

SCIENTIFIC AND STATISTICAL COMMITTEE REPORT ON  
REVIEW OF 2004 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF 2005 STOCK ABUNDANCE  
ESTIMATES

Mr. Dell Simmons and Mr. Allen Grover summarized aspects of the Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries and Preseason Report I for the Scientific and Statistical Committee (SSC). Discussion centered around Klamath fall chinook. The Klamath Ocean Harvest Model (KOHM) predicted a 15% age-4 exploitation rate for 2004. The postseason exploitation rate was 52.4%. The SSC was told this was because Klamath contact rates were much higher than previously observed, although contact rates for other chinook stocks were not unusual. In addition to high harvest in 2004, warm water has caused mortality of both adults and outmigrating juveniles in the past few years. The Council should consider the possible effects of poor Klamath inriver conditions on recruitment of future runs in order to anticipate possible continuing constraints on the coastwide chinook fishery.

A chronic problem for the SSC in reviewing salmon management issues is the lack of lead time and opportunity to identify issues and prepare documentation during the preseason process. Issues, such as this year's low Klamath abundance and its likely affect on fisheries, often emerge only in the weeks before the March Council meeting – too late for effective SSC review. An examination of the contact rate and catch projection portions of the KOHM would be appropriate for a salmon methodology review in 2005.

PFMC  
05/08/05

REVIEW OF 2004 FISHERIES AND SUMMARY OF  
2005 STOCK ABUNDANCE ESTIMATES

Mr. Dell Simmons, Salmon Technical Team (STT) Chairman, will review the results of the 2004 fisheries and the stock abundance projections for 2005. The agencies, tribes, Council advisors, and public will then be afforded an opportunity to comment on these issues. Under agency comments, the states of Oregon and Washington may also provide details of 2004 mark-selective recreational and commercial fisheries.

**Council Task:**

**1. Receive information.**

**Reference Materials:**

1. *Review of 2004 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Included with Briefing Book).
2. *Preseason Report I Stock Abundance Analysis for 2005 Ocean Salmon Fisheries* (Included with Briefing Book).

**Agenda Order:**

- a. Report of the Salmon Technical Team (STT)
- b. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- c. Public Comment
- d. Council Discussion

Dell Simmons

PFMC  
02/11/05

## GUIDANCE FOR OPTION DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT

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

### 1. March Management Options:

- a. To aid option assessment, the Council urges pertinent agency and tribal managers to have the Fishery Regulation Assessment Models (FRAMs) ready to run no later than the first day of the March Council meeting.
- b. On the first day of the March meeting, the Council should provide specific guidance for the allowable level of impacts on Oregon coastal natural coho and priorities for the allocation of impacts on critical stocks (e.g., Klamath River fall chinook, Columbia River natural tule chinook, Snake River fall chinook, etc.). Council staff can modify the option tables to insure these objectives are clearly identified and addressed. Each time the Council reviews the options, it should confirm or amend its guidance on the objectives and priorities.
- c. Generally, Option I should include the SAS's priority seasons and management measures. Options II and III are used to show seasons in which one group or the other gets more or less of its priorities, to illustrate the effect of other management measures (e.g., variations in bag limits for recreational fisheries), or to allow for different inside/outside allocations (e.g., options north of Cape Falcon). The final adopted options should meet basic conservation requirements.
- d. SAS representatives should clearly identify their fishery priorities (e.g., first two fish, continuous season between Point X and Y, etc.) and engage in negotiations as necessary to resolve conflicts among gear groups and areas to arrive at cohesive and coordinated options.
- e. The SAS requests assessments of impacts off California include tables with data for all harvest cells, not just those below Point Arena.
- f. Avoid adopting more than three options. The Council should attempt to identify all significant or new management measures that might be considered for final adoption. However, it is not necessary or possible to model each potential option. Many variations can simply be noted in the description of the three main options. Additional options or variations may be provided for Council consideration during the public comment period which follows the March Council meeting. This period ends with completion of public comment on the tentative adoption of final management measures during the first day of the April Council meeting (Tuesday).

## 2. April Meeting:

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

PFMC

02/8/05



EMERGENCY CHANGES TO THE SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN  
(Excerpt from Council Operating Procedure 10)

**Criteria**

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

1. The issue was not anticipated or addressed in the salmon plan or an error was made.
2. Waiting for a plan amendment to be implemented would have substantial adverse biological or economic consequences.
3. In the case of allocation issues, the affected user representatives support the proposed emergency action.
4. The action is necessary to meet fishery management plan objectives.
5. If the action is taken, long-term yield from the stock complex will not be decreased.

**Process**

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

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

PFMC  
02/8/05

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
**Fish and Game Commission**


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FEB 28 2005

PPMC

February 23, 2005

Mr. Donald K. Hansen  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland OR 97220-1384

  
Dear Mr. Hansen:

Thank you for your February 14, 2005, letter requesting the Commission's cooperation in dealing with the in-river allocation of Klamath River fall chinook salmon. Rest assured that the Commission, as it has in past years, will continue to work cooperatively with the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) in developing the ocean and in-river salmon regulations for 2005.

The Commission understands that the 2005 Klamath River fall chinook salmon run-size will be low, but has not received specific details from the Department of Fish and Game. If the Commission receives this information from the Department in time, we anticipate that it will have specific recommendations on range of ocean and in-river fishery alternatives for the Council's March meeting in Sacramento.

If you or the Council's staff have any questions, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bob Treanor".

Robert R. Treanor  
Executive Director

cc: All Commissioners  
Deputy Director Mastrup  
Neil Manji, Northern California-North Coast Region  
Eric Larson, Marine Region-Belmont  
Alan Grover, Marine Region-Santa Rosa

# PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

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February 14, 2005

Mr. Jim Kellog, President  
California Fish and Game Commission  
PO Box 944209  
Sacramento, CA 94244-2090

Dear Mr. Kellog:

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will begin its process of establishing the 2005 West Coast ocean salmon fishing seasons with its first meeting during the week of March 7-11, 2005 in Sacramento, California. Utilizing recommendations and expertise of the Klamath Fishery Management Council, state fish and game agencies, tribal, commercial and recreational fishing representatives, and the public, the Council will develop a range of management options for public review. This will be followed by regional hearings and a final determination of the seasons during the first week of April in Tacoma, Washington. Of particular concern to this year's deliberations, and the reason for this letter, is the need for your cooperation in dealing with the in-river allocation of Klamath River fall chinook. As you already know, this stock is projected to be at a very low level of abundance for the 2005 season.

The Council's salmon fishery management process demands a thorough and open assessment to determine the best way to utilize the harvest of a limited salmon resource by numerous different social and economic groups and communities. Klamath River fall chinook are a stock of significant importance to tribal and recreational fisheries in the river and commercial and recreational ocean fisheries over much of the California and Oregon coasts. Equitably allocating the limited impacts for this stock, to optimize the social and economic values to the region, will be a difficult challenge requiring a thorough scientific analysis of the information, as well as the careful consideration of the full range of possible options.

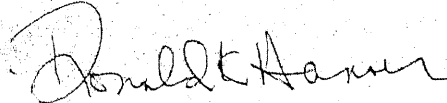
We recognize the California Fish and Game Commission will make the final determination in establishing the allowable recreational harvest within the Klamath River. We also believe the March Council meeting will provide the affected entities the first opportunity to fully and simultaneously explore the range of ocean and river fishery alternatives in regard to utilizing

Mr. Jim Kellog  
February 14, 2005  
Page 2

allowable Klamath River fall chinook impacts. To achieve the most equitable and valuable outcome for all of the affected entities, we request the California Fish and Game Commission consider the full analysis of the range of in-river harvest allocations that will be prepared at the March Council meeting prior to making your final allocation determination.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me or the Council's Executive Director, Dr. Donald McIsaac.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Donald K. Hansen". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Donald" being more prominent.

Donald K. Hansen  
Council Chairman

JCC:kla

c: Council members  
Mr. Robert Treanor  
Klamath Fishery Management Council  
Mr. Chuck Tracy

## **PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION SUMMARY REVIEW**

Chinook and coho issues dominated the discussions of the Southern Panel during the 2004-05 PSC cycle. The structuring and performance of fisheries north and south of the U.S./Canadian border were discussed in detail.

Relative to the interest of the Pacific Fishery Management Council, there were two issues addressed. First, the pre-season planning targets and the issue of rounding impact estimates to the nearest whole number. The Canadian delegation took issue that the U.S. within its preseason process last year rounded the estimated impact on Thompson coho from 10.4 to 10 percent. It is their position that the target is 10.0 and this should be the modeling result from the regulation package constructed pre-season. A letter from Larry Rutter, the U.S. federal PSC Commissioner, will be providing the Pacific Council clarification on this issue for our domestic planning process this season.

The second issue involved the changing fishing pattern within the Canadian chinook fisheries off the West Coast of Vancouver Island. The shift in the seasonal catch distribution pattern of this fishery and its potential affect on U.S. stocks was discussed with the Canadian representatives. A commitment was made to further develop stock composition estimates regarding this new fishing pattern. Dialogue is continuing relative to the implications associated with this fishing pattern shift. There are some concerns by the southern U.S. representatives with the recent increased landings in the WCVI fisheries. For 2004, the preliminary information from DFO indicates that these fisheries exceeded the target levels by a significant amount.

The 2005 Manager-to-Manager meeting is scheduled for next Tuesday, March 15, at the Upper Skagit Resort and Conference Center. The intent is to exchange preseason expectations of stock status and anticipated fishery structure that can readily be incorporated into model inputs. It is anticipated that the Canadian stock status and fishery structure will be similar to last year. Thompson coho remains in critical status and conservation concerns still exist over the lower Georgia Strait and WCVI chinook stocks. These conservation concerns will shape the 2005 Canadian fisheries.

The co-managers will confer with the Salmon Technical Team regarding the information that is received at the March 15<sup>th</sup> meeting with Canadian representatives. It is anticipated that any new information obtained on the Canadian fishing levels and structure will be incorporated into our domestic pre-season planning efforts as appropriate.

The Manager-to-Manager meeting will be reported at the April Council meeting.



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

MAR 4 2005

*Peter Dygert*

Mr. Donald K. Hansen  
Chairman  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, Oregon 97220-1384

Dear Mr. Hansen,

The Pacific Coast Salmon Fishery Management Plan (Salmon FMP) requires that the Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) manage their fisheries consistent with consultation standards developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries Service) regarding actions necessary to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). This letter summarizes NOAA Fisheries Service's consultation standards and provides guidance regarding the effects of the 2005 season on listed species.

#### GENERAL COMMENT: MARK-SELECTIVE FISHING

Recent Federal legislation mandates marking of all Chinook, coho, and steelhead produced in Federal or Federally funded hatchery facilities that are intended for harvest. The purpose of this Congressional mass marking directive is first, to improve our ability to determine the status of the natural origin component of populations by making hatchery origin fish distinguishable from natural origin fish in mixed spawning populations. In addition, mass marking gives managers a tool for providing mark selective fishing opportunities on abundant hatchery fish while limiting impacts on commingled natural origin fish or unmarked hatchery fish produced for conservation reasons.

Unfortunately, use of the adipose fin clip as a mass mark negatively affects the coast wide coded wire tag (CWT) program that provides much of the data used for stock assessments and fishery management. According to the Pacific Salmon Commission's (Commission) Selective Fishery Evaluation Committee, information formerly provided by the CWT program will be degraded or lost with the implementation of mass marking and mark selective fisheries that are now being considered and implemented. In response, the Commission and its participating entities have devoted much effort to reducing or mitigating these negative effects. The Commission has established agreed protocols for U.S. and Canadian management agencies to facilitate coast wide coordination of mass marking and mark selective fishery proposals. Innovative technical and analytical measures to address the very complex problems presented by mass marking and mark selective fisheries have been developed. These protocols and measures include the double index tagging approach, broad-scale use of electronic tag detection, schedules and templates for the exchanges of proposals involving mass marking and mark selective fisheries, and analytical methods for evaluating the impacts of mark selective fisheries on stocks. Last June, the Commission appointed a panel of scientific experts and held a scientific workshop to explore potential solutions to the still unresolved problems facing the coast wide CWT program. The panel's report should become available in the late spring or summer of this year and contain recommendations that will inform future fishery and stock assessment programs.

While NOAA Fisheries Service welcomes the improved ability to determine the status of listed fish that results from marking hatchery fish and appreciates the benefits of mark selective fisheries, we are concerned about the degradation of the data provided by the coastwide CWT system. To minimize the negative consequences and maximize the benefits of mass marking and mark selective fisheries, the managers are strongly encouraged to comply with the Commission's established protocols for proposing and reporting mass marking and mark selective fisheries. Fisheries that are implemented should employ an appropriately risk-averse approach to the uncertainties that will result from mark selective fisheries. This is especially critical for new mark selective fisheries for Chinook salmon in mixed stock areas, which raise the most complex issues with respect to the viability of the CWT system. New mark selective fisheries should be explicitly coupled with monitoring programs that, among other things, focus on the key variables that eventually will spell the success or failure of mark selective fisheries. These variables include the proportion of marked and unmarked fish present in a fishery, the encounter (handling) rate of unmarked fish (both legal and sub-legal size), and estimated mortality rates associated with these encounters. The future success of mark selective fisheries ultimately may depend on the quality of the information provided by these early monitoring plans.

## **CHINOOK SALMON**

### **Puget Sound Chinook Salmon**

In early March, 2005, NOAA Fisheries Service expects to approve fishing activities conducted in accordance with a Resource Management Plan (RMP) submitted by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Puget Sound Treaty tribes under Limit 6 of the 4(d) rule. The take limit for fisheries implemented under the terms of the RMP will apply to the 2005-2009 fishing years (May 1, 2005 through April 30, 2010). The RMP management approach consists of a two tiered harvest regime (normal and minimum), depending on stock status. The harvest objectives in the RMP are a mixture of total and southern U.S. exploitation rates (termed in the RMP Rebuilding Exploitation Rates<sup>1</sup> or RERs) and escapement goals. Under conditions of normal abundance, the RERs and escapement goals, listed on the left of Table 1, apply. However, when a particular management unit is 1) not expected to meet its low abundance threshold, or, 2) if the total exploitation rate is projected to exceed its RER under a proposed set of fisheries, the co-managers will constrain their fisheries such that either the RER is not exceeded, or the Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling (CERC)<sup>2</sup>, listed on the right of Table 1, is not exceeded.

Procedurally, the Council forum and associated North of Falcon process provide the appropriate forums for doing the necessary management planning. Under the current management structure, Council fisheries are included as part of the suite of fisheries that comprise the fishing regime negotiated each year by the co-managers under U.S. v. Washington to meet management objectives for Puget Sound and Washington Coastal salmon stocks. The comprehensive nature of the management objectives and the management

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<sup>1</sup> These are not to be confused with the Rebuilding Exploitation Rates used by NOAA Fisheries Service to assess proposed harvest actions under the ESA since they are derived by different methodologies and used for different purposes. The RERs in Table 1 are those developed by the co-managers in the RMP approved by NOAA Fisheries Service and therefore fisheries conducted consistent with these RERs are not subject to an ESA prohibition on take of listed Puget Sound Chinook.

<sup>2</sup> The ceiling rate used by the co-managers may be below the CERC shown on the right side of Table 1 if the 2003 fisheries modeled with 2005 abundances results in rates less than the CERC.

planning structure strongly connect Council and Puget Sound fisheries. Therefore, in adopting its regulations, the Council must determine that its fisheries, when combined with the suite of other fisheries impacting this Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU), meet the management targets set for stocks within this ESU.

Having established the connection between Council and Puget Sound fisheries, it is also appropriate to acknowledge that impacts on Puget Sound Chinook stocks in Council fisheries are generally quite low. Exploitation rates on Puget Sound spring Chinook and fall Chinook stock aggregates have been zero, and four percent on average, respectively, in recent years. Management actions taken to meet exploitation rate targets will therefore occur primarily in the Puget Sound fisheries, but the nature of the existing process is such that ocean fishery impacts be accounted for, and are potentially subject to constraint to meet particular targets.

NOAA Fisheries Service recognizes that there is also a sequence to the planning process for Puget Sound Chinook: the March Council meeting, the North of Falcon process, and the subsequent April Council meeting where final recommendations for oceans seasons are made. Therefore, the final option adopted at the April Council meeting must, when combined with Puget Sound fisheries negotiated during the North of Falcon process, meet the escapement goals and exploitation rates for each Puget Sound Chinook management unit included in Table 1, applying the appropriate status of each management unit.

Table 1. Guidance on ESA listed Puget Sound Chinook for the 2005 Council ocean salmon fisheries.						
	Normal Abundance Regime			Minimum Fishing Regime		
	Rebuilding Exploitation Rate		Escapement Goal <sup>1</sup>	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate	
Management Unit/Population	Total	Southern US (PT=Preterminal)			So. US	Preterminal So. US
Nooksack spring NF Nooksack SF Nooksack	Minimum fishing regime applies			1,000 <sup>3</sup> 1,000 <sup>3</sup>	7.0%/9.0% <sup>2</sup>	
Skagit Summer/Fall Upper Skagit Lower Skagit Lower Sauk	50.0%			4,800 2,200 900 400	17.0%	
Skagit Spring Suiattle Upper Sauk Cascade	38.0%			576 170 130 170	18.0%	
Stillaguamish NF Stillaguamish SF Stillaguamish	25.0%			650 <sup>3</sup> 500 <sup>3</sup>	15.0%	
Snohomish Skykomish	21.0%			2,800 1,745	15.0%	



Snoqualmie				521		
Lake Washington <sup>4</sup>		15.0% PT		200 <sup>3</sup>		12.0%
Green		15.0% PT	5,800	1,800		12.0%
White River	20.0%			200	15.0%	
Puyallup <sup>5</sup>	50.0%			500		12.0%
Nisqually			1,100	1,100		
Skokomish		15.0% PT	1,200 natural <sup>6</sup> 1,000 hatchery	1,300 aggregate 800 natural		12.0%
Mid-Hood Canal		15.0% PT		400		12.0%
Dungeness		10.0%		500	6.0%	
Elwha		10.0%		1,000	6.0%	

<sup>1</sup> When escapement is expected to be less than the goal, the co-managers will take additional management measures with the objective of meeting or exceeding the goal.

<sup>2</sup> Expected Southern US rate will not exceed 7.0% in 4 out of 5 years and 9.0% in 1 out of 5 years.

<sup>3</sup> Threshold expressed as natural-origin spawners.

<sup>4</sup> Cedar River.

<sup>5</sup> South Prairie Creek Index.

<sup>6</sup> The aggregate escapement goal is 3,650 hatchery and natural spawners. However, if the recruit abundance is insufficient to meet the aggregate 3,650 goal, these spawner abundances trigger specific additional management actions.

### Lower Columbia River Chinook

NOAA Fisheries Service guidance regarding the Lower Columbia River (LCR) Chinook ESU is unchanged from that provided in recent years. The LCR Chinook ESU is comprised of a spring component, a far north-migrating bright component, and a component of north-migrating tules. The three remaining spring stocks within the ESU include those on the Cowlitz, Kalama, and Lewis rivers. The historic habitat for these spring Chinook stocks is now largely inaccessible due to impassable dams. Although some spring Chinook spawn naturally in each of these rivers, these are presumed to be largely hatchery-origin fish with little resulting natural production. The remaining spring stocks are therefore dependent, for the time being, on the associated hatchery production programs. The hatcheries have met their escapement objectives in recent years, and are expected to do so again in 2005, thus ensuring that what remains of the genetic legacy is preserved until a more comprehensive recovery program designed to reestablish self-sustaining populations is implemented. No additional management constraints in Council fisheries are considered necessary.

Three natural-origin bright stocks have been identified in the LCR Chinook ESU. The North Lewis River stock is used as a harvest indicator stock for ocean and in-river fisheries. The North Lewis River stock has exceeded its escapement objective of 5,700 in every year but one since 1980. Escapements over the last four years have averaged 11,700, and thus continue to be well above the escapement goal. Given the long

history of healthy returns, NOAA Fisheries Service does not anticipate the need to take specific management actions in the ocean to protect the bright component of the LCR Chinook ESU in 2005. NOAA Fisheries Service does expect that the management agencies will continue to take appropriate actions through their usual authorities, to ensure that the escapement goal continues to be met.

Unlike the spring stocks or the bright component of the ESU, LCR tule stocks are impacted substantially in Council fisheries. There are four naturally producing populations of tule Chinook in the lower Columbia River (Coweeman, East Fork Lewis, Clackamas, and Sandy) that are not substantially influenced by hatchery strays. Apart from these stocks, the system is dominated by hatchery production and whatever natural spawning does occur is heavily influenced by hatchery strays. The effect of hatchery operations on the ESU is currently the subject of a separate ESA review process. Tule production in the lower Columbia River has already been reduced by more than half as a result of funding reductions.

Consistent with our guidance from recent years, NOAA Fisheries Service expects the 2005 Council fisheries to be managed such that the total exploitation rate from all fisheries does not exceed 49.0% . The NOAA Fisheries Service believes that further review of harvest provisions for the tule component of the LCR Chinook ESU is warranted, but also believes that the appropriate course is to integrate future harvest management actions with recovery planning efforts that will seek to rebuild a broad range of self-sustaining, naturally producing tule stocks.

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

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

#### **SNAKE RIVER FALL CHINOOK SALMON**

NOAA Fisheries Service' guidance with respect to Snake River fall Chinook is unchanged from that of the last several years. NOAA Fisheries Service requires that the Southeast Alaskan, Canadian, and Council fisheries, in combination, achieve a 30.0% reduction in the total age-3 and age-4 adult equivalent exploitation rate relative to the 1988-1993 base period. The Council fisheries therefore must be managed to ensure that the 30.0% base period reduction criterion for the aggregate of all ocean fisheries is achieved.

#### **CALIFORNIA COASTAL CHINOOK SALMON**

The absence of reliable estimates of short term abundance trends and ocean exploitation rates for coastal Chinook make it difficult to assess the potential for California Coastal Chinook populations to recover under the existing Salmon FMP objectives and ESA requirements for other stocks. The 2000 biological opinion on coastal Chinook identified Klamath River fall Chinook as the best available surrogate stock for estimating and limiting ocean harvest impacts on California Coastal Chinook populations. That biological opinion required that the projected age-4 ocean harvest rate for Klamath River fall Chinook not exceed 17.0%, which was the maximum observed between 1996 and 1999. In 2002, the Salmon Technical Team adopted new procedures for calculating the age-4 harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook. Consistent with the revised definition of age-4 harvest rate, management measures developed under the Salmon FMP

must achieve a projected age-4 ocean harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook no greater than 16.0%.

The 2003 age-4 harvest rate on Klamath River fall Chinook was estimated at 23% and preliminary estimates for 2004 are substantially higher, approximately 52%. NOAA Fisheries Service is concerned about the higher age-4 harvest rate in recent years, and the potential impacts on listed California Coastal Chinook stocks given the lack of reliable information to directly assess the health of the populations. NOAA Fisheries Service is reviewing the events and factors that may have contributed to the higher than anticipated harvest to determine whether to reinitiate consultation. In the mean time, the existing 2000 biological opinion continues to provide the necessary exemptions from take prohibitions for California coastal Chinook populations.

### **Sacramento River Winter Chinook Salmon**

In 2002, NOAA Fisheries Service issued a biological opinion and incidental take statement for the 2002 and 2003 fishing seasons that specified a reasonable and prudent alternative for Sacramento River winter-run Chinook. The biological opinion was intended to accommodate the anticipated process of amending the Salmon FMP to include recovery and long term conservation objectives for the Sacramento River winter-run Chinook and Central Valley spring Chinook. An amendment was not in place in time for the 2004 fishing season, and NOAA Fisheries Service issued a supplemental biological opinion for winter Chinook prior to the 2004 season. The supplemental opinion provides coverage through the 2009 fishing season. Discussions on amending the Salmon FMP are still on-going, and as such, NOAA Fisheries Service's guidance for the 2005 fishing seasons with respect to Sacramento winter-run Chinook is similar to the reasonable and prudent alternative of the 2002 biological opinion:

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.

Since 1998, the California Department of Fish and Game and the Council have recommended certain terminal gear restrictions, including the use of circle hooks while mooching in the recreational fishery between Horse Mountain and Point Conception, CA, which are designed to reduce hook and release mortality. Those restrictions should continue.

### **Central Valley Spring Chinook Salmon**

The Central Valley spring Chinook ESU was listed as threatened in 1999. NOAA Fisheries Service's April 18, 2000, biological opinion on the effects of ocean harvest on Central Valley spring Chinook and California Coastal Chinook, concluded that ocean salmon fisheries, as regulated under the Salmon FMP and NOAA Fisheries Service' consultation standards for winter Chinook, were not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of Central Valley spring Chinook. The combined spawning escapements of spring

Chinook to Deer, Mill, and Butte creeks have increased from 5,700 fish in 1999, to over 20,000 in 2003. The preliminary escapement estimate for 2004 is approximately 12,000 fish signifying continued strong returns of spring Chinook to the primary spawning tributaries. Based on these estimates, NOAA Fisheries Service has no specific guidance for Central Valley spring Chinook supplemental to the conclusions of the 2000 biological opinion.

## COHO SALMON

NOAA Fisheries Service considered the effects of west coast ocean fisheries on listed populations of coho salmon in a supplemental biological opinion dated April 28, 1999. That opinion provided ESA consultation standards for the three listed coho ESUs in Oregon and California: Oregon Coast (OC), Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal (SONCC), and Central California Coastal (CCC) coho salmon. The requirements of that opinion, which are summarized below, will remain in effect for the 2005 season. Lower Columbia River (LCR) coho were proposed for listing as threatened under the ESA on June 14, 2004. A decision regarding the proposed listing is due in June 2005. NOAA Fisheries Service will conduct a formal conference regarding the effects of the 2005 west coast ocean fisheries on the LCR coho ESU resulting in a formal conference report, which is similar to a biological opinion.

### **Oregon Coast Coho Salmon**

The ESA listing of OC coho has been the subject of ongoing litigation. Most recently, on February 24, 2004, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the appeal in the Alsea Valley Alliance v. Evans case, and on June 15, 2004, the Ninth Circuit returned the case to Judge Hogan and ended its stay of the District Court's order that voided the OC coho listing. The practical effect of the decision is that there was no longer Federal protection under the ESA for OC coho. Since then, in an effort to address the issues raised in the Alsea decision, NOAA Fisheries Service again reviewed the status of the 26 previously listed salmon and steelhead ESUs, including OC coho. On June 14, 2004, NOAA Fisheries Service proposed that OC coho be listed as threatened under the ESA. A final decision regarding the listing of OC coho is due in June 2005. Consistent with our guidance from recent years, NOAA Fisheries Service expects that the Council will continue to manage OC coho according to applicable provisions of the Salmon FMP that are reiterated below.

Amendment 13 to the Salmon FMP provided separate exploitation rate targets for four OC coho substocks that depend on estimates of spawner abundance and marine survival. The three northern substocks are managed according to the provisions of Amendment 13. The southern substock is part of the SONCC coho ESU and will be managed in accordance with the requirements for that ESU.

When the Council adopted Amendment 13 in 1997, they stipulated that it be reviewed and updated on a periodic basis. An ad hoc Work Group provided a review of Amendment 13 in November 2000. The Work Group's report recommended several changes to the original management matrix including a lower range of exploitation rates when spawner abundance and marine survival are very low. At its November 2000 meeting, the Council adopted the Work Group report as "expert biological advice to help guide Council management of OCN coho." For the 2005 season, the applicable spawner status is in the "high" category, and the marine survival index is in the "low" category. Under this circumstance, the Work Group report requires that the exploitation rate be limited to no more than 15.0%.

## **Lower Columbia River Coho**

- new ESU

LCR coho were proposed for listing as threatened under the ESA in a June 14, 2004 proposed rule. LCR coho are listed as endangered under the Oregon's ESA. NOAA Fisheries Service is also aware of efforts by the State of Oregon to integrate management for OC coho and LCR coho. Oregon has developed a management matrix for LCR coho that is conceptually equivalent to that used for OC coho. With respect to the ocean salmon fisheries, NOAA Fisheries Service accepts Oregon's management matrix as guidance for the 2005 season. For 2005, both spawner abundance and marine survival are in the "low" category resulting in an ocean fishery mortality limit of 15.0%.

If LCR coho is listed, NOAA Fisheries Service will review our guidance for LCR coho again prior to the 2006 season. Among other things NOAA Fisheries Service expects to consider recommendations developed through the ongoing recovery planning process for LCR coho that will presumably outline a comprehensive recovery strategy and requirements for harvest that are expected to be part of that strategy.

## **Southern Oregon/Northern California Coastal Coho Salmon**

The Rogue/Klamath hatchery stock is used as an indicator of the effects of fisheries on SONCC coho. NOAA Fisheries Service's 1999 biological opinion on listed coho requires that management measures developed under the Salmon FMP achieve an ocean exploitation rate on Rogue/Klamath hatchery stocks of no more than 13.0%.

## **Central California Coastal Coho Salmon**

Little information on past harvest rates or current hooking mortality incidental to Chinook fisheries exists for CCC coho. The 1999 biological opinion on listed coho requires that coho-directed fisheries and coho retention in Chinook-directed fisheries be prohibited off California.

## **CHUM SALMON**

### **Hood Canal Summer Chum**

Chum salmon are not targeted and rarely caught incidentally in Council salmon fisheries. Management constraints in ocean fisheries for the protection of Hood Canal summer chum are not considered necessary.

## **SOCKEYE SALMON**

### **Snake River Sockeye Salmon**

### **Ozette Lake Sockeye Salmon**

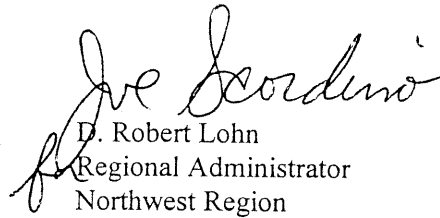
Sockeye salmon are not targeted and rarely caught incidentally in Council salmon fisheries. Management constraints in ocean fisheries for the protection of listed sockeye salmon are therefore not considered necessary.

## STEELHEAD

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

Please call if you have additional questions.

Sincerely,



D. Robert Lohn  
Regional Administrator  
Northwest Region



Rodney McInnis  
Regional Administrator  
Southwest Region



*Stuart Ellis / Bruce Jim*

Agenda C.2.e  
Tribal Recommendations

**TESTIMONY OF  
THE COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY TRIBES  
BEFORE PACIFIC FISHERIES MANAGEMENT COUNCIL  
MARCH 8, 2004<sup>X5</sup>  
Sacramento, CA**

3/8/05  
1:45 pm

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

The *U.S. v. Oregon* parties have reached agreement on a three year Interim Management Plan for 2005-2007 Columbia River fisheries. This eases the pre-season planning process for the states and tribes since we have agreement over the allocation of in-river fisheries. The states and tribes have recently submitted a Biological Assessment of proposed fisheries in this agreement and anticipate that NMFS will complete a Biological Opinion by late April.

The fall chinook forecasts for Columbia River stocks continue to be strong. The upriver bright forecast is the 5<sup>th</sup> consecutive year over 200,000 and the 4<sup>th</sup> largest run since 1964. While the Spring Creek Hatchery Tule is down from the returns in the last two years, it is still more than the 10 year average. However impacts on Snake River fall chinook will likely limit both in-river fisheries and ocean fisheries.

The forecast for Columbia River coho suggests a relatively modest return. Failure of Congress to adequately fund the Mitchell Act is a contributing factor to reduced coho forecasts in the Columbia. According to recent management agreements for upper Columbia River coho, 50 percent of the upriver coho must be passed to the treaty fishing area upstream of Bonneville Dam. We expect the states to monitor and include all sources of non-Indian fishery mortalities in the ocean and the lower river to ensure the adequate passage of coho past Bonneville Dam in order for the tribes to ensure adequate numbers of coho return assist with rebuilding upriver coho populations and so the tribes



will have the opportunity to harvest their share of the coho

The Columbia River tribes continue to question the utility of mass marking and selective fisheries as a long-term recovery strategy. In stead of utility, we believe a more appropriate word is "Futility". The idea of selective fishing as a way to address wild stock concerns is seductive because it diverts attention from the real problem: low wild fish survival. In practice, selective fisheries have not reduced harvest rates on wild fish, but maintained the same overall harvest rate on the wild fish while expanding the harvest of hatchery fish. Managing this way does not reduce the number of dead wild fish. Not reducing the number of dead wild fish is the real problem with selective fisheries. Managers are so interested in figuring out how to mass mark salmon that they haven't stopped to consider the longer term implications. Our experience with steelhead in the Columbia River indicates that mass marking and selective fishing by itself will not restore wild runs. It is not prudent to move ahead with mass marking and selective fishing for chinook. We are concerned about our ability to measure the impacts adequately from proposed selective Chinook fisheries in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the risks this poses to the coast wide Coded Wire Tag program.

We would like to report that in part because of good ocean survival but also in large part to tribal restoration programs for Snake River Fall Chinook, approximately 15,000 Snake River fall Chinook reached Lower Granite Dam in 2004. While we don't have a final estimate of wild fish, we expect that about 4,000 of these fish were wild. The states, federal government and tribes are now working cooperatively on long term supplementation of Snake River fall Chinook, and this program is providing benefits to both tribal and non-tribal fishers.

There is an additional issue in the Columbia basin that is likely to have adverse effects on future ocean fisheries. The extremely low snowpack in the Columbia basin will mean lower flows this summer. Water is needed to safely carry juveniles to the ocean. The tribes are concerned that the Bonneville Power Administration choose energy production over fish again and will provide inadequate flows and little spill as was done in 2001. The very low flows in 2001 did have an adverse affect on juvenile fish. We were only spared

significant fishery effects due to strong year classes on either side. The tribes are concerned that the Federal Government will again try to eliminate summer spill at the Federal hydropower projects. We are very concerned that the National Marine Fisheries Service will allow this proposal to go forward. The Federal Government has seemed determined to always place the wishes of the hydro-power operators over the needs of the fish and the rights of the fishermen. Eliminating summer spill will mean that even more juvenile salmon will be killed while passing through the turbines of the dams. It is simply an unjustifiable proposal given the status of Columbia River salmon stocks and current fishery limits. The tribes do not want to see increased bargaining as the only response to low flows.

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

As the Council considers various fishery options over the next month, it should consider the following management principles.

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

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

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

This concludes my statement. Thank You.



**Quinault-Quileute-Hoh Proposal for 2005 Treaty Troll Chinook and Coho Options**

The Quinault, Quileute and Hoh Tribes would like to have the Chinook proposed options of 48,000/32,000/24,000 analyzed through model runs to determine impacts upon stocks of concern.

Quinault, Quileute and Hoh also propose Coho options of 60,000/55,000/40,000 to accompany the Chinook options.

PFMC  
03/08/05

Testimony of Russell Svec, for the Makah Tribe

Mr. Chairman, members of the Council, I am Russell Svec, fishery program manager for the Makah Tribe. With me here today is Hap Leon, our fisheries biometrician.

We have considered and discussed ranges for the treaty ocean troll fishery. We have reached agreement with the other coastal tribes on coho options, which we would like to see modeled at:

60,000 for the high option,  
55,000 for the middle option; and  
40,000 for the low option.

Russ Svec  
Dave Stones  
Hap Leon

For chinook fisheries, we are proposing a range of:

60,000 for the high option,  
50,000 for the middle option; and  
30,000 for the low option.

The ocean chinook fisheries this year will be driven by Snake River fall chinook. We recognize our obligation to conserve that critical stock, but our initial modeling has shown that we can remain within the NOAA guidelines for Snake River with the range that we have proposed.

We also recognize that some of the larger stocks that contribute to our fishery are down from last year, but they are down by fairly small amounts. We think that modest reductions – not drastic ones – are in order to match the modest reductions in chinook stocks.

We understand that the state of Washington is also reducing their options from last year's range, and we appreciate our co-manager's efforts at conservation. It is important, however, to point out that there is no direct linkage between treaty Indian and non-treaty fisheries in the ocean. The treaty/non-treaty accounting covers the broad suite of fisheries along the Washington coast and in Puget Sound. Although we have shared conservation concerns, the treaty and non-treaty fleets have different fishing opportunities and different objectives in managing their fisheries.

In summary, we believe that the range of 60,000 for the high option, 50,000 for the middle option, and 30,000 for the low option can be modeled to examine impacts on the driver stocks, and that through the PFMC/North of Falcon process we can find an optimal treaty troll quota within this range.

Thank you Mr. Chairman for your time and for considering our proposals here.

**Statement of Jim Harp  
on the Preliminary Definition of 2005 Management Options  
to the Pacific Fishery Management Council  
March 8, 2005**

Mr. Chairman, I would like make a brief statement regarding the status of the salmon resource in 2005 and the tribes' current thinking about a range of options for the ocean treaty troll fishery.

- ⑥ The forecasts for coho on the Washington coast and Puget Sound for both wild and hatchery stocks are relatively healthy. We believe that these forecasts will allow for some moderate harvest this year even while taking into consideration the needs of the OCN and Upper Fraser (Thompson) coho.
- ⑥ For chinook, the tule hatchery stocks should provide some harvest opportunity in the ocean fisheries this year. We continue to live up to the commitment that we made in 1988 to not increase our impacts on Columbia River chinook stocks of concern. However, additional listed chinook stocks will require continued attention to work out fisheries that meet the ESA requirements for these stocks.
- ⑥ The tribes still have concerns about our ability to appropriately analyze and manage selective fisheries, but we appreciate the reports that WDFW and ODFW have been providing on the monitoring and sampling of their selective fisheries. We encourage the states to continue rigorous monitoring and sampling of these fisheries and continue communication on this issue with the tribes.
- ⑥ We, in cooperation with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, are beginning the process of establishing a package of fisheries that will ensure acceptable levels of escapement for natural stocks of concern. In addition, we have joint Tribal/State agreement on specific 2005 management objectives for Puget Sound and Washington coastal chinook and coho salmon. (They will be jointly presented to the Council under this agenda item.)

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

### **Treaty Troll Options**

	<u>Coho</u>	<u>Chinook</u>
Option I	60,000	60,000
Option II	55,000	40,000
Option III	40,000	24,000

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

PFMC  
03/08/05

**WDFW and Tribal 2005 Management Objectives for  
Puget Sound Chinook and Coho Salmon**

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

As provided for in Amendment 14, WDFW and the effected tribes have established, pursuant to their obligations and authorities under U.S. v. Washington, management objectives for Puget Sound chinook and coho salmon. The attached tables provide the objectives for use during the 2005 regulation setting process. They are based on a similar approach to the objectives provided to the Council the past several years. The management objectives define the maximum impact levels allowed for 2005 fisheries.

For Puget Sound chinook salmon the management objectives are part of a six-year harvest plan (2004 through 2009) developed by WDFW and the Puget Sound Tribes. Specific details on interpretation and implementation of the objectives are provided in the plan document. NOAA-Fisheries has recently completed a determination that this plan meets the requirements of the ESA, under limit #6 of the 4(d) rule for the Puget Sound chinook ESU.



## 2005 Puget Sound Primary Natural Coho Mangement Unit Exploitation Rate Ceilings

<u>Management Unit</u>	<u>Preseason Forecast of Abundance</u>	<u>Allowable Exploitation Rate</u>
Strait of Juan de Fuca	20,700	40%
Hood Canal	98,400	65%
Skagit	61,800	35%
Stillaguamish	56,700	50%
Snohomish	241,600	60%

Table 3. Rebuilding exploitation rates, low abundance thresholds and critical exploitation rate ceilings for Puget Sound chinook management units.

Management Unit	Rebuilding Exploitation Rate	Low Abundance Threshold	Critical Exploitation Rate Ceiling
Nooksack North Fork South Fork	Under development	1,000 <sup>1</sup> 1,000 <sup>1</sup>	7% / 9% SUS <sup>3</sup>
Skagit summer / fall Upper Skagit summer Sauk summer Lower Skagit fall	50%	4,800 2200 400 900	15% SUS even-years 17% SUS odd-years
Skagit spring Upper Sauk Upper Cascade Suitttle	38%	576 130 170 170	18% SUS
Stillaguamish North Fork Summer South Fk & MS Fall	25%	650 <sup>1</sup> 500 <sup>1</sup> N/A	15% SUS
Snohomish Skykomish Snoqualmie	21%	2,800 <sup>1</sup> 521 <sup>1</sup> 1745 <sup>1</sup>	15% SUS
Lake Washington Cedar River	15% PT SUS	200 <sup>1</sup>	12% PT SUS
Green	15% PT SUS	1,800	12% PT SUS
White River spring	20%	200	15% SUS
Puyallup fall	50%	500	12% PT SUS
Nisqually	Terminal fishery managed to achieve 1,100 natural spawners		
Skokomish	15% PT SUS	1,300 <sup>2</sup>	12% PT SUS
Mid-Hood Canal	15% PT SUS	400	12% PT SUS
Dungeness	10% SUS	500	6% SUS
Elwha	10% SUS	1,000	6% SUS
Western JDF	10% SUS	500	6% SUS

<sup>1</sup> natural-origin spawners.

<sup>2</sup> The threshold is escapement of 800 natural and/or 500 hatchery (see Appendix A).

<sup>3</sup> Expected SUS rate will not exceed 7% in 4 out of 5 years (see Appendix A)



## **INTEGRATION OF MANAGEMENT IN OCEAN AND COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES IN 2005 TO MEET CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS FOR OREGON COASTAL NATURAL AND LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER NATURAL COHO SALMON**

### **Introduction**

Oregon Coastal Natural (OCN) coho and lower Columbia River Natural (LCN) coho populations are assumed to have similar temporal and spatial distributions in ocean fisheries. OCN coho are listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), LCN coho are proposed for listing under the federal ESA, and LCN coho populations in Oregon have been listed as endangered under Oregon's ESA. A federally approved management plan prepared for the Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) constrains overall allowable fishery impacts on OCN. A management plan for LCN coho that has been approved by the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission (OFWC) includes allowable overall impact rates for all salmon fisheries and separate allowable harvest rates for Columbia River salmon fisheries and ocean salmon fisheries. Whereas all salmon fisheries that affect OCN coho can be controlled under federal ESA jeopardy standards, only a few of the fisheries that impact LCN coho are within the exclusive jurisdiction of Oregon's endangered species law and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW). ODFW's goal is to achieve both federal and state management objectives for OCN and LCN coho. Beginning in 2002, ODFW requested that the PFMC consider the conservation needs for OCN and LCN coho concurrently when setting ocean salmon fisheries. What follows are synopses of management plans for OCN and LCN coho and a discussion of their integration.

### **Management of OCN Coho**

In 1995, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) proposed coho populations in both the Oregon Coastal and Southern Oregon/ Northern California evolutionarily significant units (ESUs) for listing under the federal ESA. In August of 1998, OCN coho in the Oregon Coast ESU north of Cape Blanco were listed as threatened. In an attempt to restore OCN coho and avert the proposed ESA listings the state of Oregon initiated the Governor's Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative (Oregon Plan). Concurrently the PFMC began to consider an amendment to their Fishery Management Plan (FMP) that would insure that fishery related impacts would not act as a significant impediment to the recovery of depressed OCN coho stocks.

The PFMC approved Amendment 13 to the FMP in November 1997 (PFMC 1999). Amendment 13 manages fisheries based upon exploitation rates, not spawner escapement objectives. Maximum allowable exploitation rates in Amendment 13 vary in response to changes in observed brood year specific parental spawner abundance and marine survival. Spawner abundance is expressed as a percent of spawners required for full seeding of high quality habitat. Full seeding is estimated from a habitat based production model. Marine survival is estimated as the jack to smolt ratio for hatcheries in the Oregon Production Index area. To implement this approach, managers constructed "Low", "Medium", and "High" categories across the range of observed historic values for both OCN coho parental spawner abundance and jack to smolt survival (marine survival). The categories for parental spawner abundance and marine survival defined the two axes of a three by three harvest management matrix. Maximum allowable exploitation rates calculated for each matrix intersection are based upon estimates of habitat production potential, for the given combination of parental spawner abundance and marine survival.

In November 1999, the PFMC approved the formation of an ad hoc OCN work group composed of representatives from ODFW, PFMC, and NMFS to complete a year 2000 review of Amendment 13. The review focused on parental spawner criteria, marine survival criteria, and allowable impact rates in the harvest management matrix. The amended matrix that the OCN work group recommended includes new "Critical" and "Very Low" parental spawner categories, a new "Extremely Low" marine survival category, allowable fishery impacts for new cells, and some adjustments of allowable impacts in pre-existing cells (Table 1). The new harvest management matrix was adopted as scientific guidance by the PFMC in November 2000.

### **Management of LCN Coho**

Under terms of the Oregon's ESA, the OFWC listed lower Columbia River natural coho salmon as an endangered species in July 1999. Under provisions of that same law, the ODFW, with the assistance of staff from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) prepared an endangered species management plan that was adopted by the OFWC in July 2001. One of the several required elements in this plan is a description of how state agencies will manage state lands, including a harvest management plan.

The harvest management section of the endangered species management plan for LCN coho is designed to manage mortality associated with ocean and Columbia River fisheries in a manner that is consistent with the conservation and recovery of the species. The approach to accomplish this goal will be to scale annual fishery impacts to the forecast run strength of each year's return of naturally produced coho.

The method to determine the annual maximum fishery impact rates for LCN coho salmon are based upon the same two predictive variables that are used in the Amendment 13 for OCN coho; parental spawner abundance and ocean survival. The integration of these two factors in setting maximum harvest rates is accomplished using the same harvest matrix approach as described for the management of OCN stocks of coho through the Amendment 13 in the annual PFMC management process for ocean fisheries. However, for LCN coho three harvest matrices are used: one for ocean fisheries (Table 2), one for freshwater fisheries (Table 3), and one that depicts the maximum allowable cumulative fishery impact rates for ocean and freshwater fisheries combined (Table 4). In all three matrices, the index of marine survival is the same as the one used for OCN coho in Amendment 13 and parental escapement is the observed number of natural adult coho spawning in the Sandy and Clackamas rivers expressed as a fraction of full seeding. Full seeding in each case is estimated from spawner recruitment analyses. The parental status for each of the two populations is applied to the harvest matrices and a maximum harvest rate for each population is estimated. These allowable maximum harvest rates for the two populations are then averaged to obtain the overall maximum impact rate for LCN coho.

### **Integration of Management for OCN and LCN Coho**

In many instances, fishery constraints to protect LCN coho under Oregon's ESA and fishery constraints to protect OCN coho under Plan Amendment 13 and the Federal ESA are complimentary. Management matrices for both incorporate the same marine survival index and a review of historic data indicate that the spawner abundance status for OCN and LCN coho are often the same. Furthermore, even though LCN coho are impacted at a higher rate in freshwater (due to the magnitude of Columbia River fisheries), the allowable cumulative impact rates for LCN are higher than for OCN under the respective management plans. Hence, if marine survival and parental spawner status are the same for both LCN and OCN coho and ocean impacts for both are the same, allowable constraints for LCN coho can still be achieved even with the added impacts from Columbia River fisheries.

In contrast, there may be instances when allowable cumulative fishery impacts for LCN coho (Table 4) may not be achievable if allowable impacts on OCN coho are higher. The latter instance can occur if OCN coho have a higher parental spawner status than lower Columbia River wild coho. In that instance, to balance needs of Columbia River and ocean fisheries, ODFW may request that co-managers in the PFMC process constrain ocean fisheries beyond what is called for to protect OCN coho in Plan Amendment 13. In any case, a strong cooperative effort among co-managers in the PFMC and Columbia River management arenas will be required to successfully integrate conservation needs for OCN coho under Federal ESA standards and LCN coho under conditions stipulated by ODFW's endangered species management plan. A summary of OCN and LCN coho parental spawner status for brood years 1999-2004 (fishery years 2002-2007) is displayed in Table 5.

### **2002 Integration of Management for OCN and LCN Coho**

The management criteria based on parental spawner status for 1999 brood OCN coho differed from that for 1999 brood LCN coho. The parental spawner category for 1999 brood year OCN coho was "Low". On

the other hand, the 1999 brood year parental spawner status for natural coho in the Clackamas River was "Critical" and in the Sandy River was "Very Low". Marine survival for OPI coho resulting from 1999 parental spawners was "Low". Hence, the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for OCN coho in all 2002 salmon fisheries was 15% (Table 1) whereas the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for LCN coho, including ocean fisheries, was 14% (average of 11.7% and 16.3%, Table 4). This included an average maximum allowable harvest rate of 5% on LCN in Columbia River fisheries (average of 4% and 6%, Table 3). Therefore, if co-managers in the Columbia River basin needed to craft Columbia River fisheries that utilized the full 5% harvest rate for LCN coho then they had to request that the PFMC constrain overall impacts to OCN coho to less than or equal to approximately 10.5%. This is equivalent to an ocean fishery impact rate on OCN and LCN coho of approximately 9.4% and achieves the cumulative allowable impact rate of 14% for LCN coho (Table 6). Alternatively, co-managers for Columbia River fisheries could agree to constrain in-river fishery impacts to something less than 5%. In that case, constraints on ocean fisheries could be relaxed accordingly. For example, if the harvest rate in the Columbia River fisheries is reduced to 3.5%, then the allowable overall impact rate of 14% on lower Columbia River coho could be achieved if ocean impacts on lower Columbia River coho were constrained to 10.9%. In that case, the overall impact rate on OCN coho would be approximately 12% (i.e. 10.9% in ocean fisheries and about 1.1% in freshwater fisheries, Table 6). In 2002, a strong cooperative effort among co-managers in the PFMC and Columbia River management arenas was made to integrate conservation needs for OCN coho under Federal ESA standards and LCN coho under conditions stipulated by ODFW's endangered species management plan. The ocean fishery impact rate on OCN and LCN was constrained to 11.3%, leaving approximately 2.7% and 3.7% for use in management of LCN and OCN freshwater fisheries, respectively.

### **2003 Integration of Management for OCN and LCN Coho**

The management criteria based on parental spawner status for 2000 brood OCN coho differed slightly from that for 2000 brood LCN coho. The parental spawner category for 2000 brood year OCN coho was "High" for two sub-aggregates and "Low" for one sub-aggregate. On the other hand, the 2000 brood year parental spawner status for natural coho in the Clackamas and Sandy rivers was "Medium" for both. Marine survival for OPI coho resulting from 2000 parental spawners was "Medium". Hence, the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for OCN coho in all 2003 salmon fisheries was 15% (Table 1) whereas the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for LCN coho, including ocean fisheries, was 29.2% (Table 4). This included a maximum allowable harvest rate of 20% on LCN in ocean fisheries and 11.5% on LCN in Columbia River fisheries (Tables 2 and 3). Therefore, co-managers in the Columbia River basin had the ability to utilize the full 11.5% harvest rate for LCN coho and did not have to request that the PFMC constrain overall impacts to OCN coho to less than what is allowed under the federal ESA.

### **2004 Integration of Management for OCN and LCN Coho**

The management criteria based on parental spawner status for 2001 brood OCN coho again differed slightly from that for 2001 brood LCN coho. The parental spawner category for 2001 brood year OCN coho was "High" for two sub-aggregates and "Low" for one sub-aggregate. On the other hand, the 2001 brood year parental spawner status for natural coho in the Clackamas and Sandy rivers was "High" for both. Marine survival for OPI coho resulting from 2001 parental spawners was "Medium". Hence, the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for OCN coho in all 2004 salmon fisheries is 15% (Table 1) whereas the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for LCN coho, including ocean fisheries, is 40.5% (Table 4). This includes a maximum allowable harvest rate of 30% on LCN in ocean fisheries and 15% on LCN in Columbia River fisheries (Tables 2 and 3). Therefore, co-managers in the Columbia River basin could utilize the full 15% harvest rate for LCN coho and not have to request that the PFMC constrain overall impacts to OCN coho to less than what is allowed under the federal ESA.

### **2005 Integration of Management for OCN and LCN Coho**

The management criteria based on parental spawner status for 2002 brood OCN coho again differed from that for 2002 brood LCN coho. The parental spawner category for 2002 brood year OCN coho was "High" for all three sub-aggregates. On the other hand, the 2002 brood year parental spawner status for natural

coho in the Clackamas and Sandy rivers was "Low" for both. Marine survival for OPI coho resulting from 2002 parental spawners was "Low". Hence, the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for OCN coho in all 2005 salmon fisheries is 15% (Table 1) whereas the maximum allowable cumulative impact rate for LCN coho, including ocean fisheries, is 21.4% (Table 4). This includes a maximum allowable harvest rate of 15% on LCN in ocean fisheries and 7.5% on LCN in Columbia River fisheries (Tables 2 and 3). Therefore, co-managers in the Columbia River basin could utilize the full 7.5% harvest rate for LCN coho and not have to request that the PFMC constrain overall impacts to OCN coho to less than what is allowed under the federal ESA.

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Fish Division  
ODFW  
February 12, 2005

Table 1. OCN work group revisions to the harvest management matrix in Plan Amendment 13 showing allowable fishery impacts and ranges of resulting recruitment for each combination of parental spawner abundance and marine survival.

Parent Spawner Status <sup>1/</sup>	Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)						
	Extremely Low (<0.0008 )	Low (0.0008 to 0.0014 )	Medium (>0.0014 to 0.0040)	High (>0.0040 )			
High Parent Spawners > 75% of full seeding	E ≤ 8%	J ≤ 15%	O ≤ 30%	T ≤ 45%			
Medium Parent Spawners > 50% & ≤ 75% of full seeding	D ≤ 8%	I ≤ 15%	N ≤ 20%	S ≤ 38%			
Low Parent Spawners > 19% & ≤ 50% of full seeding	C ≤ 8%	H ≤ 15%	M ≤ 15%	R ≤ 25%			
Very Low Parent Spawners > 4 fish per mile & ≤ 19% of full seeding	B ≤ 8%	G ≤ 11%	L ≤ 11%	Q ≤ 11%			
Critical <sup>2/</sup> Parental Spawners ≤ 4 fish per mile	A 0 - 8%	F 0 - 8%	K 0 - 8%	P 0 - 8%			
Sub-aggregate and Basin Specific Spawner Criteria Data							
Sub-aggregate	Miles of Available Spawning Habitat	100% of Full Seeding	"Critical"		Very Low, Low, Medium & High		
			4 Fish per Mile	12% of Full Seeding	19% of Full Seeding	50% of Full Seeding	75% of full Seeding
Northern	899	21,700	3,596	NA	4,123	10,850	16,275
North - Central	1,163	55,000	4,652	NA	10,450	27,500	41,250
South - Central	1,685	50,000	6,740	NA	9,500	25,000	37,500
Southern	450	5,400	NA	648	1,026	2,700	4,050
Coastwide Total	4,197	132,100	15,636		25,099	66,050	99,075

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

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



Table 2. Harvest management matrix for LCN coho salmon showing maximum allowable **OCEAN** fishery mortality rates.

Parental Escapement <sup>1/</sup>		Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)			
		Critical (<0.0008)	Low (< 0.0015)	Medium (< 0.0040)	High (> 0.0040)
High	> 0.75 full seeding	< 8.0%	< 15.0%	< 30.0%	< 45.0%
Medium	0.75 to 0.50 full seeding	< 8.0%	< 15.0%	< 20.0%	< 38.0%
Low	0.50 to 0.20 full seeding	< 8.0%	< 15.0%	< 15.0%	< 25.0%
Very Low	0.20 to 0.10 of full seeding	< 8.0%	< 11.0%	< 11.0%	< 11.0%
Critical	< 0.10 of full seeding	0 – 8.0%	0 – 8.0%	0 – 8.0%	0 – 8.0%

<sup>1/</sup> Full Seeding: Clackamas River = 3,800  
Sandy River = 1,340

Table 3. Harvest management matrix for LCN coho salmon showing maximum allowable **FRESHWATER** fishery mortality rates.

Parental Escapement <sup>1/</sup>		Marine Survival Index (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)			
		Critical (<0.0008)	Low (< 0.0015)	Medium (< 0.0040)	High (> 0.0040)
High	> 0.75 full seeding	< 4.0%	< 7.5%	< 15.0%	< 22.5%
Medium	0.75 to 0.50 full seeding	< 4.0%	< 7.5%	< 11.5%	< 19.0%
Low	0.50 to 0.20 full seeding	< 4.0%	< 7.5%	< 9.0%	< 12.5%
Very Low	0.20 to 0.10 of full seeding	< 4.0%	< 6.0%	< 8.0%	< 10.0%
Critical	< 0.10 of full seeding	0.0 – 4.0%	0.0 – 4.0%	0.0 – 4.0%	0.0 – 4.0%

<sup>1/</sup> Full Seeding: Clackamas River = 3,800  
Sandy River = 1,340

Table 4. Likely cumulative exploitation rates for LCN coho under the combined management protocols proposed for setting ocean and in-river fishery harvest rates.

<b>Parental Escapement</b> <sup>1/</sup>		<b>Marine Survival Index</b> (based on return of jacks per hatchery smolt)			
		Critical (<0.0008)	Low (< 0.0015)	Medium (< 0.0040)	High (> 0.0040)
High	> 0.75 full seeding	< 11.7%	< 21.4%	< 40.5 %	< 57.4%
Medium	0.75 to 0.50 full seeding	< 11.7%	< 21.4%	< 29.2%	< 49.8%
Low	0.50 to 0.20 full seeding	< 11.7%	< 21.4%	< 22.7%	< 34.4%
Very Low	0.20 to 0.10 of full seeding	< 11.7%	< 16.3%	< 18.1%	< 19.9%
Critical	< 0.10 of full seeding	0.0 – 11.7%	0.0 – 11.7%	0.0 – 11.7%	0.0 – 11.7%

<sup>1/</sup> Full Seeding: Clackamas River = 3,800  
Sandy River = 1,340

Table 5. Parental spawner status for OCN and LCN coho for brood years 1999-2002 which translates into fishery years 2002-2006.

<b>Fishery Year</b>	<b>Parent Spawner Year</b>	<b>Parental Spawner Category</b>		
		<b>OCN</b> <sup>1/</sup>	<b>LCN Clackamas</b>	<b>LCN Sandy</b>
2002	1999	Low	Critical	Very Low
2003	2000	Low	Medium	Medium
2004	2001	Low	High	High
2005	2002	High	Low	Low
2006	2003	High	Medium	High
2007	2004	Medium	Low <sup>2/</sup>	High

<sup>1/</sup> Category represents the status of the lowest sub-aggregate.

<sup>2/</sup> Incomplete

Table 6. Maximum allowable cumulative exploitation rates on LCN coho and how they relate to maximum allowable harvest rates on LCN coho in freshwater fisheries, harvest rates on LCN coho in ocean fisheries, and cumulative exploitation rates on OCN coho. Shaded cells depict in-river harvest rates or overall exploitation rates for LCN coho that exceed the maximum allowable in 2002 given the status of the parental spawners and the marine survival for the 1999 brood year production.

IMPACT RATES ON SURROGATE OCN COHO		FISHERY HARVEST RATES ON LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER NATURAL COHO											
		OCEAN	INRIVER										
OVERALL	FRESHWATER		1.0%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%	3.0%	3.5%	4.0%	4.5%	5.0%	5.5%	6.0%
			OVERALL EXPLOITATION RATES ON LOWER COLUMBIA NATURAL COHO										
7.0%	1.13%	5.9%	6.8%	7.3%	7.8%	8.2%	8.7%	9.2%	9.6%	10.1%	10.6%	11.0%	11.5%
7.5%	1.13%	6.4%	7.3%	7.8%	8.2%	8.7%	9.2%	9.6%	10.1%	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%	12.0%
8.0%	1.13%	6.9%	7.8%	8.3%	8.7%	9.2%	9.7%	10.1%	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%	12.0%	12.5%
8.5%	1.13%	7.4%	8.3%	8.8%	9.2%	9.7%	10.1%	10.6%	11.1%	11.5%	12.0%	12.5%	12.9%
9.0%	1.13%	7.9%	8.8%	9.3%	9.7%	10.2%	10.6%	11.1%	11.6%	12.0%	12.5%	12.9%	13.4%
9.5%	1.13%	8.4%	9.3%	9.7%	10.2%	10.7%	11.1%	11.6%	12.0%	12.5%	13.0%	13.4%	13.9%
10.0%	1.13%	8.9%	9.8%	10.2%	10.7%	11.1%	11.6%	12.1%	12.5%	13.0%	13.4%	13.9%	14.3%
10.5%	1.13%	9.4%	10.3%	10.7%	11.2%	11.6%	12.1%	12.5%	13.0%	13.4%	13.9%	14.4%	14.8%
11.0%	1.13%	9.9%	10.8%	11.2%	11.7%	12.1%	12.6%	13.0%	13.5%	13.9%	14.4%	14.8%	15.3%
11.5%	1.13%	10.4%	11.3%	11.7%	12.2%	12.6%	13.1%	13.5%	14.0%	14.4%	14.9%	15.3%	15.7%
12.0%	1.13%	10.9%	11.8%	12.2%	12.7%	13.1%	13.5%	14.0%	14.4%	14.9%	15.3%	15.8%	16.2%
12.5%	1.13%	11.4%	12.3%	12.7%	13.1%	13.6%	14.0%	14.5%	14.9%	15.4%	15.8%	16.2%	16.7%
13.0%	1.13%	11.9%	12.8%	13.2%	13.6%	14.1%	14.5%	15.0%	15.4%	15.8%	16.3%	16.7%	17.2%



SALMON ADVISORY SUBPANEL

***PROPOSED  
INITIAL SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  
FOR 2005 NON-INDIAN OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 8, 2005



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 9)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II	OPTION III	
The fisheries in this option will need to be restructured if negotiations in the North of Falcon forum or final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries do not result in an SRFI at or below 0.70 as required by the NMFS ESA consultation standard.				
North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		
•	Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 coho.	1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 coho.	
	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.		Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	
	2.	Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 27,200 coho.	2.	Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 chinook and 21,250 coho.
	3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: chinook (in May and June; for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and coho.	3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: chinook (in May and June; for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and coho.
4.	Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	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.	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 9)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION II	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open May 1-3 with a 100 chinook per vessel landing limit for the open period, and beginning May 5, Thursday through Monday, with a 150 chinook per vessel landing limit for each of the subsequent five-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 5 through earlier of June 30 or 24,750 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open Thursday through Sunday, with a 100 chinook per vessel landing limit for each of the four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.2, C.3). All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point. South of Leadbetter Point, Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	
OPTION III		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook quota. <sup>7 days</sup></li> </ul> <p>Open Sunday through Thursday All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 9)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 8 through earlier of September 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline or a 27,200 coho quota. (C.8).</li> </ul> <p>Open Friday through Monday prior to August 11, and Thursday through Monday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per four or five-day open period. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery, and trip limits, gear restrictions, and guidelines may be implemented or adjusted inseason (C.8).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 2 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 12,750 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 21,250 coho quota. Open Saturday through Wednesday. Landing and possession limit of 75 chinook per vessel per five-day open period. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, <b>except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho no earlier than August 1.</b> Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point. All fish caught south of Leadbetter Point must be landed south of Leadbetter Point. South of Leadbetter Point, Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</li> </ul>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 14 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 10,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 15,300 coho quota. Open Thursday through Sunday. Landing and possession limit of 50 chinook per vessel per four-day open period. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). <del>All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point. South of Leadbetter Point, Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their fish within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</del></li> </ul>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 9)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	
<p><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 15; May 1-15; June 1-17; September 1 through October 31 (C.9).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p> <p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	<p><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 15; May 2-16; June 2-18; September 1 through October 31 (C.9).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p> <p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	<p><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 15; May 16-31; June 18-30; September 1 through October 31 (C.9).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p> <p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 9)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II		OPTION III	
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty			OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty		OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). When the fishery is closed between the OR-CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon, prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed</li> </ul>			<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I 27" size limit</li> </ul> <p>Sept. 1 - Sept. 30 Chinook only fishing</p>		<p><b>Horse Mt. to Navarro Head (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 22 through the earlier of July 5 or 4,500 chinook quota, in state waters (inside three nautical miles)</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27.</li> <li>Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel.</li> <li>All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area.</li> <li>See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 17 through June 14; June 25 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>			<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 1 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>		<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 18 through June 14; July 7 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	
<p><b>Fort Ross to Pt. Reyes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 1-10 (inside six nautical miles)</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27.</li> <li>Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p>4,000 fish quota</p>						
<p><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through June 1; August 1 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>			<p><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 1 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>		<p><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 7 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 6 of 9)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II		OPTION III	
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border			Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border		Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length through August 31, then 26 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p><i>except 30 inch size limit May 1 to Sept. 30</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	
Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)			Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)		Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 3-21. <i>or NMFs 80 &amp; 10/3-10/15</i></li> </ul> <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oct. 3-14</li> </ul> <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions (C.2).</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 9)

**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, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Point Arena					
July 1 through August 31	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
September 1 through 30	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Point Arena to U.S./Mexico Border					
May 1 to June 30, and October 1 to 15	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
July 1 through September 30	27.0	20.5	-	-	None

### C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

#### C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- Cape Falcon, Oregon to the OR/CA border: No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.
- OR/CA border to U.S./Mexico border: No more than 6 lines are allowed per vessel, and barbless circle hooks are required when fishing with bait by any means other than trolling.

#### C.3. Gear Definitions:

- Trolling defined: Fishing from a boat or floating device that is making way by means of a source of power, other than drifting by means of the prevailing water current or weather conditions.
- Troll fishing gear defined: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 9)

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

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

C.4. *Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board:* It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon for which the area is closed are in possession.

#### C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

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

b. *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 six 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 six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (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:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 1b:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 25 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 9 of 9)

**Option 2:** A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington 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.8. Inseason Management: In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through 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 areas representatives on the SAS.
- c. At the March 2005 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2004).

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humboldt Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.





TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I

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

OPTION II

OPTION III

North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:	
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 coho.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 coho.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.
2. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 132,800 coho.	Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 132,800 coho.	2. Recreational TAC: 37,500 chinook and 103,750 coho.	Recreational TAC: 37,500 chinook and 103,750 coho.	2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 74,700 coho.	Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 74,700 coho.
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.	No Area 4B add-on fishery.	3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.	No Area 4B add-on fishery.	3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).	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 8,800 coho in Aug. and 2,200 coho in Sept.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,800 coho in Aug. and 2,200 coho in Sept.	4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 coho in Aug. and 2,600 coho in Sept.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 coho in Aug. and 2,600 coho in Sept.	4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,800 coho in Aug. and 3,200 coho in Sept.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,800 coho in Aug. and 3,200 coho in Sept.
5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.	5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.	5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.	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.
<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b>		<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b>		<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b>	
• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 13,811 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,900 chinook.	June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 13,811 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,900 chinook.	• July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 10,790 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 chinook.	July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 10,790 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 chinook.	• July 1 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 6,659 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 chinook.	July 1 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 6,659 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 chinook.
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), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). July 1-31, chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.c) during the Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). July 1-31, chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.c) during the Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 18, 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 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).	Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 18, 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 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).	Tuesday through Saturday. 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) and no more of one of which may be a coho (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).	Tuesday through Saturday. 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) and no more of one of which may be a coho (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).

*except there may be a conference call no later than 7/27/05  
(same as La Puh)*

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II			OPTION III		
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)			Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)			Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 3,453 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook;</li> <li>• September 24 through October 9 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 47°58'00" N. lat. in state waters (inside three nautical miles) (C.6).</li> </ul> <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), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 49,136 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 29,000 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning July 31 (C.4). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 38,388 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 24,200 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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>	<p>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18, or 28,677 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one can be a coho (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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18, or 28,677 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one can be a coho (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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18, or 28,677 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one can be a coho (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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18, or 28,677 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one can be a coho (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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18, or 28,677 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one can be a coho (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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18, or 28,677 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one can be a coho (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 proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 66,400 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning August 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p><b>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 10 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 51,875 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,800 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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>	<p><b>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 17 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 37,350 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,400 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sun. through Thurs, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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 July 17. 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 proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (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><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	
<p><u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 40,000 coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 11-20, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p><u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 coho.</li> </ul> <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 August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p><u>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 30,000 coho.</li> </ul> <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 August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	
<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 14 through July 10, and July 21 through September 14 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1 through 31 (C.4.b).</p>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 10, and July 30 through September 14 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 1-31 (C.3.b).</p>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 14 through July 10, and August 6 through September 7 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Seven days per week, two fish per day. See gear restrictions (C.2). Klamath Control Zone closed Aug. 6-31 (C.3.b).</p>	
<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 14 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006, season opens February 18 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 14 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 14 through July 10; July 25 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Same as Option I.</p>	
In 2006, same as Option I.			

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 7)

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II			OPTION III		
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)			Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.			Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul>		
<p>In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>			<p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>			<p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>		
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)			Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border			Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through September 25.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length through April 30 and 20 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>		
<p>In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>			<p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>			<p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>		

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (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
Option II and III	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to Horse Mt.	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA
Horse Mountain to U.S./Mexico Border	20.0	-	20.0

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

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

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

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

- U.S./Canada Border to Point 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.]
- Cape Falcon, Oregon to Point Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- Horse Mt., California to Point 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 two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

**C.3. Gear Definitions:**

- Recreational fishing gear defined:* Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
- 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.
- 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.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options proposed by the Salmon Advisory Subpanel for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 7)

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *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 six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- d. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

C.5. *Inseason Management*: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet pre-season 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 SAS 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 areas representatives on the SAS.

C.6. *Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters*: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.



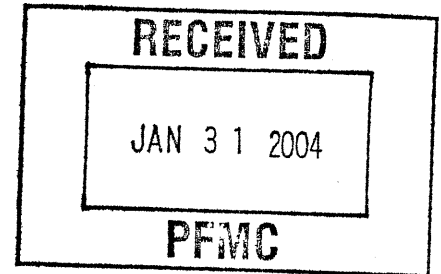


1-31-05

TO: SALMON COORDINATOR CHUCK TRACY

RE: PROPOSED NON-SELECTIVE COHO FISHERY

PLEASE READ THIS NOTE AT YOUR NEXT MEETING.



MY NAME IS NICHOLAS P. ADSKIM.

I AM 55 YEARS OLD AND LIVE JUST SOUTH OF WESTPORT, WA AND HAVE LIVED THERE FOR 30 YEARS. IN THE 1970'S & 1980'S I WAS A COMMERCIAL SALMON TROLLER WITH A CALIFORNIA, OREGON & WASHINGTON PERMIT. WHEN THE SEASONS DEMINISHED I LEARNED ANOTHER TRADE IN INDUSTRIAL FIRE SPRINKLER DESIGN. I HAVE OWNED AND OPERATED A FIRE SPRINKLER DESIGN BUSINESS IN GRAYLAND FOR ABOUT 20 YEARS.

I AM AN AVID OCEAN SPORTS FISHERMAN THESE DAYS.

I AM VERY CONCERNED AND DISPONDENT OVER YOUR SELECTIVE COHO FISHERS AND FEEL STRONGLY IT SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. I AM VERY CONCERNED WHITH WHAT I HAVE SEEN AND EXPERIENCED THE LAST FEW YEARS AND IN PARTICULAR LAST YEAR. ON THE AVERAGE WE WOULD CAREFULLY RELEASE UNMARKED COHO. UNFORTUNATELY THE MORTALITY RATE ON THE OCEAN IS VERY BAD MOST DAYS. AT LEAST ONE IN FOUR FISH WOULD VISABLY DIE (CONSERVATIVE GUESS). SOME DAYS IT WAS MUCH WORSE DEPENDING ON THE OCEAN AND PREDATOR CONDITIONS. WE WERE CATCHING TWELVE UNCLIPED FISH TO ONE CLIPED FISH. WE GAVE UP ON FISHING FOR COHO ENTIRELY EVENTUALLY BECAUSE THIS MADE NO SENSE AND WAS A SLAUGHTER FOR NO GAIN AND HAD NO GOOD LOGIC. IT MADE ME SICK.

I ASKED A FISHERY PATROL OFFICER ONE DAY AT THE DOCK WHY THEY DIDN'T ALLOW PEOPLE TO KEEP THE FIRST TWO FISH THEY CAUGHT CLIPED OR NOT? HIS RESPONSE IS THAT THIS WOULD BE TOO DIFFICULT TO MONITOR. I SAID THERE ARE INHERENT PROBLEMS WITH ANY KIND OF ENFORCEMENT. THE PUNISHMENT WITH FISH SORTING SHOULD BE SEVERE. IN MY OPINION THE WASTE OF ANY FISH IS A CRIME, AND THE CURRENT SITUATION WAS A CRIME IN ITSELF. THE FISHERY SHOULD BE CLOSED COMPLETELY IF THEY WERE TRULY TRYING TO PROTECT UNMARKED FISH. WITH THE MASSIVE RETURN OF UNMARKED FISH IN LOCAL RIVERS I HAVE TROUBLE ACCEPTING ANY OF THIS.

BASED ON MY PREVIOUS COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE I KNOW THAT IN SALMON TROLLING IS NOT UNCOMMON TO CATCH 400 OR 500 COHO A DAY. I INTERVIEWED STEVE ASHBY & CRISS CAMERON ON THIS TOPIC. AND THEY BOTH VIEWED THE CURRENT SITUATION AS A DIRECT SLAUGHTER OF UNMARKED FISH TO KEEP A VERY FEW MARKED FISH.

THE NUMBERS OF UNMARKED FISH KILLED IS ALARMING. MANY  
COMMERCIAL AND CHARTER PEOPLE DO NOT WANT TO HONESTLY  
ADDRESS THIS ISSUE FOR FEAR OF MORE RESTRICTIONS. IN MY OPINION  
AND OBSERVATION THE RESOURSE IS CURRENTLY BEING WASTED FOR  
NO OR LITTLE GAIN AND THAT IN ITSELF IS CRIMINAL.

RESPECTFULLY NICK ADSKIM  
PO BOX 383  
GRAYLAND, WA 98547  
360-267-2119

**Subject:** Fw: Co-management at it's best.  
**From:** "Tom Owen" <towen15@comcast.net>  
**Date:** Thu, 3 Feb 2005 08:11:58 -0800  
**To:** <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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

**From:** Tom Owen  
**To:** pmmc.comments@noaa.gov  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 03, 2005 8:10 AM  
**Subject:** Fw: Co-management at it's best.

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

**From:** Tom Owen  
**To:** director@dfw.wa.gov  
**Sent:** Thursday, February 03, 2005 7:55 AM  
**Subject:** Co-management at it's best.

The recent report of an ongoing gross overharvest of salmon by the Makah tribe is just the latest in a long line of abuse by the WDFW's co-managers. Certainly some of the 20,000 plus fish were from Endangered stocks that are drivers for fishing restrictions, habitat restorations, studies, etc of which cost the general public millions if not billions. This is an outrage!

Having the fox guard the henhouse isn't working. The state turns its head while the tribes do whatever, whenever they want with no recourse. The current system of co-management has WDFW doing nothing to protect our resources, instead bowing to the tribes in every situation. And those who criticize are skewered as racist by the politically correct who are ignorant to what really goes on in the field.

All tribal fishing interests should be made to pay as do the non tribal fishing community when quotas are reached. All fish taken, and the number will never be truly known, should come from the statewide tribal allocation for the year (or years.) If they are true co-managers, then they should bear the brunt of their own management indifference that would allow this to happen. Even more important is that the attitude that this went on, and is still going on and the Makahs are deciding whether they should suspend the fishery or not. What a joke. And these people are stewards? I think not. They are criminals at this point, as would any non tribal interest that had poached community resources to the point they have.

Please bring pressure to stop the fishing now. Today.

Secondly, please bring pressure during PFMC meeting this spring to leave non tribal allocations alone. Instead make the Makah's action count against tribal allocations statewide to bring pressure on the co-managers to clean up their tired act.

Third, please hold WDFW accountable. This is a statewide resource, that brings millions of dollars into the economy through sportfishing. It is also a money pit that gobbles up funds for habitat restoration and protection, studies, hatcheries and such to raise and protect these very fish. Who was watching for us? Why was this allowed to happen. The co-management model currently used does not work for those of us who are in the field and have experienced it first hand. It is a slap in the face to those who pay for licenses, permits, punchcards and such. Maybe now it will become more clear to the masses that there are clear issues that should be debated without regard to the races involved.

Thanks,

Fw: Co-management at it's best.

Tom Owen  
718 Pierce LN NE  
Tacoma, WA 98422  
253-927-3546

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No virus found in this outgoing message.

Checked by AVG Anti-Virus.

Version: 7.0.300 / Virus Database: 265.8.4 - Release Date: 2/1/05

**Subject:** [Fwd: Makah over-harvest]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Thu, 03 Feb 2005 11:05:14 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>  
**CC:** Jennifer Gilden <Jennifer.Gilden@noaa.gov>

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

**Subject:** Makah over-harvest  
**Date:** Wed, 2 Feb 2005 22:10:14 -0800  
**From:** Dave Croonquist <[dcroonquist11@msn.com](mailto:dcroonquist11@msn.com)>  
**To:** <[pfmc.comments@noaa.gov](mailto:pfmc.comments@noaa.gov)>

I'm not sure if the following request is appropriate for your considerations, but feel that I must ask for its consideration when setting the NOF salmon structure.

The following story was in the Seattle Times

## **Makah salmon catch causes concern**

**By Mark Yuasa**

*Seattle Times staff reporter – 02/01/05*

An enormous catch of Chinook salmon during the Makah Tribe's winter troll fishery apparently exceeded, by about 19,500 fish, the estimate set by state Fish and Wildlife and is causing concern.

An e-mail yesterday from Pat Pattillo — of the state Fish and Wildlife's salmon intergovernmental policy group — to the sportfishing advisory board said, "We have been informed the treaty troll fishery in Strait of Juan de Fuca has taken 20,000 Chinook (through Jan. 10)."

Under state Fish and Wildlife's salmon fishing season package, the Makah's winter catch was supposed to be around 500 Chinook in Catch Areas 4B (Neah Bay), 5 (Sekiu) and 6 (Port Angeles).

"I'm not sure what the effect will be, but it doesn't look good and we had assumed that the catch was going to be 500 fish," said Phil Anderson, a state Fish and Wildlife salmon policy coordinator.

The fish managers will have to adjust the amount of Chinook that can be caught by all other commercial, tribal and sports fishers in the 2005-06 fishing seasons so as to not make a severe dent in Washington's wild Chinook stocks of concern.

"The implications of this large catch are quite serious," Pattillo said. "The specific impacts are uncertain at this time, but it is likely that this catch will affect ocean (and Puget Sound) fishing opportunities."

The forecasts available from the state on March 1 for Snake River fall wild Chinook and Puget Sound weak wild Chinook stocks such as mid-Hood Canal, Stillaguamish and Skagit

wild Chinook could be less than anticipated because of this unexpected catch.

This large catch has occurred in U.S. fisheries at the same time the U.S. is expressing objections to Canada in the Pacific Salmon Treaty forum over increased impacts on Columbia River and Puget Sound Chinook stocks.

The Makah troll fishery, Pattillo says, is managed not under a quota but as a season, just like most Puget Sound sport fisheries.

Each year when state, federal, tribal, sport and commercial fishing constituents set salmon seasons, they come up with estimates on the number of fish that can be taken in all fisheries and are expected to stay within that ballpark figure.

"We will be contacting (the) Makah to discuss the issue and will request they close the fishery," Pattillo said.

The tribe could not be reached for comment.

State Fish and Wildlife will unveil Puget Sound, coastal Washington and Columbia River salmon abundance forecasts March 1 in Olympia. Final salmon fishing seasons for 2005-06 will be announced April 4-8 in Tacoma.

On behalf of the recreational sport fishing community, I would ask that we not be impacted by the gross over-harvest by the Makah Nation. Pursuant to federal court decisions, the Washington tribes can access 50% of the available harvest. I feel that any impact on the salmon seasons, as a result of the Makah actions, should be assessed against the tribal quotas and not against the sport fishing community. Additionally, I would ask for protocols to be established by the tribal, state, and federal agencies to ensure that such actions do not occur in the future.

Thank you.

Dave Croonquist  
43 E Emerald Forest Lane  
Sequim, WA 98382  
360-582-1370

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No virus found in this outgoing message.

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Version: 7.0.300 / Virus Database: 265.8.4 - Release Date: 2/1/2005

**Subject:** Makah winter Chinook catch  
**From:** "Ernie" <haggardscove@donobi.net>  
**Date:** Fri, 4 Feb 2005 08:35:14 -0800  
**To:** <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

Mr. Tracy,

In the 2/2/05 edition of the Wenatchee Daily World an article was published that was very disturbing. It was short with not a lot of detail, but said that the Makah Indian Nation had exceeded there winter Chinook salmon allocation (commercial) by 40 times the set limit of 500 fish (landed 20,000 Chinook). I am very aware that the Tribe and WDFW co-manage the fishery; however.....what went wrong with the monitoring? You are probably asking the same question of the WDFW department heads and Tribal personal. The other part of the article was even more disturbing. It said the all segments of the salmon fishery would have to make up for the Makah mismanagement. It is just plain wrong to have non tribal commercial and sport fisherman have to share in this big of a mistake by the tribe. The winter fishery targets on specific Chinook runs and I realize that the solution is not a simple one. The bottom line is that the fishery participants of Washington feel that the Tribe should have to give up some, most, or all of its summer Chinook season. Or its winter fishery until the imbalance is corrected. Thank you for your time with this matter. My email address for your response is listed below. By the way, your job is not an easy one. We do appreciate the job your doing for Pacific fisheries.

Ernie Holt  
ernie.holt@wa.usda.gov

**Subject:** [Fwd: Makah Tribal winter fishery]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Fri, 04 Feb 2005 09:27:06 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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

**Subject:** Makah Tribal winter fishery  
**Date:** Fri, 4 Feb 2005 08:35:14 -0800  
**From:** Ernie <haggardscove@donobi.net>  
**To:** <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>

To: PMFC

In the 2/2/05 edition of the Wenatchee Daily World an article was published that was very disturbing. It was short with not a lot of detail, but said that the Makah Indian Nation had exceeded there winter Chinook salmon allocation (commercial) by 40 times the set limit of 500 fish (landed 20,000 Chinook). I am very aware that the Tribe and WDFW co-manage the fishery; however.....what went wrong with the monitoring? You are probably asking the same question of the WDFW department heads and Tribal personal. The other part of the article was even more disturbing. It said the all segments of the salmon fishery would have to make up for the Makah mismanagement. It is just plain wrong to have non tribal commercial and sport fisherman have to share in this big of a mistake by the tribe. The winter fishery targets on specific Chinook runs and I realize that the solution is not a simple one. The bottom line is that the fishery participants of Washington feel that the Tribe should have to give up some, most, or all of its summer Chinook season. Or its winter fishery until the imbalance is corrected. Thank you for your time with this matter. My email address for your response is listed below. By the way, your job is not an easy one. We do appreciate the job your doing for Pacific fisheries.

Ernie Holt  
[ernie.holt@wa.usda.gov](mailto:ernie.holt@wa.usda.gov)



**Subject:** Tribal over-fishing in Washington State  
**From:** "Barnett, Michael F" <michael.f.barnett@boeing.com>  
**Date:** Mon, 7 Feb 2005 11:43:42 -0800  
**To:** <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>  
**CC:** <Donald.McIsaac@noaa.gov>

Hello Chuck,

My name is Mike Barnett. I am a sports-fisherman living in the Seattle area. Myself and a number of my fellow fishers are concerned over the recent disclosure that the Makah Indian tribe exceeded their expected catch of winter blackmouth chinook by a factor of 20. (expected take = approx 1000; actual take = 20,000)

I hope that you have heard of this disclosure. I am writing to request that, in the future, legal quotas be established for this fishery with the hope that this will not happen again.

As a result of this times-20 over-harvest of fish, we do not expect to have a very good sports season this spring. Also, the Makah take most likely included ESA listed stocks of Puget Sound spring chinook and other protected stocks.

Please help us, if you can, to re-establish order in this fishery.

Thank-you,

Mike Barnett

**Subject:** Makah salmon over harvest

**From:** "Jackman, Craig" <Craig.Jackman@craneaerospace.com>

**Date:** Mon, 7 Feb 2005 13:11:50 -0800

**To:** "'Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov'" <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>, "'Donald.McIsaac@noaa.gov'" <Donald.McIsaac@noaa.gov>

Gentlemen,

I am writing to you to let you know of my disgust of the Makah's overharvest of salmon. I realize they were not bound to a quota, but they were fully aware that they were going to exceed there 1600 goal by 18,000+ fish. They have even been quoted as saying they were always going to close the fishery at 20,000. So they are basically saying they were planning on exceeding the goal. Plus it appears the 20,000 fish were harvested in early January. How many did they catch in the 3 weeks from January 10th to the closure?

To me, it appears that the entire process is flawed and broken. How can you expect them to self govern themselves, when they are continually not showing any signs that they are willing to do so? To me, the only solution is to have one agency to step in to be the ultimate manager of all fisheries. I am appealing to your organization to take the lead in this fight. I'm not suggesting that the tribes be allowed less than their share. I just want someone to actually count their take and enforce the limits. I would be more than willing to have a portion of my yearly license go to fund your agency in this endeavor.

On a side note, it's been calculated that only 6% of their take were wild fish. How is that calculated? It seems to me that when sportsmen fish the same area, the WDF state that 3 out of every 4 fish that we catch are wild and that they are very concerned about the sportsman killing wild fish. At least we don't drag the fish around and drown it before releasing it.

Thank you for considering my views. I would really appreciate someone trying to step in and come up with a better way to manage the process. I would certainly make myself available to discuss this effort.

-----  
Craig Jackman  
Mechanical Engineering Manager  
[Craig.Jackman@Craneaerospace.com](mailto:Craig.Jackman@Craneaerospace.com) <<mailto:Craig.Jackman@craneaerospace.com>>

#####  
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#####  
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**Subject:** [Fwd: Makah Fishery]  
**From:** "PFMC Comments" <pfmc.comments@noaa.gov>  
**Date:** Mon, 14 Feb 2005 08:50:35 -0800  
**To:** Chuck Tracy <Chuck.Tracy@noaa.gov>

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

**Subject:** Makah Fishery  
**Date:** Sun, 13 Feb 2005 12:40:32 EST  
**From:** Fishhog211@aol.com  
**To:** pfmc.comments@noaa.gov

As Director of Resource Management for the State Board of Puget Sound Anglers, an organization representing 14 chapters of Sportfishers throughout Western Washington, I would like to express the feeling that Sportfishers should not be punished for the excessive harvest of the Makah Tribal fishers. We would appreciate if, as we start into the North Of Falcon process, you will see fit to assess the excess impacts created by the Makah over harvest from the Tribal side. We can see no justifiable reasoning to impose restrictions on the non-tribal fishers. If after all impacts are adjusted for, there still is a need to impose restrictions on the non-tribal side to conform with ESA, then ongoing restrictions on the Makah Tribal fishers should be imposed as to affect a payback.

Thank you for your consideration.

Clint Muns  
PSA-State Board  
Director of Resource Management  
360-426-2584  
51 SE Arabian Rd  
Shelton, WA 98584



**Oregon Trollers Association Inc.**  
**P.O. Box 5846**  
**Charleston, Oregon 97420-0647**  
**541-888-6612**



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

Feb. 11, 2005

RECEIVED

Subject: 2005 Oregon Salmon Season Closers FEB 15 2005

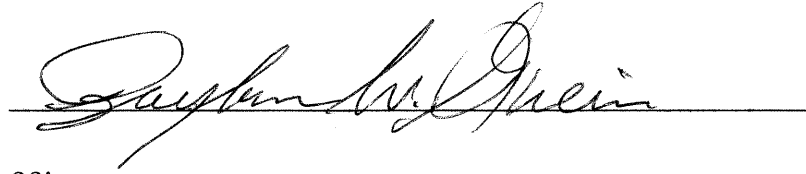
The Oregon Trollers Association, in concern for the 2005 Oregon Salmon Season, we propose Large Block Closers like the 2003 season where we alternated openings between the two zones.

Approx; 98% of the fishermen from Newport, Or. and Coos Bay, Or. That were surveyed in 2003 were in favor of the Large Block Closers. The petition that was done, some how did not reach the right people, so the fleet ended up getting a cut up version, which made it imposable to get anything done between closers. At the time, the survey was done many of the California, Washington permit holders were present, and we had a very good cross section of the Salmon Fleets Opinion. I believe the reason that we did not have input on the decision making process was mainly due to communication between the Trolling Industry and the Salmon Commission, hopefully this will be rectified and end up with a little better situation for the Salmon Troll Industry.

The input this year (2005) from the fishermen and Oregon Trollers Assoc; Make it known they were very unhappy about 2004 closers and want the Large Block Closers of 2003 season in for 2005.

We feel the Salmon Troll Fleet was in financial detriment due to last year's decision on closers. Many fishermen believe they were driven by a processor-motivated commission. (ORS 244.040) (The Oregon Government Standards and Practices Law) "No public official shall use or attempt to use official position or office to obtain financial or avoidance of financial detriment that would not otherwise be available but for the public official's holding of the official position or office..."

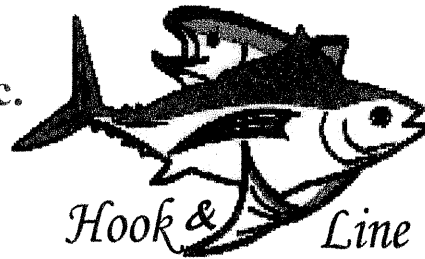
Sincerely,  
Rayburn W Guerin, President. Oregon Trollers Assoc:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rayburn W. Guerin", is written over a horizontal line.

cc:

- 1== Oregon Salmon Commission
- 2== Pacific Management Council
- 3== Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
- 4== National Marine Fisheries Service
- 5== Rep. Wayne Kreiger
- 6== Rep. Arnie Roblan

**Oregon Trollers Association Inc.**  
**P.O. Box 5846**  
**Charleston, Oregon 97420-0647**  
**541-888-6612**



Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, Oregon 977220-1384

Feb. 11, 2005

RECEIVED

FEB 15 2005

Subject: Four (4)-Spread Rule (FSR)

The Oregon Trollers Association Inc. (OTA) is asking the PMC to resend the Four Spread Rule in the early open Salmon Season in Oregon from March 15, 2005 to June 1, 2005.

The FSR was put in place to protect OCN Coho until populations could return to sustainable levels. Traditionally Coho do not appear in Oregon until the first week of June. It is in the opinion of the OTA that the FSR has become counter productive and there is nothing to be gained prior to June 1, 2005, regardless of what numbers you put into your model.

Reference: Attachment # (1) Pacific Legal Foundation

The states of Washington and California both have Coho, neither have a Four Spread Rule, it is in the opinion of the OTA that the Oregon Fishermen have done their share to protect Coho, now is the time for the council to reciprocate in good faith for some relief on the Four Spread Rule.

It is also in our opinion that the State of Oregon's Warm Water Species Program is the number one cause in the decreased populations of (OCN's) The Oregon Warm Water Species Program is in DIRECT contradiction of the (Oregon Plan) that was put in place by Governor Kitzhaber. The Oregon Warm Water Species Program also in our opinion violates the (ESA) Endangered Species Act, requiring Federal Take Permits. The OTA has inquired to ODFW to produce the required (NMFS) Coho take permits, no luck yet.

Reference Attachment # (2) Inside Harvest Paragraph 2

In concern over prime Salmon Habitat taken over and devastated by warm water non-indigenous species, especially the highly predatory group,

(BASS) striped bass, small mouth bass, large mouth bass ect. that are protected by the State of Oregon. We were able to have a sit down with two NMFS officers addressing the Warm Water Species Program. It was in there opinion that the NMFS would not have issued the state a Federal Take Permit and believe that the state is operating out side of Federal Law.

The Empqua River has a small mouth bass population of 5 to 7 thousand small mouth bass per mile for a distance of 35 miles, starting at tide water at Scottsburg up river extending past Roseburg into the South Fork of the Empqua River. In correspondence with ODFW, Roseburg, Oregon office, the Dept. claimed they did not plant small mouth bass into the Empqua River system. Therefore, by ODFW's own definition, small mouth bass are an invasive species, as are all-bass.

Reference: Attachment # (3) ODF&W- Charleston, Or. Tom Rumreich

Reference: Attachment # (4) ODF&W- Roseburg, Or. Fabian Carr

My question to (PFMC), (ODF&W), (NMFS), and (NOAA). Why are they protecting small mouth bass and other species of bass with a bag limit? ODF&W for 10 years, ending 2001 reintroduced 10,000 striped bass per year into prime Coho Habitat, they were purchased from Professional Aquaculture Services (PAS) located in Chico, California for fishing diversity. Oregon Dept. of Fisheries put together a 50-year study, completed in 1986 that claims striped bass can consume up to 80% of all Wild Coho. Again, Why?

Reference: Attachment # (5,A) Federal Register pg 20, par 2

Also to large to attach Reference: Temple and Mirati (1986) Soyer Study ODF&W

One of our last examples of ODF&W's total disregard for Coho is the Ten Mile Lake system, which includes several small lakes just to the north of Ten Mile Lake stretching north to just below Florence, Oregon. This system produced 50% of Oregon's total production of Coho. ODF&W introduced almost 1 million hybrid striped bass cross into Ten Mile Lake itself and thousands more into the other lakes. The Ten Mile Lake system Coho today are all but gone.

Reference: Attachment # (5,B) Federal Register pg 15, par 2

Also to large to attach Reference: Age and Growth of Hybrid Bass in the Ten Mile Lake System, Aug.1991, Judy Berman Study ODF&W

The game commission approved a proposal from the Large Mouth Bass



Club to limit the bag limit of Large Mouth Bass to 5 per day and you cannot retain any Large Mouth Bass over 15 inches in length so the bass club could promote pro bass fishing tournaments. What happened to the Endangered or Threatened Species Act?

When facing these hardships as Commercial and sport salmon fishermen alike, it seems the one biggest obstacle in the road to recovery comes from the mismanagement system itself. As far as preserving Coho with the Four Spread Rule, it becomes more like emptying a dump truck with a teaspoon.

Sincerely,  
Rayburn W Guerin,  
President; Oregon Trollers Association (OTA)

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rayburn W. Guerin", written over a horizontal line.

oregontrollers@aol.com

cc:

- 1== Federal Secretary, U.S. Dept. Commerce
- 2== Federal Judge Hogan
- 3== State of Oregon, Governor Kulongoski
- 4== (USFWS)
- 5==(NMFS) NWR
- 6== Russ Brooks (PLF)
- 7== (PFMC)
- 8== (PCFFA) Zeke Grader
- 9==Kristen Boyles, Earth Justice
- 10= Washington Troller Association
- 11= Senator Gordon Smith (R)
- 12= Senator Ron Wyden (D)
- 13= Senator Peter DeFazio (D)

**1**

The Pacific Legal Foundation, which represented the Alsea Valley Alliance, claimed the Court's decision as a victory for "good science and common sense." Many biologists, including even a chief of the NMFS hatcheries and inland fisheries branch, have agreed that there probably aren't any truly "wild" salmon left in the lower 48 states and that because of nearly 50 years of natural cohabitation, the hatchery-spawned salmon and the "wild" salmon are virtually indistinguishable. "With the Ninth Circuit's dismissal of this appeal, the 'sky is falling' rhetoric of hardcore environmental activists has been debunked and their true agenda exposed. This attempt to control private land use in the name of species protection has been successfully shut down," The PLF attorney Russ Brooks said.

On January 12, 2005, District Court Judge Michael Hogan agreed with PLF in *Grange v. Evans and National Marine Fisheries Service* that the **federal government violated the ESA when it failed to consider hatchery fish in its assessment of coho in southern Oregon and northern California rivers.** However, Judge Hogan did not set aside the illegal listing, but left it in place while the agency completes the review of 26 west coast salmon listings, which it agreed to undertake as a result of its loss in *Alsea*. But he did indicate that if a federal agency took a specific enforcement action on behalf of the illegal listing which caused harm, those harmed could go to court and ask to have the federal action stopped. By court order, the National Marine Fisheries Service must decide by June 14 whether to continue the coho's threatened status under the species act.

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DCC. FROM

PACIFIC LEGAL FOUNDATION ATTORNEYS  
RUSS BROOKS.

2/8/2005

Siltcoos  
Lake

2

Tahkenitch  
AKA ALSO 2004

Non-Indian commercial troll fisheries allowing mark-selective coho retention occurred in 2003 from Cape Falcon to the U.S. Canada border with a 75,000 coho quota.

All species treaty Indian fisheries north of Cape Falcon were not restricted to mark-selective retention of coho and operated on a quota of 90,000 coho.

#### Recreational

Retention of coho has been limited in the recreational fisheries south of Cape Falcon since 1993. All coho directed fisheries in the OPI area have been mark-selective since 1998. Increased abundance of marked coho in the OPI area has resulted in larger allowable harvests of marked coho within constraints for ESA listed OCN coho.

#### Inside Harvest

Inside harvest estimates of coho are not available for river systems in California.

The 2003 inside recreational harvest of coho in Oregon coastal streams, as in recent years, was very restricted and generally limited to areas where surplus hatchery coho returns were expected. Mark-selective coho fisheries occurred in nine freshwater areas. Estimates of the 2003 inriver recreational coho harvest are not available at this time. Historical estimates of the recreational harvest of adult coho in Oregon coastal estuaries and rivers, derived from ODFW salmon and steelhead angler catch record cards, are reported in Table III-1.

For the first time since OCN coho were listed under the ESA, a limited fishery for naturally produced coho was approved in Siltcoos and Tahkenitch Lakes. The recreational fishery occurred from December 11-31, 2003. Due to this seasons late start the total catch was less than 20 fish.


The 2003 Columbia River non-Indian commercial gillnet fishery harvested 225,700 adult coho, compared to 163,000 coho in 2002. Select Area fisheries in both Oregon and Washington accounted for 111,800 of the total 2003 Columbia River commercial coho catch. The treaty Indian mainstem commercial gillnet coho catch was 2,600 fish, compared to the 2002 catch of 1600 coho. All Columbia River commercial fisheries are non-mark-selective. Coho harvest statistics for Columbia River commercial and recreational fisheries are presented in Appendix B, Table B-21.

The total mainstem and Buoy 10 recreational fisheries below Bonneville Dam harvested 84,200 adult coho compared to 41,700 adult coho in 2002. In 2003, Columbia River managers opened the Buoy 10 fishery August 1 through December 31 for both chinook and coho. The upriver boundary at the Tongue Point, Oregon to Rocky Point, Washington line has been in effect since 2000. The 2003 Buoy 10 harvest and effort totaled 54,300 coho and 88,600 angler trips (Table III-2). All Columbia River recreational fisheries were mark-selective for coho. Historical Buoy 10 catch and effort data are provided in Appendix B, Table B-22.

#### Escapement and Management Performance

The overall abundance estimate for OPI areas stocks in 2003 was 1,234,900, down from 967,600 in 2002 and greater than the ten-year average of 522,000 (Figure III-1).

and described in the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS database which includes information for plants in the United States and its territories.

[back to top](#) 

### Commonly Used Terms

**Ecosystem**—A community of plants, animals and other organisms that are linked by energy and nutrient flows and that interact with each other and with the physical environment.

**Introduced species**—An organism that has been brought into an area where it does not normally occur. Most introductions are caused by human activity. Introduced species often compete with and cause problems for native species. An introduced species is not necessarily an invasive species. Also called exotic, non-native, or alien species.

**Invasive species**—A species that is non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health. Invasive species tend to grow rapidly and spread easily, and frequently out-compete native species for space and resources. An invasive species may be introduced or may spread outside its normal range through natural processes.

**Native species**—A species that occurs naturally in an area (i.e. is not introduced.)

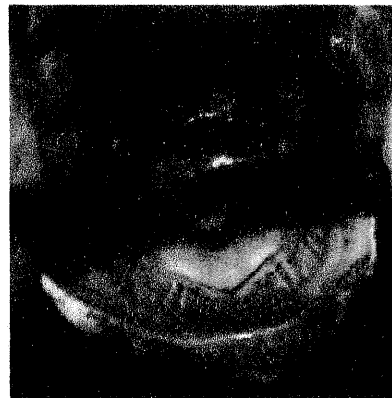
**Non-indigenous species**—With respect to a particular ecosystem, any species that is not naturally found in that ecosystem. Species introduced or spread from one region of the U.S. to another outside their normal range are non-indigenous, as are species introduced from other countries or continents.

**Non-native species**—See introduced species, invasive species, and non-indigenous species.

**Noxious species**—A plant species that is undesirable because it is troublesome and difficult to control. Not to be confused with species declared noxious by law (see noxious weed.)

**Noxious weed**—A plant defined by law as being especially undesirable, troublesome, and difficult to control.

**Nuisance species**—A species that threatens the diversity or abundance of native species or the ecological stability of an infested area, or that threatens commercial, agricultural, aquacultural or recreational activities dependent on such an area.



Northern snakehead (*Channa argus*) are aggressive predators that feed opportunistically on amphibians, fish, aquatic birds, and, on occasion, small mammals. Of greater concern is the snakehead fish's ability to survive in waters with low dissolved oxygen and to travel across land  
U.S. Geological Survey, Florida  
Integrated Science Center.



# Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

## Department of Fish and Wildlife

Charleston District Office

63538 Boat Basin Drive

PO Box 5430

Charleston, OR 97420

(541) 888-5515

FAX (541) 888-6860

February 3, 2005



Rayburn "Punch" Guerin  
P.O. Box 5846  
Charleston, OR 97459

Dear Punch:

It has taken me some time to research the definitions that you wanted clarification on. Below are the succinct definitions and some additional information. The terms and their definitions are:

- 1) **Non-indigenous species.** While you can not find the term with the prefix "non." "Indigenous" means descended from a population that is believed to have been present in the same geographical area prior to the year 1800 or that resulted from and natural colonization from another indigenous population ( this definition is out of our new Native Fish Conservation Policy).
- 2) **Invasive species** – are defined as species that are non-native to the ecosystem under consideration and whose introduction causes or likely to cause economic harm, environmental harm, or harm to human health. Invasive species can be plants, animals, or other organisms. Introductions of invasive species are primarily caused by human actions.

I hope this helps. If you have any other questions please let me know.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. Rumreich

4

**From:** Fabian Carr  
**To:** Trollerwife@aol.com  
**Date:** 10/14/2004 2:18:25 PM  
**Subject:** Smallmouth Bass

Sandra Miles,

The Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife did not introduce smallmouth bass to the South Umpqua River or to any other body of water in the Umpqua drainage. No permits were issued to stock smallmouth bass in the river or in any private ponds. So they were introduced without arthurizeation of the Department.

ODF&W started getting reports of smallmouth bass in the system in the late 60's to early 70's. I hope this information is what you are looking for and answers your question.

Fabian Carr

**CC:** Jim Muck

Late summer is a critical factor in controlling disease epidemics. As water quantity and quality diminishes, stress may trigger the onset of these diseases in fish that are carrying the infectious agents (Holt et al., 1975; Wood, 1979; Matthews et al., 1986; Maule et al., 1988).

Freshwater predation by salmonids and other fishes is not believed to be a major factor contributing to the decline of coho salmon in the Oregon Coast and Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast ESUs, although it could be a factor for some individual populations. For example, predation by exotic warmwater fish is believed to be a major factor limiting the production in Tenmile Lake, formerly one of the largest producers of coho salmon along the Oregon coast (Reimers, 1989). Higgins et al. (1992) and CDFG (1994) reported that Sacramento River squawfish have been found occupying anadromous salmonid habitat throughout the El River basin and are considered to be a serious threat to native coho salmon. Avian predators have been shown to impact some juvenile salmonids in freshwater and nearshore environments. Kingerson (1986) estimated that ring-billed gulls consumed 2 percent of the salmon and steelhead trout passing Wanapum Dam, in the Columbia River, during the spring smolt outmigration in 1982. Wood (1987) estimated that the common merganser, a known freshwater predator of juvenile salmonids, were able to consume 24 to 65 percent of coho salmon production in coastal British Columbia streams. Known avian predators in the nearshore marine environment include boaters, cormorants, and alcids (Allen, 1974). Cooper and Johnson (1992) and Runkle et al. (1995) reported that marine mammal and avian predation may occur on some local salmonid populations; however, they believed that it was a minor factor in the decline of coastwide salmonid populations. With the decrease in quality riverine and estuarine habitats, increased predation by freshwater, avian, and marine predators will occur. With the decrease in avoidance habitat (e.g., deep pools and estuaries, and undercut banks) and adequate migration and rearing flows, predation may play a role in the reduction of some localized coho salmon stocks.

California sea lions and Pacific harbor seals (which occur in most estuaries and rivers where salmonid runs occur on the west coast) are known predators of salmonids and their populations are increasing. This raises concerns over the negative impacts of predation on small salmonid populations, particularly when the pinnipeds co-occur with depressed salmonid populations in estuaries and rivers during salmonid migrations (NMFS, 1997c). The observations of steelhead predation by California sea lions at the Ballard locks in Seattle, WA, show that a significant proportion (65 percent) of an entire salmonid run can be consumed by sea lions (according to Pfeiffer, 1991) and this clearly demonstrates that the combination of high local predator abundance during salmonid migrations, restricted passage, and depressed fish stocks can result in significant impacts on local salmonid populations (NMFS, 1997c). Unfortunately, there are only a few areas on the west coast, other than the Ballard locks, where studies have documented the influence of pinniped predation on local salmonid populations. In the Nulakhe River estuary in British Columbia, Bigg et al. (1990) observed Pacific harbor seals surface feeding on salmonids and documented predation rates of up to 46 percent of the returning adult fall smolts. In the same river, a study of harbor seal predation on steelhead smolts in 1995 indicated that the seals consumed 15 percent of the total production. Predation on coho salmon has also been observed at the Ballard locks with a single California sea lion documented to have consumed 16 coho salmon in 62 hours (2.1 coho/s per hour) (NMFS, 1997c). Although there have been no specific studies to any coastal estuary on the west coast on impacts of pinniped predation, it is known that pinniped foraging on coho salmon can be extensive based on ancillary information from hatcheries that have documented pinniped scavenging on 11-36 percent of the returning coho

Oregon also has begun marking all hatchery fish so that natural escapements can be more accurately quantified. Oregon has proposed that the PFMC amend its ocean fisheries regulations to adopt the OCSRI rvest framework.

Fisheries management of coho salmon in Oregon state waters inside the 3-mile (5 km) limit historically had similar problems and contributed to the overall decline. In more recent years, however, state angling regulations have required the release of all naturally-produced coho salmon in the Oregon portion of the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast ESU. The harvest measures and associated monitoring plan in the OCSRI will provide a significantly better framework from which PFMC and Oregon will manage their coho salmon fisheries.

Oregon currently manages several populations of non-indigenous fish species (e.g., striped, largemouth, and smallmouth bass) for optimal recreational fisheries. These fish were in many cases introduced into Oregon waters in violation of Oregon law. Scientists have documented that at least in some circumstances, the presence of these non-indigenous species has reduced or eliminated coho salmon populations (OCSRI 1997). The ongoing management applied to these exotic fish species, in certain locales, may not be consistent with the goals of the ESA. The OCSRI contains provisions to review the science and management direction pertinent to the interaction of non-indigenous fish species and coastal coho salmon. Results of this review will guide NMFS and Oregon in the future management or actions addressing interactions of these species with coho salmon.

The State of California has jurisdiction over ocean salmon fishing within 3 miles (5 km) of the coast offshore California. Subsequent to NMFS's implementation of ocean salmon harvest regulations for the Exclusive Economic Zone, the California Fish and Game Commission (CFG) and CDFG, respectively, conform the State's ocean salmon regulations for commercial and sportfishing within the 3-mile (5 km) limit to those adopted by NMFS. In most years the CFGC and CDFG issue

[[Page 24598]]

regulations that conform fully with Federal ocean salmon regulation.

The CFGC is also responsible for issuing in-river sportfishing regulations in California. At present, the state's sportfishing regulations continue to allow fishing for coho salmon in the inland waters of the Southern Oregon/Northern California Coast ESU, and the Commission has not proposed to take action in the event the ESU is listed under the Federal ESA.

The contribution of coho salmon to the in-river sport catch is unknown for most California watersheds, as are losses due to injury and mortality from incidental capture in other state-authorized fisheries such as steelhead. However, the CDFG has conducted limited in-river monitoring of coho salmon harvest by anglers in the Trinity River above Willow Creek since 1977, and estimates that in-river angler harvest for coho salmon in this reach of the Trinity River has averaged 598 coho salmon harvested per year. Current state funding and personnel resources are not available to implement comprehensive monitoring programs to evaluate the magnitude of in-river harvest impacts in California.

#### Hatchery Management

Oregon has adopted a Wild Fish Policy that guides many aspects of hatchery use, their broodstock protocols, and the degree of interaction between hatchery and wild fish. This policy has improved many hatchery operations throughout Oregon with respect to the protection of wild fish populations and their genetic diversity. However, full and prompt implementation of the policy has not occurred and Oregon continues to make program adjustments to achieve fish management consistent with the



## IDENTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND PRELIMINARY DEFINITION OF 2005 SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

Using the Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) management recommendations as a base, the Council should identify the range of management elements in the options for public review (harvest ranges, special restrictions, and basic season structure). The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will attempt to collate the Council's identified management elements into coordinated coastwide options. The collated options will be returned to the Council for review and any further direction on Wednesday, March 9, 2005 followed by STT analysis and final adoption of the options on Friday, March 11, 2005. Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 1 provides guidance for developing and assessing the options.

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

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

The Council should also be prepared to address the March 15, 2005 opening of the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border commercial fishery and the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain recreational fishery. At its November 2004 meeting, the Council decided to postpone any decision to delay the openings pending information on the 2005 Klamath River fall chinook forecast and an assessment of impacts during early season fisheries. If the opening is to be delayed, inseason action would be necessary. Resolving the issue at this time would help facilitate STT collation and analysis of the tentative management options, and contribute to timely adoption of final options for public review on Friday.

### **Council Task:**

- 1. If necessary, make a recommendation for inseason action to delay the opening date(s) for the Cape Falcon to Oregon/California border commercial fishery and/or the Cape Falcon to Humbug Mountain recreational fishery.**
- 2. Using the SAS proposals and other agency and public input, define basic management elements and alternatives for STT collation into coastwide management options.**

Reference Materials:

1. Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 1: Guidance for Option Development and Assessment.
2. Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 2: Emergency Changes to the Salmon FMP.
3. Agenda Item C.2.h, Public Comment.
4. Agenda Item C.2.f, Supplemental ODFW Recommendations: Integration of Management in Ocean and Columbia River Fisheries in 2005 to Meet Conservation Requirements for Oregon Coastal Natural and Lower Columbia River Natural Coho Salmon.
5. Agenda Item C.2.g, Supplemental SAS Report: SAS Proposed Initial Salmon Management Options for 2005 Non-Indian Ocean Fisheries.

Agenda Order:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a. Agenda Item Overview  | Chuck Tracy                            |
| b. Report from the PSC   | Jim Harp                               |
| c. Report of the KFMC  | Curt Melcher                           |
| d. NMFS Recommendations  | Steve Freese                           |
| e. Tribal Recommendations  | Jim Harp                               |
| f. State Recommendations   | Phil Anderson/Curt Melcher/Eric Larson |
| g. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies                                       |  |
| h. Public Comment  |  |
| i. Council Recommendations for Initial Options for STT Collation and Description |  |

PFMC

02/22/05

## COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2005 MANAGEMENT OPTION ANALYSIS

The Salmon Technical Team (STT) will present the Council with coordinated coastwide management options which embody, to the extent possible, the management elements identified by the Council under agenda item C.2 on Tuesday, March 8, 2005. At this time, the Council may need to clarify STT questions and should assure the options presented are those for which the Council desires full STT analysis and consideration for final adoption on Friday.

### **Council Task:**

- 1. Clarify STT questions.**
- 2. Confirm management options for STT analysis.**

### **Reference Materials:**

1. Agenda Item C.3.b, Supplemental STT Report: Collation of Preliminary Salmon Management Options for 2005 Ocean Fisheries.

### **Agenda Order:**

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Report of the STT
- c. Report of the Klamath Fishery Management Council
- d. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- e. Public Comment
- f. Council Direction to the STT and Salmon Advisory Subpanel (SAS) on Options Development and Analysis

Chuck Tracy  
Dell Simmons  
Curt Melcher

PFMC  
012/21/12

## UPDATE ON ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT (EFH) REVIEW PROCESS

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) initiated a review of the Pacific Coast Salmon Plan (FMP) Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) designation as part of the five-year EFH review requirement. In addition to the EFH review, NMFS has also been codifying salmon EFH in response to a Court Order. NMFS will report on the progress of the EFH review and codification process.

### **Council Task:**

Receive information for discussion.

### **Reference Materials:**

None.

### **Agenda Order:**

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. NMFS Report
- c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- d. Public Comment
- e. Council Discussion and Guidance

Chuck Tracy  
Peter Dygert

PPMC  
02/15/05

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***INITIAL ANALYSIS  
OF PRELIMINARY  
SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  
FOR 2005 OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 10, 2005



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 10) Mar 10 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III-a		OPTION III-b	
North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:	
1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 marked coho Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	Same as Option III-a.	
2.	Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 25,600 marked coho.	2.	Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 chinook and 20,000 marked coho.	2.	Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 chinook and 14,400 marked coho.		
3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 60,000 coho.	3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 40,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 55,000 coho.	3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 24,000 chinook (12,000 in May and June; 12,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 40,000 coho.		
4.	Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.	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.	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.		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 10) Mar 10 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION II	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open May 1-3 with a 100 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the open period, and beginning May 5, Thursday through Monday, with a 150 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for each of the subsequent five-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 5 through earlier of June 30 or 24,750 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open Thursday through Sunday, with a 100 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for each of the four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point, and reported on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. South of Leadbetter Point, Washington permitted vessels must land their fish south of Leadbetter Point, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their catch between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon Same as Option III-a.



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 10) Mar 10 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II		OPTION III-a		OPTION III-b	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon			U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 8 through earlier of September 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline or a 25,600 marked coho quota. (C.8).</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 2 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 12,750 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 20,000 marked coho quota.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 14 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 10,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option III-a.</li> </ul>	
<p>Open Friday through Monday prior to August 11, and Thursday through Monday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per four or five-day open period. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>			<p>Open Saturday through Wednesday. Landing and possession limit of 75 chinook per vessel per five-day open period. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho no earlier than September 1. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point, and reported on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. South of Leadbetter Point, Washington permitted vessels must land their fish south of Leadbetter Point, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their catch between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		<p>Open Thursday through Sunday. Landing and possession limit of 50 chinook per vessel per four-day open period. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		<p>Phil Anderson - add beginning 8/11 vessels south of Leadbetter pt. limited to no more than 4 spreads per line. Subarea quota of 5000 established w/ 1500 coho landing limit. #18</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 10) Mar 10 2114

## A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I South of Cape Falcon				OPTION III-a South of Cape Falcon		OPTION III-b South of Cape Falcon	
OPTION I South of Cape Falcon				OPTION III-a South of Cape Falcon		OPTION III-b South of Cape Falcon	
<b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b> • March 15 through April 15; May 14-17; 21-24; 29-31; June 5-8; 12-16; 19-22; 27-30; September 1-23; October 1-31 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.				<b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b> • Same as Option II.		<b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b> • Same as Option II.	
<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b> • March 15 through April 15; May 1-11; September 1 through October 24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon.				<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b> • Same as Option II.		<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b> • Same as Option II.	
In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.				In 2006 same as Option I.		In 2006 same as Option I.	

*Mountain*  
*Curt's modification for 2005*  
*closure 3/26 thru 3/31*  
*open 3/15 thru 3/25 and 4/1 thru 4/15*  
*all areas*  
*4/15 coincides w/ km2 area*

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 10) Mar 10 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION III-a	
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	OPTION II	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	OPTION III-b
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 6 of 10) Mar 10 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			
OPTION II			
OPTION III-a			
OPTION III-b			
<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5.). When the fishery is closed between the OR-CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon, prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p>OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>
<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed</li> </ul>	<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1-30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul>	<p>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul>
<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-5; 14-19; 27-31; June 12-17; July 16-31; August 1 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 21 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul>	<p>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-22; July 21 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III-a	OPTION III-b
<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 3-14.</li> </ul> Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>
<b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-5; 14-19; 27-31; June 12-17; July 16-31; August 1 through September 30.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	<b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 21 through September 30.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	<b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul>	<b>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-24; July 21 through September 30.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May through September 30.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May through September 30.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 10)

**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, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. To Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to Pt. Sur					
Options I and III					
Prior to October 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Beginning October 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Option II	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border					
Options I and III					
Prior to September 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Beginning September 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Option II	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- Cape Falcon, Oregon to the OR/CA border. No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *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.
2. *Troll fishing gear defined*: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.
3. *Spread defined*: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
4. *Circle hook defined*: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon for which the area is closed are in possession.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48°10'00" N. lat. and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *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 six 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°26'46" N. lat. (approximately six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 10 of 10)

if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,918 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:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 1b:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 2:** A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington 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.8. Inseason Management:** In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through 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 areas representatives on the SAS.
- c. At the March 2006 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2005).

**C.9.** Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

**C.10.** For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.



TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 10) Mar 10; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III-b
North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 134,400 marked coho.</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,800 marked coho in August and 2,200 marked coho in September.</li> <li>All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 37,500 chinook and 105,000 marked coho.</li> <li>No Area 4B add-on fishery.</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 marked coho in August and 2,600 marked coho in September.</li> <li>All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.</li> <li>Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 75,600 marked coho.</li> <li>Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 marked coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).</li> <li>Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,800 marked coho in Aug. and 3,200 marked coho in September.</li> <li>All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>	Same as Option III-b.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 10) Mar 10; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION III-a			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III-a	OPTION III-b
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)
<p>• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 13,978 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,900 chinook.</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), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). July 1-31, chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during the Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>• July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 10,920 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 chinook. Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 18, 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.4.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>• July 1 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 6,752 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 chinook. Tuesday through Saturday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening 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.4.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>Same as Option III-b.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 10) Mar 10; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION III-b			
OPTION I		OPTION III-a	
OPTION II		OPTION III-b	
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)	Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)	Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)	Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 3,394 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook;</li> <li>September 24 through October 9 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 47°58'00" N. lat. in state waters (inside three nautical miles) (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (24-inch total length minimum size limit), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 18 or 2,630 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,500 chinook;</li> <li>Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 or 100 marked 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).</li> </ul> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin. 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 10 through earlier of September 18 or 1,938 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 chinook.</li> <li>Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 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).</li> </ul> <p>Tuesday through Saturday except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day, no more than one of which may be a chinook (26-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. <b>clip, except inseason action may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 24.</b> 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>Same as Option III-b.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 10) Mar 10; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION III-b	
Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)	Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)	Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)	Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 49,728 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 29,000 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning July 31(C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 38,850 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 24,200 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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 and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 29,010 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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 and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	Same as Option III-b.

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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION III-b	
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)
<p>• July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 67,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning August 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 52,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,800 chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>• July 17 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 37,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,400 chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 17. 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>Same as Option III-b.</p>

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A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I South of Cape Falcon				OPTION II South of Cape Falcon		OPTION III-a South of Cape Falcon		OPTION III-b Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt Same as Option II	
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>				<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>		<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>		<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	
<p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 40,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 11-20, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>				<p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 11-29, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <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 August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>		<p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul>		<p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 10) Mar 10; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION III-a				
OPTION III-b				
OPTION II				
OPTION I				
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)	Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option III-a.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option III-a.</li> </ul>
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)	OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006, season opens February 18 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 5; August 1 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 21 through June 23; July 2-4; August 15 through September 11 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 21 through June 23; July 2-4; August 15 through September 11 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)	Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006, season opens February 18 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 5; August 1 through November 13.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 21 through June 23; July 2-4; August 15 through September 11 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 21 through June 23; July 2-4; August 15 through September 11 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 10) Mar 10; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III-b
Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)		Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)		Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through June 30; July 12 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>
In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.		In 2006, same as Option I.		In 2006, same as Option I.
Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)		Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)		Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through September 25.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through June 30; July 12 through September 25.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>
In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.		In 2006, same as Option I.		In 2006, same as Option I.



TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 9 of 10)

**B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)**

Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink
North of Cape Falcon			
Option I	24.0	16.0	None
Option II and III	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico Border	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

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

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

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

- U.S./Canada Border to Point 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.]
- Cape Falcon, Oregon to Point Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- Horse Mt., California to Point 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 two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- Recreational fishing gear defined:* Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.
- 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.
- 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.

TABLE 2. **Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005.** (Page 10 of 10)

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

**C.4. Control Zone Definitions:**

- a. **Columbia Control Zone:** An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. **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 six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- d. **The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line:** A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- d. **Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area:** 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.5. Inseason Management:** Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet pre-season 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 SAS 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 areas representatives on the SAS.

**C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters:** Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures collated by the STT, 2005. (Page 1 of 2)

**A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS**

Supplemental Management Information	
1. Tribe and Area Boundaries a/	
<u>S'KLALLAM</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All)	
<u>MAKAH</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N latitude (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.	
<u>QUILLEUTE</u> - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N latitude (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N latitude (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.	
<u>HOH</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N latitude (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N latitude (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.	
<u>QUINAULT</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N latitude (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N latitude (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.	

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.

- Overall quotas 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 and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan Fisheries.
- The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2003; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2005 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 chinook; 200 coho);
- The area within a 6 nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N latitude) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N latitude) will be closed to commercial fishing. A closure within 2 nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N latitude) 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.

5. Minimum size limits

<u>Chinook</u>		<u>Coho</u>	
Total Length	Dressed Head Off	Total Length	Dressed Head Off
24" (61.0 cm)	18" (45.7 cm)	16" (40.6 cm)	12" (30.5 cm)

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures proposed by the Council, 2005. (Page 2 of 2)

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 60,000 chinook and 60,000 coho</li> <li>2. May-June: chinook only; 30,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</li> <li>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 30,000; coho quota: 60,000.</li> <li>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 56,700 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 40,000 chinook and 55,000 coho</li> <li>2. May-June: chinook only; 20,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</li> <li>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 20,000; coho quota: 55,000.</li> <li>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 52,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 24,000 chinook and 40,000 coho</li> <li>2. May-June: chinook only; 12,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</li> <li>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 12,000; coho quota: 40,000.</li> <li>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 37,800 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</li> </ol>

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted			
CHINOOK						
Columbia Upriver Brights	Option I 352.6	Option II 352.8	Option III-a 354.5	Option III-b 354.5	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	89.5	89.6	90.0	90.0	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	74.4	75.9	78.5	78.5	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 <sup>c/</sup>	45.9%	43.8%	40.8%	40.8%	≤49%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	20.4 <sup>d/</sup>	20.4 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	110.9	116.7	122.6	122.6	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	73.2% <sup>e/</sup>	68.2%	62.1%	62.1%	≤70.0%	Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	35.0	32.8	32.5	35.0	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50%	50%	50%	50.0%	Equals 8.4, 8.4, 8.3, and 8.3 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	7.6%	7.5%	7.2%	7.1%	≤16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	17.0%	16.9%	15.0%	16.5%	-	None specified for 2005.
CA:OR troll fishery share	50:50	51:49	51:49	48:52	51:49	2004 KFMC recommendation; <b>none specified for 2005.</b>
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	20.0%	15.0%	2004 California Fish and Game Commission specification; <b>none specified for 2005.</b> Equals 1.3, 1.3, 1.7, and 1.7 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	CHINOOK (continued)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
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	NA	NA	NA		122.0- 180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

COHO					
	Option I	Option II	Option III-a	Option III-b	
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	12.3% <sup>f/</sup> (4.9%)	11.7% <sup>f/</sup> (4.4%)	10.6% <sup>f/</sup> (3.2%)	Same as Option III-a	≤10% Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	35%(4.5%) 47.8	35%(3.9%) 48.1	34%(2.9%) 48.6	Same as Option III-a	≤35% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 30.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	45%(6.3%) 40.4	45%(5.4%) 40.8	44%(4.1%) 41.4	Same as Option III-a	≤50% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 17.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	42%(6.3%) 172.3	41%(5.5%) 174.1	40%(4.1%) 176.8	Same as Option III-a	≤60% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 70.0 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	36%(4.1%) 78.7	36%(3.5%) 79.4	35%(2.7%) 80.1	Same as Option III-a	≤65% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 21.5 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12%(4.7%) 18.5	12%(4.0%) 18.7	11%(2.9%) 18.9	Same as Option III-a	≤40% 2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>c/</sup> 12.8 MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	COHO (continued)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COASTAL NATURAL:					
Quillayute Fall	16.0	16.3	16.6	Same as Option III-a	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	6.3	6.5	6.7	Same as Option III-a	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	13.9	14.2	14.6	Same as Option III-a	5.8-14.5 MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.4	1.6	1.7	Same as Option III-a	-
Grays Harbor	78.1	79.2	80.7	Same as Option III-a	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)	11.6%	10.3%	Less than Option II	Less than Option II	≤15.0% Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.6%	5.3%	Less than Option II	Less than Option II	≤13.0% Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
COLUMBIA RIVER:					
Upper Columbia <sup>g/</sup>	66%	71%	75%	Same as Option III-a	50% Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	159.6	179.1	194.9	Same as Option III-a	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	22.9	30.8	39.4	Same as Option III-a	15.2 Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 9.7 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 2004 observed level; Southeast Alaska 2004 ceiling of 383,500 PST treaty chinook; North Coast BC 2004 ceiling of 243,600 chinook; WCVI troll ceiling of 168,800 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2004); the WCVI outside sport 2004 observed level.

- 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/ 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 a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2004 preseason levels based on 2005 abundance.



*Allen Grover 3/10/05 7:18 pm*

**California opportunity and harvest under the Options**

		Option			
		I	II	III-a	III-b
Commercial	Days open	138	146	146	130
	Harvest (all chinook)	169,600	193,500	193,600	173,200
Recreational					
	Days open	568	558	481	519
	Harvest (all chinook)	142,400	138,700	102,000	120,300

## COUNCIL DIRECTION FOR 2005 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS

If necessary, the Salmon Technical Team (STT) will request clarification or direction regarding the management elements identified by the Council under agenda item C.2 on Tuesday and/or C.3 on Wednesday. The Council should assure the options presented are those for which the Council desires full STT analysis and consideration for final adoption on Friday.

### **Council Task:**

- 1. Clarify STT questions.**
- 2. Additional direction on management option development and STT analysis, as necessary.**

### **Reference Materials:**

None.

### **Agenda Order:**

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Report of the STT
- c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- d. Public Comment
- e. Council Guidance and Direction

Chuck Tracy  
Dell Simmons

PFMC  
02/16/05

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***ANALYSIS  
OF PRELIMINARY  
SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  
FOR 2005 OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 11, 2005



STT statement in regard to ESA related constraints on Klamath age-4 harvest rates.

The KOHM has under predicted the age-4 ocean harvest rate (HR) for the past three years (Table 1). On Tuesday of this week, the Council asked the STT to provide their recommendations regarding the need for a 'buffering' of the Klamath age-4 impacts to ensure that the 16% cap established as the jeopardy guideline for California Coastal chinook is not exceeded during the 2005 fishing season. The STT notes that with any level of fishing there is some risk that the 16% standard will be exceeded. The STT has considered several simple methods to devise a buffer to provide increased confidence that the 16% HR cap will not be exceeded in 2005:

#### Method 1.

Method 1 simply computes an average error over the past three years, and considers that error in the ocean harvest rate constraint established for age-4 Klamath fall chinook as projected by the KOHM. Under this method, so long as the projected ocean harvest rate for Klamath age-4 fish does not exceed 7.8% (Table 1), the 16% cap would not be exceeded.

Table 1. Projected (target) and observed Klamath age-4 ocean HRs.

	Projected	Observed	Proj/Obs
2002	13%	15%	87%
2003	16%	23%	70%
2004	15%	52%	29%
<b>average</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>49%</b>

#### Method 2.

The poor performance of the KOHM in projecting the age-4 ocean harvest rate for Klamath fall chinook in 2004 was due largely to unprecedented contact rates of Klamath chinook in various fisheries along the Pacific coast. The modeling procedure normally employed by the STT is to use average estimated contact rates over the entire available time series of available data. An alternative method is to use only the recent three year average for contact rates. If the recent three year average contact rate was used for option I, the predicted Klamath age-4 harvest rate would be 12.4% instead of 7.6% (see Table 2 for a similar comparison for the other options).

Table 2. Klamath age-4 harvest rates. The column labeled 'normal' base shows the HR predicted using the full base contact rate data set. The column labeled 'recent' base uses only the most recent three years of data to predict age-4 contact rates.

Age-4 Ocean Harvest Rate		
Option	'normal' base	'recent' base
I	7.6%	12.4%
II	7.5%	11.6%
III	7.1%	10.8%
IV	7.9%	12.6%

The options as currently modeled use the full data set to predict Klamath age-4 contact rates. Of the four options, three are below the buffer that method 1 suggests is appropriate, and one is just over (7.9% versus 7.8%). Method 2 is essentially a sensitivity analysis, showing how sensitive the age-4 harvest rate predictor is to different assumptions about the appropriate contact rate data set. Method 2 shows that under a 'worst case scenario', all four of the options would produce an age-4 rate of well under the 16% cap. In the absence of the time and data necessary to complete a more detailed analysis, the STT believes that the two simple analyses presented above demonstrate that it is unlikely that the 16% harvest rate cap would be exceeded given low allowable level of ocean harvest rates for Klamath fall chinook in 2005.

The STT wants to point out it was able to complete the sensitivity analysis presented in Method 2 relatively quickly. This was due largely to the fact that the KOHM is a transparent and compartmentalized model. This enabled the modelers to easily identify which component of the model was likely producing the erroneous results, and to modify that component as needed to complete this analysis.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 10) Mar 11 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I				OPTION II		OPTION III		OPTION IV	
North of Cape Falcon				North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon	
Supplemental Management Information:				Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:	
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.				1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.		1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.		Same as Option III.	
2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 25,600 marked coho.				2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 chinook and 20,000 marked coho.		2. Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 30,000 chinook and 14,400 marked coho.			
3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 60,000 coho.				3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 40,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 55,000 coho.		3. Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 24,000 chinook (12,000 in May and June; 12,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 40,000 coho.			
4. Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.				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.		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.			

Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 10) Mar 11 21:14

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			OPTION IV
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 30,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open May 1-3 with a 100 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for the open period, and beginning May 5, Thursday through Monday, with a 150 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for each of the subsequent five-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon must notify ODFW by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 5 through earlier of June 30 or 24,750 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open Thursday through Sunday, with a 100 chinook per vessel landing and possession limit for each of the four-day open periods. If insufficient quota remains to prosecute openings prior to the June 24-28 open period, the remaining quota will be provided for a June 26-30 open period with a per vessel landing and possession limit to be determined inseason. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point, and reported on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. South of Leadbetter Point, Washington permitted vessels must land their fish south of Leadbetter Point, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their catch between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through earlier of June 30 or 20,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Additionally, Oregon state regulations require that prior to fishing north of Cape Falcon, vessels landing in Oregon must notify ODFW by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>	<p><b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon</b></p> <p>Same as Option III.</p>



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 10) Mar 11 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I				OPTION II		OPTION III		OPTION IV	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon				U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon	
<p>• July 8 through earlier of September 15 or 15,000 preseason chinook guideline or a 25,600 marked coho quota. (C.8). Open Friday through Monday prior to August 11, and Thursday through Monday thereafter. Landing and possession limit of 125 chinook per vessel per four or five-day open period. All salmon, except no chum retention north of Cape Alava, Washington in August and September (C.7); all retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>				<p>• July 2 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 12,750 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 20,000 marked coho quota. Open Saturday through Wednesday. Landing and possession limit of 75 chinook per vessel per five-day open period. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip, except an inseason conference call may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho no earlier than September 1. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). All fish caught north of Leadbetter Point must be landed north of Leadbetter Point, and reported on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. South of Leadbetter Point, Washington permitted vessels must land their fish south of Leadbetter Point, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land their catch between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon, or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		<p>• July 14 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 10,000 preseason chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 marked coho quota. The 14,400 marked coho quota includes a sub area quota of 5,000 marked quota for the area between Leadbetter Point and Cape Falcon starting August 11. Open Thursday through Sunday. Landing and possession limit of 50 chinook per vessel per four-day open period. Landing and possession limit of 75 marked coho per vessel per four-day open period south of Leadbetter Point beginning August 11. All salmon (C.7). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Gear restricted to plugs 6 inches (15.2 cm) or longer, except beginning August 11 south of Leadbetter Point, no more than four spreads per line, and no special gear restrictions (C.2, C.3). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish within the area, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).</p>		<p>Same as Option III.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 10) Mar 11 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I South of Cape Falcon		OPTION II South of Cape Falcon		OPTION IV South of Cape Falcon
<b>Supplemental Management Information:</b> 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%. 2.		<b>Supplemental Management Information:</b> 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%. Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty • March 15-25; April 1-15; May 17-31; June 1-30; September 1-23; October 1-24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.		<b>Supplemental Management Information:</b> 1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:20%. Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty Same as Option II.
In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.		In 2006 Same as Option I.		In 2006 Same as Option I.
<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b> • March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-28; September 1-23; October 1-24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon.		<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b> • March 15-25; April 1-15; May 1-31; September 1-23; October 1-24 (C.9). All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon.		<b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b> • Same as Option II.
In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.		In 2006, same as Option I.		In 2006 same as Option I.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 10) Mar 11 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV	
<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• March 15-25; April 1-15</li> <li>• September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 6 of 10) Mar 11 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION IV
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)		OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)		OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty (California KMZ)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length.</li> <li>Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> <li>Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5). When the fishery is closed between the OR-CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon, prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1-30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-5; 14-19; 27-31; June 12-17; July 16-31; August 1 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 21 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 16 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 10) Mar 11 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV
<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 3-14.</li> <li>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>
<b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-5; 14-19; 27-31; June 12-17; July 16-31; August 1 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 21 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-22; July 21 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<b>Pigeon Point to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 16 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>
<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-24; July 21 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	<b>Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul>

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 10)

**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, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. To Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to Pt. Sur					
Options I and III					
Prior to October 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Beginning October 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Option II	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border					
Options I and III					
Prior to September 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Beginning September 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Option II	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

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

**C.2. Gear Restrictions:**

- a. Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- b. Cape Falcon, Oregon to the OR/CA border. No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 9 of 10)

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *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.
2. *Troll fishing gear defined*: One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.
3. *Spread defined*: A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
4. *Circle hook defined*: A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

- C.4. *Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board*: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area dosed 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 for which the area is closed are in possession.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48°10'00" N. lat. and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
  - b. *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 six 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 six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- C.6. *Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations*: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.
- C.7. *Incidental Halibut Harvest*: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 10 of 10)

if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,918 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:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 1b:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 2:** A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan in the North Coast subarea (Washington 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.8. Inseason Management:** In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through 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 areas representatives on the SAS.
- c. At the March 2006 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2005).

**C.9.** Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

**C.10.** For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.



TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION IV
North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon		North of Cape Falcon
Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:		Supplemental Management Information:
1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	2. Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 134,400 marked coho.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1. Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 marked coho. Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	Supplemental Management Information: Same as Option III.
2. 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.	3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.	2. Recreational TAC: 37,500 chinook and 105,000 marked coho.	2. Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 75,600 marked coho.	
3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.	4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,800 marked coho in August and 2,200 marked coho in September.	3. No Area 4B add-on fishery.	3. Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 marked coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C-5).	
4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 marked coho in August and 2,600 marked coho in September.	5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	4. Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 marked coho in August and 2,600 marked coho in September.	4. Buoy 10 fishery opens August 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,800 marked coho in Aug. and 3,200 marked coho in September.	
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.	5. All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	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.		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.	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.	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV	
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)	U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)
<p>• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 13,978 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,900 chinook.</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), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). July 1-31, chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during the Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>• July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 10,920 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 chinook.</p> <p>Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 18, 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.4.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>• July 1 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 6,752 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 chinook.</p> <p>Tuesday through Saturday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening 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.4.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>Same as Option III.</p>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I				
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 3,394 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook;</li> <li>September 24 through October 9 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 47°58'00" N. lat. in state waters (inside three nautical miles) (C.6).</li> </ul> <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), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>				
OPTION II				
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 18 or 2,630 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,500 chinook;</li> <li>Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 or 100 marked 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).</li> </ul> <p>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. 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>				
OPTION III				
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 10 through earlier of September 18 or 1,938 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 chinook.</li> <li>Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 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).</li> </ul> <p>Tuesday through Saturday except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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. <b>clip, except inseason action may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 24. 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).</b></p>				
OPTION IV				
Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)				
Same as Option III.				

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION III
<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 49,728 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 29,000 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning July 31(C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>		<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 38,850 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 24,200 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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 and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>		<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18. or 29,010 marked coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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 and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>
				<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</b></p> <p>Same as Option III.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION IV
Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)	Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)
<p>• July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 67,200 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning August 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 52,500 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,800 chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p>• July 17 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 37,800 marked coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,400 chinook.</p> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 17. 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>	Same as Option III.	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 6 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III	OPTION IV	
<p><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%.</p> <p>2.</p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p> <p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 40,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 5-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:15%.</p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 marked coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 5-31, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <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 August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p><b>South of Cape Falcon</b></p> <p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:10%.</p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II</li> </ul>	<p><b>Supplemental Management Information:</b></p> <p>1. Klamath River recreational fishery allocation:20%.</p> <p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option II.</li> </ul>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</li> </ul>			
OPTION II			
Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul>			
OPTION III			
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			
OPTION IV			
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border (Oregon KMZ)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 4; and August 14 through September 11 (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt. (California KMZ)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 21 through July 2-4; August 15 through September 11 (C.6).</li> <li>All salmon except coho, chinook minimum size limit 24 inches total length. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> <li>Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</li> </ul>			
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			
In 2006, season opens February 18 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.			
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			
In 2006, season opens February 18 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.			
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 13; August 1 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			
In 2006, same as Option I.			
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			
In 2006, same as Option I.			
Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>			
In 2006, same as Option I.			

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 10) Mar 11; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS				
OPTION I		OPTION II		OPTION IV
<b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through November 13.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).		<b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul>		<b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through November 13.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.		In 2006, same as Option I.		In 2006, same as Option I.
<b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through September 25.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).		<b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>		<b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through September 25.</li> </ul> All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).
In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.		In 2006, same as Option I.		In 2006, same as Option I.



TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 9 of 10)

B. MINIMUM SIZE (Total Length in Inches)				
Area (when open)	Chinook	Coho	Pink	
North of Cape Falcon				
Option I	24.0	16.0	None	
Option II and III	26.0	16.0	None	
Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico Border	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA	

### C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS

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

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

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

- U.S./Canada Border to Point 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.]
- Cape Falcon, Oregon to Point Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.
- Horse Mt., California to Point 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 two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

#### C.3. Gear Definitions:

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

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

## C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Columbia Control Zone*: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. *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 six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- d. *The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line*: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- d. *Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area*: 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.5. *Inseason Management*: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the SAS 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 areas representatives on the SAS.

C.6. *Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters*: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures collated by the STT, 2005. (Page 1 of 2)

**A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS**

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 60,000 chinook and 60,000 coho</p> <p>2. May-June: chinook only; 30,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</p> <p>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 30,000; coho quota: 60,000.</p> <p>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 56,700 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</p>	<p>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 40,000 chinook and 55,000 coho</p> <p>2. May-June: chinook only; 20,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</p> <p>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 20,000; coho quota: 55,000.</p> <p>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 52,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</p>	<p>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 24,000 chinook and 40,000 coho</p> <p>2. May-June: chinook only; 12,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</p> <p>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 12,000; coho quota: 40,000.</p> <p>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 37,800 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</p>

**B. MINIMUM SIZE (Inches)**

	Chinook		Coho	
	Total Length	Head-off	Total Length	Head-off
North of Cape Falcon	24.0	18.0	16.0	12.0
				None

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

1. Tribe and Area Boundaries. 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.
<u>S'KLALLAM</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All)
<u>MAKAH</u> - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N latitude (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.
<u>QUILEUTE</u> - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N latitude (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N latitude (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.
<u>HOH</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N latitude (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N latitude (Quinalt River) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.
<u>QUINALT</u> - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N latitude (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N latitude (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures proposed by the Council, 2005. (Page 2 of 2)

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

2. Overall quotas 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 pre-season catch and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan Fisheries.
3. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 through September 15. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2003; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2005 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 chinook; 200 coho):
4. The area within a 6 nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N latitude) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N latitude) will be closed to commercial fishing. A closure within 2 nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N latitude) 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.
5. Minimum size limits

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	CHINOOK				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
	Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV		
Columbia Upriver Brights	352.6	352.8	354.5	354.5	57.3	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	89.5	89.6	90.0	90.0	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	74.4	75.9	78.5	78.5	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 <sup>c/</sup>	45.9%	43.8%	40.8%	40.8%	≤49.0%	ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	20.4 <sup>d/</sup>	20.3 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	5.7	MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	110.8	116.6	122.5	122.5	11.1	Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	73.6% <sup>e/</sup>	68.6%	62.4%	62.6%	≤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	35.0	Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50%	50%	50%	50.0%	Equals 8.4, 8.4, 8.3, and 8.5 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	7.6%	7.5%	7.1%	7.9%	≤16.0%	NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery share	17.0%	16.9%	16.5%	17.5%	-	None specified for 2005.
CA:OR troll fishery share	50:50	51:49	48:52	54:46	51:49	2004 KPMC recommendation; <b>none specified for 2005.</b>
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	20.0%	10.0%	15.0%	2004 California Fish and Game Commission specification; <b>none specified for 2005.</b> Equals 1.3, 1.3, 1.7, and 0.9 (thousand) adult fish for recreational inriver fisheries.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>3/</sup> (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>3/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	CHINOOK (continued)			Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Sacramento River Winter (endangered)					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	NA	NA	NA	NA	122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.
COHO					
		Option I	Option II	Option III	Option IV
Interior Fraser (Thompson River)	12.3% <sup>3/</sup> (4.9%) 47.8	11.7% <sup>3/</sup> (4.4%) 48.1	10.5% <sup>3/</sup> (3.2%) 48.7	Same as Option II	Total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border based on 2002 PSC coho agreement.
Skagit	35%(4.5%) 40.4	35%(3.9%) 40.8	34%(2.9%) 41.4	Same as Option III	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>3/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Stillaguamish	45%(6.3%) 172.2	45%(5.4%) 174.0	44%(4.0%) 176.8	Same as Option III	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>3/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Snohomish	42%(6.3%) 178.7	41%(5.5%) 179.4	40%(4.0%) 180.2	Same as Option III	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>3/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Hood Canal	36%(4.1%) 18.5	36%(3.5%) 18.7	35%(2.7%) 18.9	Same as Option III	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>3/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12%(4.7%) 18.5	12%(4.0%) 18.7	11%(2.9%) 18.9	Same as Option III	2004 total exploitation rate ceiling based on 2002 PSC coho agreement <sup>3/</sup> MSP level of adult spawners Identified in FMP.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	COHO (continued)				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COASTAL NATURAL:						
Quillayute Fall	16.0	16.2	16.6	Same as Option III	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	6.3	6.5	6.7	Same as Option III	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	13.9	14.2	14.6	Same as Option III	5.8-14.5	MSY adult spawner range (not annual target). Annual management objectives may be different and are subject to agreement between WDFW and the treaty tribes under U.S. District Court orders.
Queets Supplemental	1.4	1.6	1.7	Same as Option III	-	
Grays Harbor	78.1	79.1	80.7	Same as Option III	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)	11.6%	10.4%	9.2%	Same as Option III	≤15.0%	Marine and freshwater fishery exploitation rate.
Northern California (threatened)	5.6%	5.3%	4.6%	Same as Option III	≤13.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate for R/K hatchery coho (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
COLUMBIA RIVER:						
Lower Columbia River Natural (ESA Candidate; Oregon Endangered)	11.6%	10.4%	9.2%	9.8%	≤15.0%	Marine fishery exploitation rate.
Upper Columbia <sup>d/</sup>	65%	71%	72%	74%	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.
Columbia River Hatchery Early	159.4	178.8	191.4	191.2	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	22.9	30.7	38.5	38.5	15.2	Minimum ocean escapement to attain hatchery egg-take goal of 9.7 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 2004 observed level; Southeast Alaska 2004 ceiling of 383,500 PST treaty chinook; North Coast BC 2004 ceiling of 243,600 chinook; WCVI troll ceiling of 168,800 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2004); the WCVI outside sport 2004 observed level.

- 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/ 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 a total exploitation rate for all U.S. fisheries south of the U.S./Canada border of no more than 10.0% as required by the 2002 PSC agreement.
- g/ Includes projected impacts of inriver fisheries that have not yet been shaped, but have been reduced from 2004 preseason levels based on 2005 abundance.



Mar-10-05 04:41P

Agenda Item C.6.d  
Supplemental Public Comment  
March 2005

Chuck Wise  
President  
David Birks  
Vice-President  
Larry Miyamura  
Secretary  
Marlyse Bartistella  
Treasurer  
In Memoriam:  
Nathaniel S. Bingham  
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**BY FAX and Mail**

10 March 2005

Mr. Donald K. Hansen, Chairman  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
7700 NE Ambassador Place, Suite 200  
Portland, OR 97220-2280  
ATTN: Dr. Donald McIsaac, Executive Director

RE: Proposed Actions to Address Problems Associated With Record Low Klamath Chinook  
Abundance Numbers Resulting from 2002 Fish Kills

Dear  Chairman Hansen and Council Members:

Thank you providing us an opportunity to testify during your meeting on Tuesday to suggest some actions the Pacific Council could call for, in addition to the season options it would be developing for the 2005 ocean salmon fishery - made especially difficult as a result of the low Klamath chinook abundance numbers resulting from the 2002 fish kills that occurred on that river. The following are the three action items, with some explanation, that we would ask the Council actively support. This season and likely the next will be extremely difficult. They will be difficult for all of you having to recommend to Commerce some of the most severe closures ever imposed on the fishing industry. It's going to be hard for the three tribes as well as the recreational fishermen, guides and businesses on the Klamath and it's going to be difficult for salmon fishermen all along the coast to survive. This tragedy could have been averted were it not for the actions of another agency three years ago, and the irony, of course, is the fall-out from the 2002 fish kills comes at a time when there is predicted record abundance of other stocks, such as Sacramento River fall chinook.

The following is what we recommended Tuesday for your support. We will continue to look for other actions that can help the fleet avert contact with Klamath stocks, help with the survival of Klamath stocks - both the juveniles going to sea this spring and the spawners that will be returning in late summer, and the financial needs of the fishing communities affected by this. We ask the Pacific Council to support:

Mr. Donald K. Hansen

10 March 2005

Page Two

1. **Trucking.** Immediately initiate a trap and truck program utilizing U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service existing screw traps to take juvenile salmon coming out of the Klamath mainstem, Bogus Creek and the Shasta and truck them to below the confluence with the Scott for release back into the river. The trucking would allow the fish to bypass the "hotspot" in the river where disease is rampant and upwards of 80 percent of the small fish are being infected and dying. The California Department of Fish & Game has the trucks. The problem is mainly paying for personnel to go out and do the trapping (one suggestion was to contract with Karuk tribal members to conduct some of this work). A possible funding source could be some of the monies the Bush Administration wants to provide growers in the Basin. This is an urgent action and would need to be undertaken and completed by the end of April.
2. **Tagging.** The second action would be, as part of any trapping program of wild juveniles (some hatchery fish could be utilized as well) would be to tag some of the fish to follow their migration pattern. I have not yet heard back whether radio tagging of juveniles is practical, but I certainly think it should be utilized if physically feasible. Tracking Klamath fish in the ocean may hold the potential for being able to conduct fishing operations while avoiding contact, if the fish tend to stay together as a group and do not widely scatter. In any event, the information learned from this will be useful for management. The program could be expanded in a second year to also include tagging of coastal chinook stocks (e.g., Eel, Mattole), since concern has been raised this year about the impact of the 2004 fishery, to also track those populations, if possible, to find methods to better avoid the take of these listed fish.
3. **Experimental Fishery.** The third action would be to immediately initiate an experimental fishery program in the KMZ and "Fort Bragg cell." The purpose of the experiment would be to sample fish on a daily basis within these two areas where fishing might not otherwise be permitted (and therefore no information would be forthcoming). The vessels would be paid to do the work and would be directed to various areas within each cell on a daily basis (weather permitting) to determine the presence of salmon and their stock composition. This is not a quota fishery and the boats would only go where directed - most likely in pairs - not where the most "fish were biting." Vessels utilized in such an effort, could be those that for whatever reason (e.g., family) cannot travel to the open areas and may not otherwise be fishing (the "home guard") because of the closures. This would probably have to be a day boat fishery with the fish decoded each night (there is nothing magic about heading a marked fish, freezing its head and then reading it the following January). While the fishing could target on marked fish (releasing all non-marked fish) for the sampling, a sample of fish could be taken from each area, regardless of marks, by taking tissue from each fish for DNA testing. The University of California Bodega Marine Laboratory, which is fairly close to the areas that would be sampled, pioneered much of the work on salmon DNA testing. Protocols would have to be established to assure the amount of fish taken would be within acceptable levels. This action, utilizing up to a dozen boats in each cell with nightly analysis will not be cheap, but it will provide important information and could pave the way for timely in-season management. It, too, should be paid for from a portion of the funds the Bush Administration proposes for the Klamath Basin.

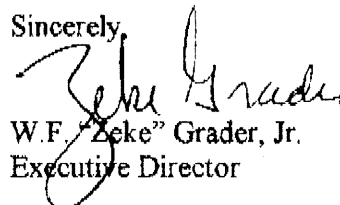
Mr. Donald K. Hansen

10 March 2005

Page Three

I also want to express my appreciation for the Council's willingness to help us move forward seeking disaster relief for the affected communities. It's difficult not to be bitter over the loss to California of a \$100 million dollar plus fishery in 2005 and one of almost equal value in Oregon, but we need to keep focused on the work at hand. We look forward to working with the Council and its staff these next few months to find ways to protect fish and fishermen alike.

Sincerely,



W.F. "Zeke" Grader, Jr.  
Executive Director

WFG:rd

Cc: The Honorable Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of California  
The Honorable Ted Kulongowski, Governor of Oregon  
The Honorable Barbara Boxer  
The Honorable Dianne Feinstein  
The Honorable Gordon Smith  
The Honorable Ron Wyden  
The Honorable Nancy Pelosi  
The Honorable Mike Thompson  
The Honorable Peter DeFazio  
The Honorable Earl Blumenauer  
The Honorable Lynn Woolsey  
The Honorable George Miller  
The Honorable Anna Eshoo  
The Honorable Sam Farr  
The Honorable Lois Capps  
The Honorable Richard Pombo  
Dr. William Hogarth, NOAA Assistant Administrator for Fisheries

**Statement of Jim Harp  
Tribal Motion for the 2005 Treaty Ocean Troll  
Salmon Season  
to the Pacific Fishery Management Council  
March 11, 2005**

For the 2005 Treaty Ocean Troll Salmon Season, I move for the establishment of three options for public review.

- Option I     -     quota levels of 60,000 chinook, and 60,000 coho
- Option II    -     quota levels of 40,000 chinook, and 55,000 coho
- Option III   -     quota levels of 24,000 chinook, and 40,000 coho

The salmon season will consist of a May/June chinook directed fishery and a July/August/September all-species fishery. The chinook harvest will be evenly split between the two periods. The basic regulation package is to remain the same as contained in the 2004 Ocean Salmon Management Measures, which includes minimum size limits and gear restrictions.

I would also like to state for the record, that the tribes and state are just beginning the North of Falcon planning process in which we will evaluate the total impacts of all proposed fisheries on Puget Sound stocks. At the conclusion of these discussions, it is possible that the tribes may request in April that the Council adopt a treaty ocean troll quota that is lower than the three options that I have just proposed for evaluation and public review.

## ADOPTION OF 2005 MANAGEMENT OPTIONS FOR PUBLIC REVIEW

The Council will review the Salmon Technical Team (STT) impact analysis (Agenda Item C.6.b, Supplemental STT Report) and comments from advisory bodies, tribes, and the public before adopting proposed ocean salmon fishery management options for public review. The adopted options should meet fishery management plan objectives (spawner escapement goals, allocations, etc.) and encompass a realistic range of alternatives from which the final management measures will emerge. Any need for implementation by emergency rule must be clearly noted and consistent with the Council's emergency criteria (see Agenda Item C.2.a, Attachment 2).

### **Council Task:**

- 1. Adopt final ocean salmon fishery management options for public review.**

### **Reference Materials:**

1. Agenda Item C.6.b, Supplemental STT Report: Analysis of Preliminary Salmon Management Options for 2005 Ocean Fisheries.

### **Agenda Order:**

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. Report of the STT
- c. Reports and Comments of Advisory Bodies
- d. Public Comment
- e. **Council Action:** Adopt Management Options for Public Review

Chuck Tracy  
Dell Simmons

PFMC  
02/16/05

SCHEDULE OF SALMON FISHERY MANAGEMENT OPTION HEARINGS  
Pacific Fishery Management Council  
March 28-29 2005<sup>a/</sup>

Date Day/Time	Location	Council	NMFS	USCG	Staff	Salmon Team	Meeting Facility Contact
March 28 Monday 7 p.m.	Chateau Westport Beach Room 710 West Hancock Westport, WA 98595	Mark Cedergreen Phil Anderson Jim Harp			K. Dahl	D. Milward	Kathie or Chuck (360) 268-9101 Phone (360) 268-1646 Fax
March 28 Monday 7 p.m.	Red Lion Hotel South Umpqua Room 1313 North Bayshore Drive Coos Bay, OR 97420	Ralph Brown Curt Melcher			C. Tracy	C. Foster	Ms. Kristi Snow (541) 269-4099 Phone (541) 267-2884 Fax
March 29 Tuesday 7 p.m.	Fort Bragg Town Hall 363 North Main Street Fort Bragg, CA 95437	Roger Thomas Eric Larson			C. Tracy	A. Grover	Brenda (707) 961-2825 Phone (707) 961-2802 Fax

a/ The Council will also receive public comment at the Tacoma, Washington meeting during the week of April 4-8, 2005.

PFMC  
02/22/05

Agenda Item C.7.a  
Attachment 1  
March 2005

## SALMON HEARINGS OFFICERS

Attachment 1 provides a schedule of public hearings for the Council management options. Three hearings are scheduled as follows: March 28 in Westport, Washington and Coos Bay, Oregon; and March 29 in Fort Bragg, California. The public will also be able to provide their comments and recommendations on the options in Tacoma, Washington during the April Council meeting.

In addition to the scheduled hearings, the Council may consider an additional hearing in the Eureka, California area. The California Department of Fish and Game and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife also may announce additional state-sponsored hearings.

### **Council Action:**

**Confirm hearings officers and other official hearings attendees.**

### **Reference Materials:**

1. Agenda Item C.7.a, Attachment 1: Schedule of Salmon Fishery Management Option Hearings.

### **Agenda Order:**

- a. Agenda Item Overview
- b. **Council Action:** Appoint Hearings Officers

Chuck Tracy  
Don Hansen

PPMC  
02/22/05

SALMON TECHNICAL TEAM

***COLLATION  
OF PRELIMINARY  
SALMON MANAGEMENT OPTIONS  
FOR 2005 OCEAN FISHERIES***

March 9, 2005





TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 9) Mar 9 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II			OPTION III		
North of Cape Falcon			North of Cape Falcon			North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information:			Supplemental Management Information:			Supplemental Management Information:		
1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 coho.		1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 coho.		1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho	
2.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.		2.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.		2.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	
	Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 45,000 chinook and 25,600 coho.			Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 37,500 chinook and 20,000 coho.			Non-Indian commercial troll TAC: 25,000 chinook and 14,400 coho.	
3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 60,000 chinook (30,000 in May and June; 30,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 60,000 coho.		3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 40,000 chinook (20,000 in May and June; 20,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 55,000 coho.		3.	Treaty Indian commercial ocean troll quotas of: 24,000 chinook (12,000 in May and June; 12,000 for all-salmon season July through Sept. 15 with no rollover allowed from chinook season); and 40,000 coho.	
4.	Overall chinook and/or coho TACs may need to be reduced or fisheries adjusted to meet NMFS ESA guidance, or upon conclusion of negotiations in the North of Falcon forum, or receipt of final preseason catch expectations for Canadian and Alaskan fisheries.		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.		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.	

C:\STT\Pre2 Current\Tables\C3b Sup STT Col Table1.wpd

Open seven days per week. All salmon except coho (C.7). Cape Flattery and Columbia Control Zones closed (C.5). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Washington permitted vessels must land their fish south of Leadbetter Point, and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. Oregon permitted vessels must land and report their catch on a state fish receiving ticket within the area or in Garibaldi, Oregon, and within 24 hours of any closure of this fishery. State regulations require Oregon licensed limited fish sellers and fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch outside the area notify ODFW one hour prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271. Notification shall include vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery. Inseason actions may modify harvest guidelines in later fisheries to achieve or prevent exceeding the overall allowable troll harvest impacts (C.8).

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 9) Mar 9 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 8 through earlier of September 15 or 15,000 pre-season chinook guideline or a 25,600 coho quota. (C.8).</li> </ul>		
OPTION II		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 2 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 12,750 pre-season chinook guideline (C.8) or a 20,000 coho quota.</li> </ul>		
OPTION III		
U.S./Canada Border to Cape Falcon		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 14 through earlier of Sept. 15 or 10,000 pre-season chinook guideline (C.8) or a 14,400 coho quota.</li> </ul>		

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 9) Mar 9 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I South of Cape Falcon		OPTION II South of Cape Falcon		OPTION III South of Cape Falcon	
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 15; May 1-15; June 1-17; September 1 through October 31 (C.9).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). All fish caught in the area must be landed in the state of Oregon. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p><i>daily</i></p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p> <p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 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 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>		<p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 15; May 2-16; June 2-18; September 1 through October 31 (C.9).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p><i>daily</i></p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p> <p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>		<p><b>Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 15; May 16-31; June 18-30; September 1 through October 31 (C.9).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho (C.7). Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 15, and 28 inches total length thereafter (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3) and Oregon State regulations for a description of special regulations at the mouth of Tillamook Bay.</p> <p><i>daily</i></p> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho, with a 27 inch chinook minimum size limit.</p> <p><b>Florence South Jetty to Humbug Mt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Cape Falcon to Florence South Jetty.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p> <p><b>Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>March 15 through April 30</li> <li>September 1 through the earlier of September 30 or a 3,000 chinook quota (C.9)</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook 27 inch total length minimum size limit through April 30, and 28 inches total length September 1 through 30. Possession and landing limit of 65 fish per day per vessel in September. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Vessels must land their fish in Gold Beach, Port Orford, or Brookings, Oregon, and within 24 hours of closure. State regulations require fishers intending to transport and deliver their catch to other locations after first landing in one of these ports notify ODFW prior to transport away from the port of landing by calling 541-867-0300 Ext. 271, with vessel name and number, number of salmon by species, location of delivery, and estimated time of delivery.</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 under 2005 regulations.</p>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 9) Mar 9 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II		OPTION III	
OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty			OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty		OR/CA Border to Humboldt South Jetty	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1 through earlier of September 30 or 6,000 chinook quota.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit of 28 inches total length. Possession and landing limit of 30 fish per day per vessel. All fish caught in this area must be landed within the area. See compliance requirements (C.1) and gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed (C.5). When the fishery is closed between the OR-CA border and Humbug Mt. and open to the south, vessels with fish on board caught in the open area off California may seek temporary mooring in Brookings, Oregon, prior to landing in California only if such vessels first notify the Chetco River Coast Guard Station via VHF channel 22A between the hours of 0500 and 2200 and provide the vessel name, number of fish on board, and estimated time of arrival.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul> <p><i>closed?</i></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Closed</li> </ul>			<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>September 1-30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 17 through June 14; June 25 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inch total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p><b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>October 3-14.</li> </ul> <p>Open Monday through Friday. All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>			<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 1 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p><b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>		<p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 18 through June 14; July 7 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p><b>Pt. Reyes to Pt. San Pedro (Fall Area Target Zone)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through June 1; August 1 through September 30.</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p>			<p><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 1 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>		<p><b>Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 7 through September 30.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul>	

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for of non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 6 of 9) Mar 9 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II		OPTION III	
Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur			Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur		Pigeon Point to Pt. Sur	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through June 1; August 1 through September 30.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 1 through September 30.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1-31; July 7 through September 30.</li> </ul>	
All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).			All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).		All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).	
Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border			Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border		Pt. Sur to U.S./Mexican Border	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through September 30.</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 1 through September 30.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul>	
All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 27 inches total length through August 31, then 26 inches thereafter. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).			All salmon except coho. Chinook minimum size limit 26 inches total length. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).			

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 9)

**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, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Humbug Mt. to OR/CA Border					
Prior to May 1, 2005 and beginning March 15, 2006	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
May 1 to October 31,	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
OR/CA Border to Horse Mt.	28.0	21.5	-	-	None
Horse Mt. To Pt. Arena	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Pt. Arena to Pt. Sur					
Options I and III					
Prior to October 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Beginning October 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Option II	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Point Sur to U.S./Mexico Border					
Options I and III					
Prior to September 1	27.0	20.5	-	-	None
Beginning September 1	26.0	19.5	-	-	None
Option II	26.0	19.5	-	-	None

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

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

C.2. Gear Restrictions:

- Single point, single shank, barbless hooks are required in all fisheries.
- Cape Falcon, Oregon to the OR/CA border. No more than 4 spreads are allowed per line.



TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 8 of 9)

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

C.3. Gear Definitions:

- a. *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.
2. *Troll fishing gear defined:* One or more lines that drag hooks behind a moving fishing vessel. In that portion of the fishery management area (FMA) off Oregon and Washington, the line or lines must be affixed to the vessel and must not be intentionally disengaged from the vessel at any time during the fishing operation.
3. *Spread defined:* A single leader connected to an individual lure or bait.
4. *Circle hook defined:* A hook with a generally circular shape and a point which turns inward, pointing directly to the shank at a 90° angle.

C.4. Transit Through Closed Areas with Salmon on Board: It is unlawful for a vessel to have troll or recreational gear in the water while transiting any area closed to fishing for a certain species of salmon, while possessing that species of salmon; however, fishing for species other than salmon is not prohibited if the area is open for such species, and no salmon for which the area is closed are in possession.

C.5. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. *Cape Flattery Control Zone* - The area from Cape Flattery (48°23'00" N. lat.) to the northern boundary of the U.S. EEZ; and the area from Cape Flattery south to 48°10'00" N. lat. and east of 125°05'00" W. long.
- b. *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 six 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 six nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).

C.6. Notification When Unsafe Conditions Prevent Compliance with Regulations: If prevented by unsafe weather conditions or mechanical problems from meeting special management area landing restrictions, vessels must notify the U.S. Coast Guard and receive acknowledgment of such notification prior to leaving the area. This notification shall include the name of the vessel, port where delivery will be made, approximate amount of salmon (by species) on board, and the estimated time of arrival.

C.7. Incidental Halibut Harvest: During authorized periods, the operator of a vessel that has been issued an incidental halibut harvest license may retain Pacific halibut caught incidentally in Area 2A while trolling for salmon. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length, measured from the tip of the lower jaw with the mouth closed to the extreme end of the middle of the tail, and must be landed with the head on. License applications for incidental harvest must be obtained from the International Pacific Halibut Commission (phone: 206-634-1838). Applicants must apply prior to April 1 of each year. Incidental harvest is authorized only during May and June troll seasons and after June 30 if quota remains and

TABLE 1. Commercial troll management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for non-Indian ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 9 of 9)

if announced on the NMFS hotline (phone: 800-662-9825). ODFW and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) will monitor landings. If the landings are projected to exceed the 39,918 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:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 35 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 1b:** Beginning May 1, license holders may land no more than 1 halibut per each 3 chinook, except 1 halibut may be landed without meeting the ratio requirement, and no more than 40 halibut may be landed per trip. Halibut retained must be no less than 32 inches in total length (with head on).

**Option 2:** A "C-shaped" yelloweye rockfish conservation area is an area to be avoided for salmon trolling. NMFS and the Council request salmon trollers voluntarily avoid this area in order to protect yelloweye rockfish. The area is defined in the Pacific Council Halibut Catch Sharing Plan at ~~140000~~ <sup>140000</sup> Coast subarea (Washington 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.8. Inseason Management:** In addition to standard inseason actions or modifications already noted under the season description, the following inseason guidance is provided to NMFS:

- a. Chinook remaining from the May through June non-Indian commercial troll harvest guideline north of Cape Falcon may be transferred to the July through 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 areas representatives on the SAS.
- c. At the March 2006 meeting, the Council will consider inseason recommendations for special regulations for any experimental fisheries (proposals must meet Council protocol and be received in November 2005).

C.9. Consistent with Council management objectives, the State of Oregon may establish additional late-season, chinook-only fisheries in state waters. Check state regulations for details.

C.10. For the purposes of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Code, Section 8232.5, the definition of the KMZ for the ocean salmon season shall be that area from Humbug Mt., Oregon, to Horse Mt., California.

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 1 of 7) Mar 9; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION I			OPTION II			OPTION III		
North of Cape Falcon			North of Cape Falcon			North of Cape Falcon		
Supplemental Management Information:			Supplemental Management Information:			Supplemental Management Information:		
1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 90,000 chinook and 160,000 coho.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 75,000 chinook and 125,000 coho.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.	1.	Overall non-Indian TAC: 60,000 chinook and 90,000 coho.	Trade: May be considered at the April Council meeting.
2.	Recreational TAC: 45,000 chinook and 134,400 coho.	No Area 4B add-on fishery.	2.	Recreational TAC: 37,500 chinook and 105,000 coho.	No Area 4B add-on fishery.	2.	Recreational TAC: 30,000 chinook and 75,600 coho.	Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).
3.	No Area 4B add-on fishery.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,800 coho in Aug. and 2,200 coho in Sept.	3.	No Area 4B add-on fishery.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 coho in Aug. and 2,600 coho in Sept.	3.	Area 4B add-on fishery of 6,000 coho with chinook non-retention opens upon ocean closure (C.5).	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,800 coho in Aug. and 3,200 coho in Sept.
4.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 8,800 coho in Aug. and 2,200 coho in Sept.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	4.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 10,400 coho in Aug. and 2,600 coho in Sept.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	4.	Buoy 10 fishery opens Aug. 1 with an expected landed catch of 12,800 coho in Aug. and 3,200 coho in Sept.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.
5.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	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.	5.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip.	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.	5.	All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip except as noted below.	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.
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.		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.		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.	
<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b>			<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b>			<b>U.S./Canada Border to Cape Alava (Neah Bay)</b>		
•	June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 13,978 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 5,900 chinook.	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), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). July 1-31, chinook retention east of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line (C.4.d) during the Council managed ocean fishery. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).	•	July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 10,920 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 4,900 chinook.	Seven days per week. All salmon, except no chum retention August 1 through Sept. 18, 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.4.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).	•	July 1 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 6,752 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 3,300 chinook.	Tuesday through Saturday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening 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) and no more of one of which may be a coho (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.4.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).

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 2 of 7) Mar 9; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I		OPTION II	
<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 3,494 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,900 chinook;</li> <li>• September 24 through October 9 or 100 coho quota or 100 chinook quota in the area north of 47°50'00" N. lat. and south of 47°58'00" N. lat. in state waters (inside three nautical miles) (C.6).</li> </ul> <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), plus one additional pink salmon (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>		<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 3 through earlier of September 18 or 2,730 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,500 chinook;</li> <li>• Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 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).</li> </ul> <p>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. 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><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• June 26 through earlier of September 18 or 49,728 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 29,000 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Grays Harbor Control Zone closed beginning July 31(C.4.b). Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>		<p><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 3 through earlier of Sept. 18 or 38,850 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 24,200 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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>	
		OPTION III	
		<p><b>Cape Alava to Queets River (La Push)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of September 18 or 2,038 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 1,300 chinook.</li> <li>• Sep. 24 through Oct. 9 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).</li> </ul> <p>Tuesday through Saturday except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one of which may be a coho (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. <b>clip, except inseason action may occur to consider allowing retention of all legal sized coho beginning Sept. 24.</b> 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><b>Queets River to Leadbetter Pt. (Westport)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• July 10 through earlier of Sept. 18, or 29,010 coho subarea quota, with a subarea guideline of 19,900 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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) and no more than one can be a coho (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 collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 3 of 7) Mar 9; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

OPTION III		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 3 through earlier of September 30 or 67,200 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 8,100 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except there may be a conference call no later than July 27 to consider opening seven days per week. All salmon, two fish per day (C.1), no more than one of which may be a chinook (chinook 24-inch total length minimum size limit) (B). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Columbia Control Zone closed (C.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning August 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.5).</p>	<p><b>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 10 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 52,500 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 6,800 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning Aug. 1. Inseason management may be used to sustain season length and keep harvest within the overall chinook recreational TAC for north of Cape Falcon (C.4).</p>	<p><b>Leadbetter Pt. to Cape Falcon (Columbia River)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 17 through earlier of Sept. 30 or 37,800 coho subarea quota with a subarea guideline of 5,400 chinook.</li> </ul> <p>Sunday through Thursday, except: there may be a conference call no later than July 27 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.4.a). Closed between Cape Falcon and Tillamook Head beginning July 17. 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 collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 4 of 7) Mar 9; 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS			
OPTION I South of Cape Falcon	OPTION II South of Cape Falcon	OPTION III South of Cape Falcon	
<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided below during the selective fishery, the season will be March 15 through October 31 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</p> <p>In 2006 the season will open March 15 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<p><b>Cape Falcon to Humbug Mt</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	
<p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 40,000 coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 11-20, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <p>Open seven days per week, all salmon, two fish per day (C.1). All retained coho must have a healed adipose fin clip. Fishing in the Stonewall Bank groundfish conservation area restricted to trolling only on days the all depth recreational halibut fishery is open (C.3, C.4.e). Open days may be adjusted inseason to utilize the available quota (C.5). All salmon except coho seasons reopen the earlier of August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 18 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 35,000 coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 11-29, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <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 August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	<p><b>Selective fishery: Cape Falcon to OR/CA Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>July 5 through earlier of July 31 or a landed catch of 30,000 coho, except that the area south of Humbug Mt. will close July 11 through August 5, concurrent with the KMZ season listed below.</li> </ul> <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 August 1 or attainment of the coho quota.</p>	
<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 14 through July 10; and July 21 through September 14 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 21 through July 10, and July 30 through September 14 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>	<p><b>Humbug Mt. to Horse Mt. (KMZ)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Except as provided above during the selective fishery, the season will be May 14 through July 10, and August 6 through September 7 (C.6).</li> </ul> <p>All salmon except coho, except as noted above in the coho selective fishery. Seven days per week, two fish per day (C.1). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3). Klamath Control Zone closed August 1-31 (C.4.c).</p>	

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 5 of 7) Mar 9, 2114

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS

A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS		
OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, season opens February 18 (nearest Saturday to February 15) for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p> <p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt. (San Francisco)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p> <p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border (Monterey)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 2 through September 25.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, the season will open April 1 for all salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1), chinook 20-inch total length minimum size limit and the same gear restrictions as in 2005.</p>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 10; July 16-17; July 23 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>	<p><b>Horse Mt. to Pt. Arena (Fort Bragg)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>February 12 through July 10; July 25 through November 13.</li> <li>All salmon except coho. Two fish per day (C.1). Chinook minimum size limit 20 inches total length (B). See gear restrictions and definitions (C.2, C.3).</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Pt. Arena to Pigeon Pt.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p> <p><b>Pigeon Pt. to U.S./Mexico Border</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Same as Option I.</li> </ul> <p>In 2006, same as Option I.</p>

TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (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
Option II and III	26.0	16.0	None
Cape Falcon to U.S./Mexico Border	20.0	16.0	None, except 20.0 off CA

**C. REQUIREMENTS, DEFINITIONS, RESTRICTIONS, OR EXCEPTIONS**

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

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

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

a. *U.S./Canada Border to Point 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 Point Conception, California:* Anglers must use no more than two single point, single shank, barbless hooks.

c. *Horse Mt., California to Point 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 two such hooks shall be used. When angling with two hooks, the distance between the hooks must not exceed five inches when measured from the top of the eye of the top hook to the inner base of the curve of the lower hook, and both hooks must be permanently tied in place (hard tied). Circle hooks are not required when artificial lures are used without bait.

**C.3. Gear Definitions:**

a. *Recreational fishing gear defined:* Angling tackle consisting of a line with no more than one artificial lure or natural bait attached. Off Oregon and Washington, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended; the rod and reel must be held by hand while playing a hooked fish. No person may use more than one rod and line while fishing off Oregon or Washington. Off California, the line must be attached to a rod and reel held by hand or closely attended. Weights directly attached to a line may not exceed four pounds (1.8 kg). While fishing off California north of Point Conception, no person fishing for salmon, and no person fishing from a boat with salmon on board, may use more than one rod and line. Fishing includes any activity which can reasonably be expected to result in the catching, taking, or harvesting of fish.

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

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



TABLE 2. Recreational management options collated by the Salmon Technical Team for ocean salmon fisheries, 2005. (Page 7 of 7)

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

C.4. Control Zone Definitions:

- a. Columbia Control Zone: An area at the Columbia River mouth, bounded on the west by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 (46°13'35" N. lat., 124°06'50" W. long.) and the green lighted Buoy #7 (46°15'09" N. lat., 124°06'16" W. long.); on the east, by the Buoy #10 line which bears north/south at 357° true from the south jetty at 46°14'00" N. lat., 124°03'07" W. long. to its intersection with the north jetty; on the north, by a line running northeast/southwest between the green lighted Buoy #7 to the tip of the north jetty (46°14'48" N. lat., 124°05'20" W. long. and then along the north jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line; and on the south, by a line running northeast/southwest between the red lighted Buoy #4 and tip of the south jetty (46°14'03" N. lat., 124°04'05" W. long.), and then along the south jetty to the point of intersection with the Buoy #10 line.
- b. 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 six nautical miles north of the Klamath River mouth); on the west, by 124°23'00" W. long. (approximately 12 nautical miles off shore); and, on the south, by 41°26'48" N. lat. (approximately 6 nautical miles south of the Klamath River mouth).
- d. The Bonilla-Tatoosh Line: A line running from the western end of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island Lighthouse (48°23'30" N. lat., 124°44'12" W. long.) to the buoy adjacent to Duntze Rock (48°28'00" N. lat., 124°45'00" W. long.), then in a straight line to Bonilla Point (48°35'30" N. lat., 124°43'00" W. long.) on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.
- d. Stonewall Bank Groundfish Conservation Area: 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.5. Inseason Management: Regulatory modifications may become necessary inseason to meet preseason management objectives such as quotas, harvest guidelines, and season duration. Actions could include modifications to bag limits, or days open to fishing, and extensions or reductions in areas open to fishing. NMFS may transfer coho inseason among recreational subareas north of Cape Falcon to help meet the recreational season duration objectives (for each subarea) after conferring with representatives of the affected ports and the SAS 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 areas representatives on the SAS.

C.6. Additional Seasons in State Territorial Waters: Consistent with Council management objectives, the States of Washington and Oregon may establish limited seasons in state waters. Oregon State-water fisheries are limited to chinook salmon. Check state regulations for details.

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures collated by the STT, 2005. (Page 1 of 2)

**A. SEASON OPTION DESCRIPTIONS**

**Supplemental Management Information**

1. Tribe and Area Boundaries a/

S'KLALLAM - Washington State Statistical Area 4B (All)

MAKAH - Washington State Statistical Area 4B and that portion of the FMA north of 48°02'15" N latitude (Norwegian Memorial) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.

QUILEUTE - That portion of the FMA between 48°07'36" N latitude (Sand Pt.) and 47°31'42" N latitude (Queets River) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.

HOH - That portion of the FMA between 47°54'18" N latitude (Quillayute River) and 47°21'00" N latitude (Quinault River) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.

QUINAULT - That portion of the FMA between 47°40'06" N latitude (Destruction Island) and 46°53'18" N latitude (Point Chehalis) and east of 125°44'00" W longitude.  
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.

2. Overall quotas 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 and abundance expectations for Canadian and Alaskan Fisheries.

3. The quotas include troll catches by the S'Klallam and Makah tribes in Washington State Statistical Area 4B from May 1 thru Sept. 30. The Quileute Tribe will continue a ceremonial and subsistence fishery during the time frame of September 15 through October 15 in the same manner as in 2003; fish taken during this fishery are to be counted against treaty troll quotas established for the 2005 season (estimated harvest during the October ceremonial and subsistence fishery: 100 chinook; 200 coho);

4. The area within a 6 nautical mile radius of the mouths of the Queets River (47°31'42" N latitude) and the Hoh River (47°45'12" N latitude) will be closed to commercial fishing. A closure within 2 nautical miles of the mouth of the Quinault River (47°21'00" N latitude) 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.

5. Minimum size limits

<u>Chinook</u>		<u>Coho</u>	
Total Length	Dressed Head Off	Total Length	Dressed Head Off
24" (61.0 cm)	18" (45.7 cm)	16" (40.6 cm)	12" (30.5 cm)

TABLE 3. Treaty Indian ocean troll salmon fishery management measures proposed by the Council, 2005. (Page 2 of 2)

OPTION I	OPTION II	OPTION III
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 60,000 chinook and 60,000 coho</li> <li>2. May-June: chinook only; 30,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</li> <li>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 30,000; coho quota: 60,000.</li> <li>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 56,700 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 40,000 chinook and 55,000 coho</li> <li>2. May-June: chinook only; 20,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</li> <li>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 20,000; coho quota: 55,000.</li> <li>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 52,000 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Treaty Indian Troll TAC; 24,000 chinook and 40,000 coho</li> <li>2. May-June: chinook only; 12,000 chinook quota. 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. If the chinook quota is exceeded, the excess will be deducted from the later all-salmon season.</li> <li>3. July 1-Sept 15. All-salmon; chinook quota 12,000; coho quota: 40,000.</li> <li>4. If the treaty Indian troll catch taken from Areas 4-4B is projected inseason to exceed 37,800 coho, the total treaty Indian troll quota will be adjusted to ensure that the exploitation rate impact of the treaty Indian troll fishery on Interior Fraser coho does not exceed the level anticipated under the assumptions employed for impact assessment.</li> </ol>

TABLE 5. Projected **key stock escapements** (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 1 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)		Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted	
	Option I	Option II	Option III	
<b>CHINOOK</b>				
Columbia Upriver Brights	352.6	352.8	354.5	57.3 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 46.0 adults over McNary Dam, with normal distribution and no mainstem harvest.
Mid-Columbia Brights	89.5	89.6	90.0	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	74.3	75.8	78.5	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 <sup>c/</sup>	46.0% <i>include recommended fisheries</i>	43.9% <i>include recommended fisheries</i>	40.8% <i>include recommended fisheries</i>	≤49% ESA guidance met by a total adult equivalent fishery exploitation rate on Coweeman tules (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Columbia Lower River Wild (threatened)	20.4 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	20.5 <sup>d/</sup>	5.7 MSY spawner goal for North Lewis River fall chinook (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Spring Creek Hatchery Tules	110.8	116.6	122.5	11.1 Minimum ocean escapement to attain 7.0 adults for Spring Creek Hatchery egg-take, assuming average conversion and no mainstem harvest.
Snake River Fall (threatened) SRFI	<b>73.8%</b> <sup>e/</sup>	68.6%	62.4%	≤70.0% Of 1988-1993 base period exploitation rate for all ocean fisheries (NMFS ESA consultation standard).
Klamath River Fall	30.1	32.8	32.5	35.0 Minimum number of adult spawners to natural spawning areas.
Federally recognized tribal harvest	50%	50%	50%	50.0% Equals 13.3, 10.7, and 10.9 (thousand) adult fish for Yurok and Hoopa tribal fisheries.
Age 4 ocean harvest rate	11.2%	9.1%	9.6%	≤16.0% NMFS ESA consultation standard for threatened California coastal chinook.
KMZ sport fishery allocation	18.8%	19.9%	18.2%	- None specified for 2005.
CA:OR troll fishery allocation	69:31	59:41	62:38	51:49 2004 KFMC recommendation; <b>none specified for 2005.</b>
River recreational fishery allocation	15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	15.0% 2004 California Fish and Game Commission specification; <b>none specified for 2005.</b> Equals 2.0, 1.6, and 1.6 (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	NA	NA	NA	122.0-180.0 Sacramento River fall natural and hatchery adult spawners.

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 2 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> 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)	12.3%(4.9%)	11.7%(4.4%)	10.6%(3.2%)
Skagit	35%(4.5%) 47.8	35%(3.9%) 48.1	34%(2.9%) 48.6
	45%(6.3%) 40.4	45%(5.4%) 40.8	44%(4.1%) 41.4
	42%(6.3%) 172.3	41%(5.5%) 174.1	40%(4.1%) 176.8
Hood Canal	36%(4.1%) 78.7	36%(3.5%) 79.4	35%(2.7%) 80.1
Strait of Juan de Fuca	12%(4.7%) 18.5	12%(4.0%) 18.7	11%(2.9%) 18.9
COASTAL NATURAL:			
Quillayute Fall	16.0	16.3	16.6
Hoh	6.3	6.5	6.7
Queets Wild	13.9	14.2	14.6
Queets Supplemental	1.4	1.6	1.7
Grays Harbor	78.1	79.2	80.7
Oregon Coastal Natural (threatened)	12.3%	10.7%	9.7%
Northern California (threatened)	7.3%	6.3%	6.3%

TABLE 5. Projected key stock escapements (thousands of fish) or management criteria collated by the STT for ocean fishery options, 2005.<sup>a/</sup> (Page 3 of 3)

Key Stock/Criteria	Projected Ocean Escapement <sup>b/</sup> or Other Criteria (Council Area Fisheries)	COHO (continued)				Spawner Objective or Other Comparative Standard as Noted
COLUMBIA RIVER:						
Upper Columbia <sup>f/</sup>	65%	71%	75%	50%	Minimum percentage of the run to Bonneville Dam.	
Columbia River Hatchery Early	159.2	178.9	194.9	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	22.9	30.7	39.4	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 2004 observed level; Southeast Alaska 2004 ceiling of 383,500 PST treaty chinook; North Coast BC 2004 ceiling of 243,600 chinook; WCVI troll ceiling of 168,800 chinook (includes chinook in the fall of 2004); the WCVI outside sport 2004 observed level.

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 2004 preseason levels based on 2005 abundance.