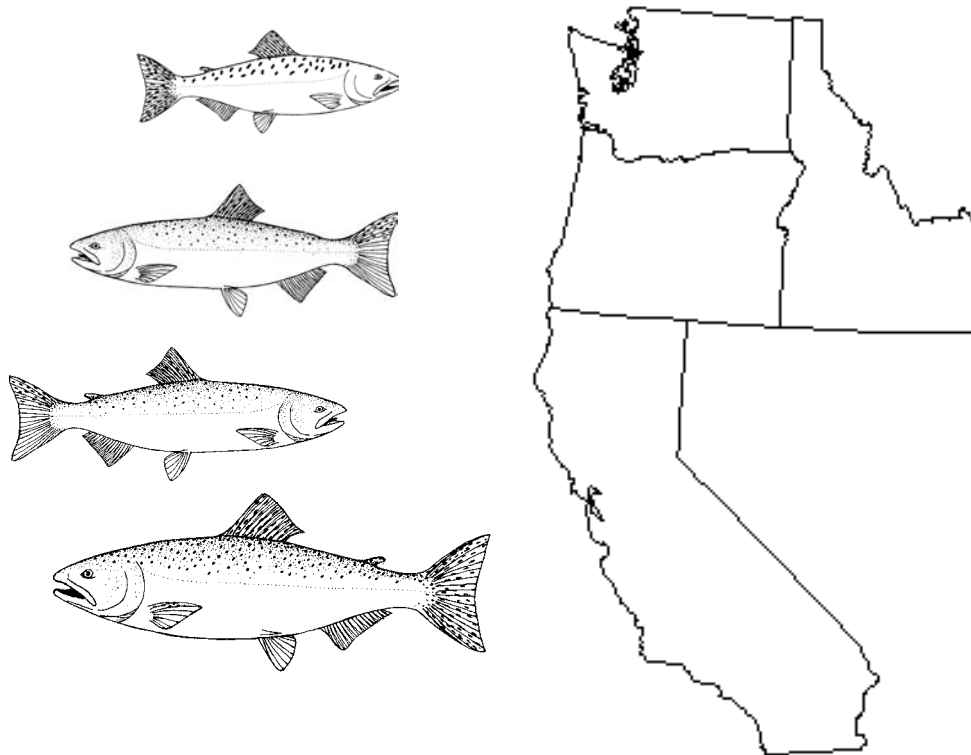


PRESEASON REPORT II

ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED REGULATORY OPTIONS FOR 2004 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES



PREPARED BY THE
SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

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MARCH 2004

PUBLIC HEARINGS ON SALMON OPTIONS

All Hearings Begin at 7 p.m.

Wednesday, March 24
Del Norte County Board
of Supervisors Chambers,
981 H Street
Crescent City, CA 95531
(707) 464-7204
(Sponsored by CDFG)

Monday, March 29
Red Lion Hotel
South Umpqua Room
1313 N Bayshore Drive
Coos Bay, OR 97420
(541) 269-4099

Monday, March 29
Chateau Westport
Beach Room
710 West Hancock
Westport, WA 98595
(360) 268-9101

Tuesday, March 30
Tradewinds Lodge &
Restaurant
Convention Room
400 S Main Street
Fort Bragg, CA 95437
(707) 964-4761

*Public comment on the options will also be accepted during the April Council meeting on Tuesday, April 6, during the public comment period for Agenda Item D.2 at the Red Lion Hotel Sacramento, 1401 Arden Way, Sacramento, CA 95815 (916) 922-8041. **Written comments** received at the Council office by 4:30 p.m., on Tuesday, March 30, 2004 will be distributed to all Council members.*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------|--|
| AABM | Aggregate Abundance Based Management |
| AEQ | adult equivalent |
| BO | biological opinion |
| CDFG | California Department of Fish and Game |
| Council | Pacific Fishery Management Council |
| CVI | Central Valley index |
| CWT | coded-wire tag |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |
| ESU | Evolutionarily Significant Unit |
| FRAM | Fishery Regulation Assessment Model |
| FMP | fishery management plan |
| HRM | hook-and-release mortality |
| ISMB | Individual Stock Based Management |
| KMZ | Klamath Management Zone (the ocean zone between Humbug Mountain and Horse Mountain where management emphasis is on Klamath River fall chinook) |
| LRH | lower river hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to hatcheries below Bonneville Dam) |
| MCB | Mid-Columbia River brights (bright hatchery fall chinook released in the mid-Columbia River) |
| MEW | Model Evaluation Workgroup |
| NMFS | National Marine Fisheries Service |
| ODFW | Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife |
| OCN | Oregon coastal natural (coho) |
| PSC | Pacific Salmon Commission |
| PST | Pacific Salmon Treaty |
| RER | rebuilding exploitation rate |
| RMP | Resource Management Plan |
| RK | Rogue/Klamath (hatchery coho) |
| SAS | Salmon Advisory Subpanel |
| SCH | Spring Creek Hatchery (tule fall chinook returning to Spring Creek Hatchery) |
| SRFI | Snake River Fall (chinook) Index |
| SRW | Sacramento River winter (chinook) |
| STT | Salmon Technical Team |
| TAC | total allowable catch |
| TL | total length |
| URB | upper river brights (bright fall chinook normally migrating past McNary Dam) |
| WCVI | West Coast Vancouver Island |
| WDFW | Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife |

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INTRODUCTION AND CALL FOR COMMENTS

This document has been prepared by the staff of the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) and the Salmon Technical Team (STT) to describe the Council's proposed ocean salmon management options for 2004 and characterize their expected impacts on ocean salmon fisheries and the stocks which support them. The Council solicits public comments on the proposed management options in preparation for adopting final management recommendations at its April meeting.

Oral and written comments may be presented at public hearings at the times and locations displayed on the inside front cover of this report. Additional comment will be accepted at the April Council meeting at the Red Lion Hotel Sacramento, Sacramento, California. Written comments received at the Council office by **March 30, 2004**, will be copied and distributed to all Council members (Council staff cannot assure distribution of comments received after April 1).

SELECTION OF FINAL MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

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

The impact analyses presented in this document reflect uncertainties and limitations of information available at the time of the March 2004 Council meeting. The final regulations adopted by the Council in April will be consistent with guidance provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and obligations under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). At this point in the planning cycle, the STT's impact assessments reflect three key assumptions: (1) abundance levels for Canadian chinook and coho stocks will be identical to 2003 forecasts; (2) 2004 catch levels for Southeast Alaskan and Canadian fisheries equal to those observed in 2003; and (3) base packages for management of inside fisheries. Pursuant to PST agreements, information regarding preseason expectations for fisheries and the status of chinook and coho stocks will be exchanged in mid-March. Following this exchange, abundance and fishery expectations will be adjusted, and inside fisheries will be shaped by state and tribal co-managers. The adjustments of abundance and fishery expectations, and the shaping inside fisheries, may result in estimated stock impacts different than those presented in this report. As a result, estimated impact levels on certain stocks, including Snake River fall chinook, Puget Sound chinook, upper Columbia River coho, and Interior Fraser (Thompson River, BC) coho, are likely to be reduced such that conservation and management objectives for those stocks will be met for all regulatory options presented in this report.

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM CONCERNS

In Preseason Report I, the STT expressed concern over increased uncertainty surrounding Canadian fishery impacts when those fisheries operate under regulations that differ markedly from those observed during the model base periods. For 2004, the STT has recommended that current planning modeling procedures not be modified even though the Canadian West Coast Vancouver Island (WCVI) troll fishery is expected to fish predominantly during winter months under a reduced size limit. Should this fishing pattern continue, the STT recommends that the Council's Model Evaluation Workgroup (MEW), in conjunction with state and tribal co-managers and Canadian fishery managers, develop recommendations for the collection of data or modification of models or modeling procedures to improve the capacity to evaluate impacts of Canadian troll fisheries.

The STT also recommends that the MEW be tasked with reviewing the correspondence between Recovery Exploitation Rates relied upon for certain Endangered Species Act (ESA) listed chinook stocks and exploitation rates estimated by the Chinook Fishery Regulation Assessment Model (FRAM).

OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The states of Washington, Oregon and California now have regulations allowing boat anglers to continue to deploy angling gear until daily bag limits are filled for all legal anglers on the boat. The specifications in the respective state regulations are different, although the intent is similar. Since each state's regulation is different, anglers should consult the specific language of their state's regulation for the exact language. These regulations, however, apply only to state managed waters, inside three nautical miles. In federally managed waters outside three nautical miles, an angler may not continue to fish for salmon after taking his or her bag limit. The states and Council have expressed a desire for compatible regulations in state and federal waters. The annual management process for modifying federal salmon regulations does not cover this type of change. Therefore it is unlikely this change can be made in federal regulations by May 1. Anglers should be aware of this inconsistency until such time as the federal regulations are changed.

DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

This report displays three regulatory options for 2004 commercial troll and recreational ocean salmon fisheries. Complete descriptions of the non-Indian commercial and recreational options are presented in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. Management measures for the treaty Indian ocean troll fishery are presented in Table 3. Quotas under the various options are summarized in Table 4.

North of Cape Falcon, Option I has seasons which are the most liberal and Option III the most conservative. The pattern of options is different south of Cape Falcon where the alternatives address the allocation of Klamath River fall chinook among the various fishery sectors and the need to limit impacts on stocks listed under the ESA. This arrangement demonstrates the trade-offs necessary to meet the constraints on limiting stocks south of Cape Falcon. A synopsis of management objectives for the 2004 options is presented below.

SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to harvest south of Cape Falcon are mixed in 2004 compared to the 2003 levels.

- C The 2004 Central Valley Index (CVI) forecast is 0.75 times the 2003 preseason forecast, but is capable of supporting large harvests, especially in the area south of Point Arena.
- C The 2004 Klamath River fall chinook forecast is 0.70 times the 2003 preseason forecast.
- C The 2004 Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho forecast of 150,900, is 26% higher than the 2003 preseason forecast of 117,900. The 2004 forecast for hatchery coho from the Columbia River and the coast south of Cape Falcon of 623,900, is 28% lower than the 2003 forecast of 863,100. The increased abundance of OCN allows consideration of limited selective fisheries off Oregon and Washington for coho with a healed adipose fin clip and provides access to Columbia River hatchery coho.

Key items to note in the proposed options south of Cape Falcon include:

Oregon

- C The Oregon commercial chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border and the recreational chinook fisheries between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain opened on March 15, 2004.
- C The commercial chinook fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain has staggered closures in July and August in all three options. All three options include a minimum chinook size limit of 27 inches beginning May 1 through September, and a 28 inch total length (TL) minimum size limit in October.
- C Retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip is proposed for the recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border with a quota of 75,000 (June 19 opener), in Option I. The recreational fishery between Cape Falcon and Humbug Mountain is proposed under quotas of 65,000 (June 19 opener), and 55,000 (July 1 opener), in Options II and III, respectively. Option III also includes two days per week (Sunday and Monday), all salmon except coho restrictions.

Klamath Management Zone

- C In the Oregon portion of the Klamath Management Zone (KMZ), commercial chinook fisheries are proposed from March 15 through May 31 in all three options. Chinook quota fisheries by month and options are; June (2,600, 2,400, 2,600), July (1,400, 1,300, 2,000), and August (2,500, 2,600, 2,700). For September a 4,000 chinook quota and a 28 inch TL minimum size limit is proposed in all three options.
- In the California portion of the KMZ (Oregon/California border to Humboldt South Jetty), a September commercial fishery with a quota of 10,000 chinook is proposed in Options I and II, and a quota of 5,000 chinook in Option III.
 - The KMZ recreational fishery is open May 15 through September 12 in Options I and II, and through September 6 in Option III. Under Option I, the Oregon portion of the KMZ will participate in a mark-selective fishery for coho which has a quota of 75,000 for the area between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border.

California

- Coho retention is prohibited for both commercial and recreational fisheries off California.
- The proposed commercial season in Fort Bragg is open: in Option I from July 14 through September 30; in Option II from May 1 through May 22 and August 1 through September 30; and in Option III from July 1 through July 7 and July 21 through September 30.
- For the San Francisco and Monterey commercial fishery, all options include a May 1 through September 30 season.
- Between Point Reyes and Point San Pedro, a "Fall Area Target Zone" commercial fishery is proposed for October 1 through October 15, Monday through Friday. In Option I, this fishery is restricted to within three nautical miles of shore.
- The Fort Bragg recreational fishery opened February 14 and closes November 14 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches TL through April 30 and 20 inches TL thereafter. In 2005, the season opens on February 12 with a 20 inch TL minimum size limit in all three options.
- The San Francisco recreational fishery opens April 17 and closes November 14 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches TL through April 30 and 20 inches TL thereafter. In 2005, the season opens on April 2 with a 20 inch TL minimum size limit in all three options.
- The Monterey recreational fishery opens April 3 and closes October 3 in all options, with a minimum size limit of 24 inches TL through April 30 and 20 inches TL thereafter. In 2005, the season opens on April 2 with a 20 inch TL minimum size limit in all three options.

Chinook Salmon Management

Key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2004 options are:

- For Sacramento River winter chinook (ESA-endangered), limitations on the duration and timing of the commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena were provided by NMFS in a March 5, 2004 letter to the Council, which stated the following:

Recreational Seasons South of Point Arena, CA: The 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 South of Point Arena, CA: 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.

- For Klamath River fall chinook: adult natural spawning escapement of no fewer than 35,000 fish; 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery; and an adult ocean harvest sharing between the California:Oregon commercial fisheries of approximately 51:49.
- An age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 16% on Klamath River fall chinook to protect California Coastal chinook (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawning escapement of between 122,000 and 180,000 fish.
- C The total adult equivalent (AEQ) exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook age-3 and age-4 over all ocean fisheries, including Alaska and Canada (Snake River Fall Index; SRFI), is not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average rates (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Under the assumptions about Canadian catch levels used in this report (same as observed in 2003), Option I is not predicted to meet the consultation standard. Snake River fall chinook are impacted by fisheries south of Cape Falcon, which may require further shaping prior to final adoption of 2004 management measures 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.

Coho Salmon Management

Key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2004 options are:

- C A combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho (Amendment 13, ESA-threatened). This objective was further supported by the OCN Coho Work Group recommendation for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November 2000 Council meeting).
- C A marine exploitation rate no greater than 13% on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho to protect Southern Oregon/Northern California coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).
- C Prohibit retention of all coho off California to protect Central California Coast coho (ESA-threatened, NMFS ESA consultation standard).

NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Projections of chinook and coho abundance relevant to fisheries north of Cape Falcon in 2004:

- C Production of Columbia River hatchery tules (Lower River Hatchery and Spring Creek Hatchery stocks) is predicted to be 1% greater than the 2003 preseason expectations, resulting in chinook quotas similar to the options advanced in 2003.
- C Production of hatchery coho from the Columbia River is predicted to be 21% less than the 2003 preseason levels, resulting in consideration of equal or smaller coho quotas than the options presented in 2003.

Key items to note in the proposed options north of Cape Falcon include:

- C None of the options contain trades between non-Indian commercial troll and recreational fisheries. However, trades may be considered at the April Council meeting.
- C All non-Indian commercial troll options provide chinook only quota fisheries in May and June. Additional fisheries allowing the retention of all salmon species, including selective retention of coho with a healed adipose fin clip, start in July.
- C All recreational options provide for selective retention of coho with healed adipose fin clips beginning in June or early July.
- C In non-Indian commercial troll Option I and in recreational Options I and II, inseason conference calls late in the season are made possible to consider non-mark-selective coho retention.
- C Recreational Options I and III for the La Push area include a small set aside fishery starting in late September and early October with quotas of 100 chinook or 100 coho in the area defined by a northern boundary of 48°00'00" N. lat. and a southern boundary of 47°50'00" N. lat.. In recreational Option II, the area for the set aside fishery is defined by a line from Teahwhit Head northwesterly to "Q" buoy to Cake Rock, then true east to the shoreline.
- C Recreational Option III includes an Area 4B add-on fishery for coho with a healed adipose fin clip.
- C All treaty Indian commercial troll options include May-June chinook directed fisheries and July-September all species fisheries.

Chinook Salmon Management

The key chinook salmon management objectives shaping the 2004 options are:

- C The total AEQ exploitation rate on Snake River fall chinook age-3 and age-4 over all ocean fisheries, including Alaska and Canada (SRFI), is not to exceed 70% of the 1988-1993 average rates (NMFS ESA consultation standard). Under the assumptions about Canadian catch levels used in this report (same as observed in 2003), Option I is not predicted to meet the consultation standard. Snake River fall chinook are impacted by fisheries north of Cape Falcon, which may require further shaping prior to final adoption of 2004 management measures 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.

- C The total AEQ exploitation rate on lower Columbia River tule chinook (ESA threatened) over all ocean (including Alaska and Canada) and freshwater fisheries not to exceed the rebuilding exploitation rate (RER) of 49% (NMFS ESA consultation standard). This is not expected to be a limiting factor for 2004.
- C In 2003, fisheries impacting threatened naturally spawning chinook from Puget Sound and 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. This exemption expires April 30, 2004, and a new RMP has been submitted by the state and tribal comanagers to NMFS covering the 2004-2009 seasons. The new RMP is currently under review. NMFS provided guidance to the Council in its March meeting (see table below), which for some stocks, differs from the objectives proposed by the comanagers. Pending the completion of that review, NMFS may provide further guidance to the Council at its April meeting. It is anticipated that the fishery regime developed by the state and tribal managers during the preseason planning process will be consistent with final NMFS guidance.

Coho Salmon Management

The key coho salmon management objectives shaping the 2004 options are:

- C An exploitation rate limit in southern U.S. fisheries of 10% for Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho established under the Southern Coho Management Plan adopted by the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC) in February 2002.
- C A combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho. This objective was further supported by the OCN Coho Work Group recommendation for a combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate no greater than 15% on OCN coho based on its review of Amendment 13 (accepted by the Council as expert biological advice at the November, 2000 Council meeting).
- C Minimum escapement of 50% of Upper Columbia coho above Bonneville Dam (*U.S. v. Oregon* annual management agreement).

SPECIES LISTED UNDER THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

NMFS, in a March 5, 2004, letter to the Council, provided guidance on protective measures for species listed under the ESA during the 2004 fishing season. The letter summarized the requirements of NMFS' biological opinions (BOs) on the effects of potential actions under the Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP) on listed salmon and provided the anticipated consultation standards of the biological opinions in preparation for the 2004 management season, as well as further guidance and recommendations for the 2004 management season.

The ESA consultation standards, exploitation rates, and other criteria, projected for the 2004 management measures are presented below. Some listed stocks are either rarely caught in Council fisheries (e.g., spring chinook from the upper Columbia River) or already receive sufficient protection from other Salmon FMP and ESA standards (e.g., Central Valley spring chinook). NMFS has determined that management actions designed to limit catch from these evolutionarily significant units (ESUs), beyond what will be provided by harvest constraints for other stocks, are not necessary.

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2004 season.

| ESU | Stock Representation in FMP | Consulation Standard | Council Guidance for 2004 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Central Valley spring chinook - threatened | C Sacramento River spring | No consultation standard. | Same as winter chinook guidance. |
| Sacramento River winter chinook - endangered | C Sacramento River winter | Anticipated ESA consultation standard provided in Council Guidance for 2004. | Open recreational fishery south of Point Arena no earlier than first Saturday in April and close no later than the first Sunday in October south of Pigeon Point, and no later than the second Sunday in November from Point Arena to Pigeon Point. Open commercial fishery south of Point Arena no earlier than May 1 and close no later than Sept 30, except Point Reyes to Point San Pedro to close no later than Oct 15. |
| California Coastal chinook - threatened | C Eel, Mattole, and Mad Rivers | #16% age-four ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall chinook. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Lower Columbia River chinook - threatened | C Sandy Cowlitz, Kalama, Lewis spring C Sandy, Cowlitz, Kalama, fall C North Fork Lewis River fall | C No consultation standard. C # 49% brood year adult equivalent exploitation rate on Coweeman tule fall chinook. C 5,700 MSY level adult spawning escapement. | C Meet hatchery escapement goals. C Same as consultation standard. C Same as consultation standard. |
| Upper Willamette chinook - threatened | C Upper Willamette River spring | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Upper Columbia River spring chinook - endangered | C Upper Columbia River spring | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries. | No additional constraints. Council area ocean fishery impacts are very minor. |
| Snake River fall chinook - threatened | C Snake River fall | 30% reduction from the 1988-1993 average adult equivalent age-3/age-4 exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Snake River spring/summer chinook - threatened | C Snake River spring/summer | No specific requirements. Rare occurrence in Council fisheries. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Puget Sound chinook - threatened | C Elwha summer/fall C Dungeness summer/fal C Mid-Hood Canal summer/fall C Skokomish summer/fall C Nooksack spring C Skagit summer/fall C Skagit spring C Stillaguamish summer/fall C Snohomish summer/fall C Lake Washington summer/fall C Green River summer/fall C White River spring C Puyallup summer/fall C Nisqually River summer/fall | NMFS guidance to the Council for shaping the 2004 fishing seasons is that at least one option, when combined with Puget Sound fisheries negotiated in the North of Falcon forum, meet the escapement goals and exploitation rates from the 2003 season (Listed to the right). NMFS may provide further guidance at the April Council meeting pending its evaluation of the new RMP covering the 2004-2009 fishing seasons. | C 22% Total E.R. (5% S.U.S. E.R.) C 22% Total E.R. (5% S.U.S. E.R.) C 29% Total E.R. (13% S.U.S. E.R.) C 1,200 spawners C 20% Total E.R. (7% S.U.S. E.R.) C 50% Total E.R. C 38% Total E.R. C 24% Total E.R. C 18% Total E.R. C 31% Total E.R. C 5,500 spawners C 20% Total E.R. C 50% Total E.R. C 1,100 spawners |
| Central California Coast coho - threatened | Not yet represented. | No retention of coho in commercial and recreational fisheries off California. | Same as consultation standard. |

Listed ESUs of species managed by the Council, NMFS consultation standards, and NMFS guidance to the Council for the 2004 season.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| S Oregon/N California Coastal coho - threatened | C S. Oregon coast natural C Northern California | #13% marine exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery coho. | Same as consultation standard. |
| Oregon Coast coho - threatened | C S. Central OR coast C N. Central OR coast C N. Oregon coast natural | On Feb. 4, 2004, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed appeals in the <i>A/sea Valley Alliance</i> case. Consequently, for 2004 there are no ESA protections in effect for OCN coho. | 15% combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate (Amendment 13). |

Additional listed salmonid ESUs found within the Council area, but not significantly impacted by Council managed fisheries, include:

Sockeye

Snake River (endangered)

Ozette Lake Sockeye (threatened)

Chum

Columbia River (threatened)

Hood Canal summer (threatened)

Steelhead

Southern California (endangered)
South-central California coast (threatened)
Upper Columbia River (endangered)
Middle Columbia River (threatened)
Snake River Basin (threatened)

Central Valley, California (threatened)
Central California coast (threatened)
Upper Willamette River (threatened)
Lower Columbia River (threatened)
Northern California (threatened)

Council fisheries do not have identifiable impacts on any of the listed sockeye, chum, or steelhead ESUs. Of the listed chinook and coho, Council-managed fisheries have the most significant impact on Sacramento River winter chinook, Central Valley spring chinook, California Coastal chinook, Snake River fall chinook, lower Columbia River fall chinook, and all of the coho stocks. Other listed chinook stocks are not significantly impacted in Council area fisheries. (Further discussion of ocean fishery impacts on all listed stocks will be provided in Preseason Report III).

OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY

Chinook Salmon Management

Under the 1999 PST Agreement, Council fisheries are subject to the Individual Stock Based Management (ISBM) provisions of Annex 4, Chapter 3. These provisions require the AEQ harvest rate by all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border be reduced by 40% from the 1979-1982 base period for chinook stocks failing to achieve escapements at or above levels associated with maximum sustainable harvest as adopted by the PSC.

Chinook stocks of concern to the Council are affected by fisheries off Canada and Alaska. Allowable catches by Aggregate Abundance Based Management (AABM) fishery complexes off the WCVI, Northern British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska are determined through the annual calibration of the PSC Chinook Model. Canadian fisheries that are not included in AABM complexes are managed under ISBM constraints which require a 36.5% reduction in AEQ harvest rates on chinook stocks that are not expected to achieve spawning escapement goals relative to the 1979-1982 base period. Once the PSC Chinook Model calibration and manager-to-manager information exchanges are completed in late March, expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries will be incorporated into Chinook FRAM for use during the remainder of the Council's pre-season management planning.

Key considerations for Canadian domestic fishery management for chinook in 2004 include, (a) meeting domestic conservation obligations for WCVI and Strait of Georgia stocks; (b) chinook harvests by native fisheries; and (c) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum. It is anticipated that the details of the fishery regulatory package off WCVI will be driven by levels of allowable impact on WCVI chinook and Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

Coho Salmon Management

On February 14th, 2002, the PSC adopted a management plan for coho salmon originating in Washington and Southern British Columbia river systems. The plan is directed at the conservation of key management units, four from Southern British Columbia (Interior Fraser, Lower Fraser, Strait of Georgia Mainland, Strait of Georgia Vancouver Island) and nine from Washington (Skagit, Stillaguamish, Snohomish, Hood Canal, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Quillayute, Hoh, Queets, and Grays Harbor). Under the plan, exploitation rate limits for intercepting fisheries are established for individual management units through formulas specified in the 2002 PSC Coho Plan, based on total allowable fishery exploitation rates. Based on preseason abundance forecasts, total allowable exploitation rates for U.S. management units are summarized in the table below.

Summary of 2004 Total Exploitation Rate Constraints (all U.S. and Canadian fisheries combined) for U.S. Coho Management Units.

| U.S. Management Unit | Total Exploitation Rate Constraint^{a/} | Categorical Status^{b/} |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| Skagit | 60% | Abundant |
| Stillaguamish | 50% | Abundant |
| Snohomish | 60% | Abundant |
| Hood Canal | 65% | Abundant |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca | 60% | Abundant |
| Quillayute Fall | 25%-70% (48%) | Moderate |
| Hoh | 38%-75% (57%) | Moderate |
| Queets ^{c/} | 22%-72% (45%-52%) | Moderate |
| Grays Harbor | 70% | Abundant |

- a/ Preliminary, total mortality exploitation rate ceilings. Constraints will ultimately be determined through preseason planning processes. For Puget Sound management units, the exploitation rate constraints reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. For the Quillayute, Hoh, and Queets management units, exploitation rate constraints represent the potential range associated with escapement goal ranges (the values in parentheses reflect the exploitation rate associated with the mid-point of the spawning escapement goal range).
- b/ Category titles correspond to the general exploitation rate ranges depicted in paragraph 3(a) of the 2002 PSC Coho Agreement or the exploitation rate status determinations exchanged during the negotiations that culminated in the 2002 Agreement. For Puget Sound management units, the categorical status categories reflect application of draft Comprehensive Coho rules. No formal status classification system has yet been developed for Washington coastal management units; the categorical status levels are based on exploitation rate values depicted in parentheses.
- c/ The maximum exploitation rates is computed assuming that supplemental fish are counted toward achievement of the lower end of the escapement range. The minimum exploitation is computed assuming that supplemental fish are not counted toward achievement of the upper end of the escapement range.

The status of Canadian coho management units has not been officially provided to the U.S.; however, preliminary information received from the Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans indicates continuing concerns for the condition of Strait of Georgia and Interior Fraser coho; specifically, the Interior Fraser (including Thompson River) management unit is expected to continue to be in *low* status. Consequently, it is anticipated that the total exploitation rate for all 2004 U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border on the Interior Fraser management unit will be constrained to a maximum of 10%.

The annual status of coho management units and fishery expectations will be discussed during a manager-to-manager meeting scheduled for mid-March. Once the information exchange is completed, expectations for

Canadian fisheries will be incorporated into Coho FRAM for use during the remainder of the Council's pre-season management planning.

Key considerations for Canadian fishery management for coho in 2004 are expected to include, (a) meeting domestic conservation obligations for Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho; (b) coho harvests by native fisheries; (c) incidental impacts during commercial and native fisheries directed at chinook, sockeye, pink, and chum; and (d) the desire to provide increased opportunity for sport fisheries through mark-selective retention regulations. It is anticipated that the details of the Canadian fishery regimes affecting coho will be driven by allowable impacts on the Thompson River component of the Interior Fraser management unit.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

Ocean chinook and coho harvest quotas are summarized in Table 4. The STT's preliminary analyses of the harvest impacts of 2004 management options, including projected ocean escapements, landings, and bycatch, and bycatch mortality are summarized in Tables 5 and 6. Table 7 provides a breakdown of the OCN and Rogue/Klamath (RK) coho impacts by fishery. Table 8 presents the expected mark rates for coho in fisheries proposed for selective retention of hatchery coho with a healed adipose fin clip.

The nonretention mortality rate on coho for commercial fisheries is estimated at 26% of the fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off (e.g., predation loss), and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. The nonretention mortality rate for mark selective recreational fisheries is estimated at 14% of the unmarked fish hooked-and-released, plus 5% of total encounters to account for drop-off and allowances for noncompliance derived from observations in previous years. Information on the procedures and assumptions employed in making these assessments can be obtained from the STT at the April Council meeting and will be available in the annual STT model summary available from the Council.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

All options satisfy the NMFS 2004 ESA guidance to the Council with respect to the duration and timing of commercial and recreational fisheries south of Point Arena.

All options are expected to meet the NMFS ESA consultation standard established for California Coastal chinook: an age-four ocean harvest rate no greater than 16% on Klamath River fall chinook (Table 4). This standard has been met by constraining fisheries south of Cape Falcon to meet the 35,000 natural spawning escapement floor for Klamath fall chinook.

Options II and III meet NMFS ESA consultation standard for Snake River fall chinook. Option I does not meet the NMFS ESA consultation standard for Snake River fall chinook. However, stock forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and the actual PST limits on Canadian fisheries are not known at this time, and preliminary values have been used in the analyses presented in this report. These forecasts and landings limits will be available prior to the April Council meeting and may result in lower impacts on Snake River fall chinook than those presented here. Fisheries south of Cape Falcon have only minor impacts on Snake River fall chinook, however, if updated analyses do not result in compliance with the NMFS consultation standard, Option I will not be a viable option, and impacts in Council-area fisheries will need to be reduced to bring the impacts into compliance.

All options are expected to meet the Klamath River fall chinook management objectives: an adult spawning escapement in natural areas of at least 35,000 fish; 50:50 tribal:non-tribal sharing of adult harvest; at least 15% of the non-tribal adult harvest to the river recreational fishery; and an adult ocean harvest sharing between the California:Oregon commercial fisheries of, approximately, 51:49 (Table 5). These objectives have been met by constraining fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon.

All options are expected to result in a Sacramento River fall chinook adult spawner escapement well above the escapement goal range of 122,000 to 180,000 adult spawners (Table 5). This objective was not a constraint on fisheries south of Cape Falcon, Oregon.

Coho Salmon

All options satisfy the NMFS ESA consultation standards for ESA-listed coho. Retention of coho is not allowed south of the Oregon/California border, but limited mark selective recreational fisheries allowing retention of hatchery coho with healed adipose fin clips are proposed between Cape Falcon and the Oregon/California border.

The marine exploitation rate on RK hatchery coho ranges from 8.6% to 9.1% across the options, below the NMFS ESA consultation standard of 13%, and less than that expected for OCN coho (Table 5).

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 14.8%, 13.4%, and 12.5% in Options I, II, and III, respectively, below the 15% limit under Amendment 13 and the OCN Workgroup matrix.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped. However, Option I does not meet the agreed to 50% escapement rate of upriver coho above Bonneville Dam under preliminary expectations for inriver fisheries.

ACHIEVEMENT OF STOCK MANAGEMENT GOALS NORTH OF CAPE FALCON

Chinook Salmon

Ocean escapement objectives for lower Columbia River hatchery (LRH), Spring Creek hatchery (SCH), upper Columbia River bright (URB), and mid-Columbia River bright (MCB) fall chinook are expected to be met under all options (Table 5). Lewis River wild and Coweeman River tule fall chinook stocks are key fall chinook indicators for the lower Columbia River chinook ESU (ESA threatened), and both stocks meet their respective management objectives.

Options II and III meet NMFS ESA consultation standard for Snake River fall chinook. Option I does not meet the NMFS ESA consultation standard for Snake River fall chinook. However, stock forecasts for some Canadian stocks, and the actual PST limits on Canadian fisheries are not known at this time and preliminary values have been used in the analyses presented in this report. These forecasts and landings limits will be available prior to the April Council meeting and may result in lower impacts on Snake River fall chinook than those presented here. If updated analyses do not result in compliance with the NMFS consultation standard, Option I will not be a viable option and impacts in Council area fisheries will need to be reduced to bring the impacts into compliance.

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

Coho Salmon

The combined marine/freshwater exploitation rate on OCN coho is projected to be 14.8%, 13.4%, and 12.5% in Options I, II, and III, respectively, below the 15% limit under Amendment 13 and the OCN Workgroup matrix.

Under all options, ocean escapement of Columbia River early and late coho is expected to be sufficient to meet the combined egg-take goal for Columbia River hatcheries, provided inriver fisheries targeting more abundant stocks are carefully shaped. However, Option I does not meet the agreed to 50% escapement rate of upriver coho above Bonneville Dam under preliminary expectations for inriver fisheries.

Under all options, ocean escapements of Washington coastal natural coho stocks are sufficient to meet escapement objectives while providing for inside fishery harvest opportunity (Table 5).

As allowed under the Salmon FMP, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and affected treaty tribes have established limits on total mortality exploitation rates for all fisheries combined as annual management objectives for Puget Sound coho stocks in 2004. Table 5 presents projected exploitation rates for Council options and for total exploitation rates for ocean fisheries which would be anticipated under preliminary expectations for inside fishery regimes. When considered with preliminary plans for inside fisheries, all options meet exploitation rate constraints for key Puget Sound coho stocks; however, Options I and II would not meet total exploitation rate constraints for Interior Fraser (Thompson River) coho.

Through the preseason planning process, regimes for ocean and inside fisheries will be adjusted so that, (a) total exploitation rates on Puget Sound coho do not exceed the levels specified by WDFW and treaty tribes; and (b) the total exploitation rate by U.S. fisheries south of the Canadian border does not exceed 10% on Interior Fraser coho, and (c) 50% of the coho bound for areas above Bonneville Dam will be passed through ocean and lower Columbia River fisheries.

SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED OPTIONS

The economic effects of the proposed options for non-Indian fisheries are shown in Tables 9 and 10. Table 9 shows troll impacts expressed in terms of estimates of potential exvessel value, and Table 10 shows recreational impacts in terms of trips generated and coastal community personal income expected to be associated with the recreational fishery under each option. The exvessel values provided for the troll fishery options in Table 9 and income impact values provided for the recreational fishery options in Table 10 are not directly comparable.

Figures 1 and 2 show estimated coastal community income impacts for both the troll and recreational options compared to historic impacts in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

TABLE 1. **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 | OPTION III |
| <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">North of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information:</p> <p>C Overall non-Indian TAC: 120,000 chinook and 275,000 coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 62,000 chinook and 68,750 coho.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">North of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information:</p> <p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 225,000 coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 56,250 coho.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">North of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information:</p> <p>1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 175,000 coho Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</p> <p>2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 chinook and 43,750 coho.</p> <p>3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 30,000 chinook (15,000 in May and June; 15,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 60,000 coho.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| <p style="text-align: center;">U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C 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> <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> | <p style="text-align: center;">U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota.</p> <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> | <p style="text-align: center;">U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 25,000 chinook quota.</p> <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 1. **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> <p>C 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.</p> <p>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, except an inseason conference call may occur no earlier than August 1 to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho. 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> | <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C July 9 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 56,250 coho quota.</p> <p>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> | <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</p> <p>C July 9 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 5,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.7.a) or a 43,750 coho quota.</p> <p>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).</p> |

TABLE 1. **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 | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| South of Cape Falcon | South of Cape Falcon | South of Cape Falcon |
| <p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty C March 15 through July 17; Aug. 1 through Aug. 20 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 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> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. C March 15 through June 30; July 16 through July 31; Aug. 10 through Aug. 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).</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> | <p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty C 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). 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> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. C 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). 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> | <p>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty C March 15 through July 15; Aug. 1 through Aug. 20 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) 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> <p>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt. C March 15 through June 30; July 17 through July 31; Aug. 10 through Aug. 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).</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> |

TABLE 1. 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 |
| <p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</p> <p>C March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho.</p> <p>C June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,600 chinook quota;</p> <p>C July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,400 chinook quota;</p> <p>C Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 2,500 chinook quota;</p> <p>C Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 4,000 chinook quota (C.8)</p> <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> <p>C Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 10,000 chinook quota.</p> <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>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</p> <p>C March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho.</p> <p>C June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,400 chinook quota;</p> <p>C July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 1,300 chinook quota;</p> <p>C Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 2,600 chinook quota;</p> <p>C Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 4,000 chinook quota (C.8)</p> <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). All salmon must landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, OR, and within 24 hours of closure.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <p>C Same as Option I.</p> | <p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</p> <p>C March 15 through May 31. All salmon except coho.</p> <p>C June 1 through earlier of June 30 or 2,600 chinook quota;</p> <p>C July 1 through earlier of July 31 or 2,000 chinook quota;</p> <p>C Aug. 1 through earlier of Aug. 29 or 2,700 chinook quota;</p> <p>C Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 4,000 chinook quota (C.8)</p> <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). All salmon must landed and delivered to Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, OR, and within 24 hours of closure.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> <p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty</p> <p>C Sept. 1 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 5,000 chinook quota.</p> <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 1. **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) C July 14 through Sept. 30. 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) C May 1 through May 22, and Aug. 1 through Sept. 30. 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) C July 1 through July 7 and July 21 through Sept. 30. 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 C May 1 through Sept. 30. 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 C Same as Option I.</p> | <p>Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico Border C Same as Option I.</p> |
| <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone) C Oct. 1 through Oct. 15 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) C 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). Same as Option I</p> | <p>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone) C Same as Option II</p> |

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)

| Area (when open) | Chinook | | Coho | | Pink |
|---|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|------|
| | Total Length | Head-off | Total Length | Head-off | |
| North of Cape Falcon | 28.0 | 21.5 | 16.0 | 12.0 | None |
| Cape Falcon to 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 US/Mexico Border | 26.0 | 19.5 | - | - | None |

TABLE 1. **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 1. **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 2. **Recreational** management options adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fisheries, 2004. (Page 1 of 7)

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|---|--|--|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| <p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">North of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information:</p> <ol 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. Recreational TAC: 58,000 chinook and 206,250 coho. 3. No Area 4B add-on fishery. 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,500 coho in Aug. and 4,500 coho in Sept. 5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below. 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. <hr/> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>C 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 allowing 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 style="text-align: center;">North of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information:</p> <ol 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. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 168,750 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 clip except as noted below. 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. <hr/> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>C 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 style="text-align: center;">North of Cape Falcon</p> <p>Supplemental Management Information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 175,000 coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting. 2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 131,250 coho. 3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5). 4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 17,500 coho in Aug. and 7,500 coho in Sept. 5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. 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. <hr/> <p>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</p> <p>C 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 2. **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 |
| <p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</p> <p>C June 20 through earlier of Sept. 24 or 5,300 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 2,450 chinook.</p> <p>C 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).</p> <p>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).</p> | <p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</p> <p>C June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 4,300 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,850 chinook;</p> <p>C 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).</p> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon,, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinok (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).</p> | <p>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</p> <p>C July 4 through earlier of Sept.12 or 3,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,200 chinook.</p> <p>C 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).</p> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 26-inch totla 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).</p> |
| <p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <p>C June 20 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 76,300 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 40,350 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, 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).</p> | <p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <p>C June 27 through earlier of Sept. 19 or 62,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 30,700 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, 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).</p> | <p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <p>C July 11 through earlier of Sept. 12. or 49,600 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 20,500 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, 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).</p> |

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

| A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS | | |
|--|---|---|
| OPTION I | OPTION II | OPTION III |
| <p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <p>C 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>C 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> | <p>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</p> <p>C 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 2. **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 C 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> <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><u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</u></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>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ) C 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).</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C 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).</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>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt C Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> <p><u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</u></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>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ) C 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).</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C Same as Option I.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> | <p>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt C Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> <p><u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</u></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) C May 15 through Sept. 6 (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).</p> <p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg) C Same as Option I.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> |

TABLE 2. **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 |
| <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. C 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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border C 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).</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. C Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> <p>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border C Same as Option I.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> | <p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. C Same as Option I</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> <p>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border C Same as Option I.</p> <p>In 2005, same as Option I.</p> |

TABLE 2. **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 & II | 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 2. **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 3. 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 | |
| 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 Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/} | 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 Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/} | All | 24 | 16 | |
| QUILEUTE - 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. ^{c/} |
| | July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 15 or chinook or coho quota. ^{c/} | 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. ^{c/} |
| | July 1 thru earliest of Sept. 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. ^{c/} |
| | 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.

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

| Fishery or Quota Designation | Chinook for Option | | | Coho for Option | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL ^{a/} | 60,000 | 40,000 | 30,000 | 90,000 | 75,000 | 60,000 |
| NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL | | | | | | |
| Canada to Cape Falcon (All Except Coho) | 41,800 | 30,000 | 25,000 | - | - | - |
| Canada to Cape Falcon (All Species) ^{b/} | 20,200 | 15,000 | 5,000 | 68,750 | 56,250 | 43,750 |
| Subtotal Non-Indian Commercial Troll | 62,000 | 45,000 | 30,000 | 68,750 | 56,250 | 43,750 |
| RECREATIONAL ^{b/} | | | | | | |
| U.S.-Canada Border to Cape Alava ^{b/c/} | 4,800* | 4,100* | 3,000* | 21,450 | 17,550 | 12,550 |
| Cape Alava to Queets River ^{b/} | 2,550* | 1,950* | 1,300* | 5,400 | 4,400 | 3,500 |
| Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. ^{b/} | 40,350* | 30,700* | 20,500* | 76,300 | 62,400 | 49,600 |
| Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon ^{b/} | 10,300* | 8,250* | 5,200* | 103,100 | 84,400 | 65,600 |
| Subtotal Recreational ^{d/} | 58,000 | 45,000 | 30,000 | 206,250 | 168,750 | 131,250 |
| TOTAL NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | 180,000 | 130,000 | 90,000 | 365,000 | 300,000 | 235,000 |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| COMMERCIAL TROLL (all except coho) | | | | | | |
| Humbug Mt. to OR-CA border (June-Sept) | 10,500 | 10,300 | 11,300 | - | - | - |
| Oregon-California Border to Humboldt S. Jetty (Sept.) | 10,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| Subtotal Troll | 20,500 | 20,300 | 16,300 | - | - | - |
| RECREATIONAL | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. ^{b/e/} | - | - | - | 75,000 | 65,000 | 55,000 |
| TOTAL SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | 20,500 | 20,300 | 16,300 | 75,000 | 65,000 | 55,000 |

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

b/ The coho quota is a landed catch of coho with a healed adipose fin clip, except that for Option I in the north of Cape Falcon commercial fishery and Options I and II in the north of Cape Falcon recreational fishery, there is a provision for a potential non-selective coho fishery in a portion of the fishery. See Tables 1 and 2 for details of the proposals.

c/ Does not include Area 4B add on selective fishery of 6,000 (Option III) coho with healed adipose fin clips.

d/ Does not include Buoy 10 fishery. Option I (10,500 coho Aug, 4,500 coho Sept.), Option II (14,000 coho Aug, 6,000 coho Sept.) Option III (17,500 coho Aug, 7,500 coho Sept.).

e/ For Option I, the fishery includes the area from Cape Falcon to the OR/CA border.

TABLE 5. 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 | |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | CHINOOK | | | | |
| | Option I | Option II | Option III | | |
| Columbia Upriver Brights | 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 | 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 | 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 ^{c/} | 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) | 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 | 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 | 74% ^{e/} | 68% | 63% | #70.0% | Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard). |
| Klamath River Fall | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | 35.0 | Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas. |
| Federally recognized tribal harvest | 50% | 50% | 50% | 50.0% | Equals 31.1, 31.1, and 31.1 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries. |
| Age 4 ocean harvest rate | 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 | KFMC recommendation for 2004. |
| River recreational fishery allocation | 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. |
| Sacramento River Winter (endangered) | 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 | 454.5 | 454.5 | 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 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 | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | COHO | | | | |
| | Option I | Option II | Option III | | |
| Interior Fraser (Thompson River) | 12.0% (6.5%) | 10.9% (5.5%) | 10.0%(4.4%) | #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%(4.6%) 130.4 | 35%(4.7%) 131.7 | 34%(3.9%) 132.9 | #60% | 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Stillaguamish | 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 ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Snohomish | 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 ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Hood Canal | 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 ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| Strait of Juan de Fuca | 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 ^{c/} MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP. |
| COASTAL NATURAL: | | | | | |
| Quillayute Fall | 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. |
| Hoh | 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 | 14.6 | 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 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | - | |
| Grays Harbor | 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) | 14.8% | 13.2% | 12.3% | #15.0% | Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate. |
| Northern California (threatened) | 8.6% | 8.5% | 8.1% | #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 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) | | | | | |
| COLUMBIA RIVER: | | | | | |
| Upper Columbia ^{f/} | 45% | 53% | 58% | 50% | Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam. |
| Columbia River Hatchery Early | 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 | 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 6. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fishery management options, 2004. (Page 1 of 2)

| Area and Fishery | 2004 Catch Projection | | | 2004 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection | | | 2004 Bycatch Projection ^{b/} | | | Observed in 2003 | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III | Catch | Bycatch Mortality |
| OCEAN FISHERIES:^{c/} | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHINOOK (thousands of fish) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treaty Commercial Troll | 60.0 | 40.0 | 30.0 | 9.3 | 6.1 | 4.5 | 20.6 | 13.4 | 9.9 | 34.7 | 5.1 |
| Non-Indian Commercial Troll | 62.0 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 17.6 | 12.7 | 6.0 | 47.4 | 34.2 | 14.7 | 69.8 | 26.6 |
| Recreational | 58.0 | 45.0 | 30.0 | 11.3 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 44.4 | 34.0 | 22.5 | 36.5 | 6.5 |
| CAPE FALCON TO HUMBUG MT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 129.9 | 113.6 | 128.1 | 14.3 | 12.5 | 14.1 | 32.5 | 28.4 | 32.0 | 312.4 | 38.0 |
| Recreational | 24.0 | 21.9 | 21.1 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 6.5 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 32.9 | 3.3 |
| HUMBUG MT. TO HORSE MT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 21.7 | 21.5 | 17.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.4 | 9.3 | 0.8 |
| Recreational | 29.2 | 29.1 | 28.0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 14.2 | 1.6 |
| SOUTH OF HORSE MT. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial | 320.6 | 313.9 | 320.6 | 28.9 | 28.3 | 28.9 | 59.5 | 58.2 | 59.6 | 484.6 | 43.6 |
| Recreational | 99.2 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 32.2 | 84.3 | 9.3 |
| TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 594.2 | 534.0 | 526.2 | 72.5 | 62.0 | 55.4 | 165.5 | 139.6 | 120.6 | 910.8 | 114.1 |
| Recreational | 210.4 | 195.2 | 178.3 | 27.0 | 24.2 | 21.1 | 91.0 | 80.0 | 68.0 | 167.9 | 20.7 |
| INSIDE FISHERIES: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Buoy 10 | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 19.4 | NA |

TABLE 6. Preliminary projections of chinook and coho **harvest impacts** adopted by the Council for ocean salmon fishery management options, 2004. (Page 2 of 2)

| Area and Fishery | 2004 Catch Projection | | | 2004 Bycatch Mortality ^{a/} Projection | | | 2004 Bycatch Projection ^{b/} | | | Observed in 2003 | |
|---|-----------------------|-------|-------|---|------|------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------|-------------------|
| | I | II | III | I | II | III | I | II | III | Catch | Bycatch Mortality |
| COHO (thousands of fish) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Treaty Commercial Troll | 90.0 | 75.0 | 60.0 | 6.1 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 19.6 | 15.5 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 0.6 |
| Non-Indian Commercial Troll ^{d/} | 68.8 | 56.3 | 43.8 | 31.3 | 26.0 | 19.9 | 100.8 | 83.9 | 64.0 | 15.7 | 5.6 |
| Recreational ^{d/} | 206.3 | 168.8 | 131.3 | 43.8 | 35.2 | 25.8 | 230.7 | 185.0 | 184.3 | 168.8 | 23.6 |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | - | - | - | 12.7 | 11.2 | 12.4 | 40.9 | 36.2 | 40.1 | - | 43.2 |
| Recreational ^{d/} | 75.0 | 65.0 | 55.0 | 24.7 | 23.4 | 21.8 | 130.1 | 156.1 | 155.7 | 83.8 | 21.6 |
| TOTAL OCEAN FISHERIES | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Commercial Troll | 158.8 | 131.3 | 103.8 | 50.1 | 42.0 | 36.1 | 161.3 | 135.6 | 116.3 | 26.7 | 49.4 |
| Recreational | 281.3 | 233.8 | 186.3 | 68.5 | 58.6 | 47.6 | 360.8 | 341.1 | 340.0 | 252.6 | 45.2 |
| INSIDE FISHERIES: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Area 4B ^{d/} | - | - | 6.0 | - | - | 2.5 | - | - | 17.6 | - | - |
| Buoy 10 ^{d/} | 15.0 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 17.5 | 28.7 | 33.3 | 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 by fishery adopted by the Council for ocean fisheries management options, 2004. (Page 1 of 1)

| Fishery | Exploitation Rate (Percent) | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | OCN | | | RK | | |
| | I | II | III | I | II | III |
| SOUTHEAST ALASKA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| PUGET SOUND/STRAITS | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| NORTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| Treaty Indian Troll | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Recreational | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-Indian Troll | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| SOUTH OF CAPE FALCON | | | | | | |
| Recreational: | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | 4.2 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ) | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| Fort Bragg | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| South of Pt. Arena | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Troll: | | | | | | |
| Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt. | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Humbug Mt. OR/CA border (KMZ) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| OR/CA border to Horse Mt. (KMZ) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Fort Bragg | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| South of Pt. Arena | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| BUOY 10 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| ESTUARY/FRESHWATER | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL | 14.8 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.1 |

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% | - | - |

TABLE 9. Preliminary projections of exvessel value for Council adopted 2004 non-Indian commercial troll regulatory options.
(Page 1 of 1)

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

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

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

c/ Values adjusted to 2003 dollars.

TABLE 10. Preliminary projections of angler trips and coastal community income generated for Council adopted 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% |
| 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% |
| 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% |
| 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% |
| 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% |
| 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% |
| 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% |

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.

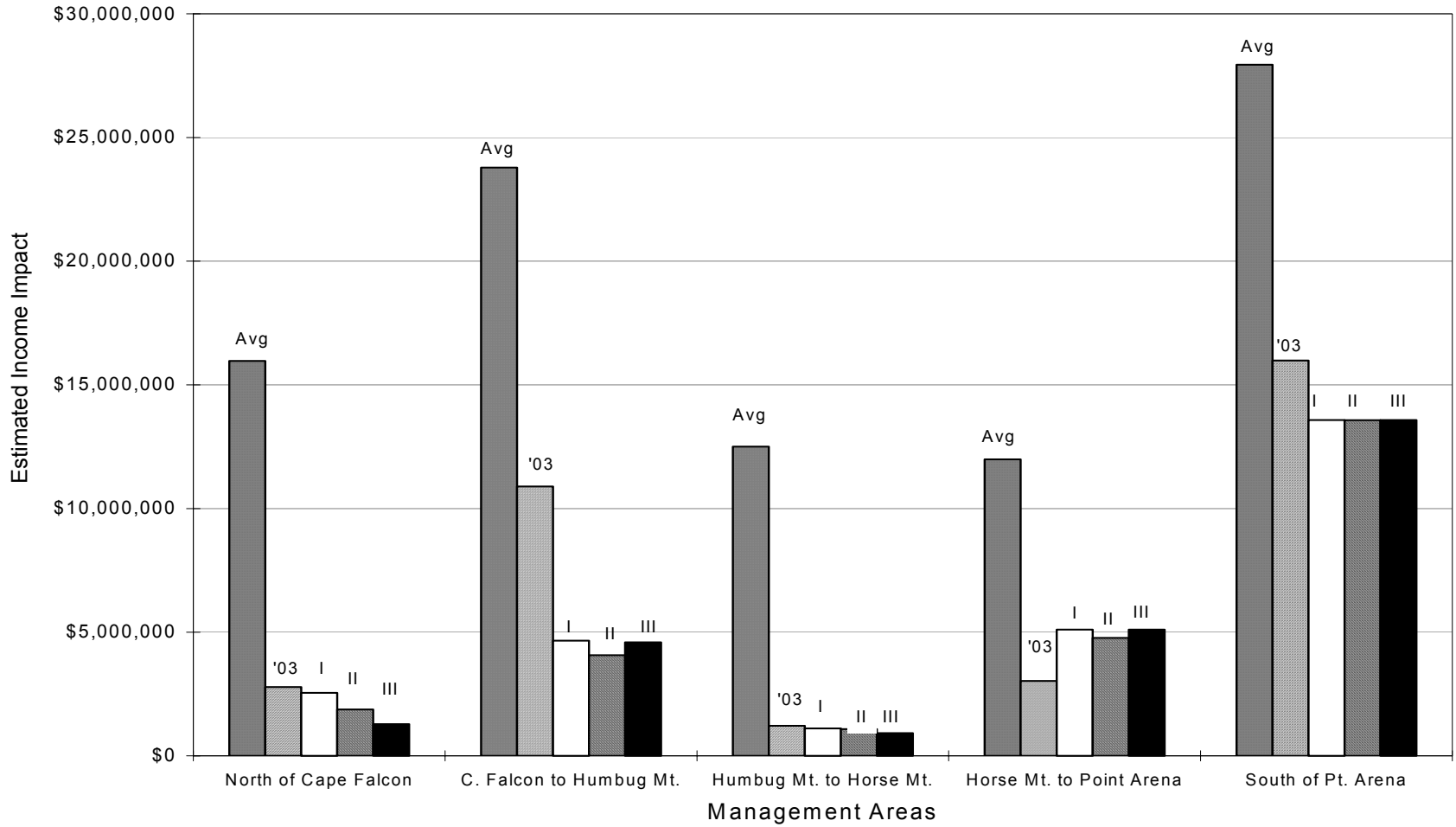


FIGURE 1. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2004 commercial fishery options compared to 2003 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

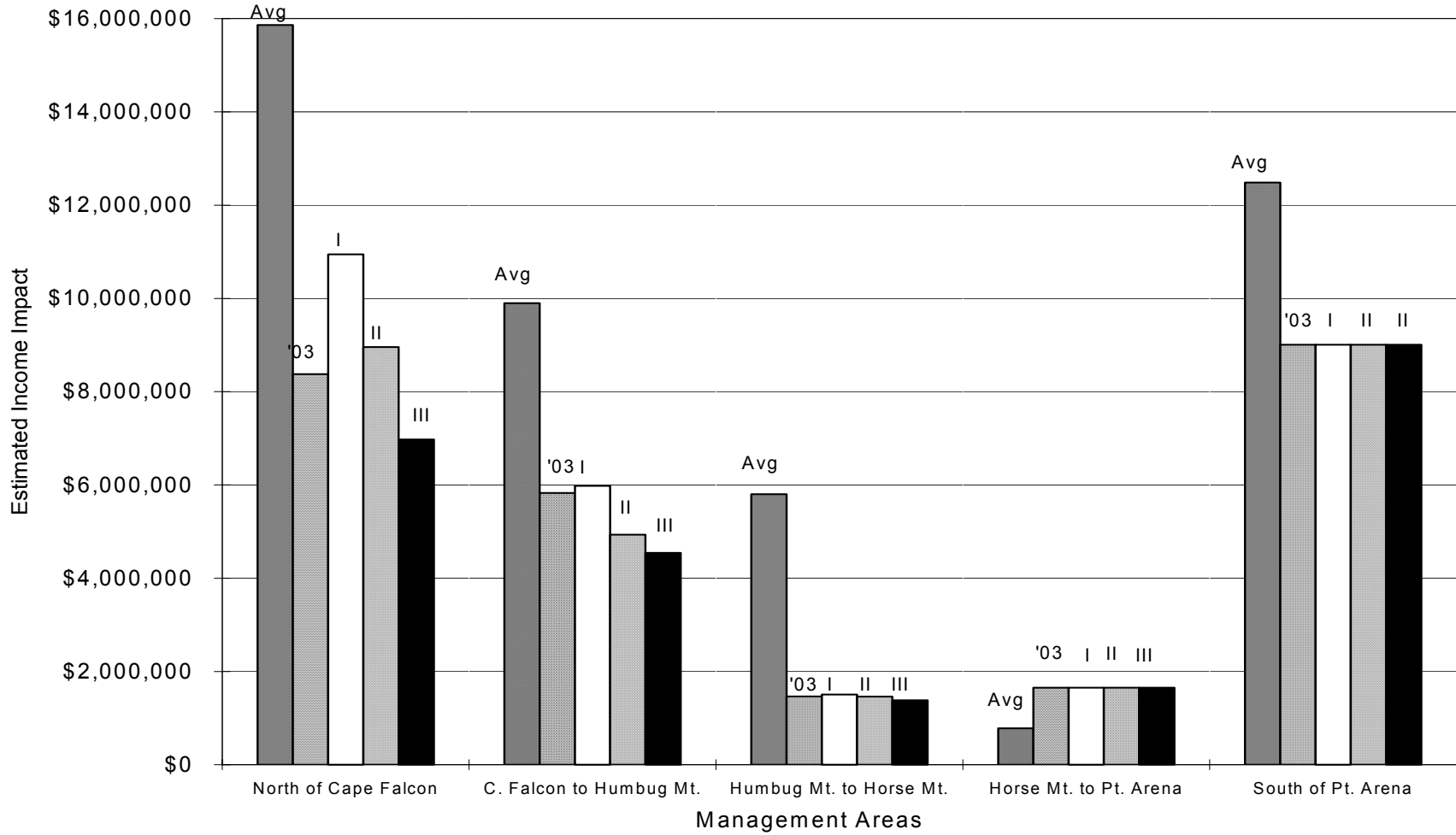


FIGURE 2. Projected coastal community income impacts associated with the Council adopted 2004 recreational fishery options compared to 2003 and the 1976-1990 average in real (inflation adjusted) dollars.

