105	-65%
	II	2,323		-61%		-67%
	III	2,487		-59%		-65%
	Preferred	NA				
South of Pt. Arena	I	5,476	5,913	-7%	14,481	-62%
	II	5,475		-7%		-62%
	III	5,476		-7%		-62%
	Preferred	NA				
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	11,331	18,909	-40%	44,475	-75%
	II	10,810		-43%		-76%
	III	11,182		-41%		-75%
	Preferred	NA				
West Coast Total	I	12,814	20,289	-37%	50,125	-74%
	II	11,916		-41%		-76%
	III	11,949		-41%		-76%
	Preferred	NA				

TABLE 4-2b. Preliminary projections of angler trips and coastal community income generated for 2004 recreational ocean salmon fishery regulatory options compared to 2003 and the 1976-1990 average (inflation adjusted). (Page 1 of 1)

Management Area	Option	Angler Trips (thousands)			Coastal Community Income Impacts (thousands of dollars) ^a			Percent Change in Income Impacts	
		Estimates Based on the Options	2003 Actual	1976-1990 Avg.	Estimates Based on the Options	2003 Actual	1976-1990 Avg.	Compared to 2003 Actual	Compared to 1976-1990 Avg.
North of Cape Falcon ^{b/}	I	182	139	271	10,945	8,376	15,863	31%	-31%
	II	149			8,955			7%	-44%
	III	116			6,975			-17%	-56%
	Preferred								
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	I	92	110	184	5,981	5,828	9,899	3%	-40%
	II	85			4,935			-15%	-50%
	III	85			4,542			-22%	-54%
	Preferred								
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. ^{c/}	I	29	28	117	1,504	1,465	5,801	3%	-74%
	II	28			1,462			-0%	-75%
	III	26			1,383			-6%	-76%
	Preferred								
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena	I	23	23	12	1,652	1,652	782	0%	111%
	II	23			1,652			0%	111%
	III	23			1,652			0%	111%
	Preferred								
South of Pt. Arena	I	93	93	116	9,006	9,006	12,486	0%	-28%
	II	93			9,006			0%	-28%
	III	93			9,006			0%	-28%
	Preferred								
Total South of Cape Falcon	I	259	255	429	18,143	17,952	28,969	1%	-37%
	II	238			17,055			-5%	-41%
	III	229			16,583			-8%	-43%
	Preferred								
West Coast Total	I	440	394	701	29,088	26,328	44,832	10%	-35%
	II	387			26,010			-1%	-42%
	III	345			23,559			-11%	-47%
	Preferred								

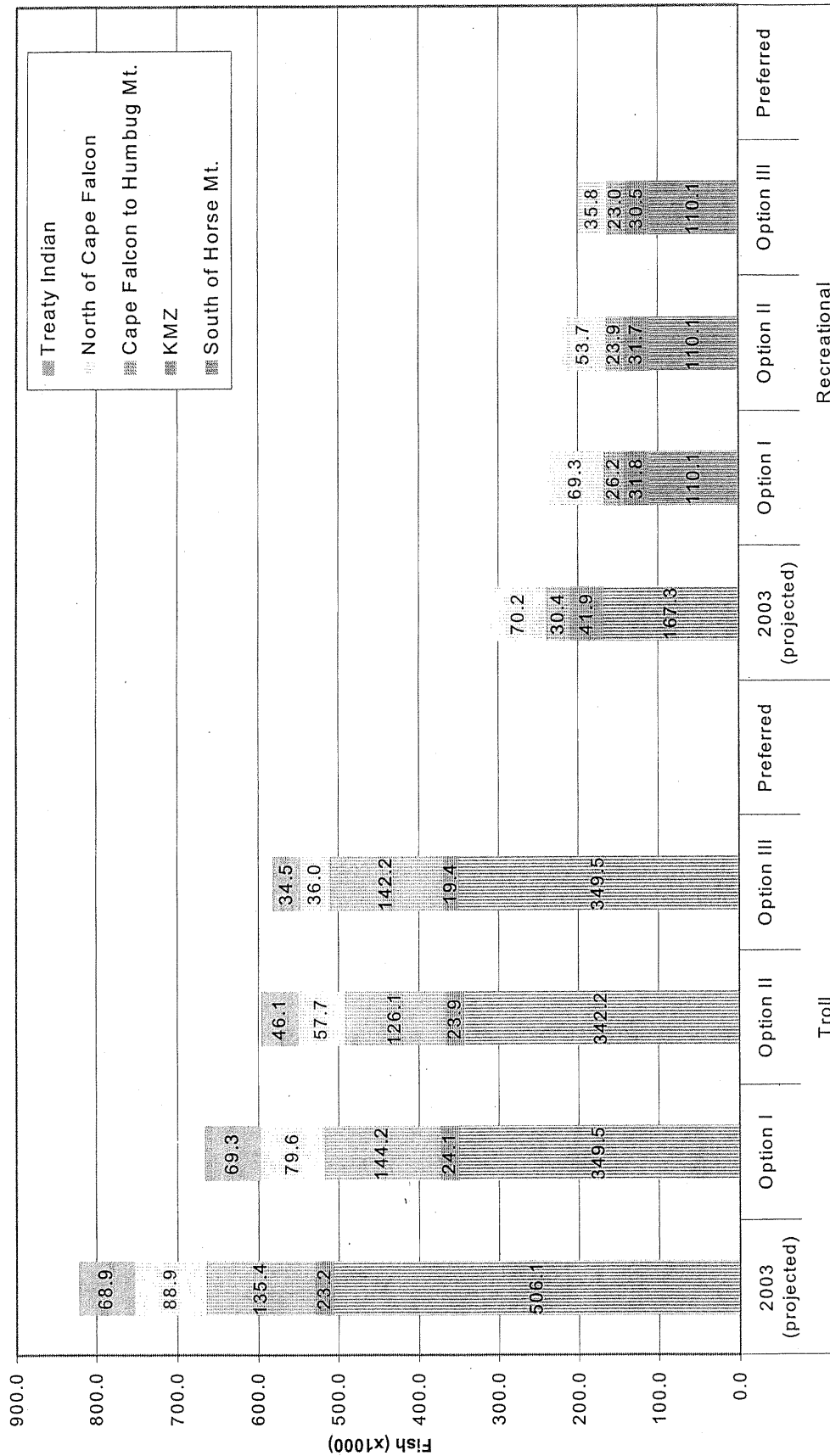


Figure 4-1: Chinook harvest impacts (landed catch plus bycatch mortality).

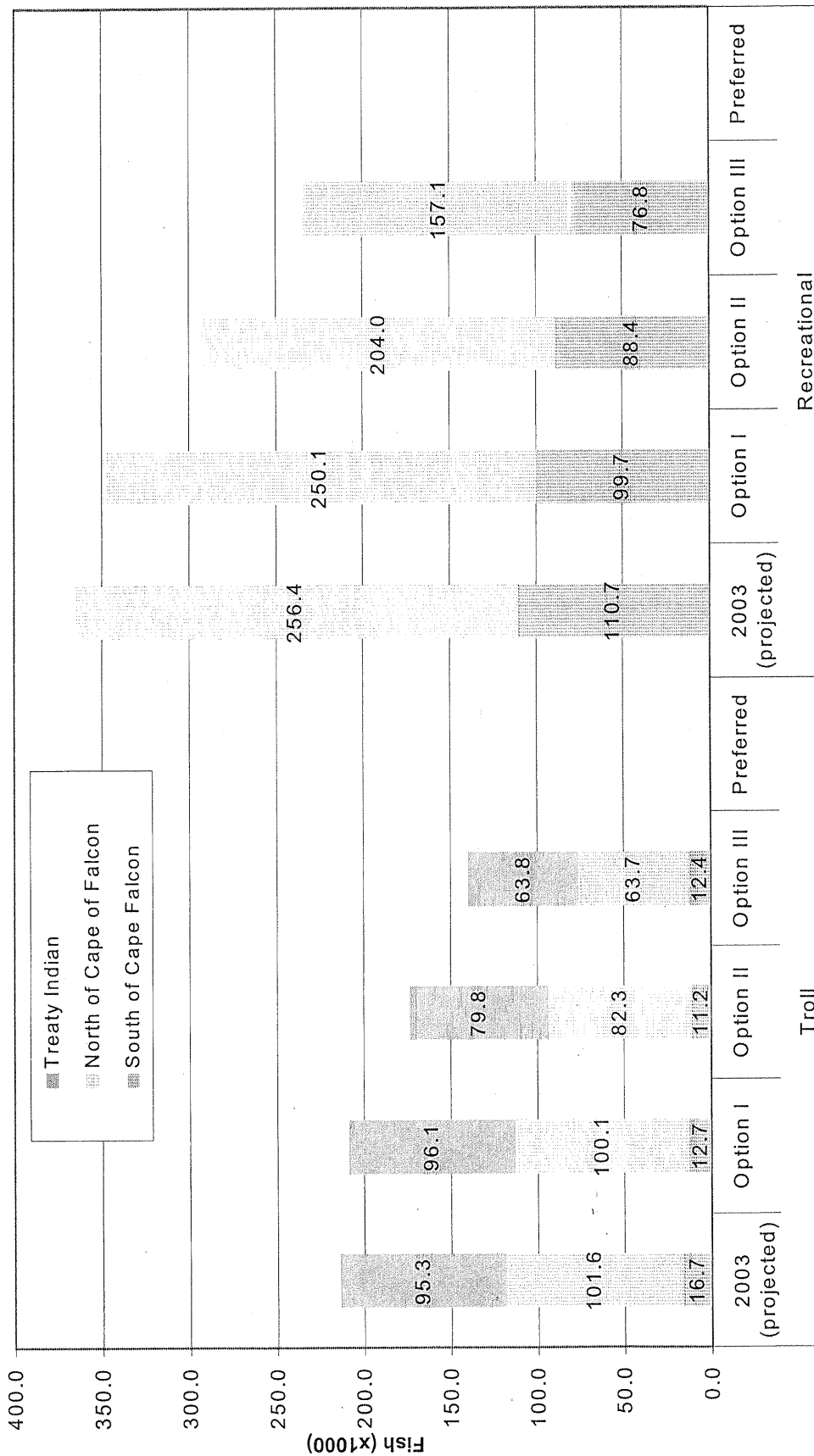


Figure 4-2: Coho harvest impacts (landed catch plus bycatch mortality).

5 Consistency with Other Applicable Law

This section will be completed after a preferred alternative is selected.

6 Reference Material

6.1 Bibliography

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 1988. *Eighth amendment to the fishery management plan for commercial and recreational salmon fisheries off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California commencing in 1988*. January 1988. Portland: Pacific Fishery Management Council.

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Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2004. *Review of 2003 ocean salmon fisheries*. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2004. *Preseason report I stock abundance analysis for 2004 ocean salmon fisheries*. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2004. *Preseason report II - Analysis of proposed regulatory options for 2004 ocean salmon fisheries*. (Document prepared for the Council and its advisory entities.) Pacific Fishery Management Council, 7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200, Portland, Oregon 97220-1384.

Pacific Fishery Management Council. 2004. *Acceptable biological catch and optimum yield specification and management measures for the 2004 Pacific Coast groundfish fishery*. Final environmental impact statement and regulatory analyses. Pacific Fishery Management Council, Portland, OR.

6.2 List of Public Meetings, Agencies, and Persons Consulted

The following public meetings were held as part of the salmon management process (Council-sponsored meetings in bold):

October 23, 2003: **Salmon Technical Team/Scientific and Statistical Committee Salmon Subcommittee joint meeting**, Portland, Oregon.

January 20-23: **Salmon Technical Team (Review preparation)**, Portland, Oregon.

February 5-6: California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Long Beach, California.

February 6: Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Olympia, Washington.

February 6: Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Portland, Oregon.

February 17-20: **Salmon Technical Team (Preseason Report I preparation)**, Portland, Oregon.

Feb. 25: California Department of Fish and Game Public Meeting, Santa Rosa, California

Feb 27-28: Klamath Fishery Management Council meeting, Brookings, Oregon.

March 1: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife public meeting, Olympia, Washington.

March 4: Oregon Salmon Industry Group meeting, Newport, Oregon.

March 4-5: California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Redding, California.

March 8-12: Klamath Fishery Management Council meeting concurrent with the Pacific Fishery Management Council, Sacramento, California.

March 8-12: **Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, Tacoma, Washington.

March 9: Washington Coastal Fisheries Discussion, South Bend, Washington

March 11: Puget Sound Fisheries Discussion, Mill Creek, Washington

March 16: Columbia River Fisheries Discussion, Portland, Oregon

March 17: North of Falcon and US v Oregon Forums, Lynwood, Washington.

March 19: Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Gold Beach, Oregon.

March 24: California Fish and Game Commission public hearing to discuss ocean options and Klamath basin river regulations, Crescent City, California.

March 29-30: **Public hearings on management options** in Westport, Washington; Coos Bay, Oregon; and Fort Bragg, California.

March 30: North of Falcon and US v Oregon Forums, Seattle, Washington.

April 1-2: California Fish and Game Commission meeting, Sacramento, California.

April 2-3: Washington Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Spokane, Washington.

April 4-9: Klamath Fishery Management Council meeting concurrent with the Pacific Fishery Management Council, Vancouver, Washington.

April 5-9: **Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting**, Sacramento, California.

April 16: Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission meeting, Beaverton, Oregon.

The following organizations were consulted and/or participated in preparation of supporting documents:

California Department of Fish and Game
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

National Marine Fisheries Service, Sustainable Fisheries Division, Northwest Region
National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Fisheries Science Center
National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Fisheries Science Center
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Columbia River Fisheries Program Office

West Coast Indian Tribes

6.3 List of Preparers

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7 Appendix A: Detailed Descriptions of Management Alternatives

TABLE A-2a. 2003 commercial management measures.

A. DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 124,000 chinook and 300,000 coho.
2. No trade between recreational and commercial fisheries.
3. Non-Indian Troll TAC: 64,400 chinook and 75,000 coho.
4. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for the all-salmon season in July through September 15, with no rollover allowed from May-June season); and 90,000 coho.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 40,000 chinook quota. The fishery will be managed to provide a remaining quota of 800 chinook for a June 26-30 open period with a 50 fish per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. All salmon except coho (B; C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, Oregon, notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45° 46'00" N. lat.) at the following phone number: (541) 867-0300 Ex. 252. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- July 3 through earlier of September 14 or 24,400 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a), or a 75,000 coho quota. Fishery is 5-days open/2-days closed. Landing limit of 75 chinook per vessel for the period July 3-7; landing limit of 150 chinook per 5-day open period for the remainder of the season. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava during August and September (B; C.6). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip (C.6). Cape Flattery, and Columbia Control Zones closed; Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 16 (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, Oregon, notify ODFW before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45° 46'00" N. lat.) at the following phone number: (541) 867-0300 Ex. 252. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason.

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

- March 15 through July 16; August 1 through August 19 and September 1 through October 31 (C.8). All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit, except 27 inches May 1 through September 30 and 28 inches October 1 through October 31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon state regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2004, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.

TABLE A-2a. 2003 commercial management measures.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

- March 15 through June 30; July 17 through July 31; August 11 through August 29; and September 1 through October 31 (C.8). All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit, except 27 inches May 1 through September 30 and 28 inches October 1 through October 31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2004, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

- March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho. See gear restrictions (C.2).
 - June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,500 chinook quota;
 - July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,200 chinook quota;
 - August 1 through earlier of August 29 or 2,500 chinook quota;
 - September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 3,000 chinook quota with a chinook 28 inch minimum size limit (B).
- No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed (C.8). All salmon except coho. Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per trip June 1 through August 29; 65 fish per trip September 1-30. See gear restrictions (C.2). June 1 through September 30 all salmon must landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, and within 24 hours of closure.

In 2004, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.

Oregon/California Border to Humboldt South Jetty

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

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- May 1 through May 31, July 3 -14; July 18 through September 30.
- All salmon except coho (B). No possession or landing limit, or area landing restriction except: July 3 - 14 possession and landing limit of 150 fish per day per vessel and all fish caught in this area must be landed within the area and within 24 hours of any closure. See gear restrictions (C.2).

Pt. Arena to U.S-Mexico Border

- May 1 through September 30.
- All salmon except coho (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

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

October 1 through October 17, Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

TABLE A-2a. 2003 commercial management measures.

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches) (See C.1)					
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 Humbug Mt.					
Prior to May 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1- September 30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
October 1-31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to September 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
September 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
South of OR/CA Border	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size 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. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Oregon/California border*: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.

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

- c. *Oregon/California border to U.S./Mexico border*: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

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 or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - 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 east of 125° 05'00" W. long.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).

TABLE A-2a. 2003 commercial management measures.

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

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

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

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

A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon troll fishing. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (WA marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

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

C.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. Any chinook remaining in the May-June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- b. At the March 2004 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations to: (1) open commercial seasons for all salmon except coho prior to May 1 in the area between Horse Mt. and Point Arena, California, and (2) identify the areas, season, quota, and special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (experimental fishery proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2003).

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

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.

TABLE A-2a. 2003 commercial management measures.

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 A-2b. 2003 recreational management measures.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 124,000 chinook and 300,000 coho.
2. No trade between recreational and commercial fisheries.
3. Recreational TAC: 59,600 chinook and 225,000 coho.
4. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
5. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 35,000 coho with healed adipose fin clips.

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

- June 22 through earlier of September 14 or 23,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,900 chinook. All salmon except no chum retention north of Cape Alava August 1 through September 14; open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day plus one additional pink salmon, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.d) during Council managed ocean fishery, except chinook retention allowed July 1 through July 31. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

- June 22 through earlier of September 14 or 5,750 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,300 chinook;
- September 20 through earlier of October 5 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota. Inside area defined by a line from Teahwhit Head (47°52'24" N. lat., 124°36'36" W. long.) northwesterly to "Q" buoy (47°53'08" N. lat., 124°40'34" W. long.) to Cake Rock (47°56'00" N. lat., 124°41'12" W. long.) then true east to the shoreline (C.5).

All salmon, open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day plus one additional pink salmon, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport Area)

- June 22 through earlier of September 14 or 83,250 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 40,600 chinook. Open Sunday through Thursday All salmon, 2 fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning August 16 (C.3.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

- June 29 through earlier of September 30 or 112,500 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 12,700 chinook. Open Sunday through Thursday A conference call will be scheduled for a day no later than August 6 to discuss opening 7 days per week. All salmon. Two fish per day, only one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning August 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

TABLE A-2b. 2003 recreational management measures.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

- Except as provided below during the mark selective fishery, the season will be: March 15 through October 31 (C.5). All salmon except coho (B). Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2.). See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay (C.5).

In 2004, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2003 meeting.

Selective fishery for marked coho:

- June 21 through earlier of August 24 or a landed catch of 88,000 coho. Open 7 days per week. All salmon (B). 2 fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of August 25 or attainment of the coho quota.

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

- May 17 through September 14. All salmon except coho (B). Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.3.c).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- February 15 through November 16. All salmon except coho. Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30, and 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2004, season opens February 14 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day, chinook 24-inch minimum size limit (B) and the same gear restrictions as in 2003 (C.2).

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- April 12 through November 9. All salmon except coho. Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30, and 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2004, the season will open April 17 for all salmon except coho. Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day, chinook 24-inch minimum size limit (B) and the same gear restrictions as in 2003 (C.2).

Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border

- March 29 through September 28. All salmon except coho. Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches through April 30, and 20 inches thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2004, the season will open April 3 for all salmon except coho. Open 7 days per week, 2 fish per day, chinook 24-inch minimum size limit (B) and the same gear restrictions as in 2003 (C.2).

TABLE A-2b. 2003 recreational management measures.

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches) (See C.1)			
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
South of Horse Mt. Prior to May 1	24.0	-	20.0
Beginning May 1	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

- a. *U.S./Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California*: No more than one rod may be used per angler and single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-waters fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- b. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to Pt. Conception, California*: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
- c. *Horse Mt., California to Pt. Conception, California*: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (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°15'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long.) and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and, on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.

TABLE A-2b. 2003 recreational management measures.

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

- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124° 12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124° 14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124° 10'51" W. long.).
 - c. *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).
 - d. The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line is defined as: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, B.C.
- 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 the states, Council, representatives of the affected ports, and the Salmon Advisory Subpanel recreational representatives north of Cape Falcon.
- C.5. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the states of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon state-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.
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TABLE A-2c. 2003 Treaty Indian management measures.

Tribe and Area Boundaries ^{a/}	Open Seasons	Salmon Species	Minimum Size ^{b/} (Inches)		Special Restrictions by Area
			Chinook	Coho	
S'KLALLAM - 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 September 15 or chinook or coho quota.	All	24	16	
MAKAH - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N. lat. (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	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 September 15 or chinook or coho quota ^{c/}	All	24	16	
QUILEUTE - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N. lat. (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	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. ^{e/}
	July 1 thru earliest of September 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/d/}	All	24	16	
HOH - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N. lat. (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N. lat. (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	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 September 15 or chinook or coho quota ^{c/}	All	24	16	
QUINAULT - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	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 September 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. There are no minimum size or retention limits for ceremonial and subsistence harvest.

c/ The overall treaty troll ocean quotas are: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho. The overall chinook quota is divided into 30,000 chinook for the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 30,000 chinook for the July through September 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 through September 15.

d/ The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2002; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty Indian ocean troll quotas established for the July through September 2003 season (see c/ above).

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

g/ Exvessel values are not comparable to the community income impacts shown in Table 10.

h/ Dollar value estimates are based on expected catches in the **Council management area**, 2003 exvessel prices and 2003 average weight per fish.

i/ Values adjusted to 2003 dollars.

a/ Income impacts are totals for individual communities. Impacts between communities in the management area have not been counted. Income impacts are not comparable to the exvessel values shown in Table 9. All dollar values are adjusted to 2003 real values. For north of Cape Falcon estimates, the most constraining chinook or coho quota was used to estimate total number of trips.

b/ Based on 2003 effort levels for seasons of comparable length, actual effort in the fishery may not be sufficient to take the entire Option I quota. Under such circumstances, the effort level and accompanying economic effects may not be substantially exceed those of Option II. Provisions in the options which allow an inseason decision to switch to full coho retention may allow the fishery to fully utilize available harvest impacts and may encourage more effort in the fishery.

c/ Under Option I a selective fishery for adipose fin clipped coho may result in an increase in effort. To illustrate this possible effect a 10% increase was assumed.

TABLE A-3a. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 1 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION II	
The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.			
North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 120,000 chinook and 275,000 coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 62,000 chinook and 68,750 coho.3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 90,000 coho.4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 225,000 coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 56,250 coho.3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 40,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 75,000 coho.4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 41,800 chinook quota. The fishery will be managed to provide a remaining quota of 800 chinook for a June 26-30 open period with a 75 fish per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, OR, notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following phone number (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery except Oregon licensed limited fish sellers are not required to offload catch within 24 hours. These vessels are required to provide updated catch information to the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife at (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271 within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery. Notification shall include vessel name and number and number of salmon by species. Any vessel intending to land or deliver in Oregon south of Cape Falcon must notify the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife one hour prior to landing or transporting fish outside the area. Notification shall be made by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271 with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).</p>	
North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 120,000 chinook and 275,000 coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 62,000 chinook and 68,750 coho.3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 90,000 coho.4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 225,000 coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 56,250 coho.3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 40,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 75,000 coho.4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 41,800 chinook quota. The fishery will be managed to provide a remaining quota of 800 chinook for a June 26-30 open period with a 75 fish per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, OR, notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following phone number (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 25,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, OR, notify Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following phone number (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).</p>	

TABLE A-3a. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 2 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 2 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 20,200 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 68,750 coho quota. The 68,750 coho quota includes a subarea quota of 10,000 coho for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River. Fishery is 5-days open/2-days closed. Landing and possession limit of 150 chinook per vessel per 5-day open period. All salmon (C.6). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, OR, notify ODFW before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following phone number (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271.). Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.7.a, b). 	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 9 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 56,250 coho quota. Fishery is 5-days open/2-days closed. Landing and possession limit of 150 chinook per vessel per 5-day open period. All salmon (C.6). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery except Oregon licensed limited fish sellers are not required to offload catch within 24 hours. These vessels are required to provide updated catch information to ODFW at (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271 within 24 hours of any closure of the fishery. Notification shall include vessel name and number and number of salmon by species. Any vessel intending to land or deliver in Oregon south of Cape Falcon must notify ODFW one hour prior to landing or transporting fish outside the area. Notification shall be made by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271 with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.7.a, b). 	<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 9 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 5,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 43,750 coho quota. Fishery is 5-days open/2-days closed. Landing and possession limit of 50 chinook per vessel per 5-day open period. All salmon (C.6). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land and deliver their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that fishers south of Cape Falcon intending to fish within this area, and/or fishers fishing within this area intending to land salmon in Garibaldi, OR, notify ODFW before transiting the Cape Falcon line (45°46'00" N. lat.) at the following phone number (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271.). Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.7.a, b).

TABLE A-3a. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I South of Cape Falcon		OPTION II South of Cape Falcon	
Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through July 17; Aug. 1 through Aug. 20 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.</p>		Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through July 6; July 10-13, 17-20, 24-27, 31-Aug. 3; Aug. 7-10, 14-17, 21-24; and Aug. 28 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon state regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	
Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through June 30; July 16 through July 31; Aug. 10 through Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches total length October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).</p> <p>In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.</p>		Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through July 6; July 10-13, 17-20, 24-27, July 31-Aug. 3; Aug. 7-10, 14-17, 21-24; and Aug. 28 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches total length October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	
		OPTION III South of Cape Falcon Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through July 15; Aug. 1 through Aug. 20 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches total length October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon State regulations for a description of the closed area at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	
		Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through June 30; July 17 through July 31; Aug. 10 through Aug. 29; and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). <p>All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches total length October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	

TABLE A-3a. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 4 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II			OPTION III		
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border			Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border			Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho. June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,600 chinook quota; July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,400 chinook quota; Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 2,500 chinook quota; Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 4,000 chinook quota (C.8) <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Aug. 29, and 28 inches total length Sept. 1-30. No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed (C.8). Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per day per vessel prior to Sept. 1; 100 fish per day in Sept. See gear restrictions (C.2). For seasons from June 1 through Sept. 30, vessels must land and deliver their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, OR, and within 24 hours of closure, except that fishers may transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports if they notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho with a 27 inch total length minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 10,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. 	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 10,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 40 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,000 chinook quota. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4).</p>

TABLE A-3a. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 5 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 14 through Sept. 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through May 22, and Aug. 1 through Sept. 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through July 7 and July 21 through Sept. 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 26 inches total length. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>
<p>Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 1 through Sept. 30. <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>	<p>Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. 	<p>Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I.
<p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oct. 1 through Oct. 15 <p>Monday through Friday. Inside 3 nautical miles. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>	<p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oct. 1 through Oct. 15 <p>Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2). Same as Option I</p>	<p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option II

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho	
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.				
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-
May 1 to Sept. 30, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-
Oct. 1-31	28.0	21.5	-	-
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border				
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-
May 1 to Aug. 31, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-
Sept. 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-
OR/CA Border to IIS/Mexico Border				
	26.0	19.5	-	-

TABLE A-3a. Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 6 of 7)

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. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Oregon/California border*: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
- c. *Oregon/California border to U.S./Mexico border*: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless **circle** hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.
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 or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone*: 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 48° 10'00" N. lat. and east of 125° 05'00" W. long.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124° 12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124° 14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124° 10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46° 13'35" N. lat., 124° 06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46° 15'09" N. lat., 124° 06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46° 14'00" N. lat., 124° 03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46° 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.
- d. *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.

TABLE A-3a. **Commercial troll management options adopted by the Council for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2004.** (Page 7 of 7)

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (cont'd)

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 44,554 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 1a: 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 1b: 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 25 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

Option 2: Designate a "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon troll fishing. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (WA marine area 3), with the following coordinates in the order listed:

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

NOTE: Option 2 may be combined with either Option 1a or 1b.

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. Chinook remaining from the May-June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
- b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.
- c. At the March 2005 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2004).

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 A-3a. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 1 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I

The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.

OPTION II

OPTION III

North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:	
<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 120,000 chinook and 275,000 coho.</p> <p>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 58,000 chinook and 206,250 coho.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,500 coho in Aug. and 4,500 coho in Sept.</p> <p>5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.</p> <p>6. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>		<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 225,000 coho.</p> <p>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 168,750 coho.</p> <p>3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 coho in Aug. and 6,000 coho in Sept.</p> <p>5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.</p> <p>6. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>		<p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 175,000 coho.</p> <p>Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 131,250 coho.</p> <p>3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).</p> <p>4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 17,500 coho in Aug. and 7,500 coho in Sept.</p> <p>5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</p> <p>6. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.</p>	
<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>1. June 20 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 21,450 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,800 chinook.</p> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon except no chum retention Aug. 1 through Sept. 14, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than September 1 to consider retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 7. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line in July only (C.3.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>		<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>1. June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 17,550 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,100 chinook.</p> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 14, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than September 1 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 7. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>		<p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>• July 4 through earlier of Sept. 12 or 12,550 coho subarea quota (not adjusted for Area 4B add-on) with a subarea guideline of 3,000 chinook.</p> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 14, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	

TABLE A-3a. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 2 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III	
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) 1. June 20 through earlier of Sept. 24 or 5,300 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,450 chinook. 2. Sep. 25 through Oct. 10 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota: In the area north of 47° 50'00" N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than September 1 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 7. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).		Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) • June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 4,300 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,850 chinook; Sep. 25 through Oct. 10 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota: Inside area defined by a line from Teahwhit Head northwesterly to "Q" buoy to Cake Rock then true east to the shoreline (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon,, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than September 1 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 7. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).		Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push) • July 4 through earlier of Sept. 12 or 3,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,200 chinook. • Sep. 25 through Oct. 10 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota: In the area north of 47° 50'00" N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. (C.5). Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) 1. June 20 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 76,300 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 40,350 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than September 1 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 7. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).		Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) 2. June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 62,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 30,700 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than September 1 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 7. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).		Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport) 3. July 11 through earlier of Sept. 12. or 49,600 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 20,500 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).	

TABLE A-3a. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION II	
<p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <p>1. June 27 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 103,100 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 10,300 chinook.</p> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, 2 fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than Sept. 15 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>		<p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <p>• July 4 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 84,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,250 chinook.</p> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, 2 fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than Sept. 15 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	
		OPTION III	
		<p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <p>• July 11 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 65,600 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,200 chinook.</p> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, 2 fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	

TABLE A-3a. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 4 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I South of Cape Falcon	OPTION II South of Cape Falcon	OPTION III South of Cape Falcon	
<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be Mar. 15 through Oct. 31 (C.5). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2.). See Oregon State regulations for a description of a closure at the mouth of Tillamook Bay. <p>In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Same gear restrictions as in 2004. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	<p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	
<p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 19 through earlier of Aug. 31 or a landed catch of 75,000 coho. <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Sept. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> June 19 through earlier of Aug. 31 or a landed catch of 65,000 coho. <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Sept. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> July 1 through earlier of Aug. 31 or a landed catch of 55,000 coho. <p>Open five days per week (Tuesday-Saturday), all salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Two days per week (Sunday and Monday) all salmon except coho, two fish per day. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Sept. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	
<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 15 through Sept. 12 (C.5). <p>All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 1-31 (C.3.b).</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 15 through Sept. 12 (C.5). <p>All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 1-31 (C.3.b).</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> May 15 through Sept. 6 (C.5). <p>All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 1-31 (C.3.b).</p>	
<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feb. 14 through Nov. 14. <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Chinook minimum size 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).</p> <p>In 2005, season opens Feb. 12 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit through April 30; same gear restrictions as in 2004.</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p>	

TABLE A-3a. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 5 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III	
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 17 through Nov. 14. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).		Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. In 2005, same as Option I.		Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. In 2005, same as Option I.	
In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.					
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 3 through Oct. 3. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).		Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. In 2005, same as Option I.		Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Same as Option I. In 2005, same as Option I.	
In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.					

TABLE A-3b. Recreational management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 6 of 7)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)				
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon:				
Option I	24.0	16.0	None	
Options II & III	26.0	16.0	None	
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA	
Horse Mountain to Pt. Arena: Prior to May 1, 2004	24.0	-	20.0	
Beginning May 1, 2004, through April 30, 2005	20.0	-	20.0	
South of Pt. Arena: Prior to May, 2004	24.0	-	20.0	
Beginning May, 2004, through April 30, 2005	20.0	-	20.0	

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

- a. U.S./Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California: No more than one rod may be used per angler and single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
 - b. Cape Falcon, Oregon to Pt. Conception, California: Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
 - c. Horse Mt., California to Pt. Conception, California: Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (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.

TABLE A-3b. **Recreational management options for analysis of STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004.** (Page 7 of 7)

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

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" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *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).
- d. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line* is defined as: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. longitude) on Vancouver Island, BC

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. NMFS may also transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.

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 A-3c. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures adopted by the Council, 2004. (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. latitude (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) 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. ^{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) 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. ^{d/}
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>QUINAULT</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	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. There are no minimum size or retention limits for ceremonial and subsistence harvest.

c/ The overall treaty troll ocean quotas are:

Option I: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho;
Option II: 40,000 chinook and 75,000 coho; and
Option III: 30,000 chinook and 60,000 coho.

The overall chinook quota is divided into 50% of the chinook quota for the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 50% of the chinook quota 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. 15. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2004 season. **Note:** The fisheries in Option I will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.

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

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 29, 2004	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Mark Cedergreen
Location:	Chateau Westport Westport, Washington	Other Council Members:	Mr. Phil Anderson Mr. Bob Alverson Mr. Jim Harp
Attendance:	16	NMFS:	Dr. Peter Dygert
Testifying:	5	Coast Guard:	CDR Moore
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Doug Milward
		Council Staff:	Ms. Jennifer Gilden
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Puget Sound Anglers, Willapa Gillnetters, Washington Trollers, Westport Charterboat Association			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the five people testifying:

- One commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- Two commented primarily on the recreational (charterboat) fishery.
- Two commented primarily on the gillnet fishery.

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Doug Milward reviewed options for the commercial and sport salmon seasons.

Commercial Troll Comments

The one commercial troller who testified favored Option II chinook quotas for the north of Cape Falcon area. Trollers would like to be able to fish throughout the summer to maximize price. They would like a small opening prior to July 4 (about 50 fish per vessel) in order to sell to the public. In the summer, they would like a 15,000 to 16,000 chinook guideline and proposed starting July 8 with a 125 chinook limit per vessel per five-day open period. In August through September they proposed changing to a 50 chinook per vessel, per five-day open period landing limit, which would satisfy some smaller vessels that sell to small markets such as restaurants and farmers' markets.

The trollers requested the same halibut landing restrictions as last year, but were concerned the C-shaped yelloweye rockfish conservation area is expanding.

Recreational (Charterboat) Comments

Charter representatives supported Option I and favored a five-day per week June 20 opening north of Leadbetter Point and June 27 opening south of Leadbetter Point, switching to seven days per week in August. They recommended retaining the 26" size limit for chinook. They were interested in a non-selective coho fishery after Labor Day; however, they preferred a longer selective coho fishery to a shorter non-selective fishery.

Commercial Gillnet Comments

Gillnetters were concerned about mortality in ocean fisheries. They supported Option 3. They requested coded-wire tag data; full retention of all fish in the mixed fishery; and the creation of a conservation zone in late summer around Willapa Bay. They were opposed to trades between ocean recreational and commercial fishermen. They felt they did not receive the same data and were not involved in management decisions at the same level as commercial and recreational groups.

PFMC

04/05/04

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 29, 2004	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Ralph Brown
Location:	Red Lion Hotel Coos Bay, Oregon	Other Council Members:	
Attendance:	26	NMFS:	Mr. Chris Wright
Testifying:	10	Coast Guard:	
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Craig Foster
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Port of Brookings Harbor, Klamath Zone Coalition.			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the 10 people testifying:

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

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Brown gave a brief overview of the meeting process and objectives of the fisheries. Mr. Foster provided a summary of the recreational and commercial options.

Commercial Troll Comments

Klamath Management Zone (KMZ): There was a request that the Council consider a modified option for the Oregon portion of the KMZ with quotas of 3,000 chinook in June; 3,000 in July; 3,000 in August; and 3,000 in September; a landing limit of 50 fish per trip for June through August, and 65 fish per trip in September; a minimum size limit of 26 inches total length prior to September and 27 inches total length in September; and all fish must be landed in Brookings Gold Beach, or Port Orford, but, may be delivered outside those ports.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.: The testimony was divided between support for Option I and Option III, both of which use block closures, rather than the 4 days open, 3 days closed structure of Option II.

Recreational Comments

Option I was supported by all those testifying because it included selective coho retention in the Oregon portion of the KMZ. One angler requested that if a lower quota was adopted for the selective coho fishery, the Oregon portion of the KMZ be included in the open area.

PFCM

04/05/04

SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARING SUMMARY

Date:	March 30, 2004	Hearing Officer:	Mr. Roger Thomas
Location:	Tradewinds Lodge and Restaurant Fort Bragg, California	Other Council Members:	Mr. Eric Larson
Attendance:	27	NMFS:	Mr. Dan Viele
Testifying:	9	Coast Guard:	CWO Rick Loster
		Salmon Team Member:	Mr. Allen Grover
		Council Staff:	Mr. Chuck Tracy
<u>Organizations Represented:</u> Salmon Trollers Marketing Association.			

Synopsis of Testimony

Of the nine people testifying:

- Nine commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- None commented primarily on the recreational fishery.

Special Opening Remarks

Mr. Thomas gave a brief overview of the meeting process and objectives. Mr. Allen Grover gave a brief overview of the recreational and commercial options.

Commercial Troll Comments

All testifying requested the Council consider a modified option that would have the Fort Bragg area open for the entire month of July, and to compensate, the area between the Point Arena and Point Sur closed in the later portion of June such that impacts on Klamath River fall chinook were the same as in Option I. If the modified option was not feasible, all testifying supported Option I.

Recreational Comments

None.

PPMC
04/05/04

Canada – U.S. Manager-to-Manager Meeting Summary

The 2004 Manager-to-Manager meeting was held March 15 at the Upper Skagit Hotel and Conference Center in Mount Vernon, WA. Information exchanged at the meeting included season outlooks and proposed fishing regimes. The U.S. provided a summary of the 2004 forecasts for coho and chinook and the ocean salmon fishery options adopted by the Council in March for public comment. In addition, presentations were provided by WDFW on coho abundance forecasting and smolt trapping programs and summary information from the monitoring program for the Strait of Juan de Fuca Area 5 & 6 chinook mark selective fishery conducted last summer.

The Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (CDFO) reported that the status of natural stocks anticipated to drive their fisheries was expected to be similar to last year, although specific forecasts were still undergoing review through the Pacific Stock Assessment Review Committee process. Marine survival for coho is still projected to be low for production from Georgia Strait and the Fraser River. Specifically, Thompson coho remains in low status and conservation concerns still exist over the lower Georgia and West Coast of Vancouver Island (WCVI) chinook stocks. Preliminary expectations for stock abundance and fisheries were shared using FRAM input file structures to facilitate data exchange. Following the Manager-to-Manager meeting, CDFO provided updated abundance forecasts; these forecasts have already been utilized within the North of Falcon process.

The Canadian preseason planning process does not conclude until June so only general expectations were discussed regarding their fishing plans. The 2004 Canadian fisheries are anticipated to be shaped around the management concerns for Thompson coho and WCVI chinook. For coho, expectations are that fishing opportunity will be increased over last year, with an additional month of mark selective fishing in the Area 20 recreational fishery and retention of marked (ad-clipped) fish during summer openings and both marked and unmarked fish after October 1 in the WCVI troll fishery. CDFO's coho management objective remains to limit the overall exploitation rate by Canadian fisheries to 3% on the Interior Fraser (including Thompson) management unit.

For chinook, the management approach and fishing pattern is expected to be similar to 2003. Limited recreational opportunity is anticipated in Georgia Strait with fishing centered in terminal areas forecasted with good returns. The WCVI troll fishery is again expected to be moved offshore and operate with a 55cm minimum size limit. The WCVI troll and outside recreational fisheries are expected to harvest the full catch allowable under the 1999 Agreement of the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). U.S. representatives expressed concerns over the uncertain impacts of Canada's recent troll fishing pattern on U.S. stocks, emphasizing the difficulty this was creating for U.S. domestic fishery planning processes. Representatives from CDFO committed to obtain data necessary to provide improved estimates of stock composition of the WCVI troll catch. Discussion of this issue will continue again in the fall commencing with next year's PSC meetings.

KLAMATH FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
REPORT and RECOMMENDATIONS
To the
PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

2004 REGULATION OPTIONS

The KFMC endorses Option 1, as presented in the Preseason II report, for the Klamath Management Zone recreational fishery.

Statement of Jim Harp
On the Tentative Adoption of 2004 Management Measures
By the Pacific Fishery Management Council
April 6, 2004

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

- This year, several coho stocks are generally abundant. We are aware of the need to keep the U.S. fisheries to the level in the Pacific Salmon Treaty coho agreement.
- For chinook 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 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 now reached agreement on specific 2004 management measures and terminal area fisheries agreements. Further, the tribes are continuing to work cooperatively with WDFW in hopes of finding successful outcomes for the remaining regions and terminal area fisheries.

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 coho quota of 75,000, and a chinook quota of 50,000.

This would consist of a May/June chinook only fishery and a July/August/September All Species fishery. The chinook will be split 20,000 in May/June and 30,000 in all species. The coho quota would be modeled as follows: 60,000 in Area 4 and 15,000 in Area 3. Gear restrictions, size limits and other appropriate regulations would be as stated in previous Salmon Technical Team analysis.

SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

PROPOSED
OCEAN SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
FOR TENTATIVE ADOPTION
2004

April 6, 2004

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION**North of Cape Falcon****Supplementary Management Information:**

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 270,000 coho.
Trade: No
2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 67,500 coho.
3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: ? chinook (? in May and June; ? for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 75,000 coho.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota. The fishery will be managed to provide a remaining quota of 500 chinook for a June 26-30 open period with a 50 fish per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- July 8 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 67,500 coho quota. The 67,500 coho quota includes a subarea quota of 8,000 coho for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.
- Fishery is open Thursday through Sunday prior to August 11, and Wednesday through Sunday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per 5-day open period prior to August 11. An inseason conference call may occur no later than August 10 to consider changing the landing and possession limit beginning August 11. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.6). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, **except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho between Cape Falcon and the Queets River no earlier than September 1.** Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.7.a, b).

South of Cape Falcon**Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty**

- March 15 through June 30; July 7-12; July 19-27; Aug. 1-14; Aug. 19-24 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

- March 15 through July 6; July 13-18; July 26-29; Aug. 1-8; Aug. 15-22; Aug. 26-29 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches total length October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

- March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho.
 - June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,600 chinook quota;
 - July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,400 chinook quota;
 - Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 2,500 chinook quota;
 - Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 3,000 chinook quota (C.8)
- All salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Aug. 29, and 28 inches total length Sept. 1-30. No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed (C.8). Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per trip per vessel prior to Sept. 1; 65 fish per trip per vessel in Sept. See gear restrictions (C.2). For seasons from June 1 through Sept. 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, OR, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require that fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho with a 27 inch total length minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty

- Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- July 11 through August 29; Sept. 1-30.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August 31; 28 inches total length Sept. 1-30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions (C.2).

Pt. Arena to U.S/Mexico Border

- May 1 through August 29; Sept. 1-30.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length prior to July 1, and 27 inches total length beginning July 1 through Sept. 30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions (C.2).

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

- Oct. 1 through Oct. 15
- Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2).

TABLE 1. SAS proposed **non-Indian commercial troll** management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004.
(Page 3 of 5) 4/6/04 08:36:14

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total	Head-off	Total	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to Sept. 30, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Oct. 1-31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to Aug. 31, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Point Arena					
May 1 to June 30, and beginning October 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
July 1- Aug. 31	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Point Arena to US/Mexico Border					
May 1 to June 30, and beginning October 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
July 1-Sept. 30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size 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. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Oregon/California border.* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
 - c. *Oregon/California border to U.S./Mexico border.* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.
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 or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (cont'd)

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone*:- 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 48°10'00" N. lat. and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone* - The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124°12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124°14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124°10'51" W. long.).
- c. *Columbia Control Zone* - An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.
- d. *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.

- 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 44,554 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

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

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

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (cont'd)

- 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. Chinook remaining from the May-June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
 - b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.
 - c. At the March 2005 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2004).
- 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.
-

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 270,000 coho.
Trade: No.
2. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 202,500 coho.
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 coho in Aug. and 6,000 coho in Sept.
5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin.

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

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 21,050 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,700 chinook. Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 14, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 5,200 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,850 chinook;
 - Sep. 25 through Oct. 10 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota: In the area north of 47° 50'00" N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. (C.5).
- Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 74,900 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 31,300 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 101,250 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,000 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, 2 fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug.1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

- Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be Mar. 15 through Oct. 31 (C.5). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2.).

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Same gear restrictions as in 2004. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border

- June 19 through earlier of Aug. 31 or a landed catch of 75,000 coho. Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Sept. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

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

- Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 15 through Sept. 12 (C.5). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 1-31 (C.3.b).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- Feb. 14 through Nov. 14. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Chinook minimum size 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, season opens Feb. 12 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- April 17 through Nov. 14. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border

- April 3 through Oct. 3. All salmon except coho. Two fish per day. Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day, chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

TABLE 2. SAS proposed **Recreational** management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 4)
4/6/04 08:34:05

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mountain to Pt. Arena: Prior to May 1, 2004	24.0	-	20.0
Beginning May 1, 2004, through April 30, 2005	20.0	-	20.0
South of Pt. Arena: Prior to May , 2004	24.0	-	20.0
Beginning May , 2004, through April 30, 2005	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

- a. *U.S./Canada Border to Pt. Conception, California:* No more than one rod may be used per angler and single point, single shank barbless hooks are required for all fishing gear. [Note: ODFW regulations in the state-water fishery off Tillamook Bay may allow the use of barbed hooks to be consistent with inside regulations.]
- b. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to Pt. Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
- c. *Horse Mt., California to Pt. Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (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" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

- b. *Grays Harbor Control Zone*: The area defined by a line drawn from the Westport Lighthouse (46° 53'18" N. lat., 124° 07'01" W. long.) to Buoy #2 (46° 52'42" N. lat., 124° 12'42" W. long.) to Buoy #3 (46° 55'00" N. lat., 124° 14'48" W. long.) to the Grays Harbor north jetty (46° 36'00" N. lat., 124° 10'51" W. long.).
 - c. *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).
 - d. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W longitude) on Vancouver Island, BC
- 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. NMFS may also transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.
- 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.
-

SUMMARY OF WRITTEN PUBLIC COMMENT

Of the 12 letters received:

- Two commented primarily on the commercial troll fishery.
- 10 commented primarily on the recreational fishery.

Most of the letters reflect testimony received at the public hearings in Westport, Washington; Coos Bay, Oregon; and Fort Bragg, California.

Commercial Troll Comments

Klamath Management Zone (KMZ): One letter supported a modified option for the Oregon portion of the KMZ with quotas of 3,000 chinook in June; 3,000 in July; 3,000 in August; and 3,000 in September; a landing limit of 50 fish per trip for June through August and 65 fish per trip in September; a minimum size limit of 26 inches total length prior to September and 27 inches total length in September; and all fish must be landed in Brookings, Gold Beach, or Port Orford, but may be delivered outside those ports.

Fort Bragg: Letter supported a five month season for Ft. Bragg and commented on the poor habitat conditions in freshwater systems.

Recreational Comments

KMZ: Eight letters supported Option I.

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt: One letter supported Option I.

North of Cape Falcon: One letter supported Option I.

PFMC
04/05/04

FROM

Memo



PFMC

<small>R. A. Rasmussen 98388 Coulter Dr. Brookings, OR 97530</small>	RECEIVED
MAR 23 2004	
3/18/03	
PFMC	

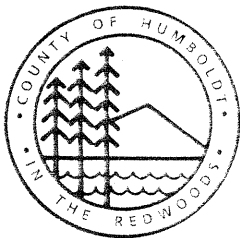
As a local sportsfisherman here
on the South Coast, I urge you
to approve Option 1 for this years
Seasons.

Thankyou

[Signature]

P.S.: Likewise for all my friends
here in the "Oregon South Coast
Fisherman"
in Brookings.

[Signature]

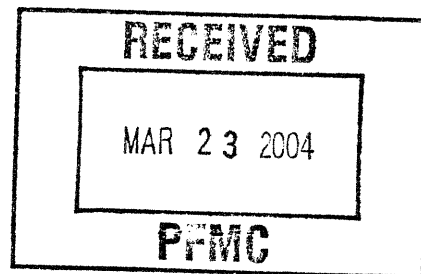


BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF HUMBOLDT

825 5TH STREET
EUREKA, CALIFORNIA 95501-1153 PHONE (707) 476-2390 FAX (707) 445-7299

March 16, 2004

Don Hanson, Chairman
Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 N.E. Ambassador
Portland, Oregon 37220-1384



RE: **Option One**
 Recreational Salmon Fishery

Dear Chairman Hanson:

We respectfully request that the Pacific Fisheries Management Council adopt Option One for the Recreational Salmon Fishery from Horse Mountain to Humbug Mountain. Our Supervisorial Districts include very large areas of the Humboldt County coastline. In addition, we represent significant numbers of recreational fishermen and a host of support businesses.

The Klamath Management Zone has endured years of reduced fishing opportunity. Option One provides the necessary season and associated harvest to rebuild this important element of our economy.

We are grateful for this opportunity to forward our input.

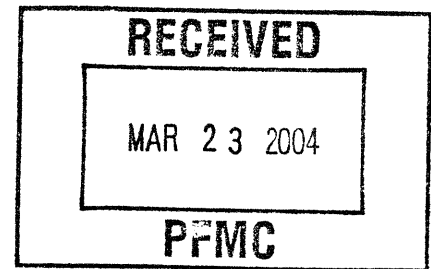
Sincerely,

Jimmy Smith, 1st District Supervisor
County of Humboldt

Jill Geist, 5th District Supervisor
County of Humboldt

JS:JG/kh

March 17, 2004



Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 N. E. Ambassador Street
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Gentlemen:

I am a fisherman in the Klamath Management Zone and I would like to pick option one as my choice for this fishing season.

I hope next year the meetings will be held again in Eureka.

Sincerely yours,

Gary W. Howard
Glenda Howard

Subject: Fw: Dan

Date: Fri, 5 Mar 2004 13:48:40 -0800

From: <spirit.spirit@verizon.net>

To: <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>, "Craig Foster" <Craig.A.Foster@DFW.STATE.OR.US>,
"Curt MELCHER" <MELCHEC@DFW.STATE.OR.US>, "Doug Milward" <milwadam@dfw.wa.gov>

FYI

----- Original Message -----

From: "gerber" <gerber@presys.com>

To: "PFMC-Rep" <spirit.spirit@verizon.net>

Sent: Friday, March 05, 2004 1:37 PM

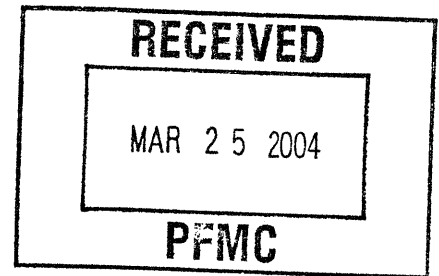
Subject: Dan

>
> Attached is an email I sent to PFMC today.
>
> My thought is to "raize halllll" about cutting the sports fishing
> allocation of 88,000 fin clipped coho catch for the reasons setforth
> below. If an old 88 worked last year, try it again this year. So long
> as we dont start intercene fights between commercial and sports lobby.
>
> I have also put out the word to various sports types that they need to
> speak up about he start of the coho season off Oregon. That as best I
> could figure, June 19 would allow more fish, but smaller fish. July 1
> would mean bigger fish, but fewer fish. I thought most would prefer
> more fish. But I could be wrong. So I urged people to write. If the
> agreed or did not agree.
>
> Hope all of this is helpful
>
> Bill Fielder and I attended the hearing called by ODFW to explain
> Preseason Report I STock Abundance Analysis for 2004 prepared by the
> Salmon Technical Team which is part of the PFMC.
>
> As far as I could tell we were the only two sports fishermen in
> attendance. There were strong contingencies representing guides,
> charter boats and the salmon troll industry. Because of the total
> absence of input from sports fishermen, I took it upon myself to speak
> for them.
>
> To summarize:
>
> - CHINOOK STOCKS remain healthy, should return is about the same
> numbers as last year, but Canadian fisheries may take substantially
> more chinook. Spring Chinook stocks may reach record numbers.
> - As for OCN COHO:
> - In 2003 the PRERDICTED RETURN was 118,000. The actual number
> that
> returned was 2278.8. Thus the "model" only predicted 42% of the actual
> return.
> - The this is the 3rd year in a row that the model has
> DRASTICALLY
> UNDERSTATED RETURNS.
> 2002 71K predicted, 276K returned, 24% of run predicted
> 2001 50K
> predicted, 163K returned, 31% of run predicted
> -I urged ODFW to push for drastically reworking the model. It
> was
> my
> opinion that the model is a complete failure during years when
> there

> is
> at least reasonable fresh water production and good ocean
> conditions.
> As I understood the time to revist and review the model is 2005. I
> urged ODFW to push very hard on this issue, starting now with an eye
> toward 2005.
> -Preversely, the model does not take into account the huge
> increases in
> OCN production. Therefore, the more OCN's produced, the larger the %
> of OCN's in the ocean mix. Thus the more OCN's that will be hooked
> incidentally. I believe the current model contemplates 30% of hooked
> and release OCN's will die. All fisheries are allowed a 15% impact
> [kill rate if you will] on OCNs. No increase in impacts are allowed if
> robust rebounds occur in OCN populations. So in a year when hatchery
> production is estimated to be down [the model to predict hatchery
> returns seems to be reasonably accurate] and OCN production is up, and
> even though there are many more OCN's, the current thinking is that the
> model will lead to a reduction in the ocean sports coho fishery on fin
> clipped coho. [If the model has again understated that the return, and
> we will see twice or three times as many OCN's as predicted, the
> situtation becomes even more ludicrous.]
>
> -Further the model is based upon the PARENT POPULATION
> population
> of
> the fish off our coast this year. Therefore, the ocean catch is not
> calculated upon the estimated 151K OCNs that will return. The OCN
> impacts are based upon the adult counts taken in 2001 or 161K. Jack
> returns on the siuslaw were the largest on record [admittedly an erratic
> indicator, but another indicator of a huge return this fall of OCN's.]
>
> -Further, when ocean conditions turn around, and FUTURE OCN
> POPULATIONS
> FALL, as they will almost certianly do so, the impacts will not be
> calculated upon the existing and depleted population returning in the
> teeth of an el nino, but upon robust parent populations that returned to
> good ocean conditions.
>
> IT IS MY OPINION THAT THE "MODEL" IS SO FLAWED IT NEED TO BE
> COMPLETELY
> REWORKED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE RECENT INCREACES IN OCN ABUNDANCE AND TO
> ACCOUNT FOR FUTURE BAD OCEAN CONDITIONS.
>
> The model is federal law, and not something that ODFW can try to
> change. ODFW must go to the PMFC and seek changes. Until that model is
> reworked, the sports ocean fishery on fin clipped coho will continue to
> look like the people who are setting these fisheries [PMFC] fell thru
> the rabbit hole and set them in Oz [if I may be allowed to mix
> metaphores.]
>
> The other issue at the meeting was when to begin the coho season.
> Again, remember the season is limited by OCN impacts, and nothing else.
> We were told that there are fewer OCNs off the Oregon Coast in June than
> in July. Therefore, if we begin our season in June, we will probably be
> allowed to catch more coho. However, as we all know, the fish are much
> smaller in June. Bill and I talked this over, and thought most
> fishermen would prefer to catch more fish, than bigger fish. Also an
> earlier opening would give the South Coast a better shot at fin clipped
> coho which tend to move north early in the season and away from the
> South Coast.
>
> I did not feel very strongly that my thought represented what most
> fishermen thought. Therefore, I suggest that those of you who have

> email, or wish to write, do so. Even if you agree with me. That to
> give PFMC and ODFW some sense about what the sports fishermen want done
> with the season. Start July 1 - bigger but fewer fish. Start June 19 -
> more but smaller fish. I dunno.
>
> the email address is www.pccouncil.org
>
> the mailing address is
>
> Pacific Fishery Management Council
> 7700 NE Ambassador Place, # 200
> Portland, Oregon 97220-1384
>
> RON GERBER
> PO BOX 0
> Florence, Oregon 97439
> (541) 997-8285
> fax(541) 997 8286
> gerber@presys.com
>

March 17, 2004



Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 N. E. Ambassador Street
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Gentlemen:

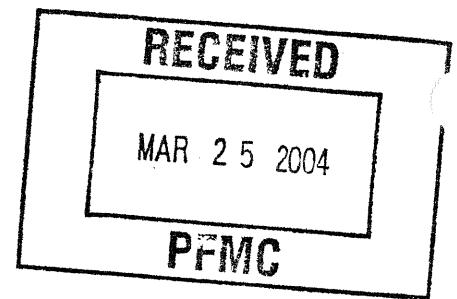
I am a fisherman in the Klamath Management Zone and I would like to pick option one as my choice for this fishing season.

I hope next year the meetings will be held again in Eureka.

Sincerely yours,

James V. Fisher

March 21, 2004



Pacific Fisheries
Management Council
7700 Ambassador Place
Suite 200
Portland, OR. 97220-1384

To whom it may concern:

I belong to the Oregon South Coast Fishermen club in Brookings, Oregon, and I am writing this letter to inform you that on the Selective fishery issue, my choice would be:

Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border

- June 19 through earlier of Aug.31 or a landed catch of 75,000 coho. 7 days per week, all salmon, 2 fish per day. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Sept. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

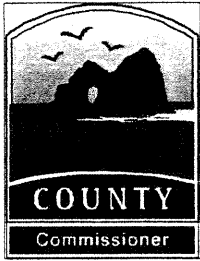
Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

James Manning
15505 Ocean View Dr. Sp. #26
Brookings, Or. 97415

541-661-2930

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James N. Manning".



Commissioner Lucie La Bonté

(541) 247-3296 * P.O. Box 746, Gold Beach, OR. 97444 * (541) 247-2718 (FAX)

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Dear Sirs:

March 29, 2004

As a long time member of the Klamath Zone Fisheries Coalition and a Curry County Commissioner, I value the Coalition's grassroots' efforts and opinions on the various fishing options for the commercial and recreational salmon seasons.

This year the Coalition supports Option 1 for the 2004 recreational salmon fishing season. I support the Coalition's position. Fishing is crucial to the economic health of Curry County.

I believe that this option along with the Coalition's choice of options for the 2004 commercial salmon fishing season would be the best choice to support Curry County's economic health.

Thank you for taking public input on this very important issue.

Sincerely,



Lucie La Bonté
Commissioner



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
"Working To Help Our Businesses Grow"

the PULSE of
America's
Wild Rivers
Coast
101 MILES OF NATURE'S BEST

March 29, 2004

Dear Sirs:

The Board of Directors of the Brookings-Harbor Chamber of Commerce supports Option 1 for the 2004 Salmon Ocean Sport Season for both Chinook and Coho Salmon.

However, should the Pacific Fisheries Management Council select either Option 2 or 3 on the selective Coho Fishery both of the South Coast Ports below Humbug (Brookings and Gold Beach) should be included.

We strongly support Brookings-Harbor having a share of the Coho Salmon fisheries under these two scenarios.

Sincerely,

Roger Thompson
Secretary

RT:lc

C:

WESTPORT CHARTERBOAT ASSOCIATION

P. O. BOX 654 • WESTPORT, WASHINGTON 98595

March 29, 2004

Pacific Fishery Management Council
Dr. Donald McIsaac, Executive Director
7700 N.E. Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, OR 97220

Dear Dr. McIsaac and Council members;

Although we know that meeting the current ESA standard for Snake River Fall Chinook is problematic this season, it should come as no surprise that our association supports ocean option one. Snake River Fall Chinook are in much better shape than they were just a few years ago and a relaxation of ESA constraints would have provided for a reasonable fishery in a year that's being touted as the 4th or 5th largest run returning to the Columbia River since 1948.

We know that our primary constraint will be Chinook. A one-fish Chinook bag limit, the 26 inch minimum size limit on Chinook, and a five-day-week, at least to start, should help keep us within our guideline if the overall ocean quota doesn't drop below the Option Two level. If it does, we might need to consider a start date later than June 20th.

As in the past three seasons, there are more than enough Coho to accommodate a start date as early as June 20th. Due to diminished hatchery Coho production and the associated lower mark rate, Coho have ceased to be a determining factor in season length in Westport.

We want the opportunity to go to a seven-day week in-season as we did in 2003 and we hope that we might be able to finish the season in September fishing Coho non-selectively.

Mr. Butch Smith, Washington charter boat representative on the Salmon Advisory Sub-panel, will express our final views on start date at the April council meeting.

Thank you for your consideration,



Larry Giese, Treasurer

March 31, 2004

To PFMC

The recent 35 billion state debt is requiring the states to make cuts, at the same time the jobless rate is skyrocketing. The value of our salmon runs and the jobs it provides should not be ignored, especially at this time. Our wild salmon are the highest quality food product and the demand is at an all time high.

The price of water is supposed to pay for the hatchery operations. The sport and commercial fishery could not exist when the salmon numbers become too low. Prior to the PFMC our fisheries were still in good condition. Fish managers have been and still are covering up habitat destruction by blaming over-fishing. The cost to the lives of people from season closures is too high. I am hoping everyone that wants to maintain our salmon runs and our fishery will unite.

The state had better start creating jobs not eliminating them. A good place to start would be to restore our fishery. A large number of surplus spawners entering our rivers should have been caught while they were of value. If we had a stable fishery it would help fund the fish and game programs and at the same time the hundreds of salmon going to waste in the Sacramento River can be harvested.

The fundamental part of fish management is totally ignored by state and federal agencies and that is the food supply and its abundance. As of yet, neither agency have made any attempt to evaluate how much damage has been done to the natural food supply in our rivers or how many juvenile salmon can be raised as their food supply disappears when the water flows diminish or become polluted. The question remains why.

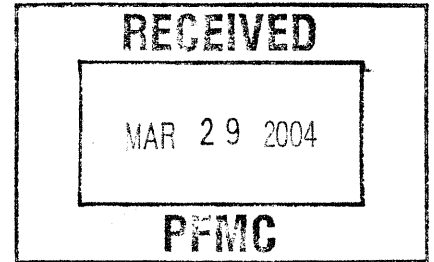
Hatcheries clearly show what is wrong with our rivers, they provide food and quality water. When these young healthy salmon are released down stream their survival rate is extremely high, however their homing instinct is not there when they return to spawn. They end up spreading throughout the river system, leaving the impression our natural runs are in good condition, even though the natural food supply is not there for their newly hatched fry. Hatcheries are also capable of controlling aged classes of three and four year old spawners.

80,000 spawners in the Sacramento River can be shown to be enough to fully utilize what is left of the habitat and 19,000 in the Klamath River. This leaves thousands of surplus salmon in both rivers.

The options for Oregon, from Humbug Mt. To Florence, which is about 100 miles from the Klamath as is Horse Mt. To the Klamath, yet Oregon's season is 7 months and Fort Braggs is only 2 ½ months. Fort Braggs population is every bit depressed as Oregon's and should have their 5 month season restored so they too could be able to earn a living and be with their families. There is no reason Fort Braggs original season cannot be restored when it should not have been closed in the first place. Overfishing cannot be proven when California had 4,000 boats and now there is not even a thousand left.

William Maahs
BX971
Fort Bragg, CA

March 17, 2004



Pacific Fisheries Management Council
7700 N. E. Ambassador Street
Portland, OR 97220-1384

Gentlemen:

I am a fisherman in the Klamath Management Zone and I would like to pick option one as my choice for this fishing season.

I hope next year the meetings will be held again in Eureka.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a stylized first name and a last name, written over a horizontal line.

Humboldt mountain to Ore/Cal Border. 2004 Salmon Season

- 3000 fish for June
- 3000 fish for July
- 3000 fish for August
- 3000 fish for September

Landing limit of 50 fish per trip for June 1 thru end of August and 65 fish per trip Sept 1 thru Sept 30th.

26 inch min size limit prior to Sept and 27 inch size limit in Sept

All fish must be landed in Brookings, Gold Beach, or Port Orford for counting purposes. But not restricted to the zone for marketing purposes via truck with O.D.F.W. transport slip.

Fish must be landed in the zone so O.D.F.W. Checkers can get a count prior to trucking to any buyer in the state of Ore.

The delivery requirements as written discriminates against fisherman in the zone from markets outside the zone.

Keith Wilkerson

Klamath Zone Coalition

Subject: Fwd: salmon season 04

Date: Wed, 10 Mar 2004 10:54:59 -0800

From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

To: Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384
Phone: 503-820-2280
Fax: 503-820-2299
On the web at: <http://www.pcouncil.org>

Subject: salmon season 04

Date: Wed, 10 Mar 2004 10:03:23 -0800

From: "Kemmish" <Kemmish@actionnet.net>

To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

Attn:Salmon Advisory Sub-Panel

It has been brought to my attention that some fishermen and buyers are wanting to change the July troll season off the coast of Oregon from block closures to 4 on 3 off periods. This would be all great and wonderful except that the weather gods don't recognize this scenario. Being the captain of my vessel I believe I'm the one to choose my trip timing, weather is a large factor in my decision. I don't see any benefit with marketing when everyone comes in off trips and unloads all at the same time. The hake season is at full swing and ice is scarce. Both going fishing and unloading will be a nightmare. Derby seasons have always been harmful to prices of fish and the safety of the fleet itself. On other thoughts I am against any sort of limits on the number of fish per trip. One trip I may have 80 fish and the next it all balances out you never plug your boat every trip. I believe that six lines per wire in March-April should be allowed due to no Coho off the Oregon coast those months.

Thanks for your time and great work you have provided for the fishing industry as a whole.

Respectfully,

Harold Engelson
F/V Brejoh

<p>PFMC Comments <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov> Pacific Fishery Management Council</p>

Subject: Salmon closures

Date: Tue, 9 Mar 2004 22:10:58 -0800

From: "Kemmish" <Kemmish@actionnet.net>

To: <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

What is up with the 4 days open and 3 days closed?

Doesn't anyone realize what will happen with this schedule.

Fishing will take place when the weather is not good.

There will be lines to unload and to ice and maybe even to fuel.

Needless to say the markets will be flooded every 4 days and that could possibly drive prices down.

All of this just so some small independent sellers can market their product while the rest of us are forced to wait for them.

The fish don't wait for us.

Most fishermen plan their trips deciding what is right for them, why should they have to wait for a select few to tell them when they can fish.

In my opinion I don't think there is a true representation of the fishing fleet concerning this matter.

Thank You,

F/V Atka

Mark Kemmish

30 years experience

Subject: [Fwd: 2004 Salmon draft options for public review]

Date: Fri, 19 Mar 2004 06:05:53 -0800

From: "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

To: Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

----- Original Message -----

Subject: 2004 Salmon draft options for public review

Date: Thu, 18 Mar 2004 14:51:11 -0800

From: John Foht <jrfoht@nwtec.com>

Reply-To: John Foht <jrfoht@nwtec.com>

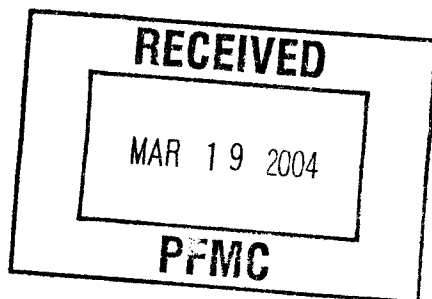
To: <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

After reviewing the three options in the draft, option 1 is the better option. It will at long last give us on the southern Oregon coast an opportunity to have a COHO season that is fair to everyone.

TO: PFMC

7700 Ambassador

Portland, Ore. 97220-1384



From: Phil GRUNERT -(707) 725-3637

PO BOX 636

FORTUNA, CA 95540

- member Humboldt Co fish & Game Commission
- member - Region 1 representative, Al Taucher advisory to STATE Cal. fish & Game Commission

DATE: March 15, '04

suby: 2004 Option 1 KMZ Ocean Sport fishery

I would like to voice my support for the Option 1
for the 2004 KMZ Ocean recreational salmon season.

Thank You
Phil Grunert

KMZFC
Klamath
Management
Zone Fisheries
Coalition

P. O. Box 848
Brookings, OR 97415
(541) 469-2218

Chair:

Nita Rolfe
(541) 469-2218

Vice-Chairman:

Lee Salstrom
(707) 839-2592

California

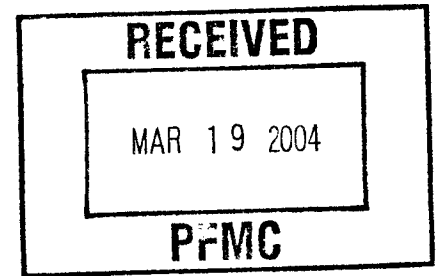
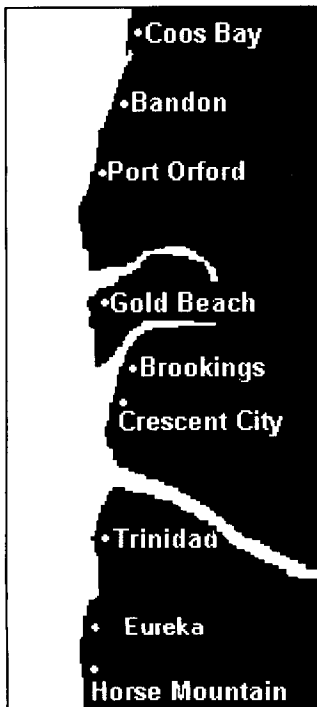
Representative:

Paul Kirk
(530) 938-9509
Sandie Crockett, Alternate
(707) 465-6499

Oregon

Representative:

Bob Crouch
(541) 469-2218



March 16, 2004

Pacific Fishery Management Council
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Council:

I am in favor of Option I for the Klamath Management Zone Fisheries Coalition, with the inclusion of selective fisheries to the CA/OR Boarder.

Respectively,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Mr. Paul Kirk".

Mr. Paul Kirk

Bridging the Gap



METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS FOR 2004

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 proposed changes to be implemented in the coming season or, in certain limited cases, 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 2003, the SSC reviewed the development of modifications to the Coho Fisheries Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) to accommodate Canadian stocks and fisheries. The modifications were approved by the Council at its November 2003 meeting.

For 2004 there are two issues the Council may want to consider when setting priorities for the methodology review:

1. For 2003 and 2004, the Council approved use of a revised Chinook FRAM to assess impacts from a mark selective chinook fishery proposed for Washington Marine Areas 5 and 6, provided the fishery did not exceed 41 days during July and August, or a landed chinook quota of 3,500 fish. The Council recommended the Chinook FRAM receive additional review prior to implementation of any expanded or additional mark selective chinook fisheries, and formed the Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) to assist in documenting the FRAMs to facilitate such a review. If there are plans to consider expanded mark selective chinook fisheries in 2005, the additional chinook FRAM review should occur during this review cycle.
2. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) is developing a technical appendix to the OCN Work Group matrix as recommended by the Council at its November 2000 meeting, when it accepted the matrix as expert scientific advice. ODFW is considering completing the technical appendix and submitting the matrix as a technical amendment to the salmon FMP. The salmon FMP allows changes to conservation objectives for natural stocks without formal amendment if "a comprehensive technical review of the best scientific information available provides conclusive evidence that, in the view of the Salmon Technical Team (STT), SSC, and the Council, justifies a modification." The salmon FMP also states "Insofar as possible, changes for natural stocks will only be reviewed and approved within the schedule established for salmon estimation methodology reviews (completed at the November meeting prior to the season in which they are effective) and apart from the preseason planning process." Therefore, if ODFW intends to proceed with the technical amendment, the Council should consider including it on the list of methodology review subjects.

The SSC will receive input from the STT and the MEW, and provide recommendations for methodologies to be reviewed in 2004. A draft review schedule is included in Exhibit d.3.b, Supplemental SSC Report.

Council Action:

1. **Provide guidance to the SSC regarding priorities for methodologies to be reviewed.**
2. **Request affected agencies develop and provide needed materials to the SSC, as appropriate.**

Reference Materials:

1. Exhibit D.3.b, Supplemental SSC Report: Scientific and Statistical Committee Report on Methodology Reviews for 2004

Agenda Order:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| a. Agendum Overview | Chuck Tracy |
| b. Report of the Scientific and Statistical Committee | Pete Lawson |
| c. Recommendations of the States, Tribes, and Federal Agencies | |
| d. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies | |
| e. Public Comment | |
| f. Council Action: Establish 2004 Schedule and Potential Methodologies To Be Reviewed | |

PFMC
03/18/04

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON
METHODOLOGY REVIEWS FOR 2004

The Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC) met with Mr. Dell Simmons of the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to identify and prioritize potential methodology review issues for the coming year. Current issues include unresolved items from 2003 and two new items. The SSC has identified the following list of methodology review issues for 2004/2005 and places the highest priority on the first two items:

- Chinook and coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) documentation: An overview document for the chinook and coho FRAMs has been produced by the Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW). The MEW plans to produce detailed technical documentation for each of the FRAMs. The SSC views this as the highest priority for the MEW during the coming year.
- Chinook FRAM for mark-selective fisheries: The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has modified the chinook FRAM to accommodate mark-selective fisheries. The SSC could not endorse chinook FRAM as a tool to evaluate mark-selective fisheries in 2003, but application of the model to estimate mark-selective fishery impacts should be reviewed if such fisheries are planned for 2005 and beyond. Model documentation is a pre-requisite for this review. A limited mark-selective fishery for chinook was conducted in Washington Marine Catch Areas 5 and 6 in 2003. The results from this fishery, in comparison to FRAM predictions, may allow a limited empirical evaluation of the chinook FRAM for mark-selective fisheries.
- Chinook Rebuilding Exploitation Rate Analysis: An evaluation of rebuilding exploitation rates (RERs) for ESA-listed chinook stocks based on coded-wire tag (CWT) data in comparison to RERs based on chinook FRAM is projected to be completed by October 2004.
- Coho FRAM fisheries for Canadian stocks: The Coho Technical Committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) has modified the coho FRAM to add fishery and stock strata for Canadian management. The SSC has reviewed an interim version of these changes.
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Oregon coastal natural (OCN) matrix: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife is developing a technical appendix to the OCN Work Group matrix as recommended by the Council at its November 2000 meeting.
- Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife management plan for Lower Columbia River coho salmon: The plan is based on new methods that are currently undergoing inter-agency review.
- Columbia River Fall chinook ocean abundance predictors: There has been some preliminary work on producing ocean run-size predictors for these stocks. The SSC will review these predictors when they have been fully developed and documented.

- OCN coho salmon prediction methodology: New predictors are in development. The SSC will review any proposals for change as requested.

The SSC notes that the PSC is sponsoring a workshop in June to review the coastwide CWT. This review will include an examination of the impact of selective fisheries on the CWT system and a review of possible alternatives to the CWT system. This workshop will produce recommendations that may have important implications for data that are currently important to salmon management by the Council and its advisory bodies.

As always, the SSC requires good documentation and ample review time to make efficient use of the SSC Salmon Subcommittee's time. Materials to be reviewed should be submitted by September. Agencies should be responsible for ensuring materials submitted to the SSC are technically sound, comprehensive, clearly documented, and identified by author.

PFMC
04/07/04

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM COMMENTS ON
METHODOLOGY REVIEW PROCESS FOR 2004

Chinook and Coho Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM) documentation

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) understands the Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW) will begin development of detailed technical documentation of the Chinook and coho FRAMs this year. However, it is not anticipated the MEW will complete this documentation in time for SSC review this fall.

Chinook FRAM for mark-selective fisheries

The STT believes the Chinook FRAM is usable for evaluating impacts of “small” selective fisheries, such as the fishery conducted in Areas 5 and 6 last year. As long as Chinook mark selective fisheries remain ‘small’ in preterminal fishing areas or are confined to terminal areas, the STT believes further technical review of FRAM Chinook for mark-selective fisheries is not necessary. However, the STT believes that FRAM should not be used for large, preterminal fisheries without further documentation and review by the SCC.

Chinook Rebuilding Exploitation Rate analysis

The STT suggests that this issue be reworded to read “The Rebuilding Exploitation Rates for several ESA-listed Chinook stocks rely upon a time series of exploitation rates estimated using coded-wire tags (CWTs). Similar time series of Exploitation rates can be estimated by the FRAM model; where necessary, conversion factors between the two series should be developed.”

The STT would also like to provide some additional information in regard to the June CWT workshop being sponsored by the Pacific Salmon Commission. The workshop will not be a public forum, but rather is being designed to provide an expert panel with information on issues surrounding concerns about degradation of the CWT system, including the impacts of mark selective fisheries. The panel is to prepare a report and recommendations regarding the CWT program and potential alternative approaches for improving the informational basis for salmon management.

PPMC
04/07/04

Subject: Fw: Dan**Date:** Fri, 5 Mar 2004 13:48:40 -0800**From:** <spirit.spirit@verizon.net>**To:** <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>, "Craig Foster" <Craig.A.Foster@DFW.STATE.OR.US>, "Curt MELCHER" <MELCHEC@DFW.STATE.OR.US>, "Doug Milward" <milwadam@dfw.wa.gov>

FYI

----- Original Message -----

From: "gerber" <gerber@presys.com>

To: "PFMC-Rep" <spirit.spirit@verizon.net>

Sent: Friday, March 05, 2004 1:37 PM

Subject: Dan

>
> Attached is an email I sent to PFMC today.
>
> My thought is to "raize halllll" about cutting the sports fishing
> allocation of 88,000 fin clipped coho catch for the reasons setforth
> below. If an old 88 worked last year, try it again this year. So long
> as we dont start intercene fights between commercial and sports lobby.
>
> I have also put out the word to various sports types that they need to
> speak up about he start of the coho season off Oregon. That as best I
> could figure, June 19 would allow more fish, but smaller fish. July 1
> would mean bigger fish, but fewer fish. I thought most would prefer
> more fish. But I could be wrong. So I urged people to write. If the
> agreed or did not agree.
>
> Hope all of this is helpful
>
> Bill Fielder and I attended the hearing called by ODFW to explain
> Preseason Report I STock Abundance Analysis for 2004 prepared by the
> Salmon Technical Team which is part of the PFMC.
>
> As far as I could tell we were the only two sports fishermen in
> attendance. There were strong contingencies representing guides,
> charter boats and the salmon troll industry. Because of the total
> absence of input from sports fishermen, I took it upon myself to speak
> for them.
>
> To summarize:
>
> - CHINOOK STOCKS remain healthy, should return is about the same
> numbers as last year, but Canadian fisheries may take substantially
> more chinook. Spring Chinook stocks may reach record numbers.
> - As for OCN COHO:
> - In 2003 the PRERDICTED RETURN was 118,000. The actual number
> that
> returned was 2278.8. Thus the "model" only predicted 42% of the actual
> return.
> - The this is the 3rd year in a row that the model has
> DRASTICALLY
> UNDERSTATED RETURNS.
> 2002 71K predicted, 276K returned, 24% of run predicted
> 2001 50K
> predicted, 163K returned, 31% of run predicted
> -I urged ODFW to push for drastically reworking the model. It
> was
> my
> opinion that the model is a complete failure during years when
> there

> is
> at least reasonable fresh water production and good ocean
> conditions.
> As I understood the time to revisit and review the model is 2005. I
> urged ODFW to push very hard on this issue, starting now with an eye
> toward 2005.
> -Preversely, the model does not take into account the huge
> increases in
> OCN production. Therefore, the more OCN's produced, the larger the %
> of OCN's in the ocean mix. Thus the more OCN's that will be hooked
> incidentally. I believe the current model contemplates 30% of hooked
> and release OCN's will die. All fisheries are allowed a 15% impact
> [kill rate if you will] on OCNs. No increase in impacts are allowed if
> robust rebounds occur in OCN populations. So in a year when hatchery
> production is estimated to be down [the model to predict hatchery
> returns seems to be reasonably accurate] and OCN production is up, and
> even though there are many more OCN's, the current thinking is that the
> model will lead to a reduction in the ocean sports coho fishery on fin
> clipped coho. [If the model has again understated that the return, and
> we will see twice or three times as many OCN's as predicted, the
> situation becomes even more ludicrous.]
>
> -Further the model is based upon the PARENT POPULATION
> population
> of
> the fish off our coast this year. Therefore, the ocean catch is not
> calculated upon the estimated 151K OCNs that will return. The OCN
> impacts are based upon the adult counts taken in 2001 or 161K. Jack
> returns on the siuslaw were the largest on record [admittedly an erratic
> indicator, but another indicator of a huge return this fall of OCN's.]
>
> -Further, when ocean conditions turn around, and FUTURE OCN
> POPULATIONS
> FALL, as they will almost certianly do so, the impacts will not be
> calculated upon the existing and depleted population returning in the
> teeth of an el nino, but upon robust parent populations that returned to
> good ocean conditions.
>
> IT IS MY OPINION THAT THE "MODEL" IS SO FLAWED IT NEED TO BE
> COMPLETELY
> REWORKED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE RECENT INCREASES IN OCN ABUNDANCE AND TO
> ACCOUNT FOR FUTURE BAD OCEAN CONDITIONS.
>
> The model is federal law, and not something that ODFW can try to
> change. ODFW must go to the PMFC and seek changes. Until that model is
> reworked, the sports ocean fishery on fin clipped coho will continue to
> look like the people who are setting these fisheries [PMFC] fell thru
> the rabbit hole and set them in Oz [if I may be allowed to mix
> metaphores.]
>
> The other issue at the meeting was when to begin the coho season.
> Again, remember the season is limited by OCN impacts, and nothing else.
> We were told that there are fewer OCNs off the Oregon Coast in June than
> in July. Therefore, if we begin our season in June, we will probably be
> allowed to catch more coho. However, as we all know, the fish are much
> smaller in June. Bill and I talked this over, and thought most
> fishermen would prefer to catch more fish, than bigger fish. Also an
> earlier opening would give the South Coast a better shot at fin clipped
> coho which tend to move north early in the season and away from the
> South Coast.
>
> I did not feel very strongly that my thought represented what most
> fishermen thought. Therefore, I suggest that those of you who have

> email, or wish to write, do so. Even if you agree with me. That to
> give PFMC and ODFW some sense about what the sports fishermen want done
> with the season. Start July 1 - bigger but fewer fish. Start June 19 -
> more but smaller fish. I dunno.
>
> the email address is www.pccouncil.org
>
> the mailing address is
>
> Pacific Fishery Management Council
> 7700 NE Ambassador Place, # 200
> Portland, Oregon 97220-1384
>
> RON GERBER
> PO BOX 0
> Florence, Oregon 97439
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>

CLARIFY COUNCIL DIRECTION ON 2004 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 Task:

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

Reference Materials:

None.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agendum Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- c. Council Guidance and Direction

Chuck Tracy

PFMC
3/19/04

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2004
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 7, 2004

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 270,000 coho.
Trade: No
 2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 67,500 coho.
 3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 50,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 75,000 coho.
-

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota. The fishery will be managed to provide a remaining quota of 500 chinook for a June 26-30 open period with a 50 fish per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.6). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.7.a).

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- July 8 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 67,500 coho quota. The 67,500 coho quota includes a subarea quota of 8,000 coho for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.
- Fishery is open Thursday through Sunday prior to August 11, and Wednesday through Sunday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per 5-day open period prior to August 11. An inseason conference call may occur no later than August 10 to consider reducing the landing and possession limit beginning August 11. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.6). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, **except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho between Cape Falcon and the Queets River no earlier than September 1.** Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.4). See gear restrictions (C.2). Vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.7.a, b).
-

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

- March 15 through June 30; July 7-12; July 19-27; Aug. 1-14; Aug. 19-24 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

- March 15 through July 6; July 13-18; July 26-29; Aug. 1-8; Aug. 15-22; Aug. 26-29 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.8). All salmon except coho (C.6). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches total length October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

- March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho.
- June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,600 chinook quota;
- July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,400 chinook quota;
- Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 2,500 chinook quota;
- Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 3,000 chinook quota (C.8)

All salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Aug. 29, and 28 inches total length Sept. 1-30. No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed (C.8). Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per trip per vessel prior to Sept. 1; 65 fish per trip per vessel in Sept. See gear restrictions (C.2). For seasons from June 1 through Sept. 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, OR, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require that fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho with a 27 inch total length minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty

- Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.4.).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- July 11 through August 29; Sept. 1-30.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August 31; 28 inches total length Sept. 1-30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions (C.2).

Pt. Arena to U.S/Mexico Border

- May 1 through August 29; Sept. 1-30.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length prior to July 1, and 27 inches total length beginning July 1 through Sept. 30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions (C.2).

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

- Oct. 1 through Oct. 15
- Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2).

TABLE 1. Tentatively adopted **non-Indian commercial troll** management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 5) 4/6/04 17:23:01

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total	Head-off	Total	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to Sept. 30, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Oct. 1-31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to Aug. 31, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Point Arena					
May 1 to June 30, and beginning October 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
July 1- Aug. 31	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Point Arena to US/Mexico Border					
May 1 to June 30, and beginning October 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
July 1-Sept. 30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size 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. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Oregon/California border:* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
 - c. *Oregon/California border to U.S./Mexico border:* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.
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 or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (cont'd)

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone*:- 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 48°10'00" N. lat. and east 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" W long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.

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 44,554 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

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

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

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (cont'd)

- 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. Chinook remaining from the May-June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
 - b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.
 - c. At the March 2005 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2004).
- 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.
-

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 270,000 coho.
Trade: No.
2. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 202,500 coho.
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 coho in Aug. and 6,000 coho in Sept.
5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin.

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

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 21,050 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,700 chinook. Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 14, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Beginning August 1, chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.3.d) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 5,200 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook;
 - Sep. 25 through Oct. 10 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota: In the area north of 47°50'00" N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. (C.5).
- Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 74,900 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 31,200 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 101,250 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions (C.2). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.3.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug.1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

- Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be Mar. 15 through Oct. 31 (C.5). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions (C.2.).

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2004. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Selective fishery: **Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border**

- June 19 through earlier of Aug. 31 or a landed catch of 75,000 coho.
- Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.4). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Sept. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

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

- Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 15 through Sept. 12 (C.5). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 1-31 (C.3.b).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- Feb. 14 through Nov. 14.
- All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, season opens Feb. 12 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- April 17 through Nov. 14.
- All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Pigeon Pt. to U.S.-Mexico Border

- April 3 through Oct. 3.
- All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions (C.2).

In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

TABLE 2. Tentatively adopted **Recreational** management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 4)
4/6/04 15:52:21

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border: Prior to May 1, 2004	24.0	-	20.0
Beginning May 1, 2004, through April 30, 2005	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

- 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. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to Pt. Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
- c. *Horse Mt., California to Pt. Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (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" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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 2. Tentatively adopted **Recreational** management measures for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 4 of 4)
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C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (Continued)

- 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. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W longitude) on Vancouver Island, BC
- 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. NMFS may also transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.
- 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. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures tentatively adopted by the Council, 2004. (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. latitude (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) 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. ^{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) 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. ^{d/}
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>QUINAULT</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	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. There are no minimum size or retention limits for ceremonial and subsistence harvest.

c/ The overall treaty troll ocean quotas are 50,000 chinook and 75,000 coho. The overall chinook quota is divided into 40% of the chinook quota for the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 60% of the chinook quota 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. 15. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2004 season.

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

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentatively adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
		CHINOOK	
Columbia Upriver Brights	287.0	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	88.8	16.6	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	78.8	31.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/}	46%	≤49%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	24.1 ^{d/}	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	149.5	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	71%	≤70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50.0%	Equals 31.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	14.9%	≤16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	14.1%	-	None specified for 2004.
CA:OR troll fishery allocation	52:48	51:49	KFMC recommendation for 2004.
River recreational fishery allocation	14.9%	≥15.0%	Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 4.7, 4.7, and 4.7 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes		Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	454.5	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 tentatively adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
		COHO	
	Option I		
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	11% (5.3%)	≤10%	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/}
Skagit	35% (4.1%) 131.0	≤60% 30.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	39% (6.8%) 26.6	≤50% 17.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	35% (6.6%) 134.0	≤60% 70.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	34% (5.3%) 79.9	≤65% 21.5	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	13% (5.5%) 31.8	≤60% 12.8	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
COASTAL NATURAL:			
Quillayute Fall	17.8	6.3-15.8	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.6	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	14.7	5.8-14.5	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.5	-	
Grays Harbor	100.8	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)	14.7%	≤15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	8.5%	≤13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria for tentatively adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted		
		COHO (continued)		
COLUMBIA RIVER:				
Upper Columbia		49%	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early		157.4	38.7	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late		84.6	19.4	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 11.3 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

- a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI coho total mortality at the same level as 2003; Southeast Alaska TAC of 373,900 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 162,500 chinook.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries. Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
- d/ includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

FINAL ACTION ON 2004 SALMON 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 D.2.a, or as modified), 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 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, non-Indian commercial, and recreational ocean salmon fishery management measures, including definitions for recreational and non-Indian commercial fishing gear (Exhibit D.2.a, Attachment 1) 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. Definitions of Fishing Gear (Exhibit D.2.a, Attachment 1).
2. STT Analysis of Tentative 2004 Ocean Salmon Fishery Management Measures (Exhibit D.5.b, Supplemental STT Report).

Agenda Order:

- a. Agendum Overview
- b. STT Analysis of Impacts
- c. Comments of the KPMC
- d. Recommendations of the States, Tribes, and Federal Agencies
- e. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- f. Public Comments
- g. **Council Action:** Adopt Final Measures

Chuck Tracy
Dell Simmons
Dan Viele

PFMC
03/19/04

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS OF TENTATIVE 2004
OCEAN SALMON FISHERY
MANAGEMENT MEASURES***

April 8, 2004

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 89,000 chinook and 270,000 coho.
Trade: No
2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 44,500 chinook and 67,500 coho.
3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 49,000 chinook (22,500 in May and June; 26,500 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 75,000 coho.

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 29,800 chinook quota. The fishery will be managed to provide a remaining quota of 500 chinook for a June 26-30 open period with a 50 fish per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8.a).

U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon

- July 8 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 14,700 preseason chinook guideline (C.8.a) or a 67,500 coho quota. The 67,500 coho quota includes a subarea quota of 8,000 coho for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.

Fishery is open Thursday through Sunday prior to August 11, and Wednesday through Sunday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per 5-day open period prior to August 11. An inseason conference call may occur no later than August 10 to consider reducing the landing and possession limit beginning August 11. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, **except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho between Cape Falcon and the Queets River no earlier than September 1.** Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, OR, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require that Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.8.a, b).

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty

- March 15 through June 30; July 7-12; July 19-27; Aug. 1-14; Aug. 19-24 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.

- March 15 through July 6; July 13-18; July 26-29; Aug. 1-8; Aug. 15-22; Aug. 26-29 and Sept. 1 through Oct. 31 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Sept. 30, and 28 inches total length October 1-31 (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Humbug Mt. to OR-CA Border

- March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho.
- June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,600 chinook quota;
- July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,600 chinook quota;
- Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 2,500 chinook quota;
- Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)

All salmon except coho. Chinook 26 inch total length minimum size limit prior to May 1, 27 inches total length May 1 through Aug. 29, and 28 inches total length Sept. 1-30. No transfer of remaining quota from earlier fisheries allowed (C.9). Possession and landing limit of 50 fish per trip per vessel prior to Sept. 1; 65 fish per trip per vessel in Sept. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). For seasons from June 1 through Sept. 30, vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, OR, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require that fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling (541) 867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho with a 27 inch total length minimum size limit. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

OR-CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty

- Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- July 10 through August 29; Sept. 1-30.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 27 inches total length through August 31; 28 inches total length Sept. 1-30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border

- May 1 through August 29; Sept. 1-30.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length prior to July 1, and 27 inches total length beginning July 1 through Sept. 30. Vessels must land and deliver their fish within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

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

- Oct. 1; Oct. 4-8; and Oct. 11-15.
- All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

TABLE 1. Tentatively adopted **non-Indian commercial troll** management measures analyzed by the STT for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 5) 4/8/04 09:54:37

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

Area (when open)	Chinook		Coho		Pink
	Total	Head-off	Total	Head-off	
North of Cape Falcon	28.0	21.5	16.0	12.0	None
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to Sept. 30, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Oct. 1-31	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2004	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
May 1 to Aug. 29, and beginning March 15, 2005	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept. 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Point Arena					
July 1- Aug. 29	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Sept 1-30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Point Arena to US/Mexico Border					
May 1 to June 30, and October 1 to 15	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
July 1-Sept. 30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

- C.1. Compliance with Minimum Size or Other Special Restrictions: All salmon on board a vessel must meet the minimum size 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:
- Single point, single shank barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
 - Cape Falcon, Oregon to the Oregon/California border.* No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line. Spread defined: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
 - Oregon/California border to U.S./Mexico border.* No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.
- C.3. Gear Definitions:
- Trolling defined:* Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
 - Troll fishing gear defined:* One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the 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.
 - 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.
- C.4. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species and no salmon are in possession.

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (cont'd)

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone*:- 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 48°10'00" N. lat. and east 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" W long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board and the estimated time of arrival.

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. 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 44,554 pound preseason allocation or the total Area 2A non-Indian commercial halibut allocation, NMFS will take inseason action to close the incidental halibut fishery.

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

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

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

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS (cont'd)

- C.8. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:
- a. Chinook remaining from the May-June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July-September harvest guideline on a fishery impact equivalent basis.
 - b. NMFS may transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.
 - c. At the March 2005 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental April fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2004).
- C.9. 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.10. For the purposes of CDFG Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.
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A. SEASON DESCRIPTION

North of Cape Falcon

Supplementary Management Information:

1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 89,000 chinook and 270,000 coho.
Trade: No.
2. Recreational TAC: 44,500 chinook and 202,500 coho.
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.
4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 14,000 coho in Aug. and 6,000 coho in Sept.
5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin.

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

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 21,050 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,700 chinook. Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 14, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Beginning August 1, chinook non-retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.c) during Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 5,200 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook;
 - Sep. 25 through Oct. 10 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota in the area north of 47°50'00" N. Lat. and south of 48°00'00" N. Lat. (C.6).
- Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 74,900 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 30,800 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River Area)

- June 27 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 101,250 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,000 chinook. Sun. through Thurs, except there may be a conference call no later than July 28 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).

A. SEASON DESCRIPTION (Continued)

South of Cape Falcon

Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.

- Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be Mar. 15 through Oct. 31 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2004. This opening could be modified following Council review at its November 2004 meeting.

Selective fishery: **Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border**

- June 19 through earlier of Aug. 31 or a landed catch of 75,000 coho.
Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho season reopens the earlier of Sept. 1 or attainment of the coho quota.

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

- Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 15 through Sept. 12 (C.6). All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 1-31 (C.4.b).

Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)

- Feb. 14 through Nov. 14.
All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, season opens Feb. 12 (nearest Sat. to Feb. 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)

- April 17 through Nov. 14.
All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border

- April 3 through Oct. 3.
All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).

In 2005, the season will open Apr. 2 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2004.

TABLE 2. Tentatively adopted **Recreational** management measures analyzed by the ST for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 3 of 4)

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B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches) (See C.1)

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border: Prior to May 1, 2004	24.0	-	20.0
Beginning May 1, 2004	20.0	-	20.0

C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

- 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. *Cape Falcon, Oregon to Pt. Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than 2 single point, single shank barbless hooks.
- c. *Horse Mt., California to Pt. Conception, California:* Single point, single shank, barbless circle hooks (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.

- C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

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

C.4. 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" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°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. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:* A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W longitude) on Vancouver Island, BC

C.5. 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. NMFS may also transfer fish between the recreational and commercial fisheries north of Cape Falcon if there is agreement among the representatives of the Salmon Advisory Subpanel.

C.6. 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 analyzed by the STT, 2004. (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. latitude (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N. lat. (Queets River) 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. ^{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) 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. ^{d/}
	July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/}	All	24	16	
<u>QUINAULT</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N. lat. (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N. lat. (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W. long.	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. There are no minimum size or retention limits for ceremonial and subsistence harvest.

c/ The overall treaty troll ocean quotas are 49,000 chinook and 75,000 coho. The overall chinook quota is divided into 22,500 chinook in the May/June chinook-directed fishery and 26,500 chinook in 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. 15. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from areas 4/4B is projected inseason to exceed 55,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2004 season.

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

TABLE 4. Tentatively adopted chinook and coho harvest quotas and guidelines (*) analyzed by the STT for ocean salmon fishery management options, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

Fishery or Quota Designation	Chinook	Coho
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/}	49,000	75,000 ^{b/}
NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho)	29,800	-
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{c/}	14,700	67,500
Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44,500	67,500
RECREATIONAL ^{b/}		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{c/}	3,700*	21,050
Cape Alava to Queets River ^{c/}	2,000*	5,300
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{c/}	31,200*	74,900
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{c/}	8,100*	101,250
Subtotal Recreational ^{d/}	45,000	202,500
TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON	138,500	345,000
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho)		
Humbog Mt. to OR/CA border (June-Sept)	9,700	-
Oregon/California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.)	6,000	-
Subtotal Troll	15,700	-
RECREATIONAL		
Cape Falcon to Oregon/California Border ^{c/}	-	75,000
TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON	15,700	75,000

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

b/ If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from areas 4/4B is projected inseason to exceed 55,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.

c/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho with a healed adipose fin clip, except that for in the north of Cape Falcon commercial fishery, there is a provision for a potential non-selective coho fishery in a portion of the fishery. See Table 1 for details of the proposals.

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. (10,500 coho Aug, 4,500 coho Sept.).

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria analyzed by the STT for tentatively adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
		CHINOOK	
Columbia Upriver Brights	287.0	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	88.8	16.6	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 5.75 adults for Bonneville Hatchery and 2.0 for Little White Salmon Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Columbia Lower River Hatchery Tules	79.0	31.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 14.1 adults for hatchery egg-take, with average conversion and no lower river mainstem or tributary harvest.
Columbia Lower River Natural Tules ^{c/}	46%	≤ 49%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	24.1 ^{d/}	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	150.0	11.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	70%	≤ 70%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50.0%	50.0%	Equals 31.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	15.0%	≤ 16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	14.1%	-	None specified for 2004.
CA:OR troll fishery allocation	51:49	51:49	KFMC recommendation for 2004.
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	≥ 15.0%	Agreed to by California Fish and Game Commission; Equals 4.7 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)	Yes		Recreational season between Point Arena and Pigeon Point shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the second Sunday in November; the recreational season between Pigeon Point and the U.S./Mexico Border shall open no earlier than the first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October. The minimum size limit shall be at least 20 inches total length. Commercial seasons between Point Arena and the U.S./Mexico border shall open no earlier than May 1 and close no later than September 30, with the exception of an October season conducted Monday through Friday between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, which shall end no later than October 15. The minimum size limit shall be at least 26 inches total length. (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Sacramento River Fall	457.5	122.0-180.0	Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria analyzed by the STT for tentatively adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
		COHO	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	Option I 10% (5.3%)	≤ 10%	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement. ^{c/}
Skagit	35% (5.0%) 130.9	≤ 60% 30.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	39% (6.7%) 26.6	≤ 50% 17.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	35% (6.7%) 134.0	≤ 60% 70.0	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	35% (5.4%) 79.7	≤ 65% 21.5	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	13% (5.5%) 31.8	≤ 60% 12.8	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
COASTAL NATURAL:			
Quillayute Fall	17.7	6.3-15.8	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Hoh	6.6	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	14.7	5.8-14.5	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.5	-	
Grays Harbor	101.1	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)	14.7%	≤ 15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	8.6%	≤ 13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria analyzed by the STT for tentatively adopted ocean fishery management measures, 2004.^{a/} (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement ^{b/} or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COHO (continued)		
COLUMBIA RIVER:		
Upper Columbia	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	157.0	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 16.0 early adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.
Columbia River Hatchery Late	84.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 11.3 late adult coho, with average conversion and no mainstem or tributary fisheries.

- a/ Projections in the table assume a WCVI coho total mortality at the same level as 2003; Southeast Alaska TAC of 373,900 chinook per PST agreement; WCVI troll catch of 162,500 chinook.
- b/ Ocean escapement is the number of salmon escaping ocean fisheries and entering freshwater with the following clarifications. Ocean escapement for Puget Sound stocks is the estimated number of salmon entering Area 4B that are available to U.S. net fisheries in Puget Sound and spawner escapement after impacts from the Canadian, U.S. ocean, and Puget Sound troll and recreational fisheries have been deducted. Numbers in parentheses represent Council area exploitation rates for Puget sound coho stocks. For Columbia River early and late coho stocks, ocean escapement represents the number of coho after the Buoy 10 fishery. Exploitation rates for OCN coho include impacts of freshwater fisheries.
- c/ Annual management objectives may be different than FMP goals, and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders. Total exploitation rate includes Alaskan, Canadian, Council area, Puget Sound, and freshwater fisheries and is calculated as total fishing mortality divided by total fishing mortality plus spawning escapement. These total exploitation rates reflect the initial base package for inside fisheries developed by state and tribal comanagers. It is anticipated that total exploitation rates will be adjusted by state and tribal comanagers during the preseason planning process to comply with stock specific exploitation rate constraints.
- d/ includes minor contributions from East Fork Lewis River and Sandy River.

TABLE 6. Preliminary STT projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** tentatively adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fishery management options, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

Area and Fishery	2004 Catch Projection	2004 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection	2004 Bycatch Projection ^{b/}	Observed in 2003	
				Catch	Bycatch Mortality
OCEAN FISHERIES: ^{c/}					
CHINOOK (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	49.0	8.1	18.4	34.7	5.1
Non-Indian Commercial Troll	44.5	12.5	33.8	69.8	26.6
Recreational	44.5	8.9	34.0	36.5	6.5
CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT.					
Commercial Troll	127.7	14.0	31.9	312.4	38.0
Recreational	24.0	2.2	6.5	32.9	3.3
HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT.					
Commercial Troll	16.9	1.5	3.1	9.3	0.8
Recreational	29.2	3.2	11.1	14.2	1.6
SOUTH OF HORSE MT.					
Commercial	317.3	28.6	58.9	484.6	43.6
Recreational	100.0	11.0	32.5	84.3	9.3
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	555.4	64.7	146.1	910.8	114.1
Recreational	197.7	25.3	84.1	167.9	20.7
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Buoy 10	NA	NA	NA	19.4	NA
COHO (thousands of fish)					
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Treaty Indian Commercial Troll	75.0	5.1	16.6	11.0	0.6
Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{d/}	67.5	28.8	93.0	15.7	5.6
Recreational ^{d/}	202.5	43.0	307.3	168.8	23.6
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON					
Commercial Troll	-	12.6	40.8	-	43.2
Recreational ^{d/}	75.0	24.7	176.2	83.8	21.6
TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES					
Commercial Troll	142.5	46.5	150.4	26.7	49.4
Recreational	277.5	67.7	483.5	252.6	45.2
INSIDE FISHERIES:					
Area 4B ^{d/}	-	-	-	-	-
Buoy 10 ^{d/}	15.0	3.3	23.9	54.3	6.2

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

Commercial: 26%.

Recreational, north of Pt. Arena: 14%.

Recreational, south of Pt. Arena: 19% (based on the expected proportion of fish that will be caught using mooching versus trolling gear, and the HRMs of 42.2% and 14% for these two respective gear types).

b/ Bycatch calculated as dropoff mortality plus fish released.

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

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

TABLE 7. Expected coastwide Oregon coastal natural (OCN) and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho **exploitation** rates for tentatively adopted ocean fisheries management measures, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

FISHERY	Exploitation Rate (Percent)	
	OCN	RK
SOUTHEAST ALASKA	0.0	0.0
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.3	0.1
PUGET SOUND/STRAITS	0.1	0.0
NORTH OF CAPE FALCON		
Treaty Indian Troll	0.9	0.0
Recreational	1.8	0.1
Non-Indian Troll	1.2	0.0
SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON		
Recreational:		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	4.2	0.3
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.5	0.8
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	1.0	3.0
Fort Bragg	0.6	1.4
South of Pt. Arena	0.5	0.9
Troll:		
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	1.2	0.1
Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ)	0.1	0.0
OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	0.0	0.2
Fort Bragg	0.5	0.8
South of Pt. Arena	0.6	0.6
BUOY 10	0.3	0.0
ESTUARY/FRESHWATER	1.0	0.2
TOTAL	14.7	8.6

TABLE 8. Expected mark rate for areas with selective coho fisheries, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

Area	Fishery	June	July	August	September	2003 Observed
North of Cape Falcon						
Neah Bay (Area 4)	Recreational	30%	44%	34%	40%	39%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	37%	38%	35%	NA
La Push (Area 3)	Recreational	52%	42%	47%	14%	31%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	44%	40%	33%	NA
Westport (Area 2)	Recreational	60%	58%	55%	47%	53%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	47%	53%	33%	NA
Columbia River (Area 1)	Recreational	74%	71%	64%	57%	57%
	Non-Indian Troll	-	61%	58%	54%	NA
Buoy 10	Recreational	-	-	58%	58%	61%
South of Cape Falcon						
Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.	Recreational	-	-	-	-	44%
Tillamook	Recreational	64%	53%	49%	-	-
Newport	Recreational	62%	59%	48%	-	-
Coos Bay	Recreational	56%	53%	38%	-	-
Brookings	Recreational	53%	39%	31%	-	-

**STATEMENT BY JIM HARP TO THE PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
REGARDING THE 2004 OCEAN TREATY TROLL FISHERY
Thursday, April 8, 2004**

Mr. Chairman,

As I indicated in my previous statements, the Treaty tribes have been working on a package of fisheries that meets resource constraints of this year's forecasted abundances and fairly distributes the burden of conservation.

- ☐ The fisheries that the tribes have proposed thus far are consistent with this year's resource conditions and take into account the need for each tribe to have some fishing opportunity in its area.
- ☐ At the appropriate time, I will offer a Motion for Treaty troll chinook and coho quotas.
- ☐ This year the tribes have put forth a proposal for Treaty troll quotas that provide some reasonable opportunity for all of the affected parties and meet the conservation needs for coho and chinook. The Treaty troll quotas represent a balance of the Treaty rights of the coastal tribes, as well as the four Columbia River Tribes and the Puget Sound tribes given the conservation constraints of the many salmon stocks in 2004.
- ☐ The proposed quotas for the ocean Treaty Indian troll fishery meets the ESA considerations 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 Columbia River stocks of concern.
- ☐ The quota levels also meet the coho management objectives for 2004 for the Washington coastal stocks.
- ☐ The proposed quotas also meet the commitments made under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.
- ☐ The impacts from the proposed Treaty troll quotas are for the 2004 fishery and should not become a standard for future years.
- ☐ This proposal for the Treaty troll fishery is part of an evolving, comprehensive package that includes Washington coastal in-river and Puget Sound fisheries.
- ☐ The ocean Treaty troll fishery presents an opportunity to exercise our Treaty rights in the ocean this year. One must remember, the Treaty tribes must exercise their Treaty rights in their established Usual & Accustomed (U&A) fishing areas, so the Treaty troll tribes cannot simply move their fisheries to alternative locations in order to reduce impacts.

**TESTIMONY OF
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
April 8, 2003
Sacramento, CA**

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and members of the Council. My name is Harold Blackwolf Sr. I am a member of the Fish and Wildlife Committee of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon and a treaty fisherman on the Columbia River. I am here today to provide Testimony on behalf of the four Columbia River treaty tribes: the Yakama, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce tribes.

As we near the completion of the planning for 2004 ocean fisheries, we would like to remind the Council of some of the issues bringing us where we are now and some of the events outside the Council process that will influence where we will end up in the future.

Regarding Snake River fall Chinook, in the 1990, a record low number of fall Chinook reached Lower Granite Dam – 335 adult fish. Of these, less than 100 may have been natural origin fish. In the mid 1990's, the tribes won a legal dispute with the states and a supplementation program was begun acclimating fish above Lower Granite Dam in an effort to use locally derived hatchery fish to supplement the natural run. This program has been a remarkable success. In 2003, a mere 13 years after the record low run, around 12,000 adult fish reached Lower Granite Dam. Of these, 3,856 were estimated to be natural origin fish. A record 2,247 redds were counted above Lower Granite Dam. NMFS has identified a preliminary de-listing target of a natural origin run size of 2,500 over an eight year geometric mean. With this increasing abundance of natural origin Snake River fall Chinook, it is entirely possible to reach this de-listing goal within this decade.

While better ocean survival can not be discounted as a contributing factor, the supplementation program can not be denied as the primary reason for this strong increase in run sizes. Even with this success, the supplementation program is not without critics. There are many who argue

that the trap at Lower Granite Dam be managed to reduce the number of fish that can pass the dam and contribute to rebuilding. These are people who never want to use well designed hatchery programs to contribute to recovery. The tribes have long supported the appropriate use of hatcheries to support recovery of all salmon stocks throughout the Columbia Basin.

In part because of the increase in run sizes, both the states and tribes had expressed the desire to explore some flexibility in the ESA standards for both ocean and in-river fisheries in years such as 2004 that have relatively high abundance. Such flexibility seems quite reasonable, as long as we continue to make progress towards recovery. Even some NOAA Fisheries staff were inclined to support such flexibility. However, this idea was quashed by the Federal Government and as a result planning ocean fisheries has been quite challenging this year. The tribes are convinced that the reason for this is that the Federal Government has a predetermined intent to allocate more salmon mortality to the hydro-system and so there is just nothing extra left for fisheries.

The proposal to eliminate August spill in the Columbia River will have very negative effects on many salmon stocks including Snake River fall Chinook. In 2001, spill was curtailed because of the drought and so called "power emergency". There are plenty of data showing that outmigrants in 2001 had much lower than average survival. The only reason we are not seeing dramatic effects in total adult returns currently is that we got lucky with strong survival of 2000 outmigrants and expected strong survival of 2002 outmigrants. If spill is eliminated for even one year, there probably will be effects on fisheries. If spill is eliminated for more than one year as is proposed, the negative effects on fish runs and fisheries is certain.

This year's ocean fishery planning has involved lots of hard work and very difficult decision making that will hopefully help insure a lot of Snake River fall Chinook are going to reach the spawning grounds. However, because of Federal Government policy, the offspring of these fish we are working to protect face a very uncertain future. While we commend those who have made decisions to reduce their fisheries to protect fish that are so important to the tribes, it is a perfectly natural question for you to ask, "Why are we

going through this very difficult exercise when the end result will be that the fish we save will produce offspring that will be simply ground up in the eight Federal dams?”

Unfortunately, if the Federal Government gets its way, fish recovery may become much more unlikely and fishery planning may become much more difficult.

Another issue that relates both to conservation of fish as well as fishery planning is mass marking of fish with adipose fin clips without coded wire tags. Congressman Norm Dicks is demanding that the number of mass marked fish be dramatically increased including almost all Columbia River fall Chinook. These fish are important components of ocean fisheries. If more of these fish are mass marked it will further degrade the Coded Wire Tag program. We are dependant on this program to measure impacts to various stocks. One effect of this as far as fishery planning is that, in a year like this, where fishers are required to make round after round of cuts to their proposed fisheries is that we really will not know the true effect of these cuts on key managed stocks. We will in effect be managing fisheries nearly blind.

While clearly many parts of the Federal Government are acting as a drag on fish recovery, there are things that can and are being done to benefit the fish as well as treaty and non-treaty fishermen.

Because of the Tribes' cultural and spiritual connection with salmon, the tribes are extremely focused on the health of the salmon and the water they live in. This is what produces our desire to recover fish populations. The Umatilla Tribe has successfully shown that it is possible to work with private landowners and irrigators and the State of Oregon to re-introduce coho into the Umatilla River. By working cooperatively the tribes have shown that it is possible to make improvements to habitat and water conditions to support salmon. The Nez Perce Tribe has worked successfully with the State of Idaho and the USFWS to reintroduce coho into the Clearwater. The Yakama Nation and the State of Washington have coho programs in the Yakama and Wenatchee. While these programs are all still works in progress, it shows that by working cooperatively with the tribes it is possible

to do things that both support salmon recovery and provide fishery benefits for ocean and in-river fisheries. The reason that the Ocean fishery and lower Columbia River fisheries are required to ensure that 50% of the upriver coho reach Bonneville Dam is not just to meet treaty fishery needs but to ensure enough fish return so that these recovery programs can continue to produce larger runs of fish in the future.

The tribes have many other programs and proposals that will assist with recovering all salmon runs to healthy harvestable levels. These include numerous habitat improvement projects in tributaries throughout the basin and an annual water management plan for the Columbia River that proposes flows, temperatures, and spills that will provide benefits to fish while including appropriate allowances for irrigation and power generation. Unlike programs like the flawed barging program, it is these types of positive proactive programs that need to be implemented in order to recover fish populations to healthy sustainable harvestable levels.

This concludes my statement. Thank You.

MOTION
For The Ocean Treaty Troll Fishery
Thursday, April 8, 2004

Mr. Chairman,

For the 2004 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 for the Treaty Indian ocean troll fisheries:

The Treaty Indian ocean troll fishery would have a quota of 49,000 chinook and 75,000 coho.

The overall chinook quota would be divided into a 22,500-chinook sub-quota for the May 1 through June 30 chinook only fishery and a 26,500-chinook sub-quota for the all species fishery in the time period of July 1 through September 15.

If the treaty troll catch taken from areas 4/4B is projected inseason to exceed 55,000 coho, the total treaty troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploration rate impact of the treaty troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.

If the chinook quota for the May-June fishery were 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 of the chinook or coho quota. Other applicable regulations are shown in Table 3 of STT Report D.5.b.

CLARIFICATION OF FINAL ACTION ON SALMON MANAGEMENT MEASURES
(IF NECESSARY)

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

Council Action:

- 1. If necessary, provide clarification to assist the STT in its analysis of the final management measures.**

Reference Materials:

None.

Agenda Order:

- a. Agendum Overview
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- c. Public Comments
- d. **Council Action:** Clarify Final Management Measures (*If Necessary*)

Chuck Tracy

PFMC
3/19/04