

Informational Report 1
 Mitchell Act Update
 November 2004



Mitchell Act Hatchery Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Gets Underway

[Providing Comments](#)

[Questions
 Answers](#)

[Key Topics
 to be Evaluated](#)

[Project Location](#)

[Mitchell Act
 Hatchery Programs](#)

[Harvest](#)

[Columbia River NEPA
 and Recovery](#)

[For More
 Information](#)

NOAA Fisheries will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the funding and operation of Columbia River hatcheries supported through the Mitchell Act. Comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties to ensure the EIS considers a full range of related issues and alternatives.

**Download the
 Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS**
[pdf format \(56k\);](#)
[html format \(10k\)](#)

[The Mitchell Act \(Public Law 75-502\)](#) was passed in 1938 when Congress recognized that the salmon fishery of the Columbia River was in serious and progressive decline. The Mitchell Act is a Federal program that provides authority for funding, operation, and maintenance of hatcheries in the Columbia River basin. NOAA Fisheries administers funds appropriated for the Mitchell Act program by Congress and provides annual funding to the fishery management agencies of Oregon and Washington, the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for hatchery production of salmon and steelhead. Currently, these funds support the operation and maintenance of 18 hatcheries, which stock the mainstem Columbia River and its tributaries with close to 65 million salmon and steelhead annually. These funds also provide for the marking of hatchery fish and support associated monitoring, reform, and scientific investigations.

The Mitchell Act Hatchery EIS will evaluate the environmental impacts of a full range of alternatives for funding and operation of Columbia River hatchery programs consistent with the Mitchell Act, Endangered Species Act, treaty rights and tribal trust responsibilities, and broader NOAA Fisheries objectives for sustainable fisheries under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act. For more information on topics that will be evaluated in the EIS, please click on the "[Key Topics...](#)" button to the left.

Comments must be received by NOAA Fisheries no later than December 2, 2004. Send correspondences to Allyson Ouzts, 525 NE Oregon St., Suite 510, Portland, OR 97232. Comments can also be sent via fax to (503) 872-2737, or via e-mail to MitchellActEIS.nwr@noaa.gov.

NOAA Fisheries asks that comments be as specific as possible. For more information on providing comments, including a list of topics of particular interest to NOAA Fisheries, please click on the "[Providing Comments](#)" button to the left.



Key Topics to be Evaluated in the Mitchell Act Hatchery EIS

Home
Questions & Answers
Providing Comments
Project Location
Mitchell Act Hatchery Programs
Harvest
Columbia River NEPA and Recovery
For More Information

The EIS will potentially address the following issues:

Salmonids

Steelhead and chinook, chum, and coho salmon are found within the project area. How will hatchery operations positively or negatively affect the distribution, diversity, and abundance of the various populations? Are there any hatchery barriers that prevent adult salmon and steelhead from migrating upstream? Are hatchery fish preserving the existence of any salmonid populations? Are the hatchery fish preying upon wild fish and/or competing for their food or space? Are hatchery fish interbreeding with wild fish and making wild fish less able to survive and reproduce? What are the effects of hatchery broodstock collection on wild populations? Are hatchery fish transferring disease to wild salmonids?

Other Fish and Wildlife

Many other fish and wildlife species are found in the project area, including bald eagles, otters, gulls, and bull trout. How will hatchery operations impact these other fish and wildlife species? Will there be an increase or decrease in the availability of food for these species? Are any predator control practices applied at the hatcheries that may impact wildlife?

Water Quality and Quantity

Hatcheries withdraw and release water used for fish rearing into streams and rivers. What are the impacts of this effluent on water quality?

Socio-Economics, Treaty Rights, and Tribal Trust Responsibilities

Treaty Indian tribes largely depend on hatchery fish for the meaningful exercise of treaty-guaranteed fishing rights. These fishing rights entitle the tribes to commercial, ceremonial, and subsistence fisheries. How are treaty fishing rights and tribal trust responsibilities affected by hatchery production? What is the cultural value of hatchery fish to Columbia River tribes? How do hatchery fish affect the socioeconomics of other communities?

Environmental Justice

Will hatchery operations under any EIS alternative have disproportional impacts on lower income groups?

[Puget Sound EIS Home](#)
[NOAA Home](#) | [NOAA Fisheries Home](#)
[NWR Home](#) | [Salmon Recovery Division](#) | [Salmon Recovery Q&As](#)
[ESA Fact Sheets](#) | [Federal Register Notices](#) | [ESA Status Pages](#)
[FirstGov](#)

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Mitchell Act Hatchery Programs

Home

Questions & Answers

Providing Comments

Key Topics to be Evaluated

Project Location

Harvest

Columbia River NEPA and Recovery

For More Information

The Mitchell Act supports 18 hatcheries in the Columbia River basin that release close to 65 million fish annually.

The following table provides information on the number and species of fish released from each facility.

- For more information on ODFW's Mitchell Act hatchery programs, please see [this program summary](#).
- For more information on USFWS programs, please see the USFWS Hatchery Genetic and Management Plans, available on the [Northwest Region's HGMP page](#).
- For more information on WDFW hatchery programs, please visit their website at wdfw.wa.gov/hat/hgmp/ (this link takes you off of this NOAA Fisheries site).

Mitchell Act Production (by species/race), in numbers of fish released annually, for programs operated by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW).

Agency	Facility	Fall Chinook	Spring Chinook	Coho	Winter Steelhead	Summer Steelhead
ODFW	Big Creek	5,700,000		535,000	200,000	
	Bonneville/Cascade/Oxbow			4,800,000		
	Sandy			1,000,000		
	Bonneville				276,000	215,000
	Clackamas		1,577,000		15,000	
USFWS	Carson		1,420,000			
	Little White Salmon/Willard ¹		1,000,000	2,000,000		
	Eagle Creek			2,050,000	150,000	
	Spring Creek	15,300,000				
WDFW	Kalama Falls	5,000,000	500,000	800,000	180,000	
	North Toutle	2,500,000	100,000	800,000	25,000	
	Washougal	4,000,000		3,300,000		
	Elochoman	2,000,000		1,000,000	160,000	
	Ringold ²					225,000
	Klickitat	4,000,000	800,000	1,000,000		
	Skamania				190,000	330,000
Species Total		38,500,000	5,397,000	17,285,000	1,196,000	770,000

Grand Total: 63,148,000

¹ A portion of the Mitchell Act-funded coho and the non-Mitchell-Act-funded upriver bright fall chinook are acclimated in the Yakima Basin by the Yakama Nation with Mitchell Act funds.

² In addition, Ringold provides short-term acclimation for over 3,200,000 up-river bright fall chinook reared with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers funding at Bonneville Hatchery.



Fishery Harvest and the Mitchell Act Hatchery EIS

Home
Providing Comments
Questions & Answers
Key Topics to be Evaluated
Project Location
Columbia River NEPA and Recovery
Mitchell Act Hatchery Programs
For More Information

The Mitchell Act was passed in 1938 when Congress recognized that the salmon fishery in the Columbia River was in serious and progressive decline. Years later, Congress passed the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries and Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) to establish additional measures to protect the nation's fisheries. In addition, the Federal government must protect tribal fishing rights guaranteed to the Columbia River Indian tribes in treaties with the U.S. government and reaffirmed in subsequent court decisions (e.g., U.S. v. Oregon), as well as fulfill the Federal tribal trust responsibilities to all tribal entities. NOAA Fisheries will follow these laws and mandates when developing the Mitchell Act EIS.

[Mitchell Act EIS Home](#)
[NOAA Home](#) | [NOAA Fisheries Home](#)
[NWR Home](#) | [Salmon Recovery Division](#) | [Salmon Recovery Q&As](#)
[ESA Fact Sheets](#) | [Federal Register Notices](#) | [ESA Status Pages](#)
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Maintained by R. Bayley, SRD



Mitchell Act Hatcheries & Salmon Recovery

Home
Providing Comments
Questions & Answers
Key Topics to be Evaluated
Project Location
Mitchell Act Hatchery Programs
Harvest
For More Information

There are 12 Evolutionarily Significant Units (ESUs; see the brief explanation [below](#)) of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River basin protected under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The ESA's purpose is to provide a program that brings endangered or threatened species to the point that continued protection under the ESA is no longer necessary. It is NOAA Fisheries' policy to work collaboratively with local interests on such programs or recovery plans.

Local groups throughout the Columbia River Basin are drafting subbasin plans for their areas through the Northwest Power and Conservation Council's Fish and Wildlife Program. NOAA Fisheries is working with regional groups, such as the Lower Columbia and Upper Columbia Fish Recovery Boards to "roll up" these local subbasin plans and take them to the next level of contributing to comprehensive ESA recovery plans for the ESUs.

The recovery plans will address the integration of habitat, harvest, hydro-power, and hatcheries with natural processes (e.g., cyclic ocean conditions). The final Columbia River basin hatchery plans, evaluated through NOAA Fisheries' ESA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review processes, will be incorporated into the final Columbia River Basin recovery plans.

An ESU (Evolutionarily Significant Unit) is how NOAA Fisheries applies the concept of a "distinct population segment" to Pacific salmon and steelhead. An ESU is a distinct population or group of populations. A population or group of populations is considered distinct if they are "substantially reproductively isolated from conspecific populations" and if they are considered "an important component of the evolutionary legacy of the species."

For more information on ESUs, see: Waples, R.S. 1991. Definition of "Species" Under the Endangered Species Act: Application to Pacific Salmon. U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Technical Memorandum, NMFS, F/NWC-194.



Questions & Answers on the Mitchell Act Hatchery EIS

[Home](#)

[Providing Comments](#)

[Key Topics to be Evaluated](#)

[Project Location](#)

[Harvest](#)

[Columbia River NEPA and Recovery](#)

[Mitchell Act Hatchery Programs](#)

[For More Information](#)

Question: Why should people be interested in this process?

Answer: This is an opportunity for the public to provide input on how NOAA Fisheries will allocate Mitchell Act funds specifically earmarked to support hatchery operations.

Question: How does this NEPA process relate to the NOAA Fisheries' proposed Hatchery Listing Policy?

Answer: The EIS process must identify and consider the effects of hatchery-origin fish over a broad range of topics (e.g., non-listed plant and animal species, water resources, and socio-economics in addition to listed species) and will closely track development of a final NOAA Fisheries Hatchery Listing Policy.

Question: Will the EIS affect the Endangered Species Act (ESA) status reviews for Columbia River basin salmon and steelhead?

Answer: The public comment period on NOAA Fisheries' proposed findings for Columbia River basin salmon and steelhead closes October 20, 2004, and final determinations are required by June 2005. Completion of the EIS during the fall of 2006 will come long after the ESA determinations for Columbia River basin salmon and steelhead. The ESA requires that listing decisions consider the best available commercial and scientific data. As the NEPA process proceeds, emerging information will be taken into account in ESA listing decisions up until the time that final decisions are published.

Question: How will hatchery programs supported through the Mitchell Act be evaluated under the Endangered Species Act (ESA)?

Answer: Hatchery programs that may affect ESA protected fish must be evaluated for compliance with the ESA. These programs include those that use ESA-protected fish for research or enhancement purposes. NOAA Fisheries will use information from this EIS when evaluating Mitchell Act-funded hatchery programs under the ESA.

Question: When does NOAA Fisheries expect to complete the EIS?

Answer: NOAA Fisheries expects to complete a draft EIS by fall 2005 and final EIS by fall 2006.



Who to Contact for More Information



Questions on the Mitchell Act Hatchery EIS may be directed to Allyson Ouzts with NMFS at (503) 736-4736.

[Mitchell Act EIS Home](#)
[NOAA Home](#) | [NOAA Fisheries Home](#)
[NWR Home](#) | [Salmon Recovery Division](#) | [Salmon Recovery Q&As](#)
[ESA Fact Sheets](#) | [Federal Register Notices](#) | [ESA Status Pages](#)
[FirstGov](#)

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Last updated: Thu, 16 Sep 2004 23:20:27 GMT
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This notice also serves as a preliminary reminder to importers of their responsibility under 19 CFR 351.402(f) to file a certificate regarding the reimbursement of antidumping duties prior to liquidation of the relevant entries during this review period. Failure to comply with this requirement could result in the Secretary's presumption that reimbursement of antidumping duties occurred and the subsequent assessment of double antidumping duties.

We are issuing and publishing this notice in accordance with sections 751(a)(1) and 777(i)(1) of the Tariff Act.

Dated: August 30, 2004.

James J. Jochum,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. E4-2069 Filed 9-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 083004A]

Notice of Intent to Conduct Public Scoping and Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on the Funding and Operation of Columbia River Hatcheries

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement.

SUMMARY: NMFS is currently developing options for funding and operation of Columbia River basin hatcheries consistent with the Mitchell Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA), treaty Indian trust responsibilities, and broader NMFS objectives for sustainable salmon fisheries under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act). This activity is a major Federal action significantly effecting the environment and, therefore must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act, (NEPA). NMFS will be the lead agency undertaking the NEPA process for the allocation and distribution of Federal funding authorized by the Mitchell Act for Columbia River basin hatcheries through preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). NMFS provides this notice to: advise other agencies and the public of its intent to prepare an EIS; and obtain suggestions and information on the

scope of issues and alternatives to include in the EIS.

DATES: Written scoping comments are encouraged and should be received at the appropriate address or fax number (see ADDRESSES) no later than 5 p.m. Pacific time on December 2, 2004. If the response to this Notice indicates there is a need, one or more public scoping meetings will be held. NMFS will notify the public of the time, date, and location of the meeting(s) in a subsequent **Federal Register**.

ADDRESSES: Address comments and requests for information related to preparation of the EIS, requests for public meetings, or requests to be added to the mailing list for this project, to Allyson Ouzts, NMFS Northwest Regional Office, 525 N.E. Oregon Street, Suite 510, Portland, OR 97232; facsimile (503) 872-2737. Comments may be submitted by e-mail to the following address: *MitchellActEIS.nwr@noaa.gov*. In the subject line of the e-mail, include the document identifier: Mitchell Act Hatchery EIS. Comments and materials received will be available for public inspection, by appointment, during normal business hours at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Allyson Ouzts at 503-736-4736. In addition, further information on the Mitchell Act hatchery program may be found at: *www.nwr.noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Mitchell Act (16 U.S.C. 755 *et seq.*), which was approved by Congress on May 11, 1938 (Public Law 75-502) and amended on August 8, 1946 (Public Law 79-676), provides authority for the funding, operation, and maintenance of hatcheries in the Columbia River basin in the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. NMFS administers funds appropriated for the Mitchell Act program by Congress and provides annual funding to states, tribes, and other Federal agencies for the operation of Columbia River salmon and steelhead hatchery programs. Funds are used for salmon and steelhead production, monitoring, reform, and associated scientific investigations. Salmon and steelhead produced in these hatcheries are for harvest in the Columbia River basin and ocean fisheries consistent with the Magnuson-Stevens Act, treaty Indian trust responsibilities, and Court decisions (e.g. *U.S. v. Oregon*). Under the ESA, NMFS must ensure that hatchery operations in the Columbia River Basin do not jeopardize the survival and recovery of ESA listed salmon or steelhead. Potential ESA evaluations include section 7 consultations, section 10 permits, and

determinations under NMFS' 4(d) Rule (July 10, 2000, 65 FR 42422). Consequently, NMFS must take two connected actions: (1) Allocate and distribute Mitchell Act funds for Columbia River hatchery operations; and, (2) make ESA determinations on the operation of Mitchell Act hatchery programs.

NMFS is seeking public input on the scope of the proposed action, including the range of reasonable alternatives and the associated impacts of any alternatives. Alternatives evaluated in the EIS may include: (1) current operation and funding of Mitchell Act hatchery programs (i.e., No Action Alternative); (2) where feasible, a conversion of hatchery programs currently operated to augment harvest into programs designed to aid in recovery of ESA listed salmon and steelhead; (3) movement of some hatchery production to areas upstream to accommodate different fisheries; (4) a change in the numbers and species of salmon and steelhead produced; and (5) an emphasis on maximizing the numbers of harvestable fish in certain areas.

Currently, most funds provided through the Mitchell Act support hatcheries located downstream of The Dalles Dam. However, NMFS will analyze the use of funds for hatchery production throughout the Columbia River basin in various alternatives. As a result, all counties with tributaries to the Columbia River that could support salmon and steelhead production may be affected by the proposed action. In Oregon, these counties include: Clatsop, Columbia, Multnomah, Clackamas, Hood River, Wasco, Sherman, Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Yamhill, Washington, Polk, Marion, Benton, Linn, Lane, Wheeler, Union, Baker, Wallowa, and Grant Counties. In Washington, these counties include: Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Clark, Skamania, Klickitat, Benton, Franklin, Asotin, Columbia, Walla Walla, Whitman, Yakima, Kittitas, Chelan, Douglas, Grant, and Okanogan Counties. In Idaho, these counties include: Latah, Clearwater, Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho, Valley, Lemhi, Custer, and Adams Counties.

The EIS will evaluate, to the extent possible, the effects of each alternative on the following resources: fish, wildlife, water quality, economic benefits, environmental justice, and tribal subsistence and ceremonial fisheries. In addition, each alternative will be analyzed in terms of estimated costs for implementation and benefits to fisheries and recovery of salmon. The Preferred Alternative will be identified

at the earliest possible time in the EIS process as stipulated by Council on Environmental Quality regulations. The Preferred Alternative will identify a proposed plan for funding and operation of Mitchell Act hatchery programs after considering funding availability, consistency with the ESA, potential impacts on environmental resources, and broader objectives for harvest and/or conservation.

ESA listed species under NMFS jurisdiction that may potentially be affected by the proposed action include: Lower Columbia River Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); Upper Willamette River Chinook Salmon (*O. tshawytscha*); Upper Columbia River Spring-Run Chinook Salmon (*O. tshawytscha*); Snake River Spring/Summer-Run Chinook Salmon (*O. tshawytscha*); Snake River Fall-Run Chinook Salmon (*O. tshawytscha*); Snake River Sockeye Salmon (*O. nerka*); Columbia River Chum Salmon (*O. keta*); Lower Columbia River Steelhead (*O. mykiss*); Upper Willamette River Steelhead (*O. mykiss*); Middle Columbia River Steelhead (*O. mykiss*); Upper Columbia River Steelhead (*O. mykiss*); and, Snake River Basin Steelhead (*O. mykiss*). ESA listed species regulated by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service that may potentially be affected by the proposed action include bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) and bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).

Comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties to ensure that the EIS considers the full range of related issues and alternatives to the proposed action. NMFS requests that comments be as specific as possible. In particular, NMFS requests information regarding: other possible alternatives; the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that implementation of the proposed plan could have on endangered and threatened species and their communities and habitats; potential adaptive management and/or monitoring provisions; funding issues; baseline environmental conditions in counties that may be affected; other plans or projects that might be relevant to this proposed project; and potential methods to minimize and mitigate for impacts.

Written comments concerning the proposed action and its environmental review should be directed to NMFS as described above (see **ADDRESSES**). All comments and materials received, including names and addresses, will be made available to the public upon request.

The environmental review of this project will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of NEPA, as

amended (42 U.S.C. 4321 *et seq.*), National Environmental Policy Act Regulations (40 CFR 1500 1508), NOAA Administrative Order 216-6, and other appropriate Federal laws and regulations.

Dated: August 30, 2004.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 04-20157 Filed 9-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 083004C]

Fisheries of the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic; Fishery Management Plan for the Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico; Amendment 24

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice announcing the preparation of an environmental assessment.

SUMMARY: NMFS, in cooperation with the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council (Council), is preparing an environmental assessment (EA) for proposed Amendment 24 to the Fishery Management Plan for Reef Fish Resources of the Gulf of Mexico (Reef Fish FMP). A notice published February 13, 2004, indicated that Amendment 24 would be supported by a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (DSEIS). This notice is intended to inform the public of the change in the environmental review document supporting Amendment 24.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rick Leard, phone: 813-228-2815 ext. 228, fax: 813-225-7015, e-mail:

Rick.Leard@gulfcouncil.org; or Phil Steele, phone: 727-570-5305, fax: 727-570-5583, e-mail: *phil.steele@noaa.gov*.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: NMFS, in cooperation with the Council, is preparing an EA for proposed Amendment 24 to the Reef Fish FMP. The EA will examine alternatives related to the commercial vessel reef fish permit moratorium, which is scheduled to expire on December 31, 2005. Specifically, Amendment 24 includes alternatives that would: allow the moratorium to expire, extend the existing moratorium for a designated

time frame, or extend the existing moratorium indefinitely.

On February 13, 2004, NMFS and the Council published a Notice of Intent in the **Federal Register** to prepare a DSEIS in association with Amendment 24 (69 FR 7187). However, the preliminary environmental review of Amendment 24 indicated that it would not likely have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment. Consequently, NMFS and the Council are preparing an EA, rather than proceeding directly with the development of a SEIS. This notice is intended to inform the public of this change.

If the EA results in a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), the EA and FONSI will be the final environmental documents required by the National Environmental Policy Act. If the EA reveals that significant environmental impacts may be reasonably expected to result from the proposed actions, NMFS and the Council will develop a DSEIS to further evaluate those impacts.

Authority: 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*

Dated: August 30, 2004.

Alan D. Risenhoover,

Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service.

[FR Doc. 04-20158 Filed 9-2-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-22-S

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[I.D. 082304C]

South Atlantic Fishery Management Council; Public Meetings

AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of public meetings.

SUMMARY: The South Atlantic Fishery Management Council (Council) will hold meetings of its Scientific and Statistical Committee's (SSC) Socioeconomic Subcommittee, SSC Biological Assessment Subcommittee, the SSC, and a joint meeting of the SSC and the SSC Selection Committee. The Council will also hold a joint meeting of its Ecosystem-Based Management Committee and Habitat Committee, a joint meeting of its Shrimp Advisory Panel and Committee, Shrimp Committee, Snapper Grouper Committee, Standard Operation, Policy, and Procedure (SOPPs) Committee, Law Enforcement Committee, Mackerel Committee, and a joint Executive/

REPORT ON THE 2004 PACIFIC HALIBUT FISHERIES IN AREA 2A

The 2004 Area 2A total allowable catch (TAC) of 1,480,000 lb set by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) was allocated as sub-TACs as follows:

Treaty Indian	543,000 lb (35.0% + 25,000 lb)
Non-Treaty Total	937,000 lb (65.0% - 25,000 lb)
Non-Treaty Commercial	322,475 lb (includes incidental sablefish)
Washington Sport	272,942 lb
Oregon/California Sport	297,029 lb

The structure of each fishery and the resulting harvests are described below.

NON-TREATY COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

A sub-TAC of 297,029 lb (31.7% of the non-treaty share) was allocated to two fishery components: 1) a directed longline fishery targeting on halibut south of Point Chehalis, WA; and 2) an incidental catch fishery during the salmon troll fisheries off Washington, Oregon, and California. An additional 70,000 lb was allocated to an incidental catch fishery for limited entry, sablefish-endorsed vessels operating with longline gear north of Pt. Chehalis, WA. This allowance for the tiered sablefish fishery is only available in years when the overall Area 2A TAC exceeds 900,000 lb.

Incidental halibut catch in the salmon troll fishery A quota of 44,554 lb (15% of the non-Indian commercial fishery allocation) was allocated to the salmon troll fishery in Area 2A as an incidental catch during chinook fisheries. According to the Catch Sharing Plan, the primary management objective for this fishery is to harvest the troll quota as an incidental catch during the May/June salmon troll fishery. If any of the allocation for this fishery remains after June 30, the fishery may continue to retain incidentally caught halibut in the July through September salmon troll fisheries until the quota is taken, or until the overall non-treaty commercial catch limit is taken. The final catch ratio established preseason by the Council at the April meeting was one halibut (minimum 32") per three chinook landed by a salmon troller, except that one halibut could be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut could be landed per trip.

- Halibut retention was permitted in the salmon troll fisheries from May 1 through July 28/29, 2004. Of the halibut taken in the salmon troll fisheries, 18,200 lb were landed in Oregon and 24,598 lb were landed in Washington for a total of 42,798 lb (4% under quota.) Of the halibut taken in the salmon troll fisheries, 14,125 lb were landed in May, 15,049 lb were landed in June, and 13,624 lb were landed in July.

Directed fishery targeting on halibut A quota of 252,475 lb (85% of the non-treaty commercial fishery allocation) was allocated to the directed longline fishery targeting on halibut in southern Washington, Oregon, and California. The fishery was confined to the area south of Subarea 2A-1 (south of Point Chehalis, WA; 46° 53'18" N. lat.). One-day fishing periods of 10 hours in duration were scheduled by the IPHC for June 23, July 14, July 28, August 11, August 25, September 15, and

September 29. A 32" minimum size limit was in effect for all openings. Vessel landing limits per fishing period based on vessel length were imposed by IPHC during all openings as shown in the following table. Vessels choosing to operate in this fishery could not land halibut in the incidental catch salmon troll fishery, nor operate in the recreational fishery.

Fishing period limits (dressed weight, head-off in pounds) by vessel size.

Vessel Class/Size	6/23/04 Opening	7/14/04 Opening	7/28/04 Opening	8/11/04 Opening
A 0 - 25 ft.	590 lb	590 lb	210 lb	200 lb
B 26 - 30 ft.	735 lb	735 lb	265 lb	210 lb
C 31 - 35 ft.	1,175 lb	1,175 lb	420 lb	335 lb
D 36 - 40 ft.	3,240 lb	3,240 lb	1,160 lb	925 lb
E 41 - 45 ft.	3,485 lb	3,485 lb	1,245 lb	995 lb
F 46 - 50 ft.	4,170 lb	4,170 lb	1,490 lb	1,190 lb
G 51 - 55 ft.	4,655 lb	4,655 lb	1,665 lb	1,330 lb
H 56+ ft.	7,000 lb	7,000 lb	2,500 lb	2,000 lb

- The June 23 directed commercial fishery resulted in a catch of about 110,000 lb, leaving 142,475 lb for later openings.
- The July 14 directed commercial fishery resulted in a catch of about 95,000 lb, leaving 47,475 lb for later openings.
- The July 28 directed commercial fishery resulted in a catch of about 27,000 lb, leaving 20,475 lb for later openings.
- The August 11 directed commercial fishery resulted in a catch of about 14,000 lb, leaving 6,475 lb in the quota, which was not enough fish for an additional opening.

Incidental halibut catch in the primary sablefish longline fishery north of Point Chehalis. A quota of 70,000 lb was allocated to the limited entry primary sablefish fishery in Area 2A as an incidental catch during longline sablefish operations north of Point Chehalis, WA. The primary sablefish season began on April 1, 2004, and closes October 31, 2004, although incidental halibut retention was not available until May 1. Properly licensed vessels could retain up to 100 lb of dressed weight (headed-and gutted) halibut per 1,000 lb of dressed weight sablefish, plus up to two additional

halibut per fishing trip. Each vessel was allowed to retain up to a total cumulative limit of halibut that was based on the amount of primary season sablefish available to that vessel when the vessel applied for a 2004 IPHC license. Incidental halibut landings in the primary sablefish fishery through October 6, 2004 were 58,752 lb.

SPORT FISHERIES (Non-treaty).

A sub-TAC of 569,971 lb (68.3% of non-treaty share) was allocated between sport fisheries in the Washington area (48.5%) and Oregon/California (51.5%). The allocations were further subdivided as quotas among seven geographic subareas as described below.

Washington Inside Waters Subarea (Puget Sound and Straits of Juan de Fuca). This area was allocated 76,220 lb (27.2% of the Washington sport allocation). Due to inability to monitor the catch in this area inseason, a fixed season was established preseason based on projected catch per day and number of days to achieve the sub-quota. The Eastern Region (East of Low Point) opened on May 6 and continued through July 14, 5 days per week (closed Tuesday and Wednesday). The Western Region opened on May 27 and continued through August 14, 5 days per week. The daily bag limit was one halibut of any size per person. Catch totals from this sub-area are not yet available.

Northern Washington Coastal Waters Subarea (landings in Neah Bay and La Push). The coastal area off Cape Flattery to Queets River was allocated 126,857 lb (49.0% of the Washington sport allocation). The fishery was divided into two seasons with 35,520 lb set aside for the second season. The fishery was to open May 11 and continue 5 days per week (closed Sunday and Monday) until 91,337 lb were estimated to have been taken. The second season was to open on June 15 and continue 5 days per week (closed Sunday and Monday) until the entire quota for this subarea was estimated to be taken. The Yelloweye Rockfish Conservation Area is located within this subarea, southwest of Cape Flattery, and was closed to halibut fishing. The daily bag limit was one halibut of any size per person.

- The fishery opened May 11 and continued 5 days a week, until May 20, when 74,081 lb were estimated to have been taken. The remaining quota for the May season, 17,256 lb, was not enough to continue the 5 day per week fishery, but did allow another opening on Saturday, May 29th. The total halibut taken from these openings was 80,567 lb.
- The season re-opened June 15-19, during which 43,662 lb were taken, for a total of 124,229 lb, leaving approximately 2,628 lb in the subarea quota.

Washington South Coast Subarea (landings in Westport). The area from the Queets River to Leadbetter Point was allocated 61,565 lb (21% of the Washington sport allocation). The fishery was to open on May 2 and continue 5 days per week (closed Friday and Saturday) offshore, until the quota was taken. An inshore fishery was also to open May 2 and continue 7 days per week in waters between the Queets River and 47° 00'00" N. lat., and east of 124°40'00" W. long. through the closure of the offshore fishery until either the subarea quota were estimated to have been taken, or until September 30, whichever occurred first. The daily bag limit was one halibut of any size per person.

- The 5 day per week offshore fishery and the 7 day per week inshore fishery opened on May 2nd and remained open until July 3rd. The total catch for this subarea was 62,823 lb, exceeding the quota by 1,258 lb (2% overage.)

Columbia River Subarea (Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon). This sport fishery subarea was allocated 14,241 lb, consisting of 2.7% of the Washington sport allocation plus 2.0% of the Oregon/California sport allocation. The fishery was to open May 1 and continue 7 days per week until September 30 or until the quota has been taken. The daily bag limit is the first halibut taken of 32 inches or greater in length.

- This 7 day per week fishery began on May 1st and closed on July 25th with a total catch of 14,761 lb (3.7% over quota).

Oregon Central Coast Subarea (Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain). This sport fishery subarea was allocated 282,178 lb (95% of the Oregon/California sport allocation).

Three seasons were set for this subarea: 1) a restricted depth (inside 40 fathoms) fishery to commence on May 1 and continue every day until the nearshore sub-quota of 22,574 lb were estimated to have been taken; 2) a fixed Spring season in all depths that was to open on May 13-15, 20-22, and 27-29, and June 10-12 with a catch allocation of 194,703 lb, and; 3) a Summer season in all depths that began on August 6-7 and which continues every other weekend until the total Spring-Summer quotas of 259,603 lb have been taken or until October 31, whichever is earlier. The daily bag limit was the first halibut taken of 32 inches or greater in length.

- The inside 40-fathom fishery opened on May 1 and is scheduled to close October 31. As of October 3rd, 2,022 lb of halibut had been taken in the inside 40-fathom fishery.
- The first fixed all-depth season in May-June, held May 13-15, 20-22, and 27-29, and June 10-12, had a total catch of 131,842 lb, which left enough halibut in the quota to allow openings on June 25-26 and July 10th and 24th. During these four additional all-depth fishery days, an additional 54,367 lb were taken, leaving 8,494 lb in the Spring quota. This remaining poundage was made available to the Summer all-depth fishery .
- The initial Summer all-depth season quota of 64,901 lb was supplemented by the 8,494 lb remaining from the Spring fishery. As a result of this additional poundage, 73,395 lb was available to the Summer all-depth fishery. The Summer all-depth fishery opened on August 6-7 as a two-day (Friday-Saturday) per week fishery with openings on alternate weekends, in accordance with the CSP. NMFS, ODFW, and IPHC conferred inseason and took action to provide more fishing opportunity in this sub-area beginning September 22nd, when the fishery became a three-day (Friday-Sunday) per week fishery, open each week, with a two-fish bag limit. Through October 3rd, the fishery has taken 37,355 lb.

South of Humbug Mountain, Oregon and off the California Coast Subarea This sport fishery was allocated 8,911 lb (3.0% of the Oregon/California quota). This area had a pre-set season of 7 days per week from May 1 to October 31 and a bag limit of the first halibut taken of 32 inches or greater in length.

- This season is scheduled to remain open through October 31. No catch estimates are available for this fishery, but it is very unlikely that this subarea quota will be taken.

TRIBAL FISHERIES

A sub-TAC of 543,000 lb (35% + 25,000 lb of the Area 2A TAC) was allocated to Tribal fisheries. The tribes estimated that 19,400 lb would be used for ceremonial and subsistence (C&S) fisheries and the remaining 523,600 lb was allocated to the commercial fishery. The tribes agreed on a new management plan for the 2004 fisheries. The new plan divided the fisheries into “separately managed” fisheries and restricted fisheries.

For the separately managed fisheries, a tribe or group of tribes was allocated a certain percentage of the TAC that could be harvested any time between noon on February 29 and noon on July 30. Collectively, the separately managed fisheries accounted for 75% of the Tribal Commercial TAC. The separately managed fisheries landed 376,421 lbs in 427 landings (out of 392,700 lbs expected).

The remaining 25% of the TAC was open to all parties in the “joint restricted” fishery that was managed to last at least 40 days. The joint restricted fishery opened at noon March 21 with a 500-lb/vessel/day limit. The limit was reduced to 250 lbs/vessel/day from noon on April 9 to 11:59 pm on April 19 when the limit returned to 500 lbs/vessel/day. The joint restricted fishery ended at noon on April 30 with a total catch of 127,304 lbs in 417 landings (out of 130,900 lbs expected).

The remainder of the TAC was targeted in series of short mop-up fisheries with 500-lbs/vessel/day limits. There were four mop-up fisheries in 2004: (1) noon on August 11 – noon on August 12, (2) noon on August 17 – noon on August 20, (3) noon on August 30 – noon on September 1, and (4) noon on September 6 to noon September 8. The total catch for all mop-up fisheries combined was 16,403 lbs in 58 landings. There were 3,473 lbs left in the TAC after the close of the 2004 treaty commercial fishery.

Fishery	Dates Held	Pounds Landed	# of Landings
Separately Managed	February 29 - July 30	376,421 lb	427 landings
Restricted, 250-500 lb/vessel/day	March 21 - April 30	127,304 lb	417 landings
Mop-Up (4 fisheries)	Between August 11 and September 8	16,403	58 landings
Total		520,128 lb	902 landings

The C&S fishery will continue through December 31 and tribal estimates of catch will be reported by the tribes in January 2005.

2004 Area 2A TAC and Catch (in pounds)				
	Quota	Inseason Revised Quota	Catch	Over/Under
TREATY INDIAN	543,000		539,528	-0.6%
Commercial	523,600		520,128	-0.7%
Ceremonial & Subsistence	19,400		19,400 *	
NON-TREATY	937,000		853,880	-8.9%
COMMERCIAL	367,029		347,550	-5.3%
Troll	44,554		42,798	-4.0%
Directed	252,475		246,000	-2.6%
Sablefish Incidental	70,000		58,752 ♦	-16%
SPORT	569,971		506,330	-11.2%
WA Sport	272,942		271,833	-0.4%
OR/CA Sport	297,029		234,497	
WA Inside Waters	76,220		76,220 ♦	
WA North Coast	126,857		124,229	-2.1%
WA South Coast	61,565		62,823	2.0%
Col River Area	14,241		14,761	3.7%
OR Central Coast	282,178		225,586	-20.0%
Inside 40 fathoms	22,574		2,022 ♦	
Spring (May-July)	194,703		186,209	-4.4%
Summer (August-October)	64,901	73,395 ★	37,355 ♦	
OR S. of Humbug/CA	8,911		8,911	
TOTAL	1,480,000		1,393,408	-5.9%

- * Assumed. Estimate of amount of halibut taken in ceremonial and subsistence fisheries is not available until after December 31.
- ★ Although the initial allocation to the August all-depth fisheries was 64,901, the quota was augmented by the underage from the May all-depth fisheries, resulting in 8,494 lb being added to the August all-depth.
- ♦ Data from these fisheries not complete at the time of the briefing book deadline. Updates will be provided at the Council meeting, if available.

INFORMATIONAL REPORT ON MARINE PROTECTED AREA ACTIVITIES

Marine Protected Area Federal Advisory Committee

The Marine Protected Area (MPA) Federal Advisory Committee (FAC) met September 21-24, 2004 in Maui, Hawaii. The FAC is charged with providing advice to the Secretaries of Commerce and the Interior on implementation of Section 4 of Executive Order 13158 on MPAs. Executive Order 13158 directs federal agencies to strengthen and expand the national system of MPAs through three primary means: (a) strengthen the management, protection, and conservation of existing marine protected areas and establish new or expanded MPAs; (b) develop a scientifically based, comprehensive national system of MPAs representing diverse U.S. marine ecosystems, and the Nation's natural and cultural resources; and (c) avoid causing harm to MPAs through federally conducted, approved, or funded activities.

Several regional fishery management councils (RFMCs) were invited to the MPA FAC September meeting to provide RFMC perspective on MPAs and their integration into fishery management. Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) staff presented information about ongoing marine reserve and MPA-related Council initiatives, including coordination with West Coast National Marine Sanctuaries, review of National Fisheries Conservation Center Consensus Conference preparatory materials, coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)-led MPA Science Integration Project (described below), and the Scientific and Statistical Committee White Paper – *Marine Reserves: Objectives, Rationales, Fishery Management Implications and Regulatory Requirements* recently adopted by the Council.

Council staff will continue to track activities of the MPA FAC and provide updates to the Council as new information warrants.

Integration of Marine Protected Areas and Fishery Science and Management

This information was provided by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Santa Cruz Laboratory.

PROJECT LEADERS:

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Santa Cruz Laboratory and the National Marine Protected Areas Science Institute.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Differing scientific views and interpretations have tended to create confusion and concerns over the role of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the management of the Nation's fisheries and the conservation of its marine biodiversity. To address this problem, the NMFS Santa Cruz Lab (SCL) and NOAA's National Marine Protected Areas Center-Science Institute (NMPAC-SI) have convened a technical working group to develop the scientific information necessary to integrate MPAs and the broader context of fisheries. The working group will participate in a series of focused workshops over a span of two years to discuss and define the critical concepts and issues, and using in-depth analysis and synthesis, develop a rational approach for integration of MPAs and traditional

fishery science and management. The working group is composed of scientists, fishery managers, and representatives from the fishing industry and conservation community with appropriate expertise in marine ecology and fishery science and management.

STATUS REPORT – OCTOBER 2004:

Prior to convening the working group, we organized a NOAA planning effort in February 2004 to assist us with developing a list of main topics for the working group and a list of prospective members. The working group had its inaugural meeting October 6-8, 2004 at the NMFS Laboratory in Santa Cruz, California. After introductions and discussion of the relevant issues, which included a review of draft topics and questions developed by the NOAA planning team and NFCC's consensus statement, the working group defined three main topics for review and analysis by individual teams. The topics were distilled from a longer list based upon their relevance, urgency, and tractability for MPA science integration. Three teams were formed to address the following topics and main objectives:

- Fishery – Ecosystem Team: identify trade-offs of different fishery management measures (MPAs are one of them), in terms of common currencies for fisheries and ecosystems, including considerations of how an MPA would likely affect traditional fishery management science, such as stock assessment reference points.
- Connectivity Team: develop tools to identify connectivity patterns at the ecosystem scale and to translate that information into the design of effective MPAs that meet the needs of fishermen and other stakeholders.
- Natural Heritage MPA Team: develop guidance and measurable objectives for the design and evaluation of an MPA implemented for natural heritage purposes.

Each team discussed issues pertaining to their topic and developed a summary with specific questions and literature reviews to be investigated by members of their team according to a time line. The individual topics and objectives are to varying degrees linked to each other through their shared inputs and outputs. The working group conveners will facilitate avenues of communication among teams to foster the development of common currencies and to reduce duplication. The next team meetings are scheduled for late spring 2005, where the teams will share their interim work products.

PROJECT DELIVERABLES:

- Peer reviewed papers and reports
- Novel analytical approaches and models for integrating the science and management of fisheries and MPAs
- A conceptual framework to improve the integrative management of fisheries and MPAs

WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS:

Peter Auster – University of Connecticut
Steve Berkeley – University of California Santa Cruz
Jim Bohnsack – Southeast Fishery Science Center
Loo Botsford – University of California Davis
John Crofts – Southwest Fishery Science Center (staff)
Rikki Dunsmore – Southwest Fishery Science Center
John Field – Southwest Fishery Science Center
David Fluharty – University of Washington

Churchill Grimes – Southwest Fishery Science Center(convener)
Phil Levin – Northwest Fishery Science Center
Marc Mangel – University of California Santa Cruz
Rick Methot – NMFS/Science and Technology
André Punt – University of Washington
Gilbert Radonski – MPA FAC member and formerly president of Sport Fishing Institute
Paul Rago - Northeast Fishery Science Center
Steve Ralston – Southwest Fishery Science Center
Andy Rosenberg – University of New Hampshire
Elaine Soulanille – Southwest Fishery Science Center (staff)
Ana Spalding - National Marine Protected Areas - Science Institute (staff)
Cindy Thomson – Southwest Fishery Science Center
Charles Wahle – National Marine Protected Areas - Science Institute (convener)
Robert Warner – University of California Santa Barbara
Vidar Wespested – Pacific Whiting Conservation Cooperative
Jim Wilen – University of California Davis
Lisa Wooninck – Southwest Fishery Science Center (convener)
Mary Yoklavich - Southwest Fishery Science Center

A few invitees could not attend the meeting and may be added to the working group at a future date.

PFMC
10/19/04

Supplemental Informational Report 4
Salmon Catch Update
November 2004

STATUS REPORT OF THE 2004 OCEAN SALMON FISHERIES OFF WASHINGTON, OREGON, and CALIFORNIA.
Preliminary Data Through September 30, 2004.

Fishery and Area	Season Dates	Effort Days fished	CHINOOK			COHO ^{a/}		
			Catch	Quota	Percent	Catch	Quota	Percent
TROLL								
b/ Treaty Indian	5/1-6/19	157	26,777	22,500	119%	Non-Retention		
	7/1-9/6	543	22,398	22,223	101%	61,749	75,000	82%
c/ Non-Indian North of Falcon	5/1-6/30	790	28,089	29,800	94%	Non-Retention		
d/	6/26-6/30	67	1,230	500		Non-Retention		
	7/8-9/15	1,120	20,461	21,411	96%	4,229	4,229	100%
e/ US/Canada Border-Queets River	7/8-9/15	495	16,298	NA	NA	5,787	8,000	72%
f/ Queets River - Cape Falcon	9/1-9/15	230	863	NA	NA	13,189	10,000	132%
Cape Falcon - Florence S. Jetty	3/15-6/30	4,080	66,591	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
	7/7-8/24	979	19,165	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
	9/1/1931	749	12,325	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
Florence S. Jetty - Humbug Mt.	3/15-6/30	3,427	49,954	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
	7/13-8/29	1,545	69,948	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
	9/1-10/31	501	10,253	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
Humbug Mtn-OR/CA Border	3/15-5/31	84	812	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
	6/1-6/19	139	2,825	2,600	109%	Non-Retention		
	7/1-7/19	103	2,285	1,600	143%	Non-Retention		
	8/1-8/4	53	2,011	2,500	80%	Non-Retention		
	9/1-9/30	54	255	3,000	9%	Non-Retention		
OR/CA Border -Humboldt S. Jetty	9/1-9/30	300	6,100	6,000	102%	Non-Retention		
Horse Mtn-Pt. Arena	7/10-8/29	2,500	88,800	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
	9/1-9/30	1,100	16,500	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
Pt. Arena - US/Mexican border	5/1-8/29	11,000	371,100	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
	9/1-9/30	600	4,300	NA	NA	Non-Retention		
Pt. Reyes - Pt. San Pedro	10/1-10/15			NA	NA	Non-Retention		

Fishery and Area	Season Dates	Effort Angler Days	CHINOOK			COHO		
			Catch	Quota	Percent	Catch	Quota	Percent
RECREATIONAL								
c/ US/Canada Border-Cape Alava	6/27-9/19	26,144	5,577	3,700	151%	29,503	30,750	96%
Cape Alava-Queets River	6/27-9/19	3,986	1,589	1,900	84%	3,087	5,200	59%
	9/25-10/10	592	263	100	263%	72	100	72%
g/ Queets River-Leadbetter Pt.	6/27-9/19	37,681	10,902	25,800	42%	18,704	18,704	100%
Coho Non-Mark Selective	8/29-9/6	6,445	1,320	NA	NA	10,395	10,000	104%
Leadbetter Pt.-Cape Falcon	6/27-9/30	62,929	8,915	8,000	111%	73,890	101,250	73%
Cape Falcon-Humbug Mtn	3/15-10/31	12,282	5,247	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Cape Falcon - OR/CA border (Coho MSF)	6/19-8/31	103,421	44,848	None	NA	49,253	75,000	66%
Humbug Mtn-Horse Mtn (KMZ)	5/15 - 9/12	29,057	22,280	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Horse Mtn-Pt. Arena (Ft. Bragg)	2/14-11/14	28,600	21,800	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Pt. Arena-Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)	4/17-11/14	99,200	126,700	None	NA	Non-Retention		
Pigeon Pt.-US/Mexico Border	4/3 - 10/3	55,500	40,200	None	NA	Non-Retention		

TOTALS TO DATE	Effort			Chinook Catch			Coho Catch		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
TROLL									
Treaty Indian	700	306	339	49,175	34,629	39,336	61,749	10,619	8,145
Washington Non-Treaty	1,343	1,698	1,338	36,892	56,202	53,819	13,926	8,958	180
Oregon	12,061	10,707	9,228	239,500	288,856	219,127	8,825	6,441	1,515
California	15,400	15,600	17,300	486,600	486,700	398,800	0	0	0
Total Troll	29,504	28,311	28,205	812,167	700,095	711,082	84,500	26,018	9,840
RECREATIONAL									
Washington	112,772	124,867	95,167	25,061	34,183	57,821	113,206	139,096	74,143
Oregon	138,905	137,761	95,801	53,744	38,765	44,540	71,543	113,645	36,513
California	207,500	129,400	207,900	209,500	92,100	181,600	0	0	0
Total Recreational	459,177	392,028	398,868	288,305	152,103	283,961	184,749	252,741	110,656
PFMC Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,100,472	852,198	995,043	269,249	278,759	120,496

- a/ All non-Indian coho fisheries are mark-selective with two exceptions: a non-selective troll fishery began 9/1 from the Queets river to Cape Falcon with a 10,000 quota, and a non-selective recreational fishery began 8/29 in the Queets River to Leadbetter Point recreational fishery also with a 10,000 coho quota.
- b/ Treaty Indian effort is reported as landings.
- c/ Numbers shown as chinook quotas for non-Indian troll and recreational fisheries North of Falcon are guidelines rather than quotas. Only the total chinook allowable catch is a quota.
- d/ The May-June fishery was managed to reserve at least 500 chinook for the June 26-30 opening; 2,741 were actually available. The 1,230 chinook caught in the June 26-30 opening are included in the total catch for the May-June fishery and the quota assessment.
- e/ Mark selective coho quota was originally 47,500 (67,500 preseason minus 20,000 traded to recreational fishery). On September 1, all remaining selective quota was rolled into a non-mark selective quota of 10,000 coho for the Queets River to Cape Falcon subarea. Chinook catch numbers are included in the July-September fishery total and quota.
- f/ The U.S./Canada Border to Queets River fishery operated under a subsarea quota of 8,000 mark selective coho for the entire season. Chinook catch numbers are included in the July-September fishery total and quota assessment.

TABLE IR-4. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management through October 13, 2004.^{a/} (Page 1 of 7)

GENERAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND INSEASON CONFERENCES

Mar. 5	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) provides the Council with a letter outlining the 2004 management guidance for stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA).
Mar. 12	Council adopts three troll and three recreational ocean salmon fishery management options for public review.
Mar. 17	North of Cape Falcon Salmon Forum meets in Lynwood, Washington to initiate consideration of recommendations for treaty Indian and non-Indian salmon management options.
Mar. 29-30	Council holds public hearings on proposed 2004 management options in three locations within the three Pacific Coast states.
Mar. 30	North of Cape Falcon Salmon Forum meets in Seattle, Washington to further consider recommendations for treaty Indian and non-Indian salmon management options.
Apr. 8	Council adopts final ocean salmon fishery management recommendations for approval and implementation by the U.S. Secretary of Commerce. The proposed measures comply with the salmon fishery management plan (FMP) and the current biological opinions for listed species. An emergency rule is not required for implementation.
May 5	Ocean salmon seasons implemented as recommended by the Council and published in the <i>Federal Register</i> on May 5 (69 FR 25026). NMFS inseason conference number one results in closure of the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery effective midnight, May 5, 2004 as the 29,800 chinook quota was approached, and the preseason intent to reserve at least 500 chinook for the June 26-30 opening was in jeopardy.
May 14	NMFS inseason conference number two results in reopening of the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery effective midnight, May 15, 2004 through May 18, 2004 with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.
May 21	NMFS inseason conference number three results in reopening of the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery effective midnight, May 24, 2004 through May 26, 2004 with a 70 chinook per vessel landing limit for the three-day open period.
June 18	NMFS inseason conference number four results in closure of the Humbug Mt., Oregon to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery effective midnight, June 19, 2004 as the 2,600 chinook quota was reached.
July 2	NMFS inseason conference number five results in changing the landing and possession limit in the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial salmon fishery from 125 chinook to 100 chinook for the first two open periods, and changing the second open period from July 15-19 to July 16-19.
July 14	NMFS inseason conference number six results in changing the landing and possession limit in the U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial salmon fishery from 100 chinook to 125 chinook for the July 16-19 period.
July 16	NMFS inseason conference number seven results in changing Queets River to Cape Falcon recreational fishery bag limit to allow retention of two chinook and open seven days per week beginning July 23.
July 18	NMFS inseason conference number eight results in closure of the Humbug Mt., Oregon to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery effective midnight, July 19, 2004 as the 1,600 chinook quota was reached.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS AND INSEASON CONFERENCES (continued)

- Aug. 3 NMFS inseason conference number nine results in closure of the Humbug Mt., Oregon to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery effective midnight, August 4, 2004 as the 2,500 chinook quota was reached.
- Aug. 10 NMFS inseason conference number ten results in two actions:
1. Reducing the coho quota in the Queets River to Leadbetter point recreational fishery from 74,900 to 34,900 and increasing the coho quota in the U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava recreational fishery from 21,050 to 27,650 in order to extend the latter fishery into September and maintain impacts on Interior Fraser coho at or below preseason expectations.
 2. The Cape Alava to Cape Falcon all-salmon recreational fishery chinook minimum size limit is reduced from 26 inches total length to 24 inches total length, and the bag limit in the Cape Alava to Queets River subarea is modified to allow retention of two chinook.
- Aug. 18 NMFS inseason conference number eleven results in four actions:
1. Trading 5,000 chinook from the recreational fishery north of Cape Falcon to the non-Indian commercial fishery north of Cape Falcon for 20,000 adipose fin clipped coho from the non-Indian commercial fishery north of Cape Falcon to the recreational fishery north of Cape Falcon. This would allow the commercial fishery to continue through the scheduled closure of September 15.
 2. Allowing retention of unmarked coho in the Queets River to Cape Falcon non-Indian commercial fishery beginning September 1 with a landing limit of 500 coho per five-day open period, and restricting the fishery to a subarea quota of 10,000 non-mark-selective coho. Unmarked coho must be landed in the area (or in Garibaldi as per the preseason regulations) and may not be possessed in areas north of the Queets River.
 3. Allowing retention of unmarked coho in the Queets River to Leadbetter Point recreational fishery beginning August 29 under a 10,000 coho subarea quota. Possession and landing of unmarked coho was allowed in the Queets River to Leadbetter Point subarea only.
 4. The September Humbug, Mt., Oregon to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery was restricted to open dates of September 1-3, 8-10, and 15-30 with a 50 fish per day possession and landing limit.
- Aug. 26 NMFS inseason conference number twelve results in adding 3,100 marked coho to the U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava recreational fishery quota from the August 18 trade for 20,000 marked coho from the commercial fishery in order to extend the recreational for another week and maintain impacts on Interior Fraser coho at or below preseason expectations. The 20,000 coho originated from the Queets River to Cape Falcon component of the commercial fishery, and were modeled with 7,100 from the Queets River to Leadbetter Point sub area and 12,900 from the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon sub area. Reducing the coho quota in the Queets River to Leadbetter point recreational fishery from by 7,100 and increasing the coho quota in the U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava recreational fishery by 3,100 maintained impacts on Interior Fraser coho at or below preseason expectations. The new quota in the U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava recreational fishery is 30,750 marked coho. The recreational fishery closing date was set at September 2.
- Sep. 2 NMFS inseason conference number thirteen results in closing the Queets River to Leadbetter point recreational fishery effective September 6 as the non-mark selective coho quota of 10,000 was reached. The area between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head was opened for recreational salmon fishing effective September 4 to increase opportunity after recreational groundfish fishing was closed in Oregon.
- Sep. 14 NMFS inseason conference number fourteen results in closing the non-Indian commercial fishery between Queets River and Cape Falcon effective September 7 as the 10,000 non-mark selective coho quota was reached. The fishery north of Queets River was opened from September 8-15 with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the final eight-day open period.
- Sep. 9 NMFS inseason conference number fifteen results in reopening the U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava recreational fishery effective September 10 through the earlier of September 19 or the remaining coho quota of 30,750 marked coho.
- Sep. 16 NMFS inseason conference number sixteen results in closure of the Oregon/California border to Humboldt south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery effective midnight, September 17, 2004 as the 6,000 chinook quota was reached.

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS

Mar. 15	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through June 30. The fishery reopens July 7 through 12; July 19 through 27; August 1 through 14; August 19 through 24; and September 1 through October 31.</p> <p>Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through July 6. The fishery reopens July 13 through 18; July 26 through 29; August 1 through 8; August 15 through 22; August 26 through 29; and September 1 through October 31.</p> <p>Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through May 31. The fishery is scheduled to reopen June 1 through the earlier of June 30 or a 2,600 chinook quota; July 1 through the earlier of July 31 or a 1,600 chinook quota; August 1 through the earlier of August 29 or a 2,500 chinook quota; and September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota.</p>
May 1	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through the earlier of June 30 or a 29,800 chinook quota.</p> <p>Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through August 29. The fishery reopens September 1 through September 30.</p>
May 5	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes to ensure the 29,800 chinook quota was not exceeded and at least 500 chinook remain on the quota for the June 26-30 opener.</p>
May 15-18	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.</p>
May 24-26	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens with a 70 chinook per vessel landing limit for the three-day open period.</p>
May 31	<p>Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p>
June 1	<p>Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through the earlier of June 30 or a 2,600 chinook quota. The fishery reopens July 1 through the earlier of July 31 or a 1,600 chinook quota; August 1 through the earlier of August 29 or a 2,500 chinook quota; and September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota.</p>
June 19	<p>Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as the 2,600 chinook quota is reached.</p>
June 26	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through June 30 with a 50 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.</p>
June 30	<p>U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as scheduled.</p> <p>Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p>
July 1	<p>Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through the earlier of July 31 or a 1,600 chinook quota. The fishery reopens August 1 through the earlier of August 29 or a 2,500 chinook quota; and September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota.</p>
July 6	<p>Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.</p>
July 7-12	<p>Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.</p>

TABLE IR-4. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management through October 13, 2004.^{a/} (Page 4 of 7)

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS (continued)

July 8-12	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 100 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. The fishery is scheduled to run through earlier of September 15 or 17,631 chinook quota (14,700 preseason plus 2,931 rollover from the May/June season) or a 67,500 mark-selective coho quota. The 67,500 coho quota includes a subarea quota of 8,000 marked coho for the area between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.
July 10	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through August 29. The fishery reopens September 1-30.
July 13-18	Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
July 16-19	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the 4-day open period.
July 19	Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as the 1,600 chinook quota is reached.
July 19-27	Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
July 22-26	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.
July 26-29	Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
July 29-Aug. 2	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.
Aug. 1	Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through the earlier of August 29 or a 2,500 chinook quota. The fishery reopens September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota.
Aug. 1-8	Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
Aug. 1-14	Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
Aug. 4	Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as the 2,500 chinook quota is reached.
Aug. 5-9	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.
Aug. 11-15	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.
Aug. 15-22	Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
Aug. 18-22	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.
Aug. 19-24	Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
Aug. 25-29	U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period.
Aug. 26-29	Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens.
Aug. 29	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.

NON-INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS (continued)

Sept. 1	Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through October 31. Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through October 31. Humbug Mt. to Oregon/California border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota. Oregon/California border to Humboldt south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through the earlier of September 30 or a quota of 6,000 chinook. Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through September 30. Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through September 30.
Sept. 1-5	The U.S./Canada border to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the five-day open period. The quotas for the fishery were modified to 22,631 chinook (14,700 preseason plus 2,931 from the May/June fishery plus 5,000 from a trade with the recreational fishery); coho quotas of 10,000 non-mark-selective coho for the subarea between the Queets River and Cape Falcon, and 8,000 mark-selective coho for the subarea between the U.S./Canada border and the Queets River.
Sep. 7	The Queets River to Cape Falcon, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery closes as the 10,000 non-mark selective coho quota is reached.
Sept. 8-15	The U.S./Canada border to Queets River, non-Indian commercial all-salmon fishery opens with a 125 chinook per vessel landing limit for the final eight-day open period.
Sept. 17	The Oregon/California border to Humboldt south jetty, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes as the 6,000 chinook quota is reached.
Sept. 30	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Pt. Arena to U.S./Mexico border, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
Oct. 1	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens Monday to Friday through October 15.
Oct. 15	Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro, non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
Oct. 31	Cape Falcon to Florence south jetty non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Florence south jetty to Humbug Mt., non-Indian commercial all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.

TREATY INDIAN COMMERCIAL TROLL SEASONS

May 1	All-salmon-except-coho fisheries open through the earlier of June 30 or a 22,500 chinook quota for the May through June season (any remainder of the quota is not transferable to the July 1 through September 15 season, but overages to be deducted from the July 1 through September 30 quota).
June 19	All-salmon-except-coho fisheries close as the 22,500 quota was reached.
July 1	All-salmon fisheries open through the earlier of September 15, a 22,223 chinook quota (26,500 preseason minus 4,277 overage from the May/June fishery), or a 75,000 non-mark-selective coho quota.
Sept. 6	The all-salmon commercial fisheries close as the chinook quota is reached.

TABLE IR-4. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management through October 13, 2004.^{a/} (Page 6 of 7)

RECREATIONAL SEASONS

Feb. 14	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through November 14.
Mar. 15	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through October 31. The fishery (along with the area between Humbug Mt. and the Oregon/California border) allows mark-selective coho retention beginning June 19 through the earlier of August 31 or a 75,000 coho quota, then reverts back to all-salmon-except-coho for the remainder of the season.
Apr. 3	Pigeon Pt. to the U.S./Mexico border, all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through October 3.
Apr. 17	Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through November 14.
May 15	Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery opens through September 12. The fishery in the area north of the Oregon/California border (including the area between Humbug Mt. and Cape Falcon) allows retention of adipose fin clipped coho beginning June 19 through the earlier of August 31 or a 75,000 coho quota, then reverts back to all-salmon-except-coho for the remainder of the season.
June 19	Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens through the earlier of August 31 or a quota of 75,000 coho; all coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. The fishery reopens for all-salmon-except-coho the earlier of September 1 or the attainment of the coho quota, and continues through October 31 for the area north of Humbug Mt., and through September 12 for the areas south of Humbug Mt.
June 27	U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens seven days per week through the earlier of September 19 or a 21,050 coho quota, with a 3,700 chinook guideline. Daily-bag-limit is two fish, only one of which can be a chinook; all coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Alava to Queets River, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens seven days per week though the earlier of September 19 or, or a 5,200 coho quota, with a 1,900 chinook guideline. Daily-bag-limit is two fish, only one of which can be a chinook; all coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Queets River to Leadbetter Pt., all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens though the earlier of September 19 or a 74,900 coho quota, with a 30,800 chinook guideline. Fishery runs Sunday to Thursday through July 23, then seven days per week thereafter. Daily-bag-limit is two fish, only one of which can be a chinook; all coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery opens though the earlier of September 30 or a 101,250 coho quota, with a 8,000 chinook guideline. Fishery runs Sunday to Thursday through July 23, then seven days per week thereafter. Daily-bag-limit is two fish, only one of which can be a chinook; all coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Closed between Tillamook Head and Cape Falcon beginning August 1.
July 23	Queets River to Cape Falcon, all-salmon recreational fishery is opened seven days per week and the bag limit is modified to allow retention of two chinook.
Aug. 1	The area between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head, Oregon closes as scheduled.
Aug. 13	Cape Alava to Cape Falcon all-salmon recreational fishery chinook minimum size limit is reduced from 26 inches total length to 24 inches total length, and the bag limit in the Cape Alava to Queets River is modified to allow retention of two chinook. Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. all-salmon recreational fishery mark-selective coho quota is reduced from 74,900 to 34,900 to allow the U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava coho quota to be increased by 6,600 to 27,650, and remain impact neutral with respect to Interior Fraser (Thompson River, British Columbia) coho.

TABLE IR-4. Sequence of events in ocean salmon fishery management through October 13, 2004.^{a/} (Page 7 of 7)

RECREATIONAL SEASONS, (continued)

Aug. 29	Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. all-salmon recreational fishery coho regulations were modified to allow non-mark-selective retention of all legal sized coho, and the fishery scheduled to run through the earlier of September 19 or a non-mark-selective coho quota of 10,000, with a chinook guideline of 25,800 (30,800 preseason minus 5,000 for the trade to the commercial fishery).
Aug. 31	Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.
Sept. 1	Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border, all-salmon-except-coho fishery reopens through October 31.
Sept. 2	U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as the 30,750 coho quota is approached.
Sept. 4	The area between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head, Oregon is reopened to salmon retention under the Leadbetter Point to Cape Falcon recreational salmon fishery.
Sept. 6	Queets River to Leadbetter Point, all-salmon coho fishery closes as the 10,000 non-mark selective coho quota is reached.
Sept. 10	U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery reopens through the earlier of September 19 or the 30,750 mark selective coho quota.
Sept. 12	Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
Sept. 19	The U.S./Canada border to Cape Alava, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled. The Cape Alava to Queets River, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.
Sept. 25	La Push area (47°58'00" to 47°50'00" inside 3 nm), all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery reopens through the earlier of October 10, a 100 chinook quota, or a 100 coho quota.
Sept. 30	The Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.
Oct. 3	Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico border, all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
Oct. 10	The La Push area, all-salmon mark-selective coho fishery closes as scheduled.
Oct. 31	Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.
Nov. 14	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena, all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes. Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt., all-salmon-except-coho fishery closes.

a/ Unless stated otherwise, season openings or modifications of restrictions are effective at 0001 hours of the listed date. Closures are effective at midnight.

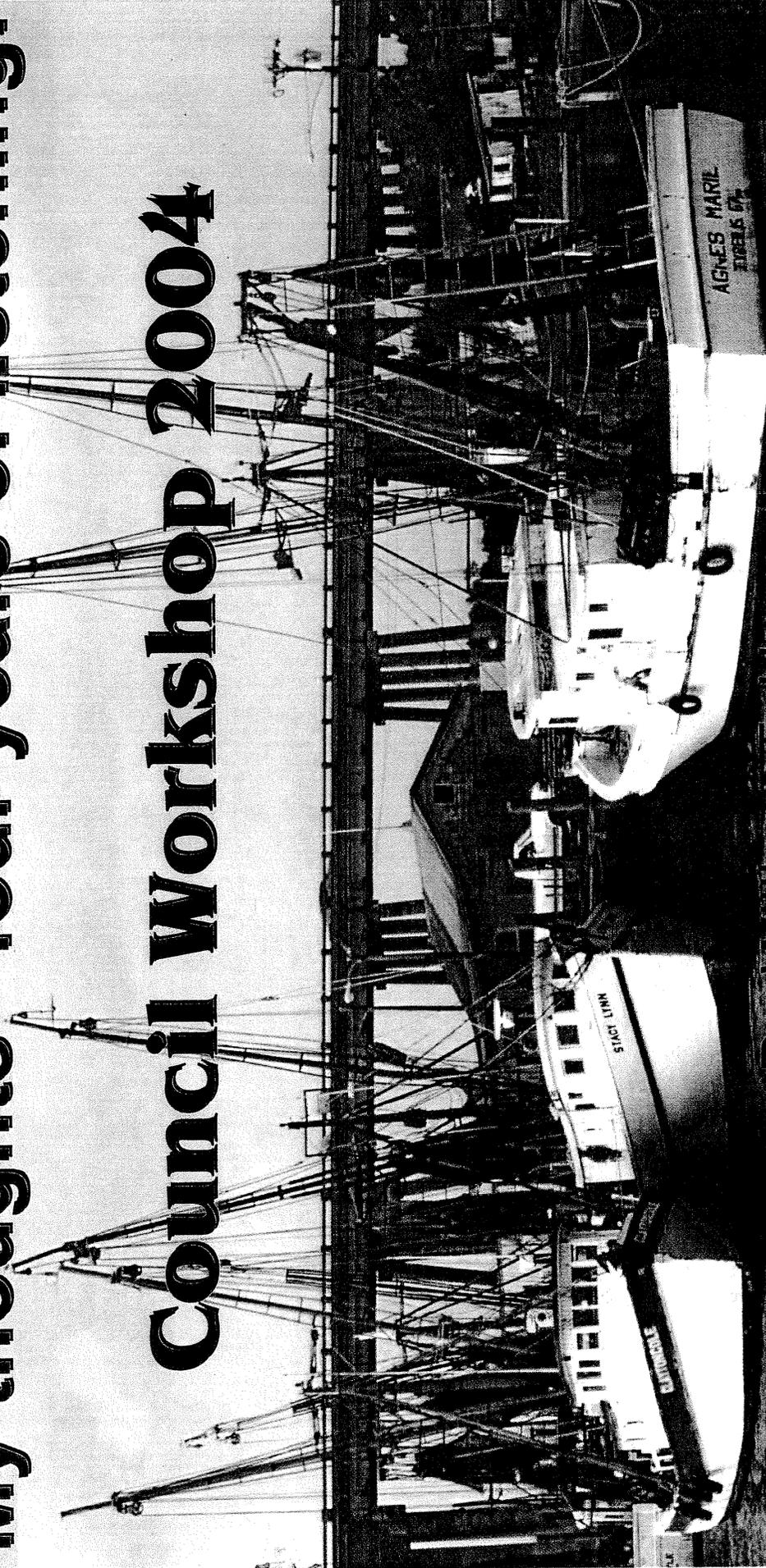
My Thoughts - Four Years of Listening

Council Workshop 2004

Dr. William T. Hogarth
Assistant Administrator for Fisheries
NOAA Fisheries

My thoughts - four years of listening.

Council Workshop 2004



Dr. William T. Hogarth

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

NOAA Fisheries

Sustaining, Protecting, and Rebuilding Our Nation's Living Oceans



NOAA Fisheries

Administration supports fisheries

- VADM Lautenbacher:
 - By expanding our inclusive audience, we will make progress – its the big tent philosophy.
- Deputy Secretary Kassing:
 - Knowledgeable fishermen must be a part of a comprehensive management process.

Appropriations

	FY 04 Enacted	FY 05 President's Budget	FY 05 House	FY 05 Senate
ORF	\$ 621.3	\$ 623.2	\$ 525.7	\$ 713.0
PAC	\$ 21.9*	\$ 2.0	\$ 5.0	\$ 20.5*
PCSRF	\$ 89.1	\$ 100.0	\$ 80.0	\$ 99.0
Total	\$ 732.3	\$ 725.2	\$ 610.7	\$ 832.5

* Includes \$ 11.9 million in 04 and \$ 15 million in Senate 05 for NOAA Pacific Islands Regional Office

My vision:

- Continued improvement in status of U.S. stocks
- Better partnerships
 - Councils and Commissions
 - Industries
 - NGOs
 - Partners and Public
- Unified approach to fisheries management
- A 'better' Magnuson-Stevens Act

Near-term Actions:

Get the 'good news' out

Need the Council's views on "NEPA relief"

Build consensus between NOAA Fisheries, the Commissions and the Councils on responses to Ocean Commission recommendations

Mid-term Actions:

Continue to work with councils to streamline the regulatory process

Long-term Actions:

Evolve the present fishery management system to an Ecosystem-based approach

-Maximize results from four pilot projects

Integrate improved, more timely information from observation systems into management

Incorporate regional input from other "users" who influence the ecosystem process

National Research Council

- Two studies:
 - Recreational fishing data improvements
 - Contaminants in seafood

NOAA Fisheries Strategic Plan

- Now available for comment
- Providing copies to councils
- Please give us your input

Things we can do:

Working together we can:

Move to stabilize fishing industries

Simplify regulations and create a business environment for fishermen

Put regulations in place for multiple years

Things we can do, contd.

Evaluate and utilize the tools we already have

Better recreational and commercial data, including socio economic

Cooperative research

Things we can do now

Science Centers provide Councils with ranges for allowable catch and probability numbers

Council record must contain justifications for the TAC they select

Things we can do now, contd.

Enforcement must have greater
involvement in regulations development

We must stop overfishing for all species
and put rebuilding plans in place for all
overfished stocks

2005 Workshops

Managing by fishing mortality

Managing recovering stocks

Permit overhaul

ESA recovery plans

Fishing for the Future – meeting of
constituent organization leaders

Council/NMFS March 2005 meeting – M-S
Reauthorization

Magnuson-Stevens Reauthorization

- Paint with broad strokes
- NEPA/APA
- Litigation
- Speed up the process
- Buybacks
- National Standard 1
- Relationship to other statutes

Final words for today:

**Fisheries Management Works –
Get The Word Out!**

**Thank you for
attending.
Have a safe trip home.**

Visit <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov>



